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THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

(ESTABLISHED 1766.) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1895

The Radicals do not quite know their own minds in speaking of the present Government. At first their great cry was that the Unionists has no policy, or rather that it was a policy of negation. To exhibit their consistency one of the leading Radical Metropolitan organs publishes a memorandum which it states to be in circulation amongst the Unionist leaders. How the Daily Chronicle obtained the document is not known, but as a programme it is a very good one as far as it goes. It treats of the future policy of the Unionist party under three heads—Imperial, Colonial, and Domestic.

The keynote of the first is an Imperial Policy and a strong Navy. The development of Africa and improved facilities for intercourse between the mother country and the Colonies form the basis of Colonial policy. Under the third head, that of Domestic Questions, there are no less than eleven, amongst which may be observed poor law reform, including concentration of workhouses, classification of inmates and the separation of the worthless from the deserving, the extension of the boarding out system for children, and old age pensions. This single item, the first amongst the eleven is of great importance, and would well deserve a large portion of a session for the consideration of its various sections. Besides this there are proposals for the cheap and easy transfer of land, removal of legitimate grievances in the Registration of electors, restriction on Foreign pauper aliens and importation of foreign prison-made goods. Then follow improvement in dwellings of the poor, extension of small holdings, and facilities for enabling working men to purchase their dwellings. These and other items in the proposed synopsis for which the public are indebted to the paper which the Daily Chronicle got at some memorandum or another, together make up a policy more beneficial to the citizens than the Negation programme with its destruction of churches, its plunder of a legitimate trade, and its invidious uprooting of the British Constitution. The Radicals may be thanked for supplying such an excellent and sensible statement for the Government on the eve of a most important General Election. It will be observed there is no mention of Ireland or the policy which the Cabinet intend to pursue towards Ireland in the synopsis of measures put forward in the name of the Unionists. Of course it would be hardly possible to initiate a series of reforms, the benefit of which would be exclusively confined to the larger island. The passage of the above measures in themselves would be productive of great advantage to this country. Yet there is here no special legislative foreshadowed for Ireland. This want is, however, supplied by the speech of the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, delivered to his constituents at Leeds on Thursday night. It was a good omen of the success which awaits the Unionist cause that the chair was occupied on that occasion by a former Gladstonian, now a Unionist, who told his audience that for the first time in the century a member of his family appeared on a Conservative platform. Mr Gerald Balfour stated that in accepting the post, he now holds he could always rely on the help of his predecessor, Mr Jackson, and his brother. Whilst rejecting the policy of Home Rule as a panacea for the ills of the country he was shortly to govern, he was prepared with an alternative policy. The alternative policy to Home Rule he said was good administration—firm, sympathetic, kindly and impartial. There was also need, he thought, of a reform of the agrarian system, "which was out of sympathy with the Irish farmers." He was in favour of the Irish farmers being made absolute owners, but that so large a change could not be effected all at once. If the Unionist party remained in office long enough he thought there must be legislation to remove the proved defects of the Act of 1881, the ultimate solution of which would be in promoting the effective working of the Purchase Act of 1885 and 1891, both Conservative measures. Should the present Government succeed in obtaining

LIMERICK COUNTY CHORIST AND LAMP TENDER CLUB.—Tea will be given on Monday night by Mrs Croker. By kind permission of the Colonel and officers, the band of the Royal Irish will play from 4 to 6.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A young lady, Miss Badoec, belonging to Nenagh, whilst walking in the neighbourhood of the town on Friday, was attacked and bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. The dog was of a voracious nature, and much sympathy is felt with the young lady, who is most highly esteemed.

THE SHANNON HOTEL, QUAYCONNELL.—Mr T Brooke, and Mr W. C. Jones have arrived at the above hotel. The departures include Major Cans, Capt. Crabbe, Mr E. L. Marples, and Mrs Marple. Amongst the visitors during the week were Mr R. W. Heard, Mrs Heard, Mr J. Littleboy, Mr J. G. Clancy, London.

LIMERICK BOAT CLUB.—This Club are holding another Sailing Race on Tuesday next, 9th inst., and the result is looked forward to with more than usual interest, owing to the closeness of the contest in the last race in both classes. The start for B Class will be at 3.45 p.m. from Russell's Pier, and A Class ten minutes afterwards.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS INJURY.—A claim has been lodged with the secretary to the Clare Grand Jury by Patrick Rodgers and Elizabeth Rodgers, claiming £50 compensation for injuries to a dwelling-house, their property, in Scariff, where a grocery business was carried on, and which was partially wrecked a short time since.

St. Mary's CATHEDRAL.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.—Morning Prayer, 11.30.—Venite, Fussell in G; Chants, Pryn in E flat, and Turle in C; Service, Te Deum and Benedictus, Dykes in C; Hymn, No. 594; Communion Service, Dykes in F; Offertory Sentences, Barnby; Preacher, The Rev. Dr. Barry, 2.30. Chants, Pryn in G flat, and Baitshill in E flat; Service, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Berthold Tours in F; Anthem, "Ponder my words," Es. v. l. Gadsby; Preacher, The Dean; Hymn after Sermon, No. 19. Week-day Services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. Litany on Wednesday and Friday.

"GARRYOWEN."

A meeting of the general committee was held this morning at 11 o'clock at the board-room, Barrington's Hospital, Mr J. Greene Barry, J.F. in the chair. The following also were present:—The Misses Delmege, Mrs Egan, the Misses Doyle, Mrs Brophy, Miss Egan, Mrs Courtney Croker, Miss Graves, Mrs J. Barrington, Mrs C. H. Barry, Mrs J. Barry, Mrs Murray, Mrs A. E. Bannatyne, Mrs C. H. Fitzgibbon, and Messrs J. Greene Barry, J.P., W. Fogarty, M.D.; Michael Egan, sen.; N. A. Brophy, P. Fitzgerald, J.P.; B. Johnson, George Fogarty, M.D.; J. A. Place, A. W. Shaw, J.P. and others.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and signed, some correspondence was read, including a letter of apology for non-attendance from the Mayor and Mayoress.

Notes of thanks were passed to the following for special services rendered in connection with the fête:—The Misses Laubnick, Cork; the Mayor and Corporation, the Gas Company, Messrs John P. Murray, Kendall Irwin, James Boyd, Henry Keller, Stephen J. McCarthy, W. T. Cope, E. Cowley, O. Gray and Co., the Butcher Merchants' Association, the Ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the Restaurant and Tea Garden, the Manager St. Joseph's Industrial School, District Inspector Hutched, Head Constables Peadar and John O'Connell, and the Corporation, and Capt. Wide (Corporation Fire Brigade).

It may be interesting to know that the number of meals (lunches and dinners) served at the "Garryowen" during "Garryowen" was as follows:—Thursday, 400; Friday, 409; Saturday, 529. Total, 1,337. A average number per day, 444.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.

THE FEDERATIONISTS AND JOHN DALY'S CANDIDATURE.

A deputation from the Limerick Amnesty Association, headed by the Mayor waited on the members of the National Federation last night for the purpose of asking for a guarantee that no candidate would be run in opposition to John Daly at the forthcoming election.

The Mayor explained the position which was taken up by the Amnesty Association to the members of the National Federation knowing that every member of the body was in thorough sympathy with the cause of the political prisoners in the hope that some arrangement might be arrived at. The proposition put forward by the Amnesty Association was that John Daly should be allowed a walk over, in order to show the Government that the prisoner had the unanimous confidence of his fellow-citizens. At the same time he was empowered to say that if the National Federation accepted the suggestion, no candidate would be put forward by the Amnesty party.

Mr Begley, who occupied the chair, having thanked the Mayor and his fellow-deputations explained the position of the Federationists. John Daly and his fellow-prisoners had their genuine sympathy, and they were prepared to take any action that might help to bring about their release. The Committee of the branch had very carefully considered the case, and were ready to accept of the form of suggestion made by John Daly placed at the head of the poll, but at the same time to nominate their own candidate, as it was obvious that John Daly could not hold the seat. The committee of the Federation could not do this from the fact that if they did so they would benefit John Daly more than they would benefit the head of the poll, which would secure their object by showing the Government that he had the sympathy of his fellow citizens.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT LAUREL HILL.

A NUN DIES FROM ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

A very tragic occurrence, which is more or less wrapped up in mystery, has occurred at the Laurel Hill Convent. It would appear that on Wednesday afternoon several of the children and the nuns got sick, and during the course of the night nearly every one in the house was attacked. At early morning Dr Mabne was called in and he perceived at once that the patients were suffering from the effects of an irritant poison, which somehow or other must have got into the food which they had partaken of during Wednesday. Numerous theories have been put forward, but everything is mere speculation pending the report of Sir Charles Cameron, to whom the materials have been sent for analysis. In the course of Thursday the attack was very high, a very large number of the children, and all of them were now practically convalescent. Several of the nuns were, however, severely attacked, and one of them, by sister, Mrs Margaret Caffrey, succeeded last night. The sisters, with the exception of three, are now practically out of danger. Dr Malone is assisted by Drs Graham, Shanahan, Humphries and Haran. So far, the effort to discover the cause of the fatality and where the poison was introduced has failed. The details of the painful occurrence will be found in the report of the inquest, which was held late this evening.

At six o'clock an inquest was held at the Court-house, 17 Deane, City, Coroner. The following jury was appointed:—The coroner, Mr. J. Bourke, Thomas Bourke, Thomas McMahon, Cregan, Anthony Boyle, John P. Murray, Richard Harris, William Lloyd, John O'Donoghue, John O'Connell, Henry D. Williams, Stanislaus Elliott, Patrick O'Donoghue, Martin E. Lawlor.

District Inspector Hutched conducted the inquiry. The Rev. Father Xavier, second superior of the order gave evidence of identification of the body as that of Margaret Caffrey, aged twenty-eight; she was a lay sister in the institution; on Wednesday last she was all right in health, and was taken ill about half past five that evening, suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea; she continued ill up to Friday evening, and died some time before twelve; a number of other inmates of the convent were also taken ill about the same time; in all about seventy were affected; they had no idea of the cause of illness; in many instances it came on after four o'clock tea; they had for dinner at twelve o'clock meat soup, roast mutton, white cabbage, new potatoes, strawberries, and custard; and for supper at seven o'clock, soup, and before it was cooked that it was very nice mutton; there was nothing strange about the flavour of the soup; at four o'clock in the afternoon they had bread with butter and tea; only two got ill, these being the Rev. Mother and one of the sisters, and the Rev. Mother did not take the custard; the Rev. Mother is an invalid.

In answer to Mr Patrick Bourke, Mother Xavier stated that the late sister and herself were that that evening; Mr Elliott—Have you any idea of the relative quantity she took? Mother Xavier—She took very little of the custard and strawberries. She was served one of the custards, and she took remarked that there was very little left.

Sister Anastasia stated she was at dinner with the late sister, and knew she took soup and custard and a few strawberries; she took about two spoonfuls of the custard; three dessert spoons are generally served, but she took about two table-spoonfuls; witness took none of the custard, but she thought she took some of the soup, but she could not recollect positively; she took meat and vegetables, but no custard, and she did not eat the custard.

Dr Malone, Perry Square, physician to the Institution stated that his attention was called to the illness by a note which he received on Thursday morning about five minutes to seven; the note was sent by the assistant superioress, and stated that the sisters and most of the nuns had been taken ill during the night, and asked him to come to the institution before he went on his ordinary business; he arrived at the institution about twenty minutes past ten; he found all suffering from illness except two or three, the illness being vomiting and diarrhoea; it took him nearly two hours to get them all going from bed to bed; he saw the late sister in the morning, but she was not attended to her afterwards; she became more violent on Friday morning she was taken very ill, but and particularly attended by Dr Humphries.

Hutched—What did her symptoms indicate? Dr Malone—I looked on it that they were all suffering from an irritant poison. Mr Elliott—Could you name the poison? Dr Malone—No, I could not then or now. Mr Elliott—You could only say that by analysis? Dr Malone—Yes; from my inquiries I thought it probable that the poisonous matter, was in the food taken at dinner.

The Coroner—What leads you to that conclusion? Dr Malone—I think it was in the food at the dinner. There did not appear to be anything in the bread and butter and the tea. Mr Elliott—How long would an irritant poison take to produce such an effect? Dr Malone—That would depend on the quantity ingested and the poison.

In further evidence, Dr Malone stated they had a telegram from Sir Charles Cameron, which was received on Friday, stating that the coroner's flower sent up for analysis; he was pursuing inquiries to ascertain in what article of food the poisonous matter was contained.

Dr Humphries stated he was called at twelve o'clock on Friday to visit the patients; he found them prostrate and suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea, one in particular, the poor sister who had died; he believed her death was caused by an irritant poison.

Dr Humphries, Mr McMahon Cregan, Dr Humphries stated he thought at first that the symptoms looked like arsenical poisoning. Bridget Fitzgerald, cook gave evidence of the materials used at dinner, which were soup, young beef and mutton and flavoured with young peas and green beans; the meat was fresh and good; custard was from eggs, boiled milk, and two spoonfuls of corn flour; witness got ill about one o'clock that night.

Evidence was given in detail, and the inquiry was adjourned till this day week to complete post mortem analysis.

LIMERICK SUMMER ASSIZES.

COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT.—YESTERDAY. (Before Mr Justice Andrews.)

A young man named Michael Sheehan was indicted for attempted rape and indecent assault on a servant girl named Kate Sheehan, near Fynes, in the month of April last. The prosecuting Counsel in this and the other cases was Mr J. B. Sullivan, B.L., Mr E. B. B.L. and Mr Edmond Barry, B.L. (instructed by Mr Wm Leahy, Crown Solicitor).

Mr P. Lynch, B.L. (instructed by Mr John Condon, solr, Newcastle West), appeared for the prisoner. Having heard the evidence, the jury acquitted the prisoner on the first count, and found him guilty of indecent assault. This morning his Lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A POLICEMAN. Patrick Barrett, a member of the police force who has been under suspension since the present charge was preferred against him, was indicted for the forging of a receipt for £1 9s, and on a second count for the forging of a receipt for a forgery. The case had been adjourned since last assizes, when the prisoner was acquitted on another charge, and a disagreement took place in the present indictment.

From the evidence it appeared that in the month of December '94, the prisoner occupied the position of mess-man at the Doon barrack, and at the end of the month it was his duty to sell and deliver to the barracks what he had ordered were paid for. Amongst other orders he had one to Mr 'Thos Hayes, Oola, for a ton of coal, which was supplied, the price being £1 9s. In accordance with the usual rule the sergeant in charge of the barracks made an examination of the accounts. The sergeant, however, the prisoner, 12s, the monthly allowance for the coal, and in answer to him the prisoner said he had discharged the debt, and produced a receipt for the coal, which was signed by Mr Hayes's clerk. Afterward it was discovered that the receipt had not been paid by the prisoner alleged, and that the receipt was signed by the prisoner himself. The prisoner had written to Mr Hayes asking him to say if inquiries were made, that he had given the receipt, and promising to pay whatever money was due as soon as he could. About a month ago the prisoner foraged from the county goal, where he was confined, 50s to Mr Hayes, in payment of the coal.

Mr Moran submitted that in law there was no case against the prisoner. His Lordship said he should let the case go to the jury. He said an hour's deliberation, the jury returned to court with a verdict of guilty on the first account, but the foreman stated that the jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The jury—Is there any particular ground on which you make that recommendation? The Foreman—The jury believed that the prisoner had no intention of not paying for the coal. His Lordship said if the jury believed that there was no intention at any time on the prisoner's part to commit forgery they should alter the verdict. He asked them to retire and again considered the matter.

The jury having again discussed the case, the foreman announced that they were of opinion that the prisoner is a good man, and may some future time, and that he forged the receipt for the purpose of saving his position. They did not alter their verdict.

His Lordship pointed out that the prisoner appeared to be a good man, and had been given him by the sergeant for coal, and if he did it at the time for the purpose of deposit, it was sufficient intention of forgery. The jury again retired, and returned with a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to mercy.

Mr Moran said the fact of the prisoner's conviction would mean his dismissal from the force in which he had served for thirteen years. He has already been in gaol for five months. His Lordship, in giving sentence, said the punishment which he was about to inflict would be the more lenient part of the sentence because it would be a heavy suffering for the prisoner to be dismissed from the force, in which he had served so long. He accordingly gave the verdict of the jury, and he quite appreciated the point that the prisoner had a hope of being able at some time or other to pay the money, but probably his expectation would never have been satisfied, and he would have to go on committing such acts. He would sentence the prisoner to six months' imprisonment from the date of his commitment on the 25th February, the prisoner to be kept at hard labour during the unexpired period of his sentence.

THIS DAY. CATTLE STEALING.

Patrick Connel was indicted for having, on the 17th December, '94, stolen four cows, the property of the Rev John Sheehan. The following jury were sworn to try the case:—Martin Feneor, Foreman; Cornelius Enright, Nicholas Gaffney, Martin Seelan, Timothy Gleeson, Keeney, John Heenan, John Hogan, Michael Lane, John Hare, and John Dalton.

Mr Brereton Barry, B.L. (instructed by Mr W. E. Connel, solicitor, appeared for the defence. James Condon, examined by Sir Edward Sullivan, stated he was at the fair of Butevant on the 17th of December; he saw the prisoner who had four heifers to sell; witness offered £22, and got the heifers, but returned them as he considered they were too dear; the cattle were afterwards bought by a man named Kelly, for whom witness acted as agent, for £21 10s; Connel gave his address as Mount Russell.

Cross-examined by Mr Brereton Barry—Witness is a cattle dealer; he met the prisoner about half past seven in the morning; witness saw the prisoner, and he was the man who took the heifers; as he considered the heifers too dear; the prisoner gave a warranty with the cattle, which were eventually sold to a Mr O'Brien.

Patrick Clery, cattle dealer, gave evidence of having purchased four heifers from the prisoner at Butevant fair; the prisoner gave him his name and address; afterwards the cattle were re-sold for witness by Condon.

Cross-examined by Mr Barry—The prisoner did not demand the money at once after the bargain had closed. Redmond Galway, steward to Major Harrison, of Castlebar, identified the prisoner as the person whom he had seen at the fair of Butevant on the day in question; he was aware that he had three or four years that the prisoner was a dealer in cattle.

Rev John Sheehan, Parish Priest of Ardpatrick stated that in December last he had 17 cattle on lands at Ardpatrick; he was in Limerick on the 17th December, and on returning he heard that

remembered the night previous to Butevant fair; the prisoner, some time before that night about eight o'clock, and went to the fair at three o'clock the following morning; the prisoner was an excellently conducted young man.

Connel, examined by Sir Ed Sullivan—Prisoner always attended the fair; he had no money; the prisoner did not mention anything to him about the day's transaction. Mr Barry addressed the jury for the defence, and Sir Ed Sullivan having replied, his lordship summed up.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship then directed that £22 of the money found on him should be returned to Father Sheehan. Connel for the prisoner then examined Father Sheehan as to the prisoner's previous character. Father Sheehan said he had known the prisoner for four years, and his character was good. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to eight calendar months' imprisonment.

MALICIOUS INJURY.—Mr M. M. Sullivan, B.L., instructed by Mr M. Condon, for the plaintiff, applied to the County Grand Jury for a writ of mandamus, for compensation for the alleged malicious burning of a hay shed, containing about 24 tons of hay, at Tynahilly. Counsel further applied that the case should be tried before a jury.

Mr Beauchamp, on behalf of Mr J. B. Hewson, resisted the latter part of the application. He stated that the applicant took part in the boycotting of Mr J. B. Hewson, and was present at a meeting held by three or four persons, at which he ordered were paid for. Amongst other orders he had one to Mr 'Thos Hayes, Oola, for a ton of coal, which was supplied, the price being £1 9s. In accordance with the usual rule the sergeant in charge of the barracks made an examination of the accounts. The sergeant, however, the prisoner, 12s, the monthly allowance for the coal, and in answer to him the prisoner said he had discharged the debt, and produced a receipt for the coal, which was signed by Mr Hayes's clerk. Afterward it was discovered that the receipt had not been paid by the prisoner alleged, and that the receipt was signed by the prisoner himself. The prisoner had written to Mr Hayes asking him to say if inquiries were made, that he had given the receipt, and promising to pay whatever money was due as soon as he could. About a month ago the prisoner foraged from the county goal, where he was confined, 50s to Mr Hayes, in payment of the coal.

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RECORD COURT.

The Lord Chief Justice took up the hearing of appeals last evening. William Ahern (appellant), plaintiff; James Morrissey, and R. Donogh O'Brien (respondents). In the first case the action was of a question of title, and was for damage for trespass and injury to property in 1894. This case was dismissed on the merits. In the second case £385 of similar value was also made by the County Court Judge. The dispute arose over the right to certain "inches" bounding a stream which had changed its course gradually, and M. Morrissey, who is a tenant on the Mount Plume Estate, near Newmarket, had been granted a right to the "inches," or lands adjoining the river, while the plaintiff, Mr Ahern, who is owner in fee, of lands at one side of the stream, held the defendant should follow the course of the river and keep up the boundary fences which were occupied by the whole estate, and per of this morning in hearing. The judge reversed the decision of the Court below in both cases giving nominal damages, and four guineas expenses.

Mr Seymour Bushy, Q.C. and Mr A. M. Sullivan B.L. (instructed by Mr P. Ryan, solicitor, Charlesville), appeared for the appellant. Mr B. Hennessy, B.L. (instructed by Mr J. Condon, solicitor, Newcastle West), appears for the defendant.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

The County Grand Jury resumed the sittings business yesterday after the criminal business had been disposed of. Mr G. E. Farmer was unanimously elected. Barony Constable for the Barons of Coonagh and O'Connell, in room of Mr F. S. C. Hobson, resigned.

In reference to an application made on Wednesday last by Mr Connel, solicitor, on behalf of the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum, that the Grand Jury should pay up the presentment in respect of the Lunatic Asylum, which was made in the amount to the next assizes, the Grand Jury decided to comply with the request, so far as the public funds would allow. Some reports and other matters having been disposed of, the Grand Jury separated.

THE TIPPERARY WITCH BURNING CASE.

After further evidence had been given in the trial of Michael Cleary at South Tipperary Assizes yesterday for the murder of his sick wife by burning her alive, under pretence that she was a witch, his counsel withdrew the plea of no case, and the trial proceeded on the merits. The offer was accepted by the Crown. The other persons accused of aiding him in the atrocious murder were then put on trial. Young Aher was discharged, but all the rest were convicted and returned to the gaol. Michael Cleary, Michael Aher, and Michael Keeney were sentenced to five years and three years' penal servitude, William and James Kennedy to 18 months and Patrick Boland and Michael Kenedy to 12 months.

KERRY CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

The popularity of the heavily pure Irish breeds of cattle in Great Britain is a fact which is becoming more and more generally known. The Kerry and the short-legged relative, the Dexter, have fairly established themselves in our midst. Year by year the numbers increased, and their position in the show-rooms of the country improved. At the Royal, the Bath and West, Royal Counties and other smaller shows both breeds have for the year been seen to advantage, and the result on scarcely all to bring an extended circle of admirers and patrons. The Kerry and the Dexter are materially facilitated and encouraged by the fact that many of the leading prize-winners at these exhibitions are to be submitted to public competition this month. Mr M. J. Sutton, whose success in the cup contest has been almost unique, retains his beautiful specimens, but Mr Robert