

industries or whether it does not? refuse to her the right to have her Church, even though it be a Roman Church? How can you refuse to her collect her own revenue in her own her own taxes by her own means? proposed to deprive her of every rights in the preposterous Bill defeated, a Bill which, if it had been the House of Commons, not by an, but by a little man, would have out of that assembly in an hour. to call Ireland a nation, and to the same time of all the rights enjoy. Oh, yes! he proposed it, restrictions and his paper Constitution have been torn to pieces in six Parliament which he proposed to men you would have had but two before you. You might either have Ireland. You might have sent an given up your position of vantage, up all your strong places, having your loyal fellow-citizens. You have attempted to reconquer the you might have done what a people s to abandon their rights and to trust would probably have done—e cut adrift Ireland, and separated part in the United Kingdom." alty was then pointed out. "What to do with Ulster," he asked, "in nise the nationality of Ireland? the right of the Irish people to selves from the United Kingdom, ou deny to Ulster her right to lf from Ireland? You are going thesis of self-government for Ire-ould you not give self-govern-er? This you may take for loyal fellow-subjects in Ulster mit to be governed by a Dublin and then you will find yourself in ither you must compel Ulster by to submit to a Dublin Parliament t believe that Great Britain has to allow the forces of the Crown such a purpose—or else you must local government upon provincial ch? I have already called your According, then, to Mr. Chamber- and most important utterance- lf-Government marks the extreme olicy which the Liberal Unionists extend to this country.

KILKEE.—Among the visitors to this favoured watering-place are:—Mrs and Miss Keane, Mr Percival, Mr Marcus, and Mr Colpoyse Keane, Beech Park; Mrs Foerd, India; Dr and Mrs Day, Mrs Murray, Mr and the Misses Driver, Mr and Mrs E. Russell, Mr and Mrs Foote, Miss L. Griffin, Co. Wicklow; Dr and Mrs Clarke, Cork; Mr and Mrs Brodie, Mrs Ward, Castleconnell; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Cooper, Cooper Hill; Mrs Majolier, London; Mrs Pritchard, Wales; Mrs Griffin, Miss Lloyd Roe, Tralee; Miss Anna Massy, Stoneville; Miss Ryan, Ballymackeogh; Mr and Mrs Fitt, Dr and Mrs Myles, Mr and Mrs Ivors, Inchira, Co. Cork; Mrs Atkinson, Glenwilliam Castle and Dublin; Mr and Mrs Wallace, Miss Taylor, Mr Wilson, and several others.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LIMERICK.

A melancholy accident occurred on the Waterford and Limerick Railway this morning, at Ballysimon. Some time after the morning goods train from Waterford had passed the place mentioned, the local police found the body of a fireman, whose name was Thomas Dalton, on the side of the line, about 40 yards from the Bridge. The head was dreadfully mutilated, the cuts penetrating to the brain. It seemed that the poor fellow was in charge of an engine which was being brought to Limerick for repairs, and it was at the rear of the wagons, and immediately before the guard's van. It is supposed that deceased was engaged oiling the machinery while passing over the bridge, and that he came in contact with the partition between the double line of rails. Blood and portions of the scalp were found on the girder. The deceased either held on to the engine or was dragged along to the spot where his body was found, and was then thrown off, his head coming in violent contact with the rails. Deceased was not missed by the driver or stoker of the engine until the train reached the "check" station, and then a search was made, with the result already stated. The body, which was taken charge of by Constables Sullivan and Daly, was removed to the goods store at the station, awaiting an inquest, which will be held to-morrow. Dalton was about 20 years of age and belonged to Waterford, where he lived with his parents, his father being a driver on the line. It is a melancholy coincidence that a brother of deceased fell off an engine near Tuam 12 months ago, and was killed. He was also a fireman.

THE RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT.

A meeting of the Ratepayers' Defence Committee, in reference to this matter, was held last evening in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr Wm. Spillane, J.P., in the chair. There were also present—The City High Sheriff, Mr John F. Power, Mr Richard Smith, Mr Wm. J. Hall, B.E., Mr P. S. Connolly, solr., Mr P. R. Toppin, Mr Bruce Murray, Alderman T. Gaffney, Mr F. H. Pollexfen, Mr Newsom, Mr T. E. Bunting, Mr M. McGuire, and Alderman Counihan, J.P.

Mr James Harris, the Secretary, said that since last meeting he had written to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for information to enable him to show the difference on any particular article sent a given distance, comparing the present charges with those under the new schedule. He had however received a communication stating that the Traffic Manager, Mr Roberts, being out of town, the information

prayer, and by studying the teaching—by that means they should win and sisters to Christ (applause).

The Rev. J. Binns, who was applause, said the subject on which to speak, was how they could make congregationalism more effective for assumed it was not necessary at that to enter into any elaborate what it was. It would be sufficient cal purposes to state that by Cong he meant that form of Church Govern affirmed the right of every Christian manage its own affairs under the the spirit and in loyalty to Christ acknowledge as alone King and He be seen that Congregational, from it and spirit, did not exist for itself. They were Christians first and Cong second. They valued in it so far, as they could render thereby the service to Christ and to man. They congregationalism to be the most spir Church Government, and on this po the valuable testimony of some of t torians and Biblical scholars in the Church. They relied on Congregation because thereby they could be mo their fellow men, because it present obstacles to the ministry of the afforded the freest exercise to the that is in Christ as the head of the were not bound by church courts free to serve—intellectually free, e free, politically free. As they were cally, let them not run into any intell but prove themselves more loyal to Scriptures, and to the teaching Scriptures than those who had not. As ecclesiastically free let them bow to the authority of Christ, and show ence and affectionate regard for brethren in Christ according to the own words. As politically free, le their duties as citizens and as Chr doing all they could to sweeten, to to ennoble the political life of the c them seek those things which make justice, and equality as between u irrespective of distinction of race or let them do this in a spirit. One of the weakest society was an unspiritual Co Church. What had they as Congr if they had not spiritual life? They had no exclusive priestly claims b could stand. They could not boast the learned, or the high. Paul's lan pretty faithfully describe their ct described the churches of Apostolic were thrown back by their own pri their spiritual life and power. Th weakness and it stood their strengt too, was another condition of their e would be a dark and evil day for thei mistook mere members for strengt more than quantity decided influence exercised a far greater influence on of the world than China, and Pa Russia, and so the influences of t depended upon the character of the women who compose them. Faithfu Gospel was another condition. Th that only converted persons should into the Church, and this implied that all men needed conversion. I of the fundamental truths of the Gos. The efficiency of the Church he maintained by members of being faithful to their privileges. He continued to say—They should s