

PROPAGATION OF FOREIGN PARTS.
 was awakened during the cause of "Foreign Mis-learnedness with which M. S. was so widely com-est will now, as may be red and deepened by the entenary of the S. P. G. zeal, for which prepara-y made. Hitherto it has n for missionary sermons, s to be regarded as only w, in defiance of the very of the Christian Church, ry member of the same in / should truly and Godly far as in him lay, for the gdom and the spread of e world. We are glad, a new departure (as we a made with the view of the abilities and privileges's command to "go into h the Gospel to every ers are now organizing ive" Committees in every embers are given a very as arranged for Limerick. will be found in our ad-Bishop had already sent letter warmly commend-erable Society, which has the Bishops both in the es, every one of whom is -presidents. It is only s should have a pre-at Society, but it is ternal spirit should be, our aim and our object "to pull down the king-it up that of Our Divine which would more surely other than to engage ntercession on behalf of are prominently recom-ith the bi-centenary of ed that they might be, after Divine Service, uch Sundays as may be As regards the Local work will not be left—as two or three energetic y member will take an t what may be regarded is commemoration—viz, ary zeal, by the circula-tion about the general contained in its various n Field." "The Gospel f the Church," and the rature provided for this feature of their duty ng of special (i.e. extra) ntenary Fund. It was st year, how very gene-P. G. co-operated with make their centenary a tbt be equally gratify-tion reciprocated, since hese two great societies should be that of striv-for the honour of our and for the souls for ter deserves particular and will no doubt special interest now .G.; and that is the e Society with South the fact that it is en-n Dioceses—Capetown, ululand, Bloemfontein, her Missionary Society pied in South African bent on the Church at rts for the Evange-ach are now objects of nd which already ow-the E.P.G. A most in-ers' work by the S.P.G. titled "The Spiritua-" which has just been Messrs Ledger & Son,

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN CO. LIMERICK.

BODY EXHUMED.
 An occurrence of a mysterious character has taken place at G. Gibson town, Kilmallock. It seems that a man named Peter Clery, aged about 63, had retired from business with a sufficient sum of money to maintain him comfortably. He and his cousin, John Man Clery, a road contractor, lived alone in a labourer's cottage. John reported Peter's death to the police on the 8th inst., and the authorities concluded that death was due to natural causes, the deceased not having been in robust health. There was, consequently, no inquest, and the remains were interred on Saturday in Ardenay graveyard, two miles from Kilmallock. However, in consequence of whisperings which went abroad, it was decided to exhume the body yesterday, when a post mortem examination was held by Dr McNamara, J.P. Hospital, and Dr M R Clery, J.P. An inquest was held by Coroner Clery and a jury at Elton. District Inspector Rutledge conducted the proceedings. County Inspector Hayes was also present.
 The Coroner having explained the circumstances which led to the holding of the inquest, Sergeant O'Brien was the first witness examined, and deposed that John Man Clery reported that Peter had died suddenly, that he had found him dead a short time previous to making the report. He said that he (John) was in Limerick on the previous day, and came home late in the evening, that he was accompanied home by Michael Clery, and that when leaving Kilmallock he took a pint of whiskey with him, and after going home they drank some, after which he went to bed, leaving the deceased up, with about half a pint of whiskey in a bottle, and that in the morning there was no whiskey in the bottle, and that Peter must have drunk the whiskey and killed himself. He said he went to work early in the morning. He had not then seen the deceased. On his return, at three or four o'clock, he went upstairs, and found Peter dead in bed, with his clothes on and boots off. He did not then say there were any marks on deceased. He was then under the influence of drink. On the following evening he stated that deceased had marks, and that there was blood in the room, and the stairs were broken, and when asked by witness why he did not state this previously he said he was too excited at the time to notice them. Witness saw the house to-day. The stairs leading to the loft where the deceased was found are very steep, and are lightly and badly built. Parts of two steps were broken. Half-way up the stairs there is a long strip of blood on the wall. He would not say it was a print of a hand. On the wall over where the bed was are some slight marks of blood. He searched and found no implement that was likely to have been used. He saw no fire irons. He saw no blood anywhere else. He had no suspicions when witness reported the death to the Coroner. When he heard of the matter his idea was that the man, after taking some drink, fell downstairs. He never suspected foul play. Deceased had a deposit receipt for £120 and cash £2 10s.
 John Man Clery was called, and before being sworn was warned by the Coroner that anything he might say might be used against him. Clery said he had no objection to give evidence, and deposed he was a road contractor and lives in a labourer's cottage; Peter Clery lived with him since May, 1899; they were doubly related; deceased was 63 or 64 years of age; he was not strong, but hardy; he was living on his money, he paid witness 8s a week for lodgings and fed himself; he slept upstairs by choice; witness went to Limerick on 7th for payment for repairs of roads and received £10 2s 6d; he arrived at Kilmallock at a quarter to seven; Michael Clery, Gibbstown, was with him; he bought a pint of whiskey at Kilmallock; he then got a lift home from Michael Clery, who accompanied him into the house; this might be about eight o'clock; Peter Clery was sitting at the fire; they had then about half whiskey each; he had no joking with Peter over the drink; witness went to bed in the front room off the kitchen, leaving Peter there with the balance of the whiskey; he could not say when Peter went to bed; he soon fell asleep, and heard nothing during the night; he arose the following morning about eight o'clock, got up and went out; he was in the habit of not taking breakfast. He did not see Peter that morning; he would not usually get up till ten o'clock, except he was going to an early Mass. Witness went to look after his horse and then went to a public-house; left there and went to Tracey's looking for a donkey, and then went home and found the door latched; that would be about three o'clock; when he went into the house he noticed nothing changed from the morning; he called Peter, and when he got no answer he went upstairs; he noticed portion of the steps broken; he did not then notice any blood on the stairs; when he reached the room he saw deceased lying on his back on the

THE RECENT INCIDENT AT THE ENNIS RAILWAY STATION.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLARE J.P. DISMISSED.
 (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
 Ennis, Friday.
 At the Ennis weekly court the adjourned summons against Mr John McInerney, J.P., arising out of the recent incident at the Ennis Railway Station, again came on. The presiding magistrate was Mr A Newton Brady, B.M., and there were also present—Messrs H de L Willis, M A Scanlan, and John Lynch.
 When the case was called, Mr W H Rice, D.I., said that the circumstances had been already proved.
 Mr C Miniken, who with Mr J Coffey, solicitor, Limerick, was for the defence, objected to this statement.
 Mr Rice said the matter to be considered was whether where the incident took place was a public place or not?
 Chairman—That is the point to-day.
 Mr Miniken said he was in the case to-day, and he expected it would be commenced again, and heard de novo.
 The Chairman said as the case stood, Mr Coffey had admitted the facts.
 Mr Miniken—There may be some mistake about that, sir.
 The Chairman—And then he wished for time to see whether he could produce evidence that this place was a public place, or not. (To Mr Coffey)—I think you said you had no objection to put to the witness, and admit the facts?
 Mr Coffey—That is not altogether correct. What I said was that I was not in a position to contradict anything the constable had said, as I had only just got the instructions. Those were my words, as far as I remember, and also that I had no interview with a single witness, and had got my instructions from Mr McInerney, when I was coming up by train.
 Mr Miniken said Mr McInerney had telegraphed to him as he was his solicitor, but he was away.
 Mr Willis did not think Mr Coffey had stopped there, for he expressed regret on the part of Mr McInerney, and said he was instructed to do so.
 Mr Coffey said it was true he had regretted what had occurred on behalf of Mr McInerney, so far as that the expressions used were unjustifiable on the occasion, but he certainly had not said, nor did he intend to say that Mr McInerney was drunk on the occasion.
 Mr Willis—I understood you to admit the charge, and that the only question was as to the place. Of course, he is quite within his right to have the case reheard.
 The Chairman thought the bench was the same now as last day.
 Mr McInerney said Mr Miniken was his solicitor in the case. Mr Coffey was coming up to Ennis by train, and he (Mr McInerney) met him at Cratloe, when Mr Coffey told him that Mr Miniken was in Cork. He never conveyed to Mr Coffey, or admitted at all that he was drunk on the occasion.
 Mr Willis said he was within his right to have the case heard now.
 Mr Coffey said that of course if he conveyed the impression to the bench that Mr McInerney was drunk, he certainly exceeded his instructions—he had no intention of conveying to the bench that he admitted he was drunk. What he wanted to put before the bench was his inability to contradict anything the constable had stated, his witness not being present.
 Mr Scanlan said he was one of the magistrates, and his recollection was exactly as Mr Coffey had stated, that he was not in a position to disprove what the constable had stated. Did that mean that he had no witnesses?
 Mr Coffey—Yes. He might not have said it clearly, but he meant to convey that he was not in a position to contradict the constable, as he had no witnesses. Mr McInerney did not tell him he had a witness, nor did he know what to state in reply to what was asserted.
 The Chairman said he understood Mr Coffey's application for an adjournment was simply on the grounds that he wished to acquaint himself with the point of law, as he was not sufficiently conversant with the question. Instead of that he wished the adjournment for the purpose of getting evidence.
 Mr Coffey—Yes, so imperfect were my instructions.
 Mr Rice—And supposing I had not any witness here?
 The Chairman said the feeling of the bench was to hear the case.
 Mr Rice—It is a most unusual occurrence.
 Mr Rice was about quoting a newspaper report which appeared, when Mr Miniken objected. It was decided to hear the evidence, and Constable McGillan repeated what he had already deposed to on the last day, as to the defendant calling for "cheers for Kruger," and also calling on the Clare Militia "not to shoot the Boers."
 Mr Miniken then raised a point that the oc-

THE WAR.

CAPETOWN TO BLOEMFONTEIN.
RAIL COMMUNICATION PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.
 London, Friday night.
 The War Office issued at 11.15 p.m. the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—
 Bloemfontein, Friday, 12.30 p.m.
 Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday, and repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont commenced at once. Girouard reports that it will shortly be ready for traffic. Meanwhile passengers and stores will be crossed over by means of pontoons.
 Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein is now practically in rail communication with Cape Town.
 My proclamation is already having excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to deliver up their arms, and to return to their usual occupation.
 The Resident Commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers, lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and a further contingent which had been with Oiver at Ainal North, were only waiting to know the terms of the proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstad, to which they had been summoned by Steyn.
THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
THE FREE STATE.
ADVANCE OF GENERAL CLEMENTS.
NO TRACE OF THE ENEMY.
 Vanzyl, Friday.
 General Clements has advanced a considerable distance into the Free State. No trace of the enemy has been seen. Communication is open between Bloemfontein and Norval's Pont. A train has arrived with General Pole-Carew and the Grenadie Guards.
THE OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.
LARGE QUANTITY OF RIFLES SURRENDERED.
400 FREE STATERS SUBMIT.
 Bloemfontein, Friday.
 The German Consul expresses his astonishment and warmest admiration at the quiet manner in which Bloemfontein had been occupied. The railway at Norval's Pont is approaching completion. The proclamation calling in arms and ammunition within a radius of ten miles of Bloemfontein has resulted in the surrender of a very large quantity of rifles.
 Up to the present four hundred Free Staters have surrendered in response to Lord Roberts' proclamation. General Pretorius has issued a proclamation inviting farmers to bring their produce to the military market, and has arranged for the continuance of the municipal markets.
COLLAPSE OF THE REBELLION IN BARKLY EAST.
REBELS SURRENDERING.
 A "Times" second edition telegram, per the Press Association, dated Aliwal North, Friday, says:—The rebellion at Barkley East has collapsed. Major Hook, with a small party of police, was cordially welcomed. Many rebels are surrendering, but a large force of the enemy is in a strong position about three miles across the river.
 LATER.—Olivier, with his commando, has retired towards Rouxville. The rebels are deserting and

'S DAY IN IN.
SCENE.
COLOURS.
FIGURAL PROCES-
CEPTION.
 (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)