were given away.

cottages in the union.

had been demanded.

already occupied.

for cottages.

he applied for.

the number of farmers 83.

ME LABOUCHERE AND RADICAL

Mr Labouchero has sent the following letter

to Mr Frederick Covington, the chairman of the Northampton Liberal and Radical Associa-"Hotel Bellevne, Cadenabbia, Italy, Sept 9. " Dear Mr Covington-I have to thank you an i the enter members of the executive of the Liveral and Radical Association for the resolution that they have passed in respect to myself, which has just reached me. In their kindly estimate of my services in the cause of the positical faith, fidelity to which by my corstituent; has placed Northampton in the forefront of the Radical army, they do me more than justice. My only merit-if merit there ba-has been to endeavour to give practical effect to their views. To them, as to me, all mequalities based upon birth or privilege, whether political, religious, or social, are For generations legislation was a stheme to benefit certain classes at the expense of the community, and what were impudently termed the rights of the few were the wrongs of the many. Of late considerable progress : 45 been myde in amending this huneful condition of taines. But we have only yet touched the verge of true democracy. Very much remains to be done in order to place our laws and institutions in hurmony with the spirit of to-day. The last six years of Tory mix-rule have not been without their utility. The cold shade of Opposition has had a bracing effect alike on electors and elected. What was in 1880 the Liberal Party has now become the Radical Party, and our leaders have recognised that, if they want place they must adopt our opinions. We are not masters in our own house. We have expected from it most of those weak-kneed Whigs, who were a drag on democratic progress, and who were under the illusion that our party existed alone to secure to them large salaries for betraying when in office the principles that they professed when out of it. I trust that we shall always treat in the same fashion any who still remain with us if they venture to throw impediments in our onward march to our goal. I rejoice to know from the terms of your resolution that my constituents and I are in complete political harmony. It is most gratifying to me to be told by them that I retain their confidence. So long as I have this I have the only reward to which I aspire. Mr Tousley, one of the leading members of your sesociation, and a valued personal friend, wrote to ask me, on the formation of Mr Giadstone's Government being made public, whether certain statements were correct that had appeared in the newspapers in regard to the action of the Sovereign in respect to myself. As I know on excellent authority that the reason why Mr Gladatone had not submitted my name to her Majesty as one of the 'servants of the Crown,' was that he had acquired a knowledge that this would be distasteful to the Queen, I replied in the affirmative. When interrogated by a constituent as to anything that concerns me positically, I deem that I owe to him a reply, and a truthful reply. At first the correstness of my reply was questioned, but now, I think, that no one doubts that I had full justification for my astertion. That the Prime Minister should himself accept a responsibility which is not his is only proper if he regards this as the constitutional usage. But I am not one of her Majests's constitutional advisors, and I, therefore, give a plain answer not being bound to accordit any such senile nonsensa. I am no believer inconstitutional fictions. With me facts are facts. According to my reading of the constitution, indeed, the doctrine that the Savereign cannot err is based upon the theory that she always acts in accordance with the advice tandered to her by her official advisers. To saddle, therefore, the Prime Minister with responsibility when the Sovereign sets without his advice is to reduce his high office to that of the whipping boy, who used in former days vicariou is to be punished for the errors of Majesty. In the particular case which called facely year resolution the personal disfavour of the Sovereign outweighed the deliberate intentions of the Prime Minister. Fortunately, the country suffered no ill, for it was easy to find many able as efficiently-indeed, more effidently-to serve it in an executive capacity. But a procedent was established which might, under possible future circumstances, prove injurious to the public welfare, for it is obvious that if he : noe established that a Prime Minister, whose views on some matters are not in accord with those entertained in Court circles. is not to be given a free hand in the formation of his Mirlstry, this might militate against the people's cause, whilst the fact of my having not only ellently voted against all Royal grants submitted to Parliament during the last twelve years, but belted the cat by moving their rejection, might (whether this be the reason or not for her Majesty's displeasure) lead some members to be itate in following my example. These considerations, which are rather of a general than of a personal character, coupled with my sense of duty to a constituent, alone prompted my reply to Mr Tondey. I have never concealed an abstract preference for a Republic over a Monarchy. It may be due to some imperfection in myself as a faulty human instrument of thought that the solemn mummeries of a Court only excite in meannased contempt; but the titles and Court changes which are involved in a Monarchy are to me the idlest of follies and that I am without sympathy for that dehasing rachbism which permeates the classes, and that is to a great extent due, through no fault of the Monarch, to the existence of Monarchy. If so, Providence, who made mawhat I am, is responsible, not I. But I have always frankly and honestly accepted the monarchical scheme of government, under which my lot has been east, and I have limited my solf to the endeavour to render it as little onerous to the taxpayer as possible. If there were a plebiscile to decide between a Monarchy and a Republic, I should vote for the latter. But as this is not likely to occur during my lifetime, I have never regarded the question within the area of the practical polities of the generation with whom I made my appearance on this planet. My pious preference, indeed, for Republican institutions has never precluded ma from expressing respectful admiration for the present occupant of the Throne on account of her many personal virtues, and the sound sense of her usual impersonal attitude towards rival political parties. It is, therefore, a source of regret to me that the good opinion is not mutual. That some of the flunkies who degrade the profession of journalism have ascribed my motives to a desire for office, and to disappointment at not obtaining it, neither surprises nor disquiets me. I have never aspired to the favourable consideration of such persons. Were it youchsafed to me, I should feel that I no longer merited that of Radicals. Mr Gladstene has, in a letter to me, wi in probably has come under your notice. handromely testified that i - sor, even in the most indirect manner, e : -d to him any desire for office, and I may more truly say that its transpels are not to my taste. It is, however, one thing not to desire office and another thing to be stigmatized as a political leper. unfitted for it owing to 'incidents' which, whilst testifying to my energy and influence, are in no way disparaging to my honour. I confess that I had slwage been under the delasion that the boast of our Constitution -in theory at least-had been that all might, whatever their position or occupation, aspire to the highest political offices in the State, whilst the fact that a great and important constituency had again and again sent a person to Parliament as their representative was thought rather proof that his fellow-citizens did not deem him under any disqualification. but the reverse. I considered, therefore, that, under all the circumstances, I owed a duty to Mr Gladstone, to you as my constituents, to the Exticals elsewhere who honour me with their confidence, to the Constitution and myself, and that I was right in fulfilling this duty, regardless of the abuse and misrepresentation that would be lavished upon me. My c urse in Parliament during the long period that I have been one of your members has never been actuated by personal motives, and, I trust, pever will

LEGISLATION.

QUEENSTOWN BAND PROMENADE Radicalism of the masses the victory has been ! entirely due. The policy of the party now in the ascendant, has been set forth You, I, in the Newcastle programme. and many other Radicals would have been far better pleased had that programme gone further in many particulars. We accepted it as our irreducible minimum, but with the full intention of treating it as a stepping-stone to a good deal more. We are, therefore, bound to stand by any Ministry, however composed, that is prepared to give immediate legislative effect to it. I have no reason to suppose that the present Ministry is indisposed to do this, but in politics good intentions count for nothing, and, to judge by all previous experience, the atmosphere of the Treasury beach has a curiously dissolving effect on electoral pledges. What we have a right to demand of our leaders is action-energetic, determined, and democratic. If we can count on this, no Ministry will over have had a more fervent supporter than I shall be of the present servants of the Crown.' In the Parliament of 1830 we had a liberal Ministry, many of whose members are now again in office. They inaugurated, and I, with your full approval, opposed, coorcion in Iroland and piratical intervention in Egypt. They roted against Home Eule and for much wasteful expenditure of public moneys. I voted for the former, and against the latter. In most of these matters our leaders have now come over to our mode of thinking, and have realized the errors of their former ways. trust, therefore, that we shall be in accord with the present Ministry in everything, and that, as they have attained power by Radical support, they will retain that support by being themselves Radicals in power. If (and I in no way anticipate that this will happen) they are not, I shall act as I did during the Parliamant of 1880, for my creed is 'measures not men.' As the representative of Radicale, I hold no Ministry that is not Ridical can expect Radical support, I need not tell you how strongly I am in favour of a large and generous measure of Home Rule. You and I were Home Rulers when most Liberals were Coercionists. On this matter we needed no salvation. That Ireland should manage her local affairs without our intervention and that we should manage our local affices without their intervention is essential to the well being of the Empire and to the proper administration of local affairs. But there are other raforms which I regard as equally important, and they must not be thrown into the background. We want such electoral changes as will put an endito the votes of resident electors being swamped by those of wealthy non-resident plural voters. We want the present disfranchising ragistration laws to be swept away. He want the portal of Parliament thrown wide open to poor men, so that every class of the community may be proportionately represented, for we know by long experience that a Parliament, almost entirely composed of comparationly rich men, will never legislate fairly for a community in which the vast majority are poor mon. We want our villagers o be masters in their villages, and no longer to be as dissociated from the possession of the soil that they till as the beasts of the field. We want full justice to be done to the rights and requirements of labour. We want the alien English Church in Weles to be disendowed and disestablished, not only because this is just towards Wales, but because it will be an earnest of speedy similar action in respect to the Established Church in England. We want that hideous monopoly of brewers, which is productive of such dire evil to millions, to cease, without getic bonorary secretary, Mr W Dunn. one farthing of compensation to the monopolists. We want taxation to be proportioned to the strength of the shoulders that have to hear (Before Col Longbourne, R M; Col Johnson, it, and proper economy to be exercised in expenditure, so that each public servant will enceforward be paid according to his deserts, and no longer according to his hirth and social position. We want non-intervention to be the rule of our relations with foreign States, and assurances of support no longer to | tiff's lands in pursuit of game, viz, have or hares, without due authority. he given to any confederation of Emperors and Kings that ally themselves together against the French Republic, for such assurances are the same occasion. not only objectionable in themselves, but may drag us into a war with which we ought to have the plaintiffs, and Mrk S Baylor, soir, Fermey, no concarn. Should the House of Lords be for defendant. so ill-advised as to resist the deliberately expressed will of the nation, we want no halfmeasures, no policy of small expedients, but the challenge at once to be taken up and

RATHCORMAC PETTY SESSIONS.

Messra J G Nason and W A Riversdale. locality, for that he, on the 4th September, did, with greyhounds, enter and trespass on plain-

Richard Cotter, son of the former plaintiff,

Richard Cotter deposed that on Sunday, 4th saw several persons there with greyhounds. amongst whom was the defendant. objected to defendant's presence in the field, and asked him had he liberty, and he said he had not. Witness told him to leave, but he refused, and kept on following the hounds, and

fendant and was caught by some others and held, when witness broke a stick (produced) on his head, which was greatly swollen after. presence of any of the others, who were from Cork. He had a spite against defendant because he did not speak to him. He could not tell who owned the dogs, nor could be swear

defendant refused to leave the field witness spit in his face. He knocked defendant down and they both fell.

three weeks for a stroke at his big head. Simon Cotter, father of the last witness, de

liberty to defendant to enter his land. most respectable boy.

noss for the plaintiff, but who was not called, was now called by Mr Baylor for the defence and deposed that he was out hunting on the day in question with some parties from Cork, who had dogs. Regan had no dogs, and only joined in for a run round. Witness heard Richard Cotter order Regan off the lands, and go up and give him a shove. Regan struck Cotter with a stick in return.

Cross-examined-He saw Regan strike Cotter on the head with a stick, which broke. Regan, with the crowd and continued hunting.

and he could not say who spit first. Mr Baylor urged that defendant could only be summoned for aiding and abetting the others, and as the others were permitted to hunt on the land his action was quite lawful. He could

Mr Magnier argued that when he refused to leave the lands he at once became a principal On the question of trespays, Col Longbourne was for convicting, but the remainder of the

The Bench next considered the case of

justified in breaking a stick on Cotter's head, and to show that they would not sanction such an act, he thought that a small fine should be Colonel Longbourne said that if a man enat

enunciate that doctrine, but I must may that I

laughter). Colonel Johnson-Silonce, or I will turn you

Mr Donovan, poor-rate collector, Cork, obtained a number of decrees for poor and seed

Ax announcement in another column states that the final Band Promenade of the season takes place this evening. It is a benefit night, and in addition to an interesting and wholly attractive musical programme, the committee have provided some amusements which will beighten the enjoyment of the occasion. Should the weather be fine, the promenade will doubtless form a highly successful termination to a deservedly successful series of open-air entertainments. During the season fifteen promenades were held. Though they were not all equally well attended-a circumstance generaily attributed to the weather, but in some cases to counter attractions in the city. At no time, however, was there any doubt that the Queenstown promenades were highly popular, that hosts of the city people, in particular, welcomed the establishment of a species of ontertrinment, common enough alsewhere, but only little known in Cork, and that the committee entrusted with the carrying out of the happy idea would not be disappointed in the measure of success extended to their efforts. The last anticipation has been fulfilled. The result of the fifteen promenades is, that the committee are able to carry over a small sum to next season's promenades. This is a point for congratulation, for it shows the high appreciation n which the entertainments have been held. But even if the result were not so very satisfactory we believe that the committee would persevere in their commendable effort to provide an enjoyable evening at the seaside for the numberless people to whom the experience comes as a comparatively rare luxury. The jaded business or professional man, the numerous tired clerks or shop assistants, the wearied artissn or mechanic, see in these promenades a source of relief and physical sustainment-of relief from the worries of the day, because good music temporarily lifts the sympathetic listner above the petty cares of the hour, of physical sustainment, because the renderrous at Queenstown is well nigh unsurpassable for variety and beauty of scene, and for healthful and refreshing situation. By all means, theu, the Amusements Committee deserve warm praise for their endeavours. They have had sometimes to work under the most dispiriting conditions, but conscious of the pleasure which the promonades afforded to that rather fastidious body in these matters 'the community at large" they went on undeterred and were rewarded with a result which is a grateful testimony to past efforts, and which bodes well for the future. And before leaving the subject something whould be said touching the important part played by the band in securing liberal patronage for these promonades. More than once we have had occasion to allude to the excellent programmes discoursed by the band of the 85th King' Light Infantry on the promenade quay. Mr James Forrest, the bandmaster, catered for the general taste with consummate discretion. Grand opera and light opera of all kinds, burlesque and a miscellaneous selection of pieces likely to be appreciated by promenadors, all found a place in his programme. perception of what was required he supplied music that pleased the man-who may be soulful-that likes to have his soul stirred, and the man-who may be soulless-that likes to have his feet stirred; and the talented conductor pleased overyone. This is something to be proud of, and in apportioning praise for the popularising of the promenades, it is only right that the name of Mr Forrest should be linked with that of the pains taking and ener-

Simon Cotter, farmer, Ardnagechy, summoned Denis Regan, farmer's son, from the same

summoned the same defendant for assault on

Mr W J Magnier, solr, Fermoy, appeared for

September, he was on his father's lands and when witness tried to stop him he struck him several times with a stick. Witness struck de-

Cross-examined-He did not object to the that defendant had a greyhound at all, When

Re-examined-When defendant struck him the second time, he was held and could not defund himself, and defendant said he would give

posed he had the right of game on the land, and gave it to whom be pleased. He gave no Cross-examined-He knew defendant was a

Denis Hickey, who was summoned as a wit-

after being ordered off the lands, walked on Richard Cotter, re-called, in reply to Col Johnson, said that he spat in Regan's face before the assault took place. Regan spat at him

not be regarded as a principal offender,

Bench were against, so the case was dis-

Mr Nason was of opinion that while Rogan

had received some provocation, he was not

in his face he would break every stick he had on his head (laughter). A grosser insult could not be offered to anyone, and that was no way to turn a man off the lauds. Colonel Johnson-It may be very wrong to

perfectly agree with the chairman, and would break fifty sticks on the bead of any man who enit on me. The defendant-Hear, hear, Colonel (loud)

out of court. Mr Nason being the only magistrate for convicting, the case of assault was also dismissed.

In one case for seed rate, £2 5s &d, the de- proceeded for St John's, Newfoundland, Halibe. The country has just ejected from power Lord Salisbury and the crow of the Liberal Tories and Tory Liberals. To the stalwart on Sunday, and it is reported she would go to the Ethiopias; assistance by the Scandinavian fondant said that he thought the seed potatoes twamer arrived at Greenock.

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In one case for seed rate, £2 5s Sd, the defendant said that he thought the seed potatoes twamer arrived at Greenock.

Mr Donovan said that the defendant signed At the usual weekly meeting of the Watera receipt pledging himself to pay for the seed. works' Committee yesterday, Alderman Dale occupied the chair. There were also presentand a decree was given for the amount with Alderman Madden, Councillors E Crean, M P;

J Hayee, J Barrett, H Hayes, and E J Julian. The following report was read :-" Re Filtration of Water, &c. "Gentlemen-In accordance with your instructions, I risited the following places with a In compliance with a petition from the guardians of the Mitchelstown Union, an view of accortaining the best methods adopted for the filtration of water :- Bristol, London, inquiry was on Tuesday held in the Boardroom Brixton, Battersea, Chelsea, Kow Bridge, Hammersmith, Surbiton, Mosley, Hampton, ment Board inspector, as to the desirability of Lea Bridge, Sanbury, Rochester, Chatham, Southampton, Old North Road, Cambridge, and Dublin, and beg to report as follows :- In all above-named places the filtration medium is Rice, Fermoy; Buckley, O'Callaghan, Fitzgravel, stone, etc, and sund. gerald, and Fitzgibbon, Mitchelstown, who by meration it is supplemented appeared for the labourers and occupiers those at the exception of Old North Boad and Southampton. The various supplies to the above-named districts of London are from the Thames and the Board of Guardians. A large number of River Les. The filtration works of the Lambeth and Chelsea districts are situated at Surbiton, about 16 miles from London. The water of the Thames is taken in at Mosley, about five miles further up the river where it is settled. had been complied with, and that the charges and whence it is pumped down to the to be made on the different divisions on Surbiton filtration works, and thenco delivered account of the scheme were within the limit. over the district of Lambeth to a population of The guardians proposed to take the sites for about 60',000. The water for the Chelson the cottages by absolute purchase or by lease of works is taken in at Ditton, and supplied to a 99 years, but all the sites had not yet been population of about 900,000. Water for the selected, as near the town exorbitant sums Southwark and Vauxhall is taken in at Hampton. The West Middlesex or Batterson works In roply to Mr St Leger, Fermoy, witness are served from the Thames water taken at said that the general rate for the union was 2s Hampton, and at this point in ad-2d in the £, which would be increased by 10d dition to the filtration operations carby a scheme for the supply of water to the ried on within the works, the water town. This 10d would be payable by the town undergoes a material process of filtration ratepayers only ; the increase would not be so through a fine gravel bed over ten acres in much in the rural districts. If the proposed extent before it enters the works. The Grand scheme of cottages was built an increase of 3d Junction Company's works are at Kewbridge, in the £ would follow. The interest on the loan and the water is delivered to the St James' or clubland district to a population of about be divided equally between the ratepayer and 800,000. The East London Company's works the labourer. The ronts for the cottages already which are the largest I visited are situate at erected had been most satisfactorily paid up to Les Bridge. The water of the river Les is taken in at about four miles above the works into a settling reservoir with a capacity of proposed to crect cottages for which he had selected sites. The plans of the cottages would 800,000,000 gallons, and is thence conveyed by a straight out to the filtration works at Les Bridge, which are about 25 acres in extent, and thouse delivered over the district of East any complaints of the coldness of the cottages London to a population of about two millions. The quantity of water filt-red at these works is about fifty million gallons daily. The filtration arrangement consists of five acts of filter beds, each set containing five beds radiating from a pure water The filter bads are each about an acre in extent and rectangular in shape, they are about nine feet in depth and constructed in excavated said that the cottages were necessary. There ground, which was first puddle, and concreted. were three cottages creeted in that division and the bottom laid in brick and comented The slopes or banks are about 2; to 1, and a pied. The acreage of the division was 483, and concrete curb is laid all round. The flood of the filter bed has a slight slope towards an open In answer to Mr St Leger, witness stated jointed culvert which runs longitudinally along that one of the applicants for coffages in that the centro, and the discharge from this culvert division worked in the town of Mitchelstown, is controlled by a sluice and passes into the pure water basin, whence it flows into the pump wells. Over the floor of the filter beds is a layer two feet in thickness composed of houlder stone, each of which is about eight inches in diameter; over this is laid a landers, 2; Duntryleague, 2; Derryvillane, 12; Farahy, 5; Galbally, 3; Kilbebenny, 4; Killayer of gravel about two feet in thickness and another layer of sand about the same thickness. The process of filtration is as follows :- The water after being conveyed from the intake flows over it, and then is allowed to flood over the filter bads. It filters through the sand, and is conveyed by the culvert into the pure water basin. Each bed is working for a period varying from four to six weeks, the duration of their work being regulted by the character of the weather. When the working of a bed is suspended the water is shut off, and the surface

applied for cottages were, in almost all cases. condemned by Dr O'Brten, who said that no provision was made for the division of the sexes. but the other doctor of the union-Dr Buckley -refused to condomn the houses, whilst rethe bed is then generally found ferring to the want of proper means of separatover with a deposit of green, slimy mud, which ing the male from the female partions of the A screen or layer of sand, for a is removed. families, as in most houses there were only two thickness of about three-qua-ters of an inch, is scraped off, and the bed is In connection with an application made by a put to work again. This process continues labourer named John Casey for a cottage already until about 15 inches in thickness of the layer built in the Kulbehenny division, and belonging of the sand has been so removed. After this denth has been reached, the remaining portion Massra Lewis and Russell said that there was of the sand in the bed is removed, and is reno necessity for any provision of a cottage for placed by sand which has previously been Casey, and the guardians had already been in used as a filtering medlum, and has been negotiation with Mr Buckley for the purchase thoroughly washed and cleaned after its removal from the bed. The gravel and stones forming John Casey, the applicant, said that he lived a mile away from the cottage for which he applied. The cabin which he at present occupied was unfit for human habitation. There was

the layers are only worked at intervals of two years. In all the other filteration works the process is similar, but the works vary in detail as regards number and area of beds and pure water tanks. The Vartry Works, at Koundwood, are, in my opinion, the most efficient and best planned. The Vartry Works is impounded on one side of the public road, and has a large storm weir and bye-works, and the water is conveyed from this large reservoir by 48 and 33 inch mains laid through a tunnel under the road into a large circular basin situate at the filter works on the other side of the road. At the end of the tunnel and over the pipes is a valve house, from which the flow into the basin is regulated, and from this basin open conduits run at both sides around the works. From these two conduits the filter beds are supplied, and the supply is carefully regulated by sluices. The filter b-ds are ten in number, and are laid in two parallel lines between which two purewater sheds have been constructed. process of filtration is the same as already described. At these works I was struck with the efficiency and simplicity of the process of sand washing as there carried on. In most of the otner works this operation- is costly and clumsy, as the plan most usually adopted is to have the sand wheeled up a staging in barrows or rolled up a railway in trucks and conveyed to a concrete or brick pit about 16 feet long. 8 feet wide, and about 13 in depth, one end of

into the sewer. In this pit the sand is agitated by means of a hose jet worked by one man, whilst two others keep turning the sand. At the Kewbridge works sand-washing machines have been lately introduced, having been patented by the engineer of those works, These machines have been fitted with hoppers fitted with endless screws, which transmit sand from one machine to the other, and in its passage the sand is met by a jet of water, and is passed through a series of those hoppers, ten in number. Upon passing discharge therefrom it is found to be perfectly clean, quantity, however, dealt with is VOLY At Roundwood the process is as emall. follows :- When a filter bed has been run down a portable narrow gauge is laid over the bed : the same is then scraped off the bed, transferred to waggone on the railway, in which it is conveyed to a washing works, where each waggon is tilted into a hopper. Attached to this hopper is a vertical shoot which conveys the sand into the trough. An endless screw, fitted with blades working through, forces the

which is open and fitted with a board pierced

with holes to allow the dirty water to run off

did not alter that opinion when he became Scotch Minister, and at the very last the measand on to an elevator, where it is met by sur-s which the Government brought ferward for Scotland should be such as to commend the stream, or tailwasher, which cleanses it them in principle to a unjority of the Scotch thoroughly. The sand is than elevated into a members. He expressed himself favourable to large shoot, and is tipped into a waggon again supplying the deficiencies in the Crofters Act, by the drawing of a horizontal lever. The and referring to the Irish question, said after whole of this machinery is worked by drivers the result of the last General Election, no one by a small pipe or conduit from the reservoir, could fail to see the profound impression why h and in this manner a large quantity of sand, ranging from 65 to 70 tons, is washed every was abroad—that that great question must be settled. On labour questions, he expressed day in a most complete and satisfactory manner. At the Old North-road, situate in Cambridgehimself fully in sympathy with the recent shire, about 70 miles from London, the system adopted is to pass the water through filter cloth presses. The water here is pumped up from a well, and is then forced through the filter cloths, after which it is delivered to St The White Star steamer Majestic arrived at Ives, a market town about 13 miles distant, containing a population of about 8,000 to 9,000. I drew the water from the pumps befove filtration and after same, and from ordi-Queenstown, Wednesday. nary observation could not discern any difference in either sample of water, but I was The Allan Line Royal mail steamer Carthagenia arrived from Liverpool at 11.30 a.m., informed that cloths were in operation for and having embarked mails and passengers, several months, which would prob

works at Stratford, and had a conference with

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY. coived a proposal from him to erect a similar system for the fittration of our entire supply at IMPORTANT REPORT. the works at a cost of £4,000, exclusive of

> At Southamptan, previous to 1887, the water supplied to a population of about 64,030 people was from the River Itchen, and this was found to be unsatisfactory ; a new source was, therefore, sought and obtained by tapping the chalk at Otterbourne, where a large well was completed, and from which an abundant supply has been obtained. This water requires to be treated for hardness, which is done by heaps of the Atkins' filtering material, which consists of woven cloths, upon which are laid fine layers of carbonate. This process, I was

nformed, has proved amply sufficient to rander he water fit for ordinary domestic purposes. As a result of my inspection of various works, and of careful inquiries from the several eminent engineers I have consulted. I have no doubt that sand filteration is the simplest, safest, and most efficacious of the various processes. A conclusive proof of this is, thet notwithstanding the number of towns and villages on the banks of the Thamer, before the river reaches the point at which the supply for London is taken, and although at several points the water is undoubtedly poliuted to a high degree, yet after it has undergone a process of cand filteration it is rendered perfectly suitable for domestic purposes. It is analysed daily, and I have obtained copies of the analysis made for the month of June, and checked by an officer of the Local Government Board. and bog to submit them herewith :...

"As regards the question of improving the filtration of our local supply, I do not anticipate any grave difficulty in dealing with the matter, as the Lee water has in normal times been uniformly good and fit for drinking purposes, even before it has entered the filtering tunnel. Before making any final recommendations, it will, however, be necessary for me to complete some experiments as to filtering media which I am at present engaged on at the Waterworks, and to prepare working drawings and estimates. These I hope to have roady in a short time, and then I shall submit a complete report upon the subject .- I am, gentleman, your obedieut servant,

"W J M'MULLEN, City Engineer." The Engineer said that in supplementing the report he wished to add that he was now engaged in making these experiments at the waterworks. As they were aware a sub-committee had been appointed to inspect the water supply of the city, and he would wish that that committee should visit the waterworks and take part in the experiment, the result of which they would be able to see for thomsolves. In a short time he would have a final report made The Chairman asked Mr M'Mullen how long

it would take to put any such system into operation

The Engineer said that, roughly speaking, it

rould take fully twelve menths. The Chairman said in that case there was no object in rushing to a conclusion. He considered it satisfactory to get that report from Mr M'Mullen, and when they receive his final report they would know what was to be done. They would then be in a position to make the water supply of Cork at least as good as it is anywhore clso (hear, hear). Their supply, as Mr M'Mulion said, was second to none in the Kingdom. Unfortunately, at present, owing to the scare that existed, people were inclined to exaggerate the impurities in the water, but the committee had given the subject ample consideration with a view to improving its quality.

Mr Julian thought the report of the City Engineer justified the committee in sending him across the channel. It showed by the report that Mr M'Mullen had gone closely into the subject, and the fact of his having gone across to witness the process of filtration will be a means of saving money to the Corporation in the event of their adopting any of the any of the prisoners. systems proposed. Some gentlemen had cavilled. with them for sending the City Engineer over to England, but now he (Mr Julian) thought it had been sufficiently shown that they were right in having done so.

Mr Barrott said he did not think any member of the Waterworks' Committee cavilled at it. Mr Julian said that it was not cavilled at by the members of the Committee, but by

nombers of the Council. Mr Crean said that these people knew nothing about the matter. However, there was a complaint made by a section of the medical profession as to the purity of the water. These gentlemen suggested that the water supply bould be taken from Gougane Barra. ventured to say they had not a sample of the water before them, and were simply acting on rumours. These gentlemen should be very cautious not to cause an unnecessary scare, by making statements for which thuy bad no foundation, in fact it was very indiscrept on

their part to do so. Mr Barrett said a question had been put to him during the past week, and he would now repeat it with a view of having it contradicted Whether sewage pollution entered the river at Carrigrohane, either from the Police Barracks or from the "Anglers' Rest?"

The City Engineer stated that from the Police Barracks sewage was discharged into a watertight concrete tank, which was regularly cleansed; and, with regard to the second place, he did not know that there existed any source of polletion. However, Mr O'Mahony, the Analyst, Dr Douovan and himself, would be visiting Inniscarra and Ballincollig, and would

inspect the place in question. The Chairman said that with reference to the suggestions of the medical gentlemen, he thought that any opinion coming from a body of scientific men, who, presumably, would not make the suggestion without first making careful inquiry, should be duly considered. would ask the City Engineer to bring up a report to satisfy them as to whether the pollu-

tion exists at the places mentioned. The Chairman read the following report from Mr D O'Mahony, city analyst :- " In submitting the analyses of the various samples of water drawn from the high and low level reservorrs, as also from the river within the past week, it is necessary, owing to rumours now current, that I should impress upon you the importance of the facts substantiated by a series of carefully conducted analyses, that the water as now supplied to the city of Cork is suited for potable and domestic purpose, and is in good keeping condition. All river water is liable to pollution, and now at present more so than ever, as there exists an increasing possibility of pollution with disease bearing germs. The most careful filtration does not remove the danger when once the germs have got into the water, it simply minimises the danger. Under such circumstances the only thing left to be done is to boil thoroughly the drinking water, and when cold to agitate it by pouring it in a thin stream from one vessel to another at least half a dozen times in sucression."

The Chairman considered the report very eatistactory. A letter was received from Mr Scully, the

contractor for the new Fire Brigade Station, which said that if the recommendation passed by the Council that limestone should be substituted for terra cotta in that building was to be carried out it would necessitate an extra outlay After a short discussion it was decided, on

the motion of Mr Barrett, to pay the extra amount and order the use of limestone. An application was read from

Allman & Co, Bandon, proprietors of the Bandon Distillery, for the services of Superintendent Hutson, of the City Fire Brigade, while instructing the members of a volunteer fire brigade which they proposed to form in connection with the distillery.

The application was granted; also a request of Mr M'Mullen that Captain Hutson should visit his business premises to inspect the fire appliances kept there.

for this result. On the whole, I was not at all impressed with this mode of filtration. I visited Mr Johnson, the patentee of this system, at his should be at first 16s a-week, with uniform, and

him respecting same. Since then I have re- | be advanced lan-week yearly until 22s would be

On the motion of Mr Crean, seconded by Mr Barrett, it was decided to increase the salary of buildings, and also a proposal for the erection Mr O'Koeffe, assistant engineer at the waterworks, by 5s weekly. of one set of filters for experimental purposes at

ALLYBUNION HOMICIDS

Listowel, Wednesday,

At the Courthouse here on yesterday the investigation into the charges preferred at the instance of the Crown against Richard and Mathew Woulfe, junr; Daniel Enright, Thos and John Corridon, John Dowde, and Jan O'Connor of having on the 15th August, wilfully murdered Michael Dillane, Kiltean, at Ball, bunion, was resumed before the Hon Mr J French, E M. The Crown was represented by Mr Wm Irwin, D I, Listowel, and Mr F Creagh, solr, defended all the prisoners with

the exception of John Dowde, who was represented by Mr J J M'Elligott, solr. Thomas Dillane, Kilteen, was the first witness examined, and in repty to District-Inspector Irwin deposed that he was a servant boy in the employment of the late Michael Dillane up to the time of his death, and was at present working on the deceased's farm at Kiltean. He remembered on the 17th March last meeting Mathew Woulfe (the prisoner) in town, and

> had a row with him. Mr Creagh objected to the witness being questioned regarding anything which occurred on the 17th March as irrelevant to the present

Mr Irwin said he was entitled to have evidence on anything that occurred between the witness and the prisoner connected with the deceased. The churge was a very serious one. Mr Creagh said it was nonsense charging the

prisoner with murder. He contended that there should be some connection shown between the occurrence of the 13th March and the 15th The objection was overruled.

Continuing, witness stated that he went up to Mathew Woulfe, and acked

him if he wanted to boycott him because he was working for Dillane, and Woulfe said he did want to interfere with witness and told him to go about his business. Witness went secondly to Woulfe and was again told to go about his business. Witness then shoved Woulfe and the latter shoved witness. Woulfe said that the Dillanes were boycotted. He remembered the recent Parliamentary election, and remembered the day before the polling going with M1 Dillane (the deceated) to Reenturk. They passed Mathew Woulfe on the road, and he (Woulfe) said to Dillane that he would not get the money he put in for. Wirners understood the money referred to, to mean the amount of sought for by Dillage for the malicious burning of hay, and an out-house. He did not remember having told the District Inspector on Sunday night last that Woulse called Dillane a perjurer, but he recollected having said that Woulfe said to Dillane that he

w. . I not get the money he applied for. ... Irwin said that the witness was hos tile, and asked permission to cross-examine bim which was granted In cross-examination the witness adhered to

his statement that he did not remember having told the District Inspector that Woulfe called Dillane a perjurer. Mr Itwin said there was money going to deter

the witnesses. Mr Creagh-That is how you get the witnesses.

in cross-examination by Mr Creagh, the witness stated he did not know that the ratepayers had traversed the granting of compensation to Dillane, but he heard that ratepayers opposed the application. On the 17th March when he had the row with Woulfe he admitted having some drink taken. James Ross, Nulmone, deposed that he raised

the prostrate body of Dillane from the ground on the 15th August. In the crowd that was about the deceased at the time he did not re-Mrs Mary M'Mabon, sister to the deceased

was next called, but did not answer to her Mr Irwin said he should ask for a remand for the woman's attendance, and also for the pur-

pose of summoning other witnesses. Mr Creagh believed Mrs M'Mahon's absence was only an excuse for a remand.

Sergeant Drohan, Rallybunion, stated he was nformed that the witness was kept from

attending. Subsequently, Mrs M'Mahon entered the court, and deposed that on the 15th ult, she

saw Mat Woulfe (identified) and some others, who, she could not say, were any of the pri-soners—in a lane at the back of Mr Kirby's hotel in Ballybunion. She could not my who ther Woulfe was running or walking. She afterwards saw her brother at Roger Harty's. She did not remember making any statement to Sergeant Droban, or speaking to the District Inspector, nor did she remember giving the names of any of the prisoners. She did not give the name of John Corridan to Sergeant

Drohan. Mr Irwin then applied for a remand, which was, after some opposition from the prisoners'

solicitors, granted An application by Mr Creagh, to have those prisoners who, up to the present, had not been connected by evidence with the occurrence discharged, was refused.

POLICE OFFICE-YESTERDAY. 12

(Before Mr J. C. Gardiner, R.M.)

A woman named Mary Walsh was charged with having assaulted another woman named Mary Sullitan with a gallon measure in Fair Lane yesterday. It was proved that the accused asked the complainant for 2d which was due to her, and, not gotting it, struck her with a tin gallon she had in her hand at the time. Walsh was also charged with having used obscene language on the same occasion. There were eight previous convictions against her, and she was fined 20s or 14 days for the assault, and 10s, or seven cays, for the obscene language.

PALSE SUBPRCION. An application was made by the police to discharge from custody a woman named Marianne Congon, who was remanded a few days ago on the charge of having tendered a base half-crown in a public-house in Cornmarket-street. No evidence had been obtained to sustain the charge, and the woman was ordered to be discharged. On being left out of custody she said that she would lose her situation now. Mr Gardiner directed Sorgeant Quirke, of the Blackpool district, to ask for her reinstatement at the Flux Works.

BERIOUS ASSAULT. Thomas Lehane was charged with having assaulted Denis Murphy by striking him with a stone on the Watercourse-road. Murphy is at present detained in the North Infirmaty for

a fracture of the skull. Lehane said that Murphy was passing along the road on a mineral water van when stones were thrown. but not by him. An application was made for a remand for eight days, which was grauted. Subsequently the prisoner's father appeared and asked to have him admitted to bail, but bail was refused as Murphy's life is not yet out Daniel Crowley was summoned for having

assaulted a little girl named Murphy. From the evidence it appeared that the child was coming out of a shop in Fair-lane with a message when Crowley caught her and threw her down. Crowley, who did not appear, got a bad character and a warrant was issued for his

The Court then adjourned.

AN EMBARRASSED GAMBLER. Brussels, Wednesday. The contractor for the Ostend gaming houses

has addr-seed to the Burgomaster of that town a demand for the cancellation of his contract with the town, according to which he has to pay annually a sum of 311,500 frames for the privilege. On the other hand it is affirmed that the judicial authorities have decided to continue the raids on the different casines, and to make a clean sweep of the gambling establishments not only of Ostend and Blanckerberghe, but throughout the kingdom.—Delniel.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES. (Lloyd's Telegram.) London, Wednesday. The British ship Goldenhorn, from New-

fought out to the bitter end. Considering how

much there is to do, and bow desperate will be

the efforts of the landed classes to maintain

their ascendancy and to dam the democratic

tide, I regret greatly that Parliament is not to

he called together this autumn, but I hope

that it will sit from January to December next

year, and the year after, rather than abate or

defer one jota of the moderate scheme of re-

forms set forth in the Newcastle programme.

for 'delays are dargerous,' and those who

have accepted the responsibility of carrying re-

forms of paramount importance should be

eady, like soldiers before the enemy, to sacri-

fice their ease for their country's welfare.

Again thanking most sincerely the executive

for the expression of their confidence, and

assuring them that my sole object, as their

representative, will be, as heretofore, to

labour in the cause of democracy, to which

"Believe me, dear Mr Covington, yours very

MALLOW PETTY SESSIONS-WEDNESDAY

Before Messrs J A R Newman (in the chair),

J O Harold, Major Hutchinson, R M; and Geo

Ellen Sweeney, Broom-lane, summoned

limothy Singleton, of the same locality, for

abusive and threatening language; she also summoned defendant's wife for a similar offence

Singleton, who appeared, was bound to

the peace for a year, and a warrant was issued

for the arrest of his wife, who did not appear.

Mr W J Fitzgerald, solicitor, appeared for

Mr George Boltter, J.P., summoned an ex-

soldier named James Kerwan for abusive lan-

nuace. Defendant was bound over to keep the

A respectably-dressed young mannamed Thos

O'Shea was charged by Sergeant Sheridan

with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the

public street on the 6th inst; he was also

charged with the breaking of a large window-

pane in Mrs Fitzgibbon's house, West End, Mallow, and also with assaulting Mrs Fitzgib-

bon on remonstrating with him when he

smashed ber window. The two latter cases

were, however, amicaply settled, and for the

charge of "drunk and disorderly" he was fined

A tramp named Julia Flaherty was charged

y Constable Connolly with being a rogue and

vagabond. On promising she would leave

the town immediately she was discharged,--

A CONSUL IN TROUBLE,

Mr Ryder, the United States Consul, who was

errested some time ago, on a charge of mis-

appropriating legacies entrusted to him, and

who recently admitted having produced false

receipts for the money, yesterday confused

another fraud connected with a legacy, and also

a theft of goods from the Athenian Reading

Copenhagen, Wednesday.

committed on last Sunday ovening.

complainant.

peace for 12 months.

"H. LABOUCHERE."

they are such true and tried adherents.

eastle, Australia, for San Pedro, is stenoded at Stata Barbart Channel, California, and will probably be a total wreck. The crew were all The Anchor Line steamer Ethiogia, from the

Clyde, for New York, was apoken last Saturday, latitude 54 West, putting back to the Clyde with engines broken down. The Furnessia, of the same line, was spoken sister, who was in receipt of ontdoor relief. He was not told that he would have to pay any thing, but the relieving-officer told him they

THE LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

INQUIRY AT MITCHELSTOWN.

of the union by Mr E Agnew, Local Govern-

erecting a proposed scheme of labourers'

The following solicitors were present-Messrs

interested in the scheme; Mr St Leger,

Kingston ; and Mr A Mandeville appeared for

Mr Fitzgibbon, Clerk of the Union, in

answer to Mr Agnew, said that all the

oreliminaries required by Act of Parliament

required for the erection of the cottages would

Mr Murray, architect, said that the scheme

be almost similar to the cottages erected in pur-

suance of the last scheme. He did not bear

The consideration of applications for cottages

in the several divisions was then proceeded

The first division dealt with was that of Bally-

John Sullivan, a guardian in the division,

under the last scheme, all of which were occu-

two miles distant from the site of the cottage

The following are the names of the divisions

in which cottages are proposed to be built, with

the number of cettages intended to be erected

in each :- Ballyarthur, 4; Cullane, 2; Bally-

glass, 1; Kilphelau, 3; Kiigullane, 5; Kildor-

rery, 10; Knocknascrow, 1; Macshalstown, 4;

d strict), 8; Mitchelstown (town), 16.

apartments-a kitchen and a bedroom.

only one apartment in it, and frequently he had

to leave the house on account of its smoking

Mr St Leger-My instructions are that this

man is unable to do agricultural work. He is

not a bona fide agricultural labourer. He is in-

capacitated from work by his defective sight.

Mr Rice—People with bad sight are not to

get cottages. He will not be admitted into the

union, and he won't get a cottage to live in.

Mr Rice said that Mr Buckley had a woollen

mill at Kilbebenny, and one of his workmen re-

sided in the cottage, which was now sought to

be lot to Casey. He was evicted out of the mill.

The decision, ultimately, as in the case of the

other cottages, was reserved, and will be em-

bodied in the report, which Mr Agnew will

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

REFUSING TO RELEASE A PRISONER.

Mr Justice Madden, in Dublin, yesterday,

refused to grant an order of release, on the

ground of ill-health, in the case of a solicitor

named Cusack, committed to Kılmainham in

July for contempt of court in not ledging the

accounts of the receipts of income in connection

with the Jessman estate, county Longford, of

which he was for many years solicitor and

SPEECH BY SIR G TREVELYAN

Sir George Trevelyan, addressing a meeting of

his constituents at Bridgeton, Glasgow, last

night, said happy experience of the Scotch

Office and gone far towards solving the question

of Home Rule, for it had preved that if Scot-

land could do very well with a separate execu-

tive, so, too, could other parts of the country.

Now that they had a Scotch Minister in the

Cabinet and in the House of Commons, he could

bring forward measure; acceptablelto the majority

of the Scotch representatives. He had always ex-

pressed the opinion that the Scottish law should

be made by Scotchmen, and he certainly

TRANSATLANTIC SHIPPING.

CORK HARBOUR SEIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Trades' Union Congress.

New York at 7.30 a.m to-day.

Dublin, Wednesday.

and the cottage was now vacant.

to Mr Cornelius Buckley,

condition.

What is he to do?

make on the inquiry.

Templemoylan, 7; Mitchelstown (Dispensary

The houses in place of which the labourers

arthur, in which there were four applications

Fermoy, appeared for the Counters

labourers were in attendance.