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DEAD A LONG TIME.

Inquest At Bandon.

Mr. Coroner J. J. Horgan, solr., held an inquest at the Courthouse, Bandon, on Saturday evening, at five o'clock, into the circumstances of the death of Daniel J. Sullivan, vintner, of Bridge street, Bandon, who was found dead in bed on Friday, the body being in a rather advanced state of decomposition.

Head-constable Howard represented the constabulary.

The jury was as follows—Messrs. Michael Collins (foreman), Patrick Pelard, Henry Shannon, Edward Shannon, Patrick Hurley, John Murphy, Peter Connor, James Calnan, John Donovan, Patrick Waugh, James O'Brien, Daniel Payne.

Dr. Wm. O. Welply stated that he made a post-mortem examination with Dr. Shinkwin of the body of the deceased. They found fatty degeneration of the heart and an enlarged liver. The cause of death was heart failure from fatty degeneration, accelerated by the state of the liver.

To the Coroner—There was no sign of violence. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. He was about two months dead

Dr. Joseph Shinkwin, who assisted in the post-mortem, stated he agreed with the evidence of Dr. Welply.

To a Juror—There was no sign of the body having been eaten by rats, but it was quite possible it would be attacked by rats.

The Coroner—There was no appearance of that.

Mr. John Foley, clerk at Messrs. Beamish and Crawford's brewery, stated that the deceased was a customer of theirs. He called at the premises on Friday and went to the front and back door, which were locked. He went there because Mr. John Walsh noticed a pane of glass in the house was broken, and thinking the house was raided, he sent witness to investigate. They entered from the back, and upstairs found the body lying on the bed. The deceased was in the habit of closing the shop for different periods. The body was partly dressed, and everything was in order in the house.

To the Foreman—Sometime about the week in March he called for the last order at the brewery.

Sergeant Michael Lorrigan stated that he went with the last witness to the deceased's house, which they found locked. In the bed upstairs they found the body of the deceased, with socks, trousers, shirt and jersey. They found some money lying about.

The Coroner—It shows there are some very honest people in Bandon.

Sound unopened in the letter box.

Brother Eugene O'Sullivan, Killarney, stated that the deceased was his brother, and was in or about 45 years of age. He was fairly comfortably off. He wrote to him on the 2nd April and about 17th March, but got no reply, and he was not surprised at that, because he was not a very good correspondent. He complained of the stomach, but not of the heart.

The Coroner said it was a very extraordinary case in some way, but not in others. This poor man was in the habit of closing up the place and going away or staying at home, and leaving the business look after itself. He did this on a few occasions, and it occasioned no surprise in the town, as it was taken for granted that he was away. He understood some person went to call him when he was closed up one time and he resented it. There was no suspicion of foul play, and the money and everything was found correct in the house. He suggested to the jury to find that the deceased died from cardiac syncope about the 20th March. They were all sorry for the deceased's relatives.

The jury found that the deceased died from cardiac syncope about the 20th March.

CATTLE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. Lucy presided. Also present—Messrs. Jerh Collins, C. B. Crowley, H.C.; D Buckley, R. Morgan, D. Cronin, C. Healy, M. Sheehan and W. Dillon.

The Chairman, referring to the restrictions on the export section of the Cattle Trade—on heifers and in-calf dairy cattle—said that these restrictions should be removed without delay, as they were a very great handicap to the progress of the trade. With regard to heifers, the export of heifers less than three years of age was forbidden. The curtailment of a free market for these classes of animals hindered production, as farmers would not continue production if they could not get rid of surplus stock. He suggested that the Secretary write to the Department of Agriculture and ask that all such restrictions be immediately removed.

The meeting unanimously agreed with the Chairman's suggestion.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. Crowley be recommended by the Association to the Corporation for re-election on the Harbour Board as representing the Cattle Trade Association.

Mr. Buckley seconded the motion, which was supported by several members and passed unanimously

The other business was of no public interest.

MUNITION CRISIS.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO RAILWAYMEN'S DEPUTATION.

Corkman's Suggestion.

PRIME MINISTER INTERESTED.

London, Saturday.—The official report was issued to-day of a conference at 10, Downing street on Thursday, when a deputation from the National Union of Railwaymen, headed by Mr. J. H. Thomas, waited on the Prime Minister, with whom were Sir Eric Geddes and the Minister of Labour, Dr. MacNamara to explain the situation in regard to the refusal of the Irish railwaymen, mainly employed by the London and North-Western, to handle munitions in Ireland.

Mr Thomas, in an opening statement, said a number of members of the N.U.R in Ireland, without the knowledge or sanction of the Executive, had refused to handle munitions because they felt they were called upon to do something which would aid a war against their own fellow-countrymen Their contention was that it was the only way in which they could protest against what they called militarism being introduced into Ireland. The Executive of the N.U.R. felt that before expressing any opinion it was wise to ascertain from the Government whether there were any means by which the question could be dealt with. Mr Thomas said no one round that table would countenance and give support to the murder and outrage of innocent soldiers and policemen. On the contrary, they all recognised that it was the Government's duty to protect and assist those who were called upon to discharge difficult and responsible duties. There was a feeling, however, that militarism was the only force and method that was employed in Ireland to-day. He did not believe that the outrages expressed in any degree the feeling of the great mass of Irishmen towards England. He submitted that the Irish railwaymen could not be blamed for their action. Munitions were sent on the North Wall boats under an armed guard, and the railwaymen there were having flouted in their faces every day one method and policy of dealing with the Irish problem. If the Government were compelled to send munitions to Ireland it was an easy matter to send them by battleships and torpedo boats instead of going through the farce of flouting all the time in the face of these men their military methods. They did not refuse to unload the boats because they were in sympathy with murder or outrage, but because in their consciences they believed it was war on their own people There were economic forces in Ireland to-day, said Mr Thomas, which were stronger than the political forces. He was firmly convinced that the solution of the Irish problem would come from the industrial rather than the political arena. The railway company concerned had asked the Executive of the N.U.R. to choose whether these men were to be dismissed or payment of the guaranteed week should be suspended. He emphasised the fact that they were not there in a spirit of hostility, but they hoped to be able to avert what might develop into a serious situation.

The Prime Minister said the action of the Union sought to influence political decisions, not by the ordinary machinery of State, but by means of bringing pressure to bear through a threat of disorganising the industries of this country, to effect changes which, up to the present, the electorate of this country had not sanctioned. That is a serious issue, he continued, and I take it up at once. I should regard it as complete abdication of government if I were in the least to countenance its demand. This seems to me to be raising a sort of issue which was raised in France a short time ago, and which ended so disastrously to the Trade Unionism of France. In Ireland, said the Premier, we have had within a very short time forty-eight murders of police, and 120 attempted murders that failed. They are shot down like vermin by revolvers. We send a box of revolvers across to these men to defend their lives, and a Trade Union comes in and says if you do this we will stop the whole traffic of Ireland if necessary. Well, that is a new claim.

Mr Thomas—They have not said that yet.

The Premier—That is what it will come to. This is a challenge which we cannot refuse to take without abdicating the whole functions of the Government. Murderers with revolvers in their pockets are carried forwards and backwards by the railways. I never heard of a strike to stop them passing to and fro. A box of revolvers is sent over for these men to defend their lives, and four hundred men say, "We will not carry them" We cannot have that, whatever it costs, added the Premier and whatever it means. I am not going to refer to other instances—the murders are quite enough. Mr Lloyd George said he had never refused to see anybody concerning the Government of Ireland, but this was quite a different thing. Mr Thomas had stated quite sincerely that he and those with him would not countenance murder, but what was the good of saying that when means have been taken to furnish protection to police, they were deprived of the opportunity of defending themselves. Continuing, the Prime Minister said—I am told there was a refusal to work trains to carry troops there This puts a very serious decision, not on to the Government, but on to the Trade Unions. So far as we are concerned we have no option. We could not possibly agree to any action which put in the power of any section of the community to say such and such traffic we will carry, but Government traffic we will not. That is an abdication of government. It is no use talking about government if we accept that. We are here to-day, you may be here to-morrow. It is the essence, added the Premier, of the working of a democratic institution that action of that sort could not be tolerated. We cannot possibly accept any decree issued to any body, however powerful that body may be, which denies to the Government facilities which it regards as essential for carrying out functions for which it has been chosen, and if the whole of the Irish traffic is stopped the responsibilities must rest with those who challenged the whole fabric of government by action of this kind. It is quite impossible, he added, to accept any sort of limitation upon the legitimate action of government in the establishment and enforcement of what is, after all, the elementary duty of the State, the protection of the life of every citizen, whatever his grade, rank or position. If the N.U.R. took action, he continued, he should certainly say it was going outside all the traditons of Trade Unionism. The Government would have to consider what was to be done about the refusal to carry troops. That they could not permit to continue, and they would have to take action in reference to it. He had never seen a case presented by a Trade Union which had less to say for itself. He believed the murderers represented a minority, and that the vast majority were against them.

Mr. Thomas said the vote of the N.U.R., numbering half a million, was cast at the Congress in the direction which the Prime Minister had mentioned. He endorsed all Mr. Lloyd George had said about the challenge to the political institution of this country. The first form of rebellion against law and order in Ireland was endorsed in this House of Commons. We were to-day reaping what others had sown. He believed the constitution of the country provided the maximum opportunity for the workers without direct action, but they must keep in mind the fact that these men had been goaded into this position. It was impossible for the Executive of the N.U.R., faced with the fact that the movement might spread in Ireland and involve more workers in England to stand by and do nothing, because in that way chaos and anarchy would result.

The Prime Minister said the railways did not discriminate as to the traffic. They carried the traffic which was offered, and it was not for them to ask questions about the traffic. There would be perfect chaos if they began to ask questions.

Mr. Thomas asked if every possible step had been taken and every effort made to solve the situation. He looked upon the position in Ireland to-day as open war. It was guerilla warfare, and there ought to be some terms of peace. He believed the Government could bring to a conference table the people who would bring peace to Ireland, but they would never do that by merely reinforcing the military.

The Prime Minister—We invited them to a conference table and they refused to come. When Mr. Redmond, Mr. Devlin, the North of Ireland people, the Unionists, and the Catholic hierarchy came, the people now in the majority in Ireland refused to come.

Replying to a number of further questions, Mr. Lloyd George said they invited the Sinn Feiners to come to the convention. They invited Labour, and Labour came.

Mr. Thomas said the Prime Minister should distinguish between Sinn Fein and Labour. Labour was not Sinn Fein.

The Prime Minister said he did not object to the N.U.R. as a Union. He offered to meet them instantly, but if the Union proceeded to the extent of taking action he should certainly say it was going outside all recognised traditions of Trade Unionism. The Government would have to consider what was to be done about the refusal to carry the troops. That they could not permit to continue, and they would have to take action in reference to it.

General Sir Travers Clarke stated that men of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland had refused to carry more than twelve soldiers in any one train.

The Prime Minister said they could not allow that. He did not know what it meant, but there it was. With regard to the action of the men at North Wall, he pointed out it was not as if they were carrying tons of high explosives to blow up Dublin. "Here is a box of revolvers," said the Prime Minister, "sent over to the police for them to defend their lives. Can you imagine anybody refusing to carry them under the circumstances, when forty-eight have been shot dead and one hundred and twenty have been shot at. I think it is perfectly indefensible. I have never seen a case presented by a trade union which had less to say for itself. This seems to be one of the most indefensible things I have ever heard presented, to refuse to carry a box of revolvers to defend men who have been shot like that. All these murderers are equipped with revolvers—everyone of them. It is not like carrying poison gas, or that sort of thing."

Replying to a question by one of the deputation as to why the men had to work under an armed guard, the Prime Minister said if there were no armed guard those revolvers would be in the hands of the people who would shoot down the police. It was no use ignoring facts. He believed the murderers represented the minority, and that the vast majority were against them, but they were intimidated. The Prime Minister promised he would look into the suggestion that the dockers were not being asked to handle munitions, but stood aside while they were being unloaded, and after that the general cargo was unloaded by the dockers themselves. Mr Lloyd George declared that an armed guard was essential. Mr Thomas had raised the issue of whether Government traffic could be taboo on national lines. That was a very serious point.

Mr Murphy, who was introduced by Mr Thomas as an Irishman from Cork, said he agreed that the majority of the people were against all the outrages that had been going on. He asked whether it would not be possible for the Prime Minister to obtain the views of those people

The Prime Minister said he should be glad to meet any body of Irishmen.

Mr Murphy said he was anxious, and the majority of the people were also, to settle this question, but he wanted an honourable settlement and not peace at any price. He believed it could be done.

The Prime Minister—If you can tell me how I shall be glad.

Mr Murphy said he believed the majority of the people in Ireland were in favour of a settlement, but it must be an honourable one. They wanted a measure of self-government for Ireland. He believed it would be possible for the Government to bring a section of the Irish people together. The best means would be through the trade union movement of this country, and he hoped the N.U.R. would move in that direction and endeavour to bring both parties together. The Government would not come down to the Sinn Feiners, and the Sinn Feiners would not come down to the Government. There would have to be a bridge.

The Prime Minister said this was a very interesting and useful statement, and he hoped it might be a fruitful one

Mr Thomas said the strike in Ireland had to be endorsed or it had not. The men at North Wall had to be supported by the withdrawal of others or they had to be told to do their work. He recognised that to support those men meant a declaration of war on the Government

The Prime Minister—Not on the Government, but on government, which is a much more serious thing. There is only one way of choosing a Government in a democratic country.

The proceedings terminated.

MILITARY TO REPLACE POLICE.

Tralee, Saturday Evening.—About 200 troops were landed at Fenit Pier this morning. Military motor lorries were in waiting to convey their baggage and equipmages to Tralee. When the latter were landed the detachment of men marched to the Military Barracks, Tralee. It is stated that more troops are to arrive and will camp in each of the districts where Constabulary barracks have been either destroyed or evacuated.

A Cherbourg telegram says—The former German cruiser Dresden arrived there on Saturday from England.

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DUBLIN AND MUNITIONS.

Railwaymen To Negotiate.

The "Sunday Independent" said there was no change in the situation at the North Wall on Saturday, the cargo boats being still tied up, while the passenger boats are running as usual

The Menevia arrived in the morning with 300 or 400 passengers

Seen on Saturday, Ald. Wm. O'Brien, Secretary of the National Executive of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress, told a representative of the "Sunday Independent" the matter was one solely affecting the railwaymen who were out on strike, and they must be left absolutely free to consider what action they should take without any comment from officials or men not concerned in the actual fight

The Strike Committee met on Saturday at the Hall, Oriel street, and had under consideration the telegram from Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.

Subsequently a mass meeting of the men was held, and the committee, through their chairman, Mr. Mathew O'Brien, recommended that they were prepared to enter into negotiations with the London and North-Western Railway Company with a view to an early resumption of work. The meeting accepted the suggestion of the committee.

This means that the position remains practically unchanged, as the attitude taken up by the men is that they will return to work unconditionally, but not if it is made compulsory on them to handle munitions of war.

In view of the declaration of the Premier that all material tendered must be handled by the railwaymen, a settlement of the dispute raises many difficulties, but a way out may be found, as Mr. Lloyd George may decide that the military will handle all their own equipment.

The N.U.R., as was anticipated, are not allowing strike pay, but dispute money has been given from the Irish Trades Union Congress.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in London.

On Saturday the King's birthday was celebrated in London with some approach to pre-war pomp and ceremony especial interest being manifested in the trooping of the colours in Hyde Park by a Brigade of Guards and Household Cavalry.

The King and Queen with Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and the Duke of Connaught, were present, the Majesty taking the salute on a fine charger.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

There are only a few Irish honours in the list:—Two new Privy Councillors, Mr. H. T. Barrie, M.P., D.L., Vice-President of the Department, and Mr. Justice Powell; a knighthood for Mr J. W. Craig, K.C., ex-Recorder of Belfast, and a K.B.E. for Mr. William Taylor, F.R.C.S.I., ex-President of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, and the I.S.O. for Mr R. Duncan, Vet. Branch, Department.

The list altogether comprises 1 peerage, 4 Privy Councillors (2 Irish), 1 G.C.B., 2 K.C.B.'s, 10 C.B.'s, 5 K.B.E.'s, 2 D.B.E.'s, 19 Baronets, 42 Knights.

Mr A. W. Cope, the new Assistant Under Secretary, has been appointed a C.B.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE KING

President Wilson, on the occasion of the King's birthday, forwarded the following telegram, to his Majesty:—

"To his Majesty King George V., London.—Mindful of the struggle through which our peoples passed together in the cause of the world's freedom, I tender your Majesty warm congratulations on your birthday, confident that it auspiciously comes at the dawn of a new era of friendship and good will which it is to be the privilege of our kindred peoples to advance towards full achievement.—Woodrow Wilson."

King George replied:—"To the President of the United States, Washington, America.—I tender you my grateful thanks for your kind message of congratulation on my birthday. Most cordially do I echo the hope that in the struggle to create a better world for mankind, which is the first duty bequeathed to us by the glorious comradeship of war, our two nations may be found indissolubly linked alike in effort and in achievements.—George, R.I."

The King's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner at the naval and military stations on Saturday.

GIRL'S COLLEGE BURNED.

Edgehill Girls' College, Bideford, the well-known scholastic establishment belonging to the United Methodist connection, was entirely destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning.

The outbreak was discovered just before three o'clock by Mavis Field, a scholar, of Cleckheaton, who roused her schoolmistress, and she, in turn, informed Miss Johnson, the head mistress.

The fire call was given, and in seven minutes all the inmates were standing on the lawn, and everyone of them, numbering 140, answered the roll-call.

Urgent messages were sent to Bideford for help, and the police and fire brigade were quickly on the scene.

Meanting the mistress and scholars made a brave effort to stop the conflagration, which was discovered to be in the laundry, situate in the basement of the main building, but, owing to the shortage of water, very little could be done, and the fire soon obtained a big hold.

The wind fanned the flames through the corridors, and the whole building became a raging mass, and was entirely gutted.

The damage is estimated at from £30,000 to £45,000.

The inmates lost everything except what they stood up in

FARMERS AND LABOURERS' WAGES

The North-east Essex farmers at Colchester on Saturday unanimously passed a resolution to resist any increase of wages beyond the amount sanctioned by the Wages Board. This amount is 4s advance on the present minimum of 42s 6d. The men have rejected this, demanding a minimum of 52s.

JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Mr. A. McDonald (chairman) presided. Also present—Miss O'Cleary, Ald. Lucy, Messrs. W. N. Leader, D.L.; Langley Brazier Creagh, P. O'Connell, J.P.; D Ring, M. P. Fitzpatrick, J.P.; B. M. Egan, T.C.; J. O'Leary, T.C.; R. E. Longfield, J.P.; W. Ryan, M. J. Donovan, T Magner.

Mr. O'Connell said since their last meeting a very respected member of the Board had passed away in the person of Mr. John Harris, of Bandon. He had been a member of the Board since the inception of the Local Government Act, and he thought it was only fitting that after transacting the important business they should adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Ring seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Letters from Messrs. J. Donovan and M. J. Donovan, acknowledging the Board's vote of condolence in their recent bereavement, were, on the proposition of Mr. Brazier-Creagh, directed to be inserted on the minutes.

The tender of Mr. A. Morrissey, Doneraile, for supplying potatoes for the three months ending September 30th, at £12 10s per ton, was accepted. Only one tender was received for the supply of eggs for the same period, viz., 3s 8d per dozen, and it was decided to re-advertise.

The Medical Superintendent (Dr. Ahern) reported that for the month 37 patients had been admitted and 39 discharged. There were now in the sanitorium 65 patients, 53 men and 12 women.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that no more salaries be increased until June 1st, 1921. Mr. O'Leary seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

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CAPPOQUIN FATALITY.

Inquest Adjourned.

At about 10.20 p.m., on the feast of Corpus Christi, as the inhabitants of Cappoquin and district were celebrating the victories achieved from the recent elections at the Square, an incident which had, unfortunately, fatal results, took place in the presence of about 200 spectators. Tar barrels were lit, and a public meeting was being addressed, when two motor vehicles approached via the Main street from Fermoy direction. The cars stopped at the top of the street, as if the drivers were consulting a map, and meanwhile Mr. Patrick Mason, chauffeur, passed with a motor coming from the opposite direction. The motor car, in which were some military officers, next followed, and lastly came a military lorry containing 15 or 20 soldiers of the Buffs Regiment, it is stated. The roadway, measured on yesterday in presence of our representative, is 24 feet from channel to channel, and a great difference of opinion exists as to how the accident occurred. The fact remains, however, that Master Michael Walsh, 13½ years, son of Mr. William Walsh, hairdresser, was struck by the mudguard of the hind wheel of the lorry, and brought underneath same. The wheel, it is stated, passed over his body, and death must have been instantaneous, as when the poor boy was picked up by Mr. Mason, blood flowed from his mouth, and there was no signs of life. It was a deplorable accident, and happening in the presence of such a large crowd, and the boy's parents, and also within a few yards of his own residence, made it more so. Master Walsh had been a pupil at Cappoquin National School, but after the summer holidays would be assisting his father at his business. He was a kind and affectionate son, and a favourite with all. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have the sympathy of all in their hour of sorrow

THE INQUEST.

At 4 p.m., at Cappoquin Courthouse, Mr. Coroner Moloney, District Coroner, Dungarvan, held an inquest touching the circumstances of the death of Master Michael Walsh, *killed by a military motor* lorry at 10.20 p.m. on the previous night on The Square, Cappoquin.

The jury were:—Mr. John Stanley (foreman), Messrs. James Russell, Thomas J. Mansfield, Richard Walsh, Patrick Bateman, Joseph Sullivan, Allan L. Grant, J. Moloney, James O'Donoghue, William Prendergast, James Greene, William Chandler, Denis Conroy and Aiden Walsh.

Head Constable Cahill, Sergeant Walsh and Constables Foley and Lindsey represented authorities.

Mr. Augustine Walsh deposed that he was uncle of the deceased. He last saw him alive an hour before the occurrence He was then in his usual health. He saw him immediately after the injury; he was dead, from what he heard people say. He did not actually see the occurrence. He was 14 years and going to school.

Dr. William White was the next witness, and stated he was M. O. at Cappoquin, and examined deceased at about 10.30 p.m. He was then dead, and the cause was fracture of the base of the skull. This was consistent with being rolled over by a motor lorry.

Mr. Stanley—Did you attend him before?

Dr. White—Yes. He was not in good health and suffered from asthma.

Mr. Grant—Did the wheel of the lorry actually pass over him?

He Constable Cahill—The question now arises whether you will proceed further in the absence of the military or those in charge. They had sent a telegram two hours ago, and did not get a reply.

Coroner—It shows the necessity of the telephone for this district.

It was decided to examine the other witnesses, and if the military arrived or were represented in the meantime the evidence could be gone into.

Mrs. Kate Foley, Mass Lane, deposed she was at the meeting last night, and was standing in the channel, near the paling below the steps, and the little boy was below her. She saw a motor car passing—a woman and young Mason was in it. She saw two officers pass in a second motor. She kept looking at that car. She did not see the lorry until it hit her. It hit her at the right knee, and she fell, but into the wall. She saw the child fall under the car. She was not sure if the car passed over him, but she saw him as if he somersaulted over. He was dead when brought into Miss Moynihan's. She saw Richard Mason pick up the boy.

Richard Mason stated he was standing underneath the Courthouse with his back to the wall. There were about 200 people present holding a public meeting. Mr. Twomey was speaking. He had only begun about five minutes when three motors came, one came from Barrack street side, and the other two came up and stopped. The one from Barrack street did not stop. A motor car and military lorry stopped to look at a map, or ask for the road, he did not know which. They looked to be in doubt about the road. The crowd of people were on the Square, some of whom got nervous and dispersed. It looked as if two officers were in the first car which passed on and did not collide with anyone. The motor lorry followed and blew no horn. It came at a slow pace diagonally into the crowd. When stopped he had an opportunity of seeing what was before them. Before witness had an opportunity of catching the boy the hind wheel caught him, or the mudguard The driver hit the child and he turned on the right side. The people got a bit excited when the car appeared with the soldiers. It was below the steps.

To Mr. Stanley—The boy turned over on his right side.

To the Coroner—He could not say if the driver saw the child, but he should have seen the crowd anyway.

Witness—There is 24 feet from channel to channel, and 6 feet from that to the wall, and there is plenty of room for three cars to pass there. He (witness) rushed for the child when it was first hit, but was not in time, and the wheel went over him.

Coroner—Did they call the attention of the driver.

Witness—Yes, and they stopped about 500 yards away—at McGrath's gate.

Head-Constable Cahill—That is only 50 or 80 yards.

Mr. Patrick Mason, who was driver of the first motor car which passed that night now came forward to give evidence as to the space, etc., on the roadway on that night.

Mr. Greene (a juror) said Mr. Mason (junior) was an experienced driver and could give information if sufficient room were there for two cars to pass.

Mr. R. Mason—I want a searching inquiry into this case, as there was plenty of opportunity for this driver to pass. He did not blow his horn or anything else, and I want all the witnesses examined.

Coroner—I will examine everyone, but it is only right that the driver should get an opportunity of being represented.

The inquest was now adjourned for half an hour to see if any military witnesses would come off the train.

On resuming, Head-Constable Cahill announced that he had received a wire stating the military could not be present that day.

Mr. R. Mason—This driver of the lorry did it deliberately, and I can swear that on my solemn oath.

Mr. Michael J. Sargent now stepped forward and said he was standing at his own door and saw the car swerve.

Coroner—You were an eye-witness.

Mr. Sargent—I had a direct view of all the cars. His house was about 120 yards away from the accident.

Mr. Mason—The officer told me last night he would be here this morning with his witnesses, and if it happened to be a civilian he would be placed under arrest at once (applause).

The Coroner intimated he intended adjourning the inquest, stating it was not fair to the driver of the car, no matter who he was or where he came from, when he was not present or legally represented. He (Coroner) had all the machinery available to issue a warrant for the arrest of a witness. Until the military witnesses arrived he did not intend going further with the inquiry.

The Coroner further announced that the next-of-kin had made an application for an adjournment, and to be legally represented.

Head-Constable Cahill, in reply to the Coroner, said he had not the names of the military, as they had gone away before he came on the scene. He would, however, guarantee to have all of them present.

The Coroner said he would do all in his power to have all the witnesses present at 12 o'clock on Monday, to which time the inquest was adjourned.

THE PARTITION BILL.

DENOUNCED BY CAPTAIN REDMOND.

"A Mockery and a Sham"

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY ADVOCATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

Waterford, Saturday.—Speaking at a lecture entitled "The Ulster Question," delivered by Mr. J. P. O'Kane, Belfast, in the Theatre Royal, Waterford, last night, Captain Redmond, M.P., dealt with the Partition Bill. He said Ulster was still in Ireland and part of Ireland. Protestant Ulster was as much a part of Ireland as the Catholic South. Ulster of the O'Neills would not have partition at any price. That referred not only to Nationalist Ulster, but the whole of Ulster. Nationalist Ulster has a distinct majority against partition, proved by the fact that Carson and the Ulster leaders refuse to put the question of partition to the whole of Ulster, but insist on carving out for themselves the North-east corner of Ireland, where they know they are supreme. The Partition Bill was being juggled through the Commons. That Bill has for its object the repeal of the Home Rule Bill and the bringing about of the dismemberment of Ireland. Never was such an insult offered to the Irish people. The Nationalist members in the House of Commons refused contamination with the touch of this unclean thing and left it to its fate. The principle of the measure received universal Irish condemnation. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce condemned it financially, economically, and politically. The Belfast Chamber of Commerce, he did not believe, was in favour of the proposal at heart. Every Belfast business man was entirely against the measure. The Bill was the work and construction of a small section of Protestant North-east Ulster. He characterised the present Bill as a mockery and a sham.

Dealing with the present government of Ireland, he said it was in reality a policy of repression most naked and unabashed. Irishmen and youths were thrown into gaol without charge. True, they had been liberated, only because the Government found it too hot to keep them in gaol. To the people it was a policy of vacillation. In reality it was a policy of complete martial law, though they don't say so. He yet believed that, stupid and malignant as the Government was, it could do something to remedy the lamentable condition they were instrumental in bringing about. He advised the Government to drop the present partition fraud and stop persecuting the people for purely political convictions. He deprecated the employment of the military forces in times of peace and the ramming of Government opinion down the necks of the governed. He advocated a Bill set up by a constitutional assembly of Irishmen, elected on proportional representation, giving them full mandatory powers, the decision of that assembly to be ratified by the King in Council without any further reference to the House of Commons.

BANTRY INCIDENT.

The Bantry correspondent of the "Sunday Independent" wires:—Civil bill officers, serving processes in Adrigole, West Cork district, were turned back by armed parties, threatened, and warned not to serve any more legal documents. They immediately obeyed.

In the same district, an armed party of about twelve young men visited the house at night of two wrangling neighbours, and compelled them to settle a series of cases of assault and trespass, and not appear at court.

Other Civil Bill officers have been seemingly held up, with the result that they are now refusing to serve these documents. The business at Petty Sessions courts is almost nil, and magistrates are not attending in several places.

Further troops are arriving and are being distributed over West Cork and Bantry Bay. Some large buildings are about being taken over for their use, and an armed guard of about 50 military placed in charge of the Bantry Courthouse at night.

KILLORGLIN AMMUNITION HOLD-UP.

Members of the railway staff at Killorglin station refused to handle seven boxes of ammunition which were being sent by rail to Cahirciveen A few times recently the motor lorry road to Cahirciveen proved too much for the military motor lorry, and so this method of conveyance must have been decided on as a result. When the boxes were looked at Killorglin those whose duty it was to place them on rail refused to do so, and the members of the R.I.C. placed them on the tram, and this ended the affair, so far as the railway was concerned. On Wednesday night, however, there was a sequel, when a number of Sinn Fein Volunteers raided the house of the man who conveyed the ammunition from the R.I.C. barracks to the railway and asked for him. He was taken out the road, and was after a severe reprimand and a promise not to offend in that manner again, nor to assist in such conveyance, he was left off.

ABBEYFEALE MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The military who were engaged for the past week placing the Abbeyfeale R.I.C. Barracks in a defensive position, have been withdrawn.

ARRESTS IN COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

Early on Friday morning soldiers and policemen arrested twelve men, named Daniel Flattery, James Dolan, Patrick McGarry, John, Michael and Patrick Lenihan, John Connor, Thomas Gordon, Patrick Feeney Joseph and Patrick Murray, and Patrick Collins, for unlawful assembly by illegally placing stock on a farm of the Congested Districts Board's at Carns, near Strokestown. The men were removed to Roscommon, where they were subsequently charged before Mr. C. M. Russell, R.M.

District Inspector Coles, Strokestown, stated that the charge was unlawful assembly, by the accused assembling, with others, on 13th May at the Congested Districts Board's grass lands at Carns, and there illegally placing stock on the Board's farm without their permission.

Sergeant Begley identified the accused as having been present, with a crowd of about forty persons who had assembled at Carns farm with nearly one hundred cattle. There was no official of the Board present, and the crowd illegally placed the stock on the Board's farm. He cautioned the crowd of the illegality of the proceedings.

Mr. Coles asked for a remand for eight days. If the accused gave bail he would be satisfied.

Asked by his worship if they would enter into their own bail in £10 to appear on the 14th inst., seven of the accused—Flattery, Dolan, McGarry, Gordon, M. Lenihan, Feeney, and Connor—agreed to give bail, but the other five refused and were remanded in custody.

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LIMERICK NEWS.

THE CONSTABULARY

Sergeant Thomas Gill, Royal Irish Constabulary, who has been stationed at William street for the past eight years and more, has put in for the full pension of his rank, after 27 years' service. Sergeant Gill was very popular with his colleagues and the general public, and deservedly so, as a most intelligent, courteous, and considerate public officer, traits which were greatly appreciated by the citizens. Constable Edward Roche, Royal Irish Constabulary, William street, has resigned after 12 years' service. He was about twelve months stationed at William street, and his resignation entails the loss of pension to which he would otherwise be entitled.

GAELIC PASTIMES—THE HARTY CUP.

The final hurling trial in the contest for the Cup presented by his Grace Archbishop Harty was decided at the Limerick Markets enclosure on Saturday evening, in presence of a large gathering and in ideal June weather. The competing teams were representatives of St Colman's College, Fermoy, and the Christian Brothers' pupils, Limerick. Both teams brought, as may be imagined, a large share of enthusiasm into the contest, and they played with a go and dash that made the game a very fast if not exciting one at times. The Limerick team, however, were the better one towards the finish, and they were successful in carrying the placky and persistent efforts of the College, who maintained throughout the final trials a very gallant defence. When the referee, Mr T. Hayes, Young Irelands, sounded the whistle, the final score stood—Christian Brothers' Pupils, 2 goals, St Colman's, Fermoy, 1 goals.

LIMERICK CO. COUNCIL.

A special meeting of Limerick No. 1 District Council was held on Saturday, Mr C. Keogh, J.P., presiding. There was a large attendance of members.

The Local Government Board wrote sanctioning the increase of £50 per annum to the salaries of the six medical officers in the Rural district, Doctors Ryan, Gallow, Moloney, Brennan, Graham, and J. Brennan consul. sal. sanitary officer.

A report was read from Dr Molony, medical officer of health, in reference to the water supply of Cappamore and enclosing the result of an analysis made by Professor Moore, Cork, on the quality of the water obtained from pumps in the locality. The water was bad and not fit for drinking purposes, and the doctor had ordered them to be closed.

It was agreed to have an analysis of the water made by Dr Cameron before final action was taken.

Mr M. O'Neill said this was the last meeting of the Council, and he thought it would be well to pay a well-deserved tribute to their chairman, Mr Keogh, for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties, in the interest of the ratepayers and the union and with such success. He moved a resolution to that effect, and which stated it would connote also to the hearty and unanimous approval of the Council, the ratepayers, and the general public. The resolution was seconded unanimously, and the Chairman acknowledged the compliment.

Mr John Fitzgerald, in pursuance of notice of motion, proposed that the salary of the assistant clerk, Mr T. Ryan, be increased by £10 per annum, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr Jas. Ryan, an increase of £50 in the salary of Mr J. J. O'Malley, Engineer, was unanimously voted.

The next business was the election of clerk at a salary of £92, with £25 50 for acting as sanitary officer. There were three candidates, Mrs. E. J. Ryan, John O'Grady, and Joseph Byrne

Mr Byrne withdrew, and on a division Mr O'Grady was elected by 15 votes to 9,