# J. Revington & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL WOOL TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

GENERAL DRAPERS, WOOL DEALERS &c.

3 DENNY STREET,

Ballymullen Woollen Mills & Church-Lane Stores, TRALEE.

—:o:—

SPECIALITIES.—Our own Manufacture—Natural Wool.—Kerry Tweeds.—No Dye.—Kerry Home Spuns for Ladies Costumes.—New Patterns Weekly from the Factory.—Dress Making under Competent Management.—Suits made to Order.—Fit Guaranteed.

—:o:—

Complete Stock of General Drapery always fresh and Choice.

No old accumulations in our Stock, such being dear at any price to the Customer.

# UNDOUBTED FACTS.

THAT Warm Underclothing is necessary in in this climate.

THAT Fine Wool Texture is conducive to health and comfort.

THAT Pure Wool under Garments maintain more evenly the temperature of the body than articles adulterated with cotton.

THAT Real Pure Wool Under-Garments are more difficult to procure than is generally supposed.

THAT they are manufactured in the town of TRALEE.

THAT The KERRY KNITTING COMPANY are manufacturers.

THAT The FACTORY is now in full swing at

22 BRIDGE STREET, TRALEE.

(685.

# TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

The Superior Quality of our Teas admitted by everybody.

**Prices at 1/4, 1/7, 1/10, 2/- & 2/6.**

All our sundry Grocery Goods are the Best and Cheapest to be had. No rubbish.

## WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

The following Whiskeys always in stock, age guaranteed:—

John Jameson & Sons, matured in Sherry Butts, 10 years old.

Old Bushmills, - - 7 years old.

John Power & Sons, - 5 years old.

Cork Distilleries, - - 3 years old.

One of numerous Orders arriving daily for the above—

Norway, Gothenberg.
Jany. 14th, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you your Whiskey arrived all right and gave great satisfaction. Please send me on 2 gals. more via *Hull*, I enclose cheque for amount and oblige,

AXEL WICKSTRAM.

## JOHN O'CONNOR,

FAMILY GROCER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

2 THE MALL, TRALEE.

200th EDITION. POST FREE SIX STAMPS.

# BLUSHING.

ONE MILLION COPIES SOLD!
TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD:
THE MEDICAL FACULTY ASTONISHED.
BLUSHING:—Its Cause, Self-treatment, and a Rapid, Permanent, and Inexpensive Cure. VARNHAGEN'S SYSTEM explained. By a fully qualified specialist.
A. B. SMITH, 131 High Park-st., Liverpool.

# Furniture and Bedsteads.

## IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THE RIGHT GOODS
AT THE RIGHT PRICES
ALWAYS WIN SUPPORT.

I am daily expecting several special large consignments of Furniture to supplement my present Stock.

SOME STARTLING VALUE IS ON THE WAY.

SEVERAL NOVELTIES.

TABLE LAMPS selling at Cost Price to make room for New Goods.

## J. P. STACK,

9 MALL, TRALEE.

# JAMES BAILY'S

SPECIAL

# 8 Year-Old Whiskey

CANNOT BE BEATEN.


### MARRIED.

NOLAN and WATSON—On the 16th inst., at the Holy Name Church, Manchester, by the Rev. Fr Vaughan, S.J., James J. Nolan, Russell-St., Tralee, to Eleanor (Nellie) Watson, of Cheetham, Manchester.

### DEATHS.

SULLIVAN.—On 17th inst., at her residence, Bridge street, Mrs. Eliza Sullivan, wife of the late Daniel Sullivan, grocer, aged 62 years.

M'CARTHY.—On Friday, the 12th January, Dorcas Louisa, the beloved wife of Samuel Trant M'Carthy, Srugreena, Co. Kerry.


NO DOUBT THE BEST VALUE IN

TEAS, WINES, WHISKIES &C.

ARE TO BE FOUND AT

GOLDEN'S, BRIDGE ST,

Special Tea 2/-.

Very Sound Teas 1/4 and 1/7.
Teas at 2/6, 2/4 and 2/10, can't be excelled for Liqour and Flavour.

Wines In Prime Condition.

At Per Bottle from 1/- to 1/6 and 2/-.

J. J. & S, B. Dalys 5 & 8 years old

RUM—None but the Finest Jamacia kept in Stock.

Guinness's Stout, and Bass's Ale always in condition. Sundries of all kinds.

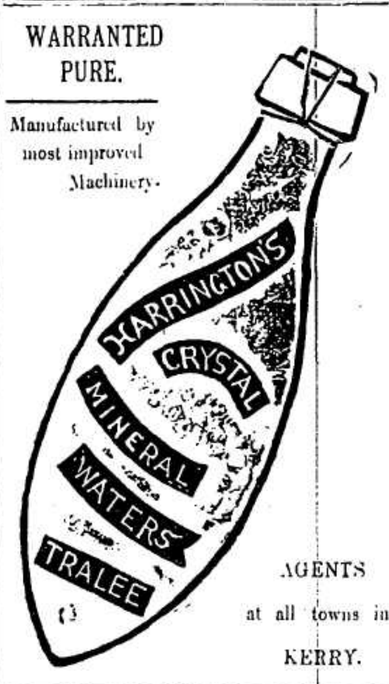
*Note Address:—*

D. GOLDEN,

13 BRIDGE STREET.

WARRANTED PURE.

Manufactured by most improved Machinery.




AGENTS at all towns in KERRY.

# TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Apartments. Apply 17 Nelson Street, Tralee.


### TRALEE MARKETS.

First Flour, 25s per sack, 1s 1d per stone.
Second do, 23s 0d ,, 1s 2d ,,
Third do. 20s per sack
O. F. Meal, 16s 0d ,, 10d ,,
Ordy. ,, 15s 0d ,, 9d ,,
Oatmeal, 30s ,, 1s 6d ,,
Bran, 6s 0d per cwt, 10d per stone.
Pollard, 6s ,, 10d ,,
Potatoes from 2s 4d to 2s 8d per half quarter.
Hay, 50s 0d to 75s 0d per ton.
Straw, 50s 0d to 60s 0d per ton.
Oats, 10d to 11d per stone.
Wheat, 7d to 8d per stone.
Barley, 8½d to 9½d per stone.
Turnips, 8d to 9d per cwt.
Mangolds 7d to 8d per cwt
Butter, 64s to 68s; for 3 qrs, 15lbs tare—20 Firkins in market.
Eggs, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per 120.
Bacon pigs, 44s to 45s per cwt.
Beef—Roast, 5d to 6d per lb; Stakes, 5d to 6 per lb.
Mutton—Legs, 6d to 7d per lb; Shoulders, &c. 5d per lb; Chops, 7d per lb.


Our Gents' inside vests and pants, also *Children's and Ladies combinations, all* warranted pure wool, cannot be surpassed in quality, fit, or price.—KERRY KNITTING COMPANY.

If you want a glass of really good Whiskey go to James Baily's, corner of Nelson Street, for his guaranteed 10 years' old J. J. & S. Special. Fivepence per glass; 21s. per gallon. It is the best than can be procured for money.


A sum of upwards of £700 has been subscribed by the townspeople of Burton-on-Trent for a wedding present to the Hon. Nellie Bass, and at a meeting of the subscribers it has been decided that the gift shall take the form of a diamond necklet.

A respectable young man named Thomas Green committed suicide on Friday morning at the American Hotel, Passage West, Cork. The deceased was employed at Messrs T. Lyons and Co., and was twenty-seven years of age. The proprietors found him lying in the bed with his throat cut, and a razor on his breast. An inquest was held at 3.30 o'clock by Coroner Horgan, solicitor, *and, having heard the evidence, the* jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from hemorrhage, the result of a wound, self-inflicted, while suffering from temporary insanity.


DOCTORS ORDER Our Special Whiskey in preference to XXX Brandy. John Jameson & Sons' Whiskey, 10 years old, at JOHN O'CONNOR'S, 27 MALL, TRALEE.


### MALICIOUS BURNING OF HAY NEAR DINGLE.

A few days ago a large rick of hay and a rick of rye belonging to a farmer named John Lynch, of Ballinbrannig, were maliciously burned. A claim for £35 compensation has been lodged.

### THE ARMY.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut G C Bowen to be Captain, vice J M Chadwick appointed Adjutant 5th Batt. Second Lieut W H Nicholson to be Lieut vice P A Charter, seconded. Qurrter-master Honorary Capt W Duke retires on retired pay.

### SAD ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY STOKER.

A curious accident happened to Patrick Doherty, Londonderry, stoker on the Great Northern Railway on Friday, and is likely to cost him his life. He was on an engine leaving Londonderry at 10.30 this morning. Suddenly, as the train was leaving St John-ton Station, a few miles from Derry he was observed to fall on the rail. It is believed he was oiling the engine and missed his footing. The driver instantly pulled the train up. Doherty was found unconscious. A doctor was obtained, a shutter procured, and Doherty was sent to Derry by the next train. He lies in an unconscious, and, it is feared, in a dying condition in the infirmary. His head is badly injured

### WELSH LIBERALS AND HORNCASTLE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Wales, and Monmouthshire Liberal Federation, held at Cardiff on Friday, a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr D A Thomas, M P, president, seconded by Rev Aaron Davies, supported by Mr Clifford Cory, Liberal candidate for South Monmouthshire, expressing regret that the National Liberal Federation assisted the candidature of Mr Turr for the Horncastle division, seeing that he declared himself opposed to Welsh Disestablishment, which was the second plank in the Liberal programe. Sir Edward Reed was present and took part in the discussion, but abstained from voting on the resolution.


# The Kerry News.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1894.


TO-DAY, for the first time in the history of journalism in Kerry, is published a Half-penny Newspaper. The *Kerry News* is the first newspaper printed in Kerry offered to the public at that price. Feeling that a want existed in this county for a journal of the kind, and hopeful of being able to meet it in a manner satisfactory to themselves and the public, the proprietors were induced to embark in the enterprize. In doing so nothing has been left undone which could, as far as we are enabled, bring it up to the standard expected by the [illegible] and we think we may safely claim [illegible] our efforts to meet them we have produced a newspaper which will compare favourably with any county paper in this country. It is intended that the *News* shall be a thoroughly independent sheet, up-to-date in every respect, and we are convinced that the arrangements we have made will secure for it a liberal support from the people in this county. In the first place we shall endeavour to at all times give our readers the fullest and most impartial reports of all matters *of interest occurring in Kerry, and our arrangements* are such as will secure for our readers the publication of them up to the latest hour. We have also arranged for a supply of general news by telegraph on the evenings of publication, so that our columns at all times may be relied on to contain the latest news possibly obtainable, whether local or otherwise. We have very little fear for the future of this journal. We have no doubt it will in a short time work itself well to the front with Kerry bi-weekly newspapers, and the encouragement we have already received—our advertising columns already show the interest manifested in it—will stimulate us in our efforts to place before the public a first-class county newspaper at the lowest possible price. As the *News* is certain to command at all times a ready sale advertisers have an opportunity afforded them of bringing their wares under the notice of the public in every part of the county, and the rates which have been struck will be found to be especially moderate. We take this opportunity of thanking these firms in Tralee which have come forward at this time to encourage us in the enterprize.

IT is a modest request which the Blennerville householders make to the Town Commissioners of Tralee. They want a main drain in the village, and the cost, we are informed, will be something like one hundred pounds. Now, while we do not desire to be taken as urging the Commissioners to abandon for the present a work of the kind which, after all, may be a very necessary work, we do think that it is their duty to ascertain every fact in connection with it, before engaging in an undertaking, the whole cost of which will add very considerably to an already heavy town rate. We have no doubt Mr Egar, who placed the case for the Blennerville people before the Commissioners, stated the facts as they are, and we have as little doubt that it will ultimately be the duty of the Commissioners to meet the people there in this respect, but at the same time two very important questions remain to be considered. First, is the work of such pressing need that it requires to be carried out at once? We need hardly point out that the time is very inopportune for further pledging the rates of the town, and that we are already paying pretty heavily for similar and other works carried out of late years in the town. In the second place, if it is absolutely necessary to proceed with the work at once, are there no means by which it may be executed at a smaller cost to the public? We have little doubt a great deal can be said in favour of the necessity of such an undertaking; at the same time that is no reason why the Town Commissioners should pledge themselves in a sum which may seriously hamper many of the ratepayers in this town. One hundred pounds will be a large addition to the existing high rate in the borough, and we all know that the expenditure will mean a good deal more than the amount actually expended in the performance of the contract, and however necessary it may be to carry it out we could wish that the application was made at another time. In any event we believe the Town Commissioners may be relied on to give the matter their best consideration, and to do only what they consider necessary under the circumstances.

LAST weeks *Reporter* contained a letter from Mr P. J. Nollan, of Kanturk, which we would recommend to the serious consideration of the workers throughout the country generally. The past year has been, unfortunately, one of unusual depression for the working classes, and their condition, never satisfactory, has met with very little improvement during that period. There is no doubt that the condition of the Irish labourers has from time to time received some share of attention from our legislating representatives, and whilst it must be admitted that they have for some time back been in receipt of concessions of a more or less important nature to them, still it cannot be denied by those who take any interest in their welfare, or who make any inquiries into their condition of living, that there still exists great room for ameliorating their position and for effecting a general improvement in their circumstances. Something has been done in the way of exclusive legislation for them, but yet much more still remains to be brought about. In the labourers' cottages a shocking want was in part supplied, but here again legislation was grievously at fault in handing over the administrative powers of the Labourers Acts to the Boards of Guardians, because the due and efficient administration of the Act could not certainly have been entrusted to a more unsympathetic body. The Irish Guardians never exhibited any practical interest in the workingmen's affairs, and what is more, though their proper duties is to look after and zealously guard the interests of the poor, they never will until a radical change is effected in their constitution. What they invariably did in regard to the Labourers Acts was to pitchfork their friends or relations into the contracts for the erection of the cottages, with the result that we have now scattered throughout Kerry and every other county in Ireland, where the Labourers Act have been enforced, cottages that are a standing disgrace to the country, and a lasting reflection on the Guardians who made a jobbery of them in the first instance and the Local Government Board Inspectors who passed them as sound and suitable in the second place. Cottages that were intended as a blessing and a comfort for the labouring classes have, we regret to be obliged to say only in too many cases, turned out to be nothing less than a bane and a decided discomfort. We hear only too frequently, even in the Tralee Union, the labourers in those cottages complaining of the generally defective condition of the houses in which they reside, and a great proportion of them we have known to say that they would have preferred living in their mud wall cabins in *preference to their newer abodes. Generally* speaking it is quite evident that the cottages have been more or less deficient in some respect, slapped up somehow by the contractors so as to muster a cursory supervision by a Board of Works Inspector, and with the only end in view *to pocket as much money out of them as they* could conveniently or decently lay their fingers on. What a different story there might have been to tell now, and how much more employment would have been given to the working classes at a time when employment of any kind would have come as a boon and a blessing, if instead of giving large contracts to farmers, they were given to tradesmen or artisans. Certainly we believe the cottages would have been much better erected, and at a much more reduced expenditure. We pass these remarks only by way of comment, and also to illustrate how a well intentioned measure in the first instance may be made practically abortive in administration. And we further cite it as a reason *why the* opinions and feelings of the persons whom a measure is intended to benefit should be canvassed as to the manner in which that benefit may be worked so as to conduce most beneficially to their advantage. Of course it goes without saying that in these times of constant reformation in the conditions of all classes, the labourers condition is one peculiarly that demands serious and earnest consideration from our governing legislature, because at a time when most other sections of the community were being zealously looked after, and when their affairs were receiving extensive attention, the masses who are the workers in town and country were practically forgotten, and very little was done towards effecting an improvement in their position by legislative enactments, and it is really no matter of surprise, or a thing in any way to be wondered at, that they were thus so overlooked though their deplorable surroundings and distressing grievances may have called for more attention and consideration than they received, when we look at the way in which the workingmen were situated with no consolidated organization to give ventilation to their demands, and with very few, if any, public men to take a deep or lasting interest in their position. And it may be here remarked that if the working men of Ireland ever intend to secure any material advantages to themselves, and if they desire to have their welfare promoted and guarded it is quite plain they must form themselves into a broad, far-reaching, and comprehensive organization of a purely non-partisan character, formed upon an independent basis and at the same time worked upon a moderate and practical platform. The form the organization should take, and the reforms it should be the means of advocating, are matters for the consideration of every working-man. For the present it is sufficient to say that the necessity existing for an independent and exclusive labour movement cannot be denied by any liberal-minded person. In a country like Ireland, largely agricultural as it is, where the bulk of the population mainly depend for their sustenance and support on the soil, it would, however, be a matter of primary importance to the labourers to get a secure foothold in the country, in other words to get firmly rooted in the soil. The suggestions contained in Mr Nollan's letter in this direction are well worthy of broad and careful consideration, in fact his letter taken altogether contains proposals of great importance to the working population of Ireland. Another matter which we would direct the attention of the workingmen throughout the country to, is the new order by Mr Morley, reducing the qualification for Poor Law Guardians to a uniform rating of £12. The labourers themselves only know too well of what paramount importance it would be to them to have returned as guardians men who would be in sympathy with their wants, who would give attention and consideration to their grievances, and who would endeavour to see that every measure intended for their benefit did not suffer through maladministration and mismanagement. Whilst of opinion that the extended franchises in this direction conceded to Englishmen should also be introduced into Ireland, we are of opinion that the Irish labourers who have been always complaining of the pronounced apathy exhibited towards their condition by the guardians, as at present constituted, should take every advantage of the concession in question, and should exercise it for their benefit on every available opportunity. In conclusion, we would say that at a time and in an age when all sections of the community are seeking their advancement and agitating for their material improvement, it behoves the Irish workers generally to also make a united stand on their own behalf, and to demand in terms that cannot be mistaken, that their lot be ameliorated, their social position bettered, and a fair living out of the soil secured to them, so that in the future their lives may be regenerated to such an extent that they can live comfortably, cheerfully, and happily in their native land.

The action of public bodies like Boards of Guardians and Town Commissioners, in providing cheap and comfortable housing for the artizan and labouring classes, is one which cannot be too highly commended, but in the consideration of such questions, Guardians or Commissioners should never entirely shut out from their minds the duty which they owe to their constituents. The Killarney Board of Guardians furnish us at present with a case in point. For some time past they have been discussing the advisability of erecting a number of cottages in the Union for farm labourers, and, judging from the reports of the weekly meetings of the Board, the work of erection will be at once proceeded with, provided the Local Government Board makes no objection.

But the question is are the Guardians at this moment prepared to accept the responsibility of embarking in a scheme which must certainly be followed with no little risk, and with expense to the ratepayers in the Union. Just now the financial condition of the Union is as rotten as it possibly can be. Of the ordinary rate no less than £7,125 remains uncollected, while £3,221 of the sanitary rate is outstanding, and there is a balance at the Bank against the Guardians of £239.

At almost every meeting we have the Local Government Board urging the Guardians to do their duty, the Guardians threatening the Collectors, and the Collectors making excuses for their own dilatoriness in not pressing the collection at a time when the poorer amongst the ratepayers would be in a better position to pay than in the depth of winter, the result being that the Union is in a deplorable condition as regards its finances. And in the face of all this, with the example of the working of the former schemes before them, what do we find the Guardians proposing to do? To embark in another scheme, the cost of which, as far as we can gather, will cost the Union in round numbers £10,000.

It is proposed to erect 91 additional cottages in the Union (there are already 122 there), at an estimated cost of £110 each. Under the former scheme a sum of £12,392 was borrowed from the Board of Works. The cottages which are said to cost the Union 2s 6d per week, are rented to the tenants at one shilling a week only, and yet we find no less than £370 of the rents are at this moment outstanding! We are not unmindful of the difficulty of collecting the monies due in rural districts at this particular season or of the inability of many within the Union to meet the *demand made upon them.* Yet should not this be all the more reason why the Board of Guardians should rush with no indecent haste into a scheme involving so much. We should be glad to see every labourer in the country decently and comfortably housed, and we will go farther and say it is the duty of public bodies like Boards of Guardians or Town Commissioners to push the matter as far as they can, at the same time bearing in mind the duty also they owe to the ratepayers whom they represent.

The members of the Tralee foot-ball team are to be congratulated on the bold stand they made in Limerick last week, when for the second time this season they tried issues with Garryowen for the Munster Cup. The latter team has for many years been regarded as one of the best in Munster, and on more than one occasion has sent men to represent Ireland in the International matches, and while Tralee has never, as far as we can remember, shown up exceptionally clever in the game, yet the teams, which for some time past have represented it in matches with the surrounding counties, have had a rather up-hill game to play. In the first place, though we are *the loudest in decrying them when we hear of* the defeat of the local men, yet we have very few amongst us who can be relied on in a game of this kind. The practises are seldom attended or only carried on in a half-hearted way the result being that Tralee has rarely turned out a thoroughly reliable team of fifteen. Their performance this year must certainly be considered very creditable considering the men who were opposed to them, and with attention to the practices for some time to come they should show well up in the fight for the Munster Cup

Killarney whiskey must be a rather dangerous stuff to imbibe if we are to place any reliance on the statement of the resident magistrate of the district, who declared in petty sessions last week that one glass of whiskey sold in "the town by the lakes" is enough to make a man mad. Not quite so dangerous, though very far-reaching in its effects is the liquor sold in Castleisland, a single glass of which, on the authority of the head-constable of constabulary at Tralee, deprives a man of his senses! We should like to know how the publicans in either town regard statements like the aforesaid, so nearly affecting, them and though we are all aware the vilest concoction is often sold under the name of whiskey, still we should be slow to believe that respectable traders in either town are in the habit of retailing a stuff so dangerous that a very little of it either takes away the life of the unwary drinker, or deprives him of his senses.

America does not appear, judging from some accounts we have read from persons resident there, to be a pleasant place for labourers, or, the matter of that, any other class, to seek to better their fortunes at the present time. The country it seems is positively overrun with hundreds of unemployed labourers willing and able to do work, and who are actually starving for want of employment. We have heard of cases where some young men who emigrated to America during the past year have written home to their friends imploring of them to send the price of their return passage, as they were starving abroad. It would accordingly be advisable for any persons who have a notion of emigration in their heads to think twice before they should hazard facing America under existing circumstances.

A certain professor of astronomy predicts that in the year 1899 the heavens will be frequently and almost constantly irradiated by a sort of celestial fire works display supposed to be brought down by the passage of the earth through an enormous mass of shooting stars, the particles of a disrupted comet or some such astronomical phenomena.

In the West Minister County Court Committal orders have been obtained against Frank Slavin, the well-known boxer for non-payment of debts.

Girls with flowing and beautiful heads of hair beware of how you use it, or perhaps some such fate may be yours as befell the young lady in St Petersburgh, who, to beautify and preserve her hair, had it washed in petroleum. The washing had been duly accomplished, and then by way of innocent amusement and to remove the unpleasant odour of her hair she indulged in the very harmless and delightful enjoyment of a lighted cigarrette, but then came a sad catastrophe—the hair, soaked in the explosive caught fire, with the result that she was horribly done to the death by what had been her pride and glory. It is impossible to withold pity for such a truly sad fate.

Matrimonial complications in England are not a very rare occurrence, but one of an unusually peculiar character was brought to light in Grimsby a few days ago. A woman sued her third husband for maintenance, but he successfully resisted the suit by having the complainant's second husband produced in court, whom she had married twelve years ago. The second husband had also gone through the form of marriage again.

Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., will contribute an article on the Irish Party in the House of Commons to the February number of the *New Review.*

In reponse to an invitation to attend the meeting of the "Thirteenth Club," a body formed to dispel by practical methods current superstitions, Viscount Wolseley has written declining the invitation, and stating that he not only believed in many superstitions, but hunged them with the warmest affection. They linked him with a spiritual world, and with a glorious, artistic, and picturesque past, so that he could not reject superstitions that formed the very salt of life to him. There are many others who have the same superstitious leanings that seem to predominate to a large extent with Lord Wolseley.

A meeting of artizans, labourers, and the general public of Kanturk, Co. Cork, was held recently for the purpose of selecting workingmen candidates to contest several of the electoral divisions in the Union. The meeting was convened as a result of the new order recently made by Mr. Morley, reducing the qualification for a Poor Law Guardian to a uniform rating of £12, thereby facilitating in some measure the introduction of workingmen representatives into Poor Law Boards throughout the country. The meeting was very largely attended, and the proceedings were conducted most harmoniously. Mr. P. J. Nollan occupied the chair and addressed the meeting on the necessity for returning to the Poor Law Boards' candidates who would be in sympathy with the workingmen, and who would have their affairs only and properly attended to. He pointed out lucidly the advantages to be gained from such a result, and impressed upon the meeting the necessity for active organisation amongst the workingmen throughout the country. Resolutions were adopted selecting labour candidates for the Poor Law Boards, demanding a further reduction in the rating qualifications for the election of Guardians, and calling on the Boards of Guardians throughout the country to have more cottages erected, and to have the plots attached to the old cottages increased to an acre.

On last Tuesday night Dr. Douglas Hyde delivered a lecture, in the Leinster Lecture Hall, Dublin, under the auspices of the National Library Society, on "The Irish Language and Literature, its characteristics and value." The lecture was a most learned treatise on the subject handled. He pointed out eloquently the great beauty the Irish language possessed, the many traditions it had lovingly fostered, and the numerous attractions it opened out to every earnest student who sought to master it. He said the past year had been one eminently successful in propagating the language, and he exhorted every true Irishman by every possible means to encourage the growth and dissemination of a language which is so inseparably associated with the glorious history of our country.

### TWO ATTEMPTED SUICIDES IN KERRY.

A few days ago a deliberate attempt was made by a farmer named Daniel Horan, of Knockeenlone, near Castleisland, to commit suicide. He procured a razor and inflicted a cut on his throat before he was caught. Horan was brought up at Castleisland, and sent for trial to the Quarter Sessions.

In the second case Daniel M'Carthy, an army pensioner, was charged at the Kilpedder Petty Sessions with attempting to hang himself with a rope. Some of his friends and neighbours fortunately observed the attempt and had him secured. He was remanded to a special petty sessions court to be held on 21st.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—SATURDAY.

(Before Judge Boyd)

IN RE MICHAEL BROSNAN.—The bankrupt carried on business in Tralee as a publican and was a road contractor. He was examined by Dr. Houston, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Davoren, on behalf of the assignees), with reference to an assignment which he had made of the amount to be paid to him by the Kerry grand jury for his road contracts, and he stated that he had been obliged to borrow from Mr. Hoffman, manager of the Cash Company in Tralee, money to pay the workmen on the road, and as security for the repayment of the money thus advanced he made the assignment thus referred to. The sitting was adjourned.

### IS SHE A KERRY GIRL?

At the police office, Cork, on Friday last, a domestic servant named Rose Turner, aged 18, who was stated to have left Killarney early in the present month, was charged with the larceny of a number of small articles, valued at thirteen shillings, from Miss O'Shaughnessy, hotel proprietoress, Cork. The girl was stated to be on her way from Killarney to Kinsale, and when she got to Cork had no money to take her further. Miss O'Shaughnessy took her into her service where she remained until some articles belonging to her employer were found in her room and on her person. The magistrates remanded the girl, pending inquiries as to her antecedents.

### TRALEE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The following is a list of the criminal cases for disposal at Tralee Quarter Sessions:—Patrick, Julia and Margaret Keane, and Michael Kelliher and John Moran, *rescue* of cattle from bailiffs, at Castleisland, on the 9th December; William Fleming, larceny of a pair of boots; Mary Anne Keane, larceny of a £3 note at Tralee; and Daniel Horan, farmer, Knockeenlone, attempted suicide with a razor. The civil business will be unusually light this sessions.

### SPRING ASSIZES, 1894.

At a meeting of the Judges, the following circuit arrangements have been made:—

Leinster Circuit—Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron.

Connaught Circuit—Mr. Justice Harrison and Mr. Justice Madden.

Munster Circuit—Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Gibson.

North West Circuit—Mr. Justice Andrews and Mr. Justice Johnson.

North East Circuit—Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Holmes.

The circuit go out on Monday, the 26th February, or Tuesday, the 27th February.

### TWO HUNDRED DAYS AT SEA.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A SHIP WHICH REACHED BRANDON ON FRIDAY.

On Friday afternoon pilot Denis Lynch, of Brandon, sighted a large ship about five miles off land beating around Brandon Head. The sea was fearfully rough at the time and the pilot, with his crew of three could not put off to her assistance until the Head had been rounded. They kept her in view until the comparatively smooth water had been reached and then they spoke to her. The pilot was enabled to board her then and brought her to safe anchorage in Brandon, after which he came ashore and procured for the crew a supply of provisions badly needed.

The ship turned out to be the "Port Yarrock," 2,000 tons, with a crew of twenty-five men, and at the time he first saw her the pilot states the waves were washing over her decks.

THE CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

On Monday morning a *News* reporter had an interview with Captain Forbes, who arrived in Tralee the night previous. He stated the vessel left Santa Rosalie, Lower California, on 8th July last laden with copper for Queenstown for orders. The voyage, he continued, was remarkably fine until we crossed the Equator, *since when we experienced* boisterous or unsettled weather, which gradually became worse as the ship got North, *and from the first of August up to* the present we have *experienced nothing but* hurricanes—not gales remember. We have *been hanging off* the west coast of Ireland for the last *twenty days with no chance of* getting in. We lost *some of our sails too*; in fact, there was no canvas that ever was made that would stand the gale. The weather all the time was awfully boisterous, and the sea that was running was terrific—words cannot describe it. "One moment," the captain continued, "you would be here," pointing to the ground where he stood, "and the next on the top of a wave far higher than that chimney," pointing out a pretty tall stack that was opposite him.

Two hundred days is reckoned a long voyage now from California, was asked the captain. "Yes, he replied—a long time, an exceptionally long voyage.

The captain has not yet recovered from the effects of the awful hardships he endured; all his crew are at present laid up with rheumatics, and a new crew is being sent him. The cargo is valued for £75,000, and a steamer is being sent to tow the "Port Yarrock" to Antwerp, which is her destination. The captain on Monday called on Messrs M Cowen, Lloyds agents at Tralee, who advanced him a sum of money to buy provisions for the new crew.

### WRECK OF A SCHOONER ON THE BLASKETS.

NO TIDINGS OF THE CREW.

On Wednesday evening a large schooner was observed coming up Lingle Bay under sail. It was very rough at the time and blowing a gale, and some men who put off in a boat to speak the schooner owing to the darkness lost sight of her. She drifted towards the Blasket Islands, on one of which, Beginish, which is about two miles from the mainland, she struck and went to pieces within an hour. She has since been ascertained to have been the "Daggere," of Stavanger (Capt Overland), and it is thought she was in ballast, as she appeared when last seen to have been very light. Messrs M'Cowen, Lloyds Agent in Tralee, sent their Dingle representative, Mr Talbot, on Saturday to Dunquinn to make inquiries as to the schooner. He could find no trace of any cargo, but a very large quantity of wreckage was driven ashore. There are no tidings of the crew and it is believed that they abandoned the schooner at sea.