gentlemen, nd honor he that did not t be men of ere all three enant right, Conservative inted with a e view which reland, and eds. To call s reasonable tion, such as ed too much, d entirely of ar). It was im partial— describe it. s of legisla- inadvertence d alarming was the case d been taken se in one un- inadvertent. e done again nt inadvert- seemed as if preparing to the entreated siduous mode ction of her of the other the real argu- er, was the reland. Her at they were country. He of peace had by the Liberal object of the re being per- to make the lish rule, he he said those ition cheers.) was a greater try, and the than during ar.) How was Why, hence- living in Ire- untry subject en one night once it did t him tell the ould be in the ritten to him. that instead of improvements on the farms, out no more ss and to draw he could (hear, landlords were nciples, would land back into ld put every who was likely the law. He last shilling, to enter upon as not saying he hoped there t such a course, pen if strictly n. The tenant, lord in a very ch he formerly d feel that it that he could h). The tenant d obtained had that the legis- considered a him. What, ead to? The n before would the result that untry had been d to again. On elp feeling very of message of for a short it would not ition cheers). d interfere with was there in the the difficulty of It was just pos- ned a fair refit, of the fair rent, up. These were uld have to con- h legislated by injustice on the He should give l, earnestly hop- ht some of that eeded. g the measure, ships at that mo- al on the part of arely been given portant in its al support of the dmitted that the th the landlords' there was not a nud in the pro- would be estab- enant in Ireland. t if this bill were nd for a similar l whether similar at the passing of been justified by er as to the posi- urch of England. quis of Salisbury overnment side of reating a peasant least that portion ult. He regarded vast in its concep- certain hereafter on Ireland. said the measure haracter. He ap- e in the direction ry, but he asked be future tenants, t to give those y refused to the l that this bill was the Land Act of d that it was the e applicable to all ithout regard to iction or not. He to quell agrarian ate concession of tructions to the mandates for the s that had never e bill was an nts, it would con- essors, but would sent landowners a t stamp—namely, nts. He objected roposed to deprive ost cherished pri- deciding whether t and the right of The effect of the lue of the land in g, in the first in- t the tenant, and a saleable interest inate the interest would be to dis- improving their ed, would be a ts of agriculture passed, if it should there would not ny one could say, here would not be uld be able to say le believed the bill , would be utterly t opinion of Europe lly different from , where there had t of confused in- e was an entangle- defined interests. opinion, prove a ion. In no single d been wrung from , and it would be ich a new agitation ed why he did not uld be that it came by the unbroken that its rejection gitation, and a re- overnment of pro- not be less violent It seemed to him, ir lordships ought assing the second bill in committee, alone the responsi- well as for its fail-

ure, which even now their lordships were clearly able to foresee.

Earl SPENCER, in supporting the bill, argued that the Government had a reasonable expectation that the bill would be followed by the results they had anticipated from it. He went into and explained the main provisions of the bill. He denied that it contained the principle of confiscation, and contended that it would create the elements of peace and good will, and that it would be highly beneficial to Ireland in the future.

On the motion of the Duke of Argyll, the debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned at 1.30.

Advertisements, to secure insertion should be sent to the office before Twelve o'Clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Where no accounts are already opened, small advertisements must be prepaid.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

TUESDAY EVENING AUGUST 2, 1881

SINCE the unfortunate misadventure which befel Lieutenant MAITLAND some two years since, which, it will be remembered, cast, for no limited period, the deep shadow of an almost palpable gloom over every social circle, no such painful catastrophe as that which took place on yesterday in this city has been recorded. As in the case referred to, the victim had scarcely yet crossed that magic borderland which divides Youth from Manhood; not unlike the fate of the gallant young officer, also, was the fact that the terrible visitor, Death, intruded at a moment which was to have been dedicated to festivity and youthful enjoyment. There is something particularly sad dening in the death-blow coming at such a moment and after such a fashion. There are those to whom life has become a galling burthen to bear; those "who long for death but it cometh not," and who "are glad when they can find the grave;" but in life's gay spring time the touch of the icy hand is particularly repulsive. Those who enjoyed the companionship and friendship of the deceased, Mr HONE, speak of him as being the beau-ideal of a cricketer—lighthearted, enthusiastic, open-souled. In the eleven with which he was associated, none was more appreciated or, with more reason, beloved. The visit of the "Na Shulers" team to this city will, we have no doubt, be engraven indelibly upon the remembrance of all parties who were associated with the projected sports which met with such an untimely *finale* on yesterday. None deplore more the awful event than the local Club whose hosts the "Na Shulers" were to have been, and over whose close-shaven cricket ground has brooded, since the distressing event, a melancholy silence. It is gratifying to feel that the sympathy felt for the popular young cricketer was of the most broadcast character. During the entire of yesterday afternoon, crowds gathered round the medical establishment where he lay, as if desirous to catch the faintest ray of hope; the enquiries also throughout the city as to the condition of the sufferer were constant and heartfelt. Gratifying, too, is it to think that every remedy that science and medical skil could bring to bear upon the condition of the dying youth were tried, though tried in vain, his couch being surrounded to the last by some of the most eminent medical men which this or any other city could boast of. As to the unfortunate accident which resulted so terribly, it is exceedingly easy to pass careless censure upon an establishment which has for so many years maintained so deserved a reputation as the Limerick Medical Hall. Occurrences of a similar nature have not been unknown in drug establishments of world-wide fame and high character, both in this and in the Sister Kingdom; and even though systems of business may be all but perfect, it is easy to conceive upon what a slender thread may hang some unexpected mischance, pregnant with great results. We feel fully assured that the deserved estimate which the public has already formed of Doctor BOURKE's caution and assiduity will not be altered in the slightest by the untoward circumstance which has unfortunately taken place.

WE cannot pass over the appointment recently announced in these columns as having been made by Bishop GERAVES, the spiritual director of this diocese, without recording our hearty approval of it, and before tendering our sincerest congratulstions to the Rev Mr Jacob, the worthy recipient. That his Lordshop has displayed in the selection both a far-seeing judgement, and a thorough appreciation of merit is, we need hardly say, widely felt throughout the city; and that Mr JACOB, as Archdeacon of Limerick, will fully realise the sanguine expectations of clergy and laity we have no hesitation in anticipating. This city has been for many years the rev. gentleman's field of labour, and in its population he has had the joy to form that sweet connection which subsists between a faithful pastor and a grateful flock. Impressive at all times, in the pulpit, he never fails to command attention. To a consummate knowledge of the working of the Diocese is united an untiring energy and a reputation for integrity throughout the ecclesiastical world of Ireland. Any allusion to his predecessor, whose tender and loving kindness has gained for him unlying popularity will naturally be tempered with regret for the illness which necessitated his resignation. However, it is a gratification to know that Archdeacon Hare will still be recognised amongst us by his title of office,—an office which he filled with such marked ability and unerring rectitude. In conclusion we have only to add that we are sure it will always be the endeavour of Archdeacon JACOB to throw the weight of his mellowed experience into the interests of Christianity; and certainly—if the enduring affection of one's congregation be a prize worth having—he has already obtained his temporal reward.

Captain Hunt, R.N, Mr R F and Miss Furnell have arrived at Moore's Hotel, Kilkee.

The Honourable Mrs Drew has arrived at Marine Parade, Kilkee, from Drewscourt.

Lord Guillamore has arrived at Herringston, Dorchester, Dorset, from Cahir Guillamore.

Mrs and Miss Grene and Miss Kelly have returned to Shannon View from Dublin.

We are requested to state that the evening service in St. Patrick's will be discontinued until further notice.

Lady Dillon Massy has arrived at 13 Trafalgar Terrace, Monktown, Dublin, from Doonas House.

Mr James O'Halloran, auctioneer, sold 150 acres of meadowing for Mr J C Cooper, J P, on yesterday. The attendance was large, and the bidding brisk. The average price obtained being £5 10s per acre.

At the City Police Court, yesterday, Mr F J McCarthy, R M, Alderman Cronin, *locum tenens*, and Mr J Counihan presiding, there were a few cases of drunkenness disposed of on penalties of from 5s to 10s and costs.

In consequence of the sad accident which happened to Mr Hone, yesterday, the cricket match between the Na Shurlers and County Club fixed for yesterday and this day, was not proceeded with.

At the Irish Championship Athletic Meeting held in Dublin on Saturday last, Mr D Browning, Limerick A.A.C, had a "walk over" for two events, viz, running high jump and throwing the hammer (16lb), and was second for the running long jump. The prizes were gracefully distributed by Mrs C B Croker.

Saturday last brought to a close, so far as the Lax Weir and drift nets are concerned, one of the most successful salmon seasons that the Shannon has afforded for a considerable number of years. The Abbey fishermen have also gathered a magnificent harvest. With all this plenty at our doors, fish has been exceptionally dear in this city all through the season.

We regret to observe among our obituary notices this evening, the death, in the 61st year of his age, of Mr Edmond Fitzgerald, Cahara House, Glin. The deceased gentleman, who was universally popular, was the only brother of the late, and cousin to the present Knight of Glin, and also a cousin to Doctor Richard Fitzgerald, of Riverview, Tarbert.

The staff of the 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (late Kerry Militia) has just completed a course of musketry under the instruction of Captain Phibbs, the adjutant. The firing has been a great improvement on the past years, the weather being very favourable. Captain Phibbs has obtained six weeks' leave of absence. Quartermaster W Russell performs his duties during that period.

We would draw attention to the monthly meeting of the Church of Ireland Temperance Society, to be held on Thursday, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Hall, 97 George-street. There will be a short paper by a member, and readings by Rev F Langbridge and Rev H Fiske; a selection of hymns and temperance songs is also promised. Admission to all meetings of the society free.

The annual regatta of Lough Dergh will be held on Tuesday and Thursday, 16th and 18th instant. There will be two races the first day, rendezvous off Dromineer Castle. The rendezvous on the second day will be at the Pile Shoal, when there will be also two races. These days are so fixed as not to interfere with the North Tipperary Farming Society's Show, which is to come off on Monday, 15th August.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev M O'Sullivan, P.P, who was for the last twelve years parish priest of Donabate, Co Dublin, which took place on Friday last at the parochial residence of the deceased there. He was curate at Kilquade and Sandyford, and for over 25 years in the town of Wicklow, where he was greatly beloved and sincerely regretted on his leaving. The late lamented gentleman was uncle of the present Mayor of Limerick.

A monster meeting of "starving labourers" and "suffering shopkeepers is advertised to be held in Thomas-street on Saturday next. The avowed object of the meeting is to solicit from the Land League assistance and compensation "for our sufferings which have been caused by them and their paid agitators." The manifesto winds up by a caution to those attending the meeting not to get into any row, as if arrested they would be "tried by a jury of farmers."

It is evident from the fact that a considerable number of barrels containing Jamaica rum have been washed ashore upon the Miltown-Malbay coast, that a large spirit-laden vessel must have gone down at sea within the past few weeks. There seems to be a good deal of contention between the finders, the owners of the soil, and the coastguardmen as to the rightful ownership of the derelict rum, and the usual result has followed, for whenever an opportunity occurs, the first-named, either make away with the spirit in small quantities or else bury the casks in the sand. Large portions of wreckage are also floating about.

At 5 o'clock on yesterday evening a fire was discovered in a room of a house in Denmark-street on the upper floor, caused by a heap of shavings having caught fire. A young child was in bed at the time, and only for the timely breaking in of the door the child would have been suffocated. Mr Forrest with the Corporation Fire Brigade was quickly on the scene, but their services were not required. This is the second fire in same house within the last 12 months. And what is most remarkable it is the house where an entire family were burned 16 years ago.

On yesterday the Sub-Sheriff, accompanied by Mr Townsend, agent to Mr Coote, and also by Mr Clifford Lloyd, R.M, in charge of a large detachment of military and police, proceeded to several farms upon the Coote property for the purpose of effecting seizures of cattle. In the greater number of instances the farmers gave security for the amounts due, and were not therefore disturbed. In one case, the cattle were driven to Kilmallock, and there sold by public auction, the owner becoming the purchaser. The proceedings passed off in the most peaceable and orderly manner.

The half-yearly analysis of the several Joint Stock Banks of London, compiled by Mr William Abbott, in his usual clear and comprehensive manner, has just reached us. The statistical information afforded to those interested in the figures before us is threefold. The first contains the particulars of the subscribed and paid up capital, authorised new capital, shares, reserve funds, deposits, acceptances, and total working resources. The second tabulated statement contains particulars of the assets, working expenses, profits, and dividends; also the return to purchasers, at the present quotation, for the shares. The third shows a comparison of the principal items with the corresponding figures of the previous half-year. Mr Abbott has expended a great deal of industry upon the useful compilation before us.

At the weekly meeting of the Loughrea Land League, held on Saturday last—Rev P Egan in the chair—the following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved—"That we, the Loughrea Land League Committee, give public and formal expression to the regret and abhorrence with which we regard as Land Leaguers and Christians the recent and appalling assassination of Constable Linton." Resolved—"That, adhering to the principles enunciated by Davitt, and constantly followed by the Land League, we now, as we have constantly done, condemn the employment of threats and violence, for we cannot but see that crime and outrage, no matter by whom or for what motive committed, furnish a weapon unscrupulously used by able and influential enemies to asperse and discredit our claims and organisation."

The Rector and clergy of St Michael's have had it for some time in contemplation to hold children's services in connexion with the congregation, but from various circumstances have been unable heretofore to carry out this intention. On last Sunday there was a very large gathering of the children, not a few adults being also present. The subject chosen for the service, which was conducted by the Rev Mr Griffith, was "Samuel's Childhood." A suitable selection of prayers from the liturgy, etc, were read and hymns sung, after which a catechetical lecture was delivered. The children seemed naturally somewhat shy of answering before so many; but no doubt this will soon wear away. The attention was fully sustained to the end of the forty-five minutes allotted to the service. The rev lecturer's manner appeared to be well adapted for the purpose of attracting the attention of the children.

FRACAS WITH THE MILITARY.

On last night what threatened to turn out a most serious affair occurred in George-street. About nine o'clock some two or three soldiers were walking along by the Cruise's Hotel side of the street when a mob collected at the corner of William-street and began to jostle one of them. After being shoved about and otherwise roughly treated he turned on the crowd and threatened to "go for" some of them, but this only made things worse, and he would have been severely injured but for the timely interference of the police. These latter immediately protected him, and surrounded by the mob led him into one of the side streets. After standing there for a short time they told the man, who was under the influence of drink, to go home quietly by the back way (Catherine-street) while they forsooth commanded the crowd not to follow him. The soldier proceeded in a very orderly manner towards the barracks, but had not gone farther than Roche's-street when things were again beginning to get too hot for him, and he ran, chased by a howling mob, into George-street, until he reached Doctor Myles' apothecary establishment, where he halted and endeavoured to keep his pursuers at bay by drawing his bayonet. This for a time frightened the gaping crowd which had now swelled to an enormous size, but they eventually closed in on the unfortunate man, and certainly, judging from his warlike attitude, one of them at least would have tasted his steel but for the arrival of the police who escorted him all the way home. Now if the constabulary had in the first instance walked up with him to the barracks—the distance was not so very great—this last scene would not have occurred. Even while the escort was with the soldier, several attempts were made by the surging throng to get at him, the Rev Mr O'Dwyer, C.C, having on one of the occasions successfully interfered on the military man's behalf.

LIMERICK CORPORATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

On this day the ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Town Hall at 11 o'clock. There were present Alderman Cronin (*locum tenens*) presiding, Alderman Phillips, J P; Councillors, W Hosford and J F Moloney.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board with reference to the erection of a disinfecting chamber in Limerick, intimating that they would be willing to recommend the Government to advance the money for its erection.

Mr Hosford asked what would be the probable cost of one, and the expense of working it?

Mr Corbett, E S O, replied that one would cost about £250 to erect, and about £1 a week to work it. He suggested that the money be borrowed from the Treasury through the Board of Works for 30 years, repayable in 60 half-yearly instalments, in the same way as previous loans for sanitary works had been borrowed.

The committee being small in number, the subject was referred to next meeting.

A letter was read from Mr P S Connolly, law agent to the Council, on the subject of the water supply of the city, he having been asked, by a minute of a previous meeting, to advise as to the most summary way legal proceedings could be taken against the Water Works Company for supplying impure water to the citizens through the public fountains. His reply was that he scarcely knew what to advise the Committee as regarded legal measures, but what he would advise to be done was to employ a duly qualified water engineer to erect new water works in the city. His letter concluded with the addition that the complaints throughout the city were loud and continuous as regarded the state of the present water supply.

This letter, with also one from the Mayor, on the same subject, was referred to Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council.

IMPROVEMENT DEPARTMENT.

No 2 Committee of the Town Council, as the Improvement Department of that body, met today, Alderman Cronin presiding. There also attended—Aldermen Philips, T C, Myles; Councillors Hastings, J P, Moloney, Hosford, D F McNamara, Maguire and Hayes.

Mr Forest, H C, brought up a report which he submitted, as directed, with reference to the sweeping staff, to enable the Committee to decide whether any reduction could be made in the number.

After a close revision was made, the Committee resolved to reduce the number by taking a sweeper of each of the 7 districts, and to reduce the wages of the gangers from 14s to 12s a week, it having been ascertained by them that the weekly expenditure for scavenging the city had been during the summer months greatly in excess of the corresponding periods under the former system of scavenging.

On the motion of Alderman Phillips, seconded by Councillor Hosford, it was unanimously agreed that the meetings of the Public Health Committee should be held in future at 12 o'clock instead of at 11 o'clock, to allow of the magistrates on the council presiding in the Police-court to attend its meetings; and for No 2 Committee to hold its sittings at 1 p.m as at present; and the cleansing department to meet at 2 p.m.

THE SARSFIELD MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

Office, 12 Thomas-street, Monday.

DEAR SIR,—I have read in your paper of Saturday Mr O'Shea's letter. There is nothing in it really worthy of a reply from me. I am quite content to leave the issue between Mr O'Shea and myself to the public, who know both of us. Merely remarking, I had no interest in the matter beyond my anxiety to have a good work of art to present to the subscribers. He had to the extent of a £10 note, and he was suffering from disappointment, in not succeeding in doing Mr Lawlor out of it, and was seeking to gratify his threatened revenge. Mr O'Shea stated I committed silly acts. I plead guilty to one—accepting his statement in reference to the *authentic* picture by Le Brun—taken from life—by a man who died in 1690, of a man who did not go to France until the year after.

Mr O'Shea refers to Genesis for an argument—pity he did not go so far as the Ten Commandments—and he may be induced to return me the £5 I paid him for a sketch of a picture, he now admits, could not be what he stated it was. But I dare say the study of the ten commandments in the present phase of Irish politics, would be inconvenient reading for some of those pure disinterested patriots, who work the oracle now.

At the recent meeting of the Corporation I asserted the statue could not be after Mr O'Shea's design, as I had his own authority in a letter published in the papers, justifying me for so stating. Mr O'Shea challenged me to produce it. I can. It was published in the *Limerick Reporter*, September 28th, 1880. I will give a few extracts:—"I wish to be heard on the subject of the alterations Mr Lawlor has seen fit to make in the model . . . which are sufficiently important to make a material difference in the whole character of the design." The "altering of the right leg, I hold to be so important, as to alter very materially the whole character of the composition." And further on he says—"I would be prepared for great and prolonged opposition from Mr Lawlor" . . . "as the model should be almost taken to pieces, to effect the necessary change." I dare say he was prepared for great opposition from Mr Lawlor, and from me also, as he knew I would not destroy a splendid work of art to gratify Mr O'Shea's spleen for missing the £10 he thought was within his reach; but charmed he ever so well, he did not succeed in getting.

Now I ask any one, after reading the above extracts from Mr O'Shea's own letter, how can a statue, the model of which would have to *be all taken to pieces* (so as to have it to please the great Mr O'Shea), be his design? But has he not the resolution of the majority of the Corporation to fall back upon?—for that august body have decided, *without seeing the statue*—that it is. Will your readers believe Limerick is blessed by being governed by such an extraordinary intelligent council; or will they agree with me, in the truth of the old adage, "many a true word is spoken in jest?" They must when they read the following:

A few weeks since one of the members of the Opera Comique which were performing in the Theatre, made a stump speech; some of my friends appeared to believe I supplied the raw material. I assure you and them I did not. However, the speaker announced he had commenced the practice of a profession, a branch of which, he thought, was much needed in Limerick; but, unfortunately, those who required his services most, were the very people who appeared to think otherwise. Therefore, he found he would not make much money. He had commenced the profession of "Brain Cleaner." The first day he opened a respectable-looking man came in to have his cleaned; he performed a very nice operation, and after carefully removing the brains from the patient's cranium he was asked, "How long he would be at them." The professor stated, "About a couple of hours, as they were in a very bad state; and he was surprised to find the brains of any of the inhabitants of such a city as Limerick so much disorganised." The patient replied, "When you are here a little longer, and get a few more jobs, you will alter your opinions"; and added, "As two hours would be a long time to wait, I will step over to the hotel opposite, have a glass of beer and a smoke to pass the time." To the professor's surprise, the man did not come back for his brains, and a few days after he met his patient in George-street, and asked him why he did not come back to have his brains re-inserted, when he replied, "*Oh! I do not want them now; I have got into the Corporation since*, and common sense or brains is no use whatever to a man there," and wished "God evening."

Is not the truth of the adage visible in this? And do not the proceedings at the Council supply a strong argument for the lowering of the franchise, and the increase of Democratic institutions.

Still, I must admit, Mr O'Shea is a great and a powerful man. Has he not given Mr Gladstone notice to quit? But that old man, with characteristic determination to bring a great career to a brilliant *finale*, will not accept it and go. What a pity!

Mr O'Shea is also a plausible man; if not, he could not gull so many of the public—myself among the number—and he is a decidedly clever man. Has he not raised himself from being assistant to Mr Brunton, Photographer, to the proud position he at present occupies, as Secretary to the Butt Committee, Director-General of Limerick politics, and head sign-painter to all political organizations, whose finances are in a healthy condition. This latter must pay well, as who would have the temerity to question the amount of the account of such a disinterested patriot.

As I do not intend to write another line on this subject, except to acknowledge subscriptions, permit to reply through your columns to a very large number of correspondents, whom I trust will not deem it want of courtesy to address them thus, instead of personally, that they may rest assured of three things—That the statue *will not* be erected in Bank Place; that it *will be* erected before the expiration of three months; and that under any circumstances the Corporation will not be its custodians. The trustees will make proper arrangements for its careful preservation. Thanking you, by anticipation, for placing so much of your space at my disposal,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

AMBROSE HALL.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

An accident of a very sad character occurred on yesterday morning about half-past ten, resulting last night in the death of an estimable young gentleman, Mr Nathaniel Hone, aged about twenty years, and a member of one of the wealthiest and most influential families in Dublin. It would appear that he with his brother and other relatives was a member of the *Na Schulers*, a celebrated cricket club in Dublin, and on yesterday morning he arrived from the Junction, where he and his brother-cricketers, members of a team from the club, had slept the previous night. They came to play a cricket match with members of the local club and the garrison, and on arrival of the train yesterday they drove to Cruise's Royal Hotel, where they put up. Not feeling well, Mr Hone went across to the Medical Hall and asked for a black-draught with something in it, as an aperient, to cover the taste. The assistant in the retail department, Mr Brown, went to the compounding department and took down a bottle labelled in abbreviated Latin, "Compound mixture of senna," and he poured an ounce and a half of its contents into a glass measure, into which he had previously poured some peppermint water. The gentleman then drank off the draught, but at once felt a burning sensation within him, and complained of what he had got. On examining the bottle Mr Brown then discovered that it contained not a mixture of senna, or black-draught, but carbolic acid, a most deadly poison. He at once gave the young man a draught of glycerine to absorb and neutralise the carbolic acid, and then called down Dr Bourke, who applied oils and other remedies with the stomach pump, and he also had called in the assistance of Drs. Gelston (2), Kane, and DeLandre, who were in constant attendance on the patient, who from the first became unconscious, and never spoke after Dr Bourke saw him till he died between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. It would also appear that the bottle on Saturday was filled by the porter with carbolic acid, and that contrary to express orders from Dr Bourke, not to give out or make up any medicines except under the guidance of an assistant, he went on Saturday morning to the store-room, where he filled the bottle labelled "Compound mixture of senna" from the carbolic acid jar, instead of asking an assistant to fill it for him as directed. When the news of the accident yesterday became known a large gaping crowd gathered outside the Medical Hall, and it required a force of constabulary to keep them from blocking up the place and crowding the entrance. The occurrence, so deplorable in every way, though purely accidental, put a stop to the cricket match that was to have been played, and was the cause of deep concern amongst the citizens for the unfortunate young gentleman and his family.

Mr Butcher and Surgeon Wheeler, of Dublin, who were telegraphed for, left by special train last night, but on their arrival at the Junction they received another telegram that the patient had died, so they returned by the same train.

THE INQUEST.

On this morning at ten o'clock Mr Coroner DeCourcey held the inquest in a room at the rear of Cruise's Royal Hotel—kindly granted for the occasion by the proprietor. Head-constable Chalke and Constable Bennett had charge of the enquiry on behalf of the Crown. Mr A C Wallace, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr H G Brown, the gentleman who it was alleged administered the draught, and who sat behind him during the enquiry. There was a large attendance of citizens, including Dr Brodie, Mr J Blackall, solicitor (who appeared on behalf of Dr Bourke), Mr Lysaght, and other members of the cricket club in Limerick.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the jury:—John Purcell, William-street, Foreman; Jeremiah Anglin, T.C; William Cooncry, Gordon O'Neil, Daniel Synan, T.C; Thomas Ryan, Denis Leonard James Kidd, Patrick Moloney, Alexander Jordan, Louis Griffith, John M'Donogh, Henry R Newsom, Alexander Rowand, Joseph J Brown, and John Kelly.

The first witness examined was Mr William Hone, who said—I reside at Yepton, Monkstown, county Dublin; the deceased was my brother; he was about 20 years this July; I saw him alive about ten o'clock yesterday at the railway station, and about half-past eleven o'clock I saw him in an unconscious state in Dr Bourke's Medical Hall, but I don't know of my own knowledge the cause of his unconsciousness, as I did not see him get the alleged dose the cause of his death; it was on yesterday morning at ten o'clock he came from Dublin to Limerick to play cricket; he appeared yesterday morning in his usual health at the railway station, and he never told me he intended to take medicine of any kind, and I did not hear of any illness on his part till I visited the Medical Hall; I was present last night when he died about half-past ten o'clock.

To Mr Synan—He did not complain on the journey from Dublin of being ill.

To the Coroner—He was unconscious from the time I saw him till he died.

The next witness called was Mr Michael Casey, who was examined by Head-constable Chalke, as follows:—I reside at Dr Bourke's establishment, 130 George-street, and am a medical assistant; I remember the deceased, Mr N Hone, coming to the Medical Hall on yesterday about 10.30 a m; at the time he came into the shop I happened to be in the back part of the place; there was no one in then but Mr Brown and myself, and Mr Hone; I did not hear the gentleman ask for any medicine, but he may have been in the shop three or four minutes when Mr Brown entered the back apartment, the compounding apartment, where he got some medicine, for I saw him take it out into the front shop in a glass measure; in one or two minutes afterwards Mr Brown come into the compounding apartment, the deceased gentleman following him; Mr Brown then told me he thought he had taken poison; in the meantime Mr Brown went up-stairs for Dr Bourke; I think Mr Brown said he thought the deceased had taken some carbolic acid; when he went for Dr Bourke the deceased came over near where I was and complained of a burning internally, and asked could it be possible he had got poison; I said it could not—not knowing the facts at the time; Dr Bourke came down immediately, administered a quantity of sweet oil to the deceased gentleman, and also gave him an emetic; he immediately told me to take him into the surgery, which I did; Dr Bourke then went to apply the stomach pump, and he sent me away for Dr Gelston.

Head-constable Chalke—About what hour did the gentleman die?

Witness—About half-past ten.

Head-constable Chalke—Was Dr Bourke in attendance on him during the whole time till he died?

Witness—He was, from the time he got ill till he died.

Head-constable Chalke—What was it he died from?

Witness—From what I know it was impure carbolic acid he got, but I did not see it administered; it seems that on the Saturday previously the porter was directed to take in a bottle to be filled with senna, instead of which he took it on himself to fill the bottle with carbolic acid; he was told to take the bottle inside, and leave it on the slab to be filled, but instead of that the porter took it upon himself to fill the vessel with the acid, and he did that without asking me for any information or direction about it, went and filled the bottle from the large jar, which was labelled "carbolic acid—poison" in large letters.

Head-constable Chalke—What was he told to do?

Witness—He was told to leave it there until it was filled, and he took upon himself the responsibility of filling it.

Head-constable Chalke—Where did he place it when he brought it out?

Witness—He placed it on the counter, or in its usual place.

Head-constable Chalke—How was the bottle he filled labelled?

Witness—"Senna," and the jar containing the mixture is labelled "black-draught." The other jar he took the acid from is labelled "carbolic acid—poison" in large letters.

Head-constable Chalke—And it was not used till Mr Hone called?

Witness—No.

Head-constable Chalke—What is the porter's name?

Witness—Charles McCarthy.

Head-constable Chalke—By whom was he directed?

Witness—By Mr Michael Carroll.

Coroner—Did you hear him? No.

Coroner—Then you are not telling us anything of your own knowledge?

Witness—Only what I have heard.

Coroner—Well we must have that from Mr Carroll.

To Head-constable Chalke—Recently the porter was away for three or four months, and during that time the store was remodelled; the jar containing the "black draught" was removed to another spot and replaced by that containing the carbolic acid; the store containing the latter is a room off the compounding department, and almost at the back of it; I can't say whether the porter can read or write well, but he appears to be of deficient sight and hearing.

To Mr Blackall (for Dr Bourke)—I am connected with the medical profession for 6½ years, and am with Dr Bourke a year and a half; I have charge of the stock department, and it is my duty to see the medicine conveyed from the store to the shop; those are the positive directions of Dr Bourke—that I should superintend the removal of the medicines from the store to the shop.

Did the porter know he had no authority to take medicines from the store to the shop? Certainly; I was in the front shop at the time he filled the bottle; he never told me he was going to the store at all, if he had told me I would have accompanied him; when Dr Bourke came down yesterday he administered every medicine he thought fit to restore the deceased; Dr R R Gelstone attended, afterwards Dr DeLandre and Dr Thomas R Gelston; all the assistants in the establishment and the porter acted on the expressed directions of Dr Bourke—that an assistant should always be present in the store when their porter was supplying stock-medicines and packing them—until this unfortunate occasion; black-draught and carbolic acid are the same in colour.

To Mr Wallace (for Mr Brown)—I saw Mr Brown administer glycerine to Mr Hone before he called down Dr Bourke; glycerine is an antidote to carbolic acid, by mixing with it and preventing the latter from burning the coatings of the stomach; he immediately went for the doctor; the compounding department is Mr Carroll's; Mr Brown's was the retail department; and if Mr Carroll were asked for black-draught he would take the same bottle as Mr Brown did.

To Mr McDonough—In Mr Carroll's absence, unless I were very busy, Mr Brown would have no occasion to go into the compounding department to make up medicines.

Mr Michael Carroll, medical assistant to Dr Burke, was called. Before being examined the Coroner, at Head-constable Chalke's request, intimated that he need not give evidence if he did not wish; but he replied that he desired to be examined. He said—I have been medical assistant to Dr Bourke for a year and three months; I was absent on yesterday when deceased entered the Medical Hall; I returned about 11 o'clock, and deceased was then being treated by Dr Bourke, Dr Gelston, Dr Kane and Dr DeLandre; deceased was then unconscious; I was shown the bottle by Mr Casey out of which he said deceased got the draught; on Saturday morning I told the porter to take the stop-bottle into the store till it was filled; he took it up and asked what was he to do with it, and I said take it into the stock department and leave it there till it is filled; it was lying at the end of the counter when he asked me the question; it was his duty to clean off the end of the counter of any empty bottles it contained; his orders were never to fill any bottle except in the presence of an assistant, and those were the expressed and strict injunctions of Dr Bourke on all occasions.

To Head-constable Chalke—I have no idea how it was the porter came to fill the bottle with carbolic acid, as I did not see it; there is no bottle like this (bottle produced) one kept in the outer shop; it is the usual bottle in which black-draught is kept; it is the one I would take black-draught from; and there is no bottle containing carbolic acid kept in the compounding department; I was not present when deceased got the poison; can't say if this bottle (that produced) was the one he was supplied from; Mr Brown did not tell me that was the bottle he took it from; it contains impure carbolic acid, and is labelled "*Mist Senæ Comp.*;" can't say how that was filled; when I entered I found that bottle on the counter in the compounding department, and was told by Mr Casey that was the one the draught was taken from; that bottle, when containing black-draught, was always left in the compounding department.

To Mr Wallace (for Mr Brown)—Had I been in the establishment when Mr Hone entered, I would have gone to the same bottle as he did.

To Sub-Inspector Phillips—Carbolic acid would be known from black-draught by the smell; the porter is a sober man; I have never seen the sign of drink on him.

To Mr Moloney (juror)—The instructions to the porter were to take a bottle when empty into Mr Casey to be filled; the porter is 16 years in the establishment.

To Mr Blackall, solicitor—The orders of Dr Bourke were strict injunctions, which he thought were always rigidly fulfilled.

To the Coroner—There is no impure carbolic acid kept in the compounding department; but there is pure or crystalized carbolic acid, easily known; the one is for medicinal the other for disinfecting purposes.

Mr Wallace asked to have Mr Brown examined?

Head-constable Chalke replied he had no objection, if the Coroner chose to hear him.

The Coroner intimated that he was not required to give evidence, when he replied he wished to give evidence.

Mr J H Brown was then examined by Mr Wallace—On yesterday morning about half-past ten o'clock, Mr Hone came into the establishment where I am engaged as assistant; he asked me to give him a black-draught, not too strong, and to cover the taste with something; I asked him would he like peppermint in it, and he said it would do; I went down to the compounding apartment, and put 4 oz of peppermint water in the measure glass, and then went to the black-draught bottle and poured 1½ oz of the mixture from it into the measure and handed it to deceased, who drank it off at once; immediately he said that is burning hot; I said it could not be so hot and I looked at the label; he said it is so; I smelt the glass and afterwards the bottle, and saw that he had taken impure carbolic acid I immediately gave him a large dose of glycerine, which is an antedote for the acid, and ran upstairs for Dr Bourke, who came down at once; he gave deceased 4oz or 5oz of oil; he was attended to continuously till he died by Dr Bourke, Dr DeLandre, the two Drs Gelston, and Dr Kane; he was not accompanied by any one, and it was with difficulty we, subsequently, ascertained who he was; it was out of that bottle (the one produced) I gave the draught which has been in the compounding department for a long time; it is labelled compound senna mixture.

To Mr Blackall—I am a duly qualified assistant; it is a mistake for anyone to have said that he asked for a seidlitz powder; he asked for a black-draught.

Head-constable Chalke—That was not stated in evidence.

Mr Blackall—No, but it has been so stated in the public papers, which in justice to the doctor himself I wish to have publicly contradicted.

To the Coroner—When he asked for the black-draught he said to put something else into it to cover the taste, and were it not for that I would have detected the carbolic acid by its smell at once before he got it.

To Head-constable Chalke—I have nothing to do with the filling of the bottles, and if any of them are empty I send them in to be filled.

To a Juror (Mr Browne)—I am always in the front part of the establishment, but I attend the compounding department in the absence of the other assistants.

Dr R R Gelston, examined—I saw deceased on yesterday morning about eleven o'clock or a little earlier; I was at the asylum on yesterday, where I am the visiting physician, about a quarter to 11 o'clock, when Mr Casey came for me, telling me there was a bad case to be seen at Dr Bourke's medical establishment, and that it was his desire I should come there immediately; we at once drove to Dr Bourke's, and there I saw poor Mr Hone; I was told by Dr Bourke and Mr Brown, and Mr Casey also that he had been given through error a quantity of impure carbolic acid instead of the senna mixture; I then in detail accurately looked over the case, and found in my judgment that he was dying; I then was informed as to the treatment which Dr Bourke had wisely put in force; I told him I almost thought it useless to try further remedia