

ling to the returns of the Registrar 31 births have been recorded for this district against a total of 33 deaths. Of 6 were under the age of twelve months ten at sixty years old and upwards. The annual death-rate represented by the registered last week in the sixteen principal districts of Ireland was 23.9 per 1,000 of population, the respective rates for the several being as follow, ranging in order from east to the highest:—Sligo, 9.6; Wexford, 13.4; Newry, 14.0; Lisburn, 14.5; 15.5; Drogheda, 16.9; Dundalk, 17.5; 18.2; Lurgan, 20.3; Londonderry, 21.4; 21.8; Dublin, 25.3; Kilkenny, 25.4; 26.4; 27.2; Wat-ford, 50.9.

A sad misadventure took place at Ballyon Thursday night, Michael Leahy, from 1, having been drowned in a drain near 1. It appears that the unfortunate old 1 was travelling from Dublin, came out 1 at 10 o'clock train at Ballybrophy, but 1 ne before he attempted to get in again. 1 stationmaster and porters arranged that 1 he proceed by the next train, about twenty 1 past ten o'clock. He was seen shortly 1 in, walking about, but when the train 1 he was nowhere to be found. Sergeant 1 y at once sent his men out to search; but 1 gh they were all night so employed, their 1 were not attended with success until next 1 g, when the body was found head down- 1 On his person was found a doctor's pre- 1 on, and as he was suffering from a sore 1 eek, the supposition is that he was in 1 obtaining medical advice. He had also 1 le of spirits.

**THE ROYAL MUNSTER Fusiliers.**  
 Yesterday and to-day the 5th Battalion Royal er Fusiliers, better known as the Limerick r Militia, were inspected by Lieut-Col C 1, commanding 101st Regimental District. 1 On Wednesday afternoon the men, with 1 kits, were inspected in marching order on 1 arack square, and some 630 of all ranks 1 re present. In the evening Colonel Eccles 1 was lained by the officers at dinner in their mess- 1 George-street. To-day the battalion, 1 id by their bands, proceeded to the King's 1 l, under the command of Lieut-Col the 1 of Limerick, where the review proper came 1 Battalion drill first took place. The men 1 d line, went through the manual and firing 1 ces, marched past on double column of 1 nies, and went away in half battalions. 1 officers of the respective companies then put 1 men through various manoeuvres. The 1 ber on parade was the same as on the pre- 1 day. The following officers were present in 1 1 dress uniform, in addition to Lord Limerick: 1 J J Howley, Col Finch, Majors B E Sheehy, 1 E B Craddock, Captain E C Conyers, W G 1 bins, J S Furlonge, T Gloster, Hon H de V 1 y, and J Naish; Lieutenants P E S Reeves, 1 cMahon, F J N Green, J Chute, C de C 1 am Clay, Viscount W H E de V S Glent- 1 h, J Finch, R M O Glynn, E B Wilkinson, 1 U Fitz O Fitzgerald; Surgeon-Major 1 ght, Lieutenant H H Wilson, of 6th Batt. 1 Brigade, or Longford Militia, was present, 1 ere also Major Powell, Limerick City Artil- 1 Militia, and Major Douglas, 52nd Oxford- 1 Regiment. The two last-named officers, 1 a captain of the 52nd Regiment, formed a 1 d for the examination of Lieutenants Fitz- 1 ld and Wilkinson. The men presented an 1 edgingly soldierlike and smart appearance, 1 the inspecting Officer complimented the 1 ers on the highly creditable bearing of their 1 pnis, and the excellent manner in which 1 went through their drill. After the inspec- 1 Colonel Eccles was entertained to luncheon 1 the officers. The regiment will be disbanded 1 Saturday.

**DEATH OF A COUNTY LIMERICK LADY.**  
 The Roman correspondent of the Times re- 1 ly writes:—At the Quirinal Palace, very 1 gly regretted, I am authorised to say, by 1 r Majesties King Humbert and Queen 1 gherite, and very deeply grieved for by his 1 al Highness the Prince of Naples, died, at 7 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, an English lady, 1 s Lee, who from the day of the Prince's birth, 1 November, 1869, until a governor was ap- 1 nted for him in the person of Colonel Osio, 1 ee years ago, filled the responsible office of 1 Prince's governess. She was a woman of 1 at judgment, in whom their Majesties placed 1 fullest reliance, and the admirable manner 1 which she trained the Prince ever met with 1 ir entire and grateful approval. During 11 1 rs she never left the Prince, and since the 1 ointment of his governor she continued as a 1 sted friend and adviser to watch over all that 1 rded the health of her former charge, and to 1 reet herself in every way possible in further- 1 ce of his studies, and especially in his favourite 1 ruit of collecting coins which illustrate 1 lian history. During her illness she was 1 ended by Dr Ceccarelli and Dr Salione, 1 ysicians in ordinary to their Majesties, and 1 o days ago Signor Baccelli, ex-Minister of 1 ilio Instruction, was called in consultation by 1 a King's express desire. Queen Margherita's 1 dy of Honour, the Marchesa Villamarina, 1 ended her throughout her illness with un- 1 etting care and affection, and was at her bedside 1 en she died.

The lady whose death is referred to in the above 1 paragraph was the second daughter of the late 1 r Michael Galloway, who was for many years 1 Resident Magistrate at Abbeyfeale, where he 1 was much respected and highly popular.— 1 Ed. L.C.]

cringing enemy. **DAUN IMPORT,** **REPORTER,** **TO SATISFY THE REPORTER,** I'll have the noxious molar extracted. Yours &c., Mrs. CRT. L. C.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.**

Yesterday evening an accident, which caused a considerable amount of sensation in the neighbourhood in which it occurred, happened at the docks. It seems that a dock labourer, named Denis Hickey, 25 years of age, residing in Palmerstown, was on board the s.s. Gwendoline, which had arrived in port the same afternoon with a cargo of grain, and was about to be discharged, when he attempted to straighten a rope connected with the winch and became entangled in it, and in a minute the rope, which was revolving at a terrific speed, almost separated his head from the body. Death was instantaneous, and the consternation amongst the bystanders was intense. Several of them fainting at the sight, which was appalling, a large portion of the deck of the vessel being covered with blood. The details of the casualty will be found in the evidence of the witnesses at the inquest on the body, which was held to-day by Mr M J Dé Courcy, city coroner, in High street.

Mr William Whelan was chosen foreman of a respectable jury. Mr W Leahy, solr, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr J Horrigan, stevedore, who was working the winch at the time the accident occurred, and Mr John Dunton, solr, appeared on behalf of the owners of the s.s. Gwendoline.

The first witness examined was John Hickey, brother of the deceased, who stated that he was on board the steamer when the accident occurred; witness, deceased, and some others, were hauling up the derrick; a coil of rope came in contact with him, and caught him by the coat, and deceased's head got between the ropes and the two arms of the donkey engine and he was killed. Mr Horrigan was working the winch at the time.

Mr Leahy—How long was the whole thing happening? Witness—In five minutes he was killed altogether.

In answer to further questions, witness said he was in the habit of being on these steamers; they were hauling the rope when the accident happened; two or three men were minding the winch.

By the Foreman—The sailors generally worked the winch, and he had never seen a stevedore hoisting the derrick to get the gear in order for working before.

Mr E W Wilkins, second officer in charge of the s.s. Gwendoline, was then examined. He said he was about 20 feet away from the winch when the accident happened; he asked the stevedore whether he should get the gear up; Mr Horrigan said "I always get my own gear up"; his men and him self were busy mooring the vessel, when he noticed that the rope attached to the winch had become foul, viz. one part of it had started on top of the rope; the deceased made a rush to try and clear the rope, and his coat, which was open, was caught, and he was whirled round, and the rope cut his head nearly off; as soon as he (witness) saw the coat touched, he made a rush for the winch, and stopped it.

Mr Leahy—If a driver had been at the winch could he have stopped it before the man was killed? Witness—If I had been there myself I dare say the man would have escaped with a slight injury.

Sergeant Clere—Is it usual for the stevedore to take upon himself to erect the gear? Witness—The places where I generally go to the sailors generally do so, but I hear that it is the practice in Limerick for stevedores to do it.

By Sergeant Clere—It is usual for stevedores to get permission from the officers to use the winch.

By Mr Leahy—He did not see Mr Horrigan use the winch until he heard the noise; the derrick was nearly up at the time of the accident; he should think the winch was going at the rate of 60 revolutions a minute; it generally took 15 minutes to haul up the derrick; it was not a minute after the rope caught the coat that deceased was killed; it was the coiling of the rope that cut his head nearly off; it did not require any skill to use the winch, but a person who knew nothing about one should not touch it; it was not the stevedore's duty to drive the winch and mind the derrick, which he must have been looking up at when the accident occurred; there were a large number of men about the deck trying to get employment; it was a foolish thing for deceased to try and clear the rope, and the winch stopping could only do so; it would have made no difference if the rope was foul; the rope was a 2 1/2 inch one.

William Conway deposed that he was at work on the winch when the accident occurred; he was holding on to the rope of it, and Mr Horrigan was driving the winch at the time; nothing went wrong until the derrick was up; witness was keeping the rope clear; deceased rushed from behind witness and tried to stop the rope, which he (witness) let go to try and pull him back.

Mr Leahy—You were employed on the winch with Mr Horrigan? Witness—Yes; I was employed to attend to the rope and to coil the slack; he sent a man away before I came on because he did not understand the work; there was a whole crowd of men about.

John Horrigan said he had been a stevedore for nearly 35 years, and about 17 he had spent in Limerick; it was the custom of the stevedore to erect the gear of the winch, and he always did so himself; he was employed to discharge the vessel, which arrived in docks yesterday afternoon; he

really make a very strong case to show that there was a great injustice in the bill, he had no doubt—perhaps he was speaking too strongly—but they would have reason to hope that they should get it altered. Now, as far as he could understand, there were two main objections to the bill. In the first place, it was considered that the governing body or committee was not fairly constituted, and that it did not fairly represent the producers of butter, that there was a large pre-ponderance given to the brokers and people who had the commercial part of the business in their hands, as against the producers. If they could make out a strong case on that subject, he dare say that it would be very possible that some modification in the bill might be made. But there was a far more important matter, and one perhaps which they understood better than he did. He understood that the whole system of the Cork market was entirely vicious, that the system of having certain brands, first quality and second quality, and so on, lead to a deterioration of the butter, and that it was not to a farmer's or anybody's they produce first class butter as long as there was produced an article which was marked first brand. They had no interest in producing a really superior quality of butter, and therefore the result of the Cork system had been to cut Irish butter out of the London market altogether. Upon that subject he could speak with authority, because it was not very long ago that he went to the Central Depot, where all the butter that came by water, or that came up to the Thames was deposited, whether from Ireland, Scotland, or the Continent. He was acquainted with the gentleman who was at the head of that establishment, he was a fellow-countryman of theirs, he took a deep interest in the subject, and had been in London 40 years. He said there was no mistake about it that in London people would not look at Irish butter, as it came out of that market, and that it was cut out for two reasons. Because the quality was not equal to and was not so well made as Danish or Norwegian butter; and the kegs were badly made up. He showed him (Lord Emly) a firkin of Cork butter—a nasty, dirty looking thing—and he showed him the Danish or Norwegian butter beautifully made in a white sort of vessel, so clean that they could put it in their drawing-rooms; there was not a single speck on it. The very look of the two things was sufficient to carry the day entirely against them. With regard to the different quality of the butter, it arose from the operation of the Cork market, which, unfortunately, ruled the other markets in Ireland. He believed no butter was looked at in the Limerick market until it was known what prices were in Cork. Still, of course, the main object that they had in view was to consider the bill that was now before the House of Lords, and see what amendments ought to be introduced into it, and to see whether there was any impossibility of carrying them out. Of course the point they felt most interest in was to know what could be done to raise the quality of the butter, and to teach the people to make butter equal to that of foreign countries. Let them take the case of Denmark, which was a remarkable case, and one which ran exactly on all fours with themselves, with that one exception, that their climate and land was much better than that of the Danes. Nineteen or twenty years ago the make of Danish butter and the value of the amount imported was £350,000 annually. Now, on account of the great improvement which had taken place in the quality of Danish butter, it had risen to the enormous sum of £2,000,000. He believed that increase mainly resulted from the operation of the Agricultural Society there, which had spread all over the country, and which was supported by subsidies from the Government. They had in fact taught the people to make good butter. What they did was this. They trained dairymaids or dairymen, and sent them throughout the country to the different farmers, and so they gave instruction to the makers of butter. In Ireland they had got probably a better system existing, they had got two places (and he had brought with him accounts of both, as he thought they might be useful to them,) in which dairymaids could be trained in the art, and trained at a very moderate rate. There was the Albert National Agricultural Training Institution at Glasnevin, where the cost for instruction for a dairymaid for six weeks was only £3, and that sum included board, lodgings and medical attendance. There was the National Agricultural Dairy School, Cork, and the terms were much the same. In both cases the railways gave free passes to the pupils, and therefore really the whole expense of having dairymaids thoroughly trained and made to understand the most modern system of butter making was £3 in all. It so happened that only yesterday he met a gentleman who had lately been in the Queen's County at the house of a person who was very much concerned in making butter. A dairymaid had come to the house from one of the institutions he had mentioned, and had spent only one fortnight there, but the change effected in the butter made in that establishment by the short instruction imparted by the trained dairymaid was perfectly marvellous. There was a thing in reach of all of them, for who could not afford to pay £3 to have a dairymaid properly trained in butter making, the result of which, he believed, would be almost miraculous—the change would be something enormous. However, there was another matter in which the people of Denmark had been very successful indeed. They had adopted a system by means of which they made butter all the year round. He did not see any particular reason

that individual enterprise had no chance of opposed by the giant monopolists who were busy butter in Cork at present. Under the new system they would have two systems competing in and the same market. They would have the system in one part, and they would have the market in the other. In six months the system would strangle the new. Three-fourths of the butter going into the Cork butter market was, in fact, mortgaged to the buyers before it was produced for money advanced to the farmer to pay their rent and stock their lands. The butter would be consigned as of old and put struck upon. The Cork merchants had for against the portion of the market opposed their interests, and they had only yielded a kerring reform, when they knew destruction inevitable. He would ask his lordship to p before he gave sanction of an Act of Parliament to those rules which have worked such ruin, to legalize rules that would be the ruin of butter trade. Was it desirous to perpetuate system by which advances had been made to farmers at a ruinous rate of interest. He just give them an example of that by a case came before the very same Lord Fitzgerald, had arbitrated on the Cork Butter Market, where 100 per cent was charged to an unfortunate farmer for an advance made by of those Cork butter merchants. It astonished him how Cork farmers kept a over their heads, or how they met their obligations, when he considered the bad mark which they had to sell their butter, and terrible interest they had to pay for it advanced to them.

Mr Shea said the words used by Lord Fitzg on the occasion alluded to by Mr Moloney—"I really wonder how the farmers of Ireland can hold up their heads under such a system." Mr Moloney went on to say that with regard to the constitution of the Board of Trustees had it at present without a bona fide producer at all. Under the new system farmers and butter producers were victims butter buyers and exporters being the gain but what did they find under the new system? They found the same old ring were appearing again, getting power to make bye-laws would have an important bearing on the matter. He hoped that before such a bill was passed the opinion of the country and some ev would be taken upon it before the country plunged into another agitation like this, he he thought to save it. Reform from an agitation like this was impossible.

Lord Emly said there could be no ev taken, because there had been no p against the bill, the only way they could with it was by presenting petitions, a should think the proper thing to do was to many of them as possible. They must do rapidly, and get as many petitions as they c butter producers and send them up to the of Lords as soon as possible.

Mr McInerney asked would resolute boards of guardians do? Lord Emly—Yes; they will be very good.

Mr McInerney seconded the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr O'Shea said the great difficulty under they labour-d was the shortness of time, read a letter saying that the bill would p come before the House of Lords in a few d

Lord Emly said their interest in this at all was indirect, and he really could r whether they should be considered to direct interest in petitioning in a way that would be a Select Committee appointed t evidence. If they could do that it would best thing to do. He should have me that Lord Limerick was very sorry that h not be there that day, but his regime being inspected at that moment. He gentleman who took a great interest market, and he told him he did not thi Limerick people would have a *hous stand* would enable them to petition in a way would justify the appointment of a Sele committee to hear evidence.

Mr McInerney said that the Cork Mark the markets in Ireland, and in that thought they had a direct interest in Limerick he could often obtain 10s a firki for his butter before the prices at Co known.

Mr Meehan said with regard to the cons of the Board of Trustees, a gentleman re that the members of the Grand Jury on th from various parts of the country, co attend at the market every day, so that t ers and exporters would secure the old p they always possessed.

Mr McInerney said that as his lordshi be in the House of Lords—it was the la interest as well as the farmers—he ask him and other Irish landlords against this bill, because it would surely country.

Lord Emly—I have been asking you t us to do that by sending up as many peti yo can.

Mr Meehan—We will get plenty of the yo take charge of a petition if we draw Saturday?

Lord Emly—With the greatest of plea A vote of thanks was, on the motio Finucane, seconded by Mr McInerney, p his lordship presiding.

Lord Emly said he was very much of them. He had always endeavoured t every way he could with his fellow-cou and especially his friends in the county I and he hoped he should always continue t The proceedings then terminated.

inane butter market was held on 1 was attended by Limerick, Tipperary, Mallock buyers. There were 500 market, the highest price obtained for it.

member for this county, Mr W H amid considerable laughter, has given the House of Commons that he will in to the evil effects of new whiskey th of consumers, and move that no allowed for consumption until they ths old.

tieth grand annual sale of shortborn Hartigan's Paddocks will be held on 24th May. The catalogue numbers d and twenty-eight entries of two hree years old, and yearling bulls, nd are very fine animals. Parties who ls have a good opportunity of supply- ives.

ard of Patronage for the Diocese of ve appointed the Rev Thomas Sterling M. B.D. Divinity Lecturer Trinity n of the Rev William Wiuslow Berry, r of Clondalkin, county Dublin, to the arsonment. The new Rector, who is hirtieth year, was senior Curate of 's parish, Dublin.

beautiful schooner yacht named the ed by Sir David Roche, of Carras, and burgee of the Royal St George Yacht stown, arrived in Queenstown harbour evening, and moored in the yachtg opposite the town. This is one of the s that have called at the roadstead this in leaving Queenstown the Mida will the Shannon.

of Head-constable Rolleston, R.I.C. icture for London we mentioned several . Head-constable Wall, from Schull, rk, has been appointed to take charge illiam Street Police Barrack. Head- Wall, who is a veteran in the service, ited to the rank he now holds some five , and was stationed in the city of Cork nderable period, where he won for him- n opinions.

eding magistrate at the City Police ; morning was Mr J B Irwin, E.M. A. named John Hickey was charged by Jackson with drunkenness and dis- and on the quays yesterday evening. eagent Daniel said the man was g about the quay and accidentally gainst a child who fell in the water and escaped drowning. Having received a actor, he was sentenced to fourteen ousonment in default of paying a fine of osts.

ing presided over by Mr Stephen Moore, held in Clonmel on Saturday last for the f considering the advisability of estab- co-operative dairy company in that . The Rev Mr Milligan, who was the e speaker, warmly advocated the forma- company, and suggested the local ing the most fitting place for the pro- . Messrs Millington, Carrothers, d Quinlan, were then appointed as e to proceed to Hospital on Friday, with examine the working of the new factory nter Dairy Company in that village.

Kilfinane May fair was held on Monday, as a very good supply of stock, and the ce of buyers was also large. A good business was transacted, remunerative ing obtained for fat cattle. Newly ws and springers were sold at very high rying from £17 to £24 a head. Year- which there was an unusual demand, from £7 to £12 each. Mr Richard Kilfinane, sold a fine lot of yearling bul- £10 10s a head, and he received £36 for lid fat bullock which he disposed of to Mr O'Grady of Kilmallock. Mr Oliver also some large prices for a lot of fat cattle.

ding to the returns of the Registrar, 31 births have been recorded for this district against a total of 33 deaths. Of 70 were under the age of twelve months ; ten at sixty years old and upwards. The annual death-rate represented by the registered last week in the sixteen prin- cial districts of Ireland was 23.9 per 1,000 of ulation, the respective rates for the several s being as follow, ranging in order from est to the highest:—Sligo, 9.6; Wexford, alway, 13.4; Newry, 14.0; Lisburn, 14.5; 1, 15.5; Drogheda, 16.9; Dundalk, 17.5; 8.2; Lurgan, 20.5; Londonderry, 21.4; 21.8; Dublin, 25.3; Kilkenny, 25.4; k, 44.2; Wat-ford, 50.9.

tal mis-adventure took place at Bally- on Thursday night, Michael Leahy, from s, having been drowned in a drain near n. It appears that the unfortunate old ho was travelling from Dublin, came out night o'clock train at Ballyphogy, but ite no before he attempted to get in again. stion-master and porters arranged that he proceed by the next train, about twenty

**ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.**  
The offertory at St Michael's Church on Sunday next (after sermons by the Archdeacon and Rev A. G. Dann), will be given to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Of the labours of this society in America alone, and the remarkable results, the following striking testimony has been lately borne by the Church of the United States at the General Convention in October, 1833—"At the close of the first century of our existence as a National Church we acknowledge with deep and unfeigned gratitude that whatever this Church has been in the past, is now; or will be in the future, is largely due, under God, to the long continued nursing, care, and protection of your venerable society. In expressing this conviction, we seem to ourselves to be speaking not only for those who are now assembled in the great missionary council of this Church, but for many generations who have passed from their earthly labours to the rest of Paradise. We cannot forget that if the Church of England has become the mother of Churches, even as England herself has become the mother of nations, the generous and unwearyed efforts of the body, which you now represent, have been chiefly instrumental in producing these wonderful results." Similar testimony is cheerfully borne from all parts of our vast colonial empire, the society having had the privilege of supplying the first ministrations of the Church in by far the larger number of our colonial dioceses, and of continuing this assistance until they are able to care for themselves.

**THE RECENT CONCERT.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.  
SIR,—In my footnote to Mr Murray's letter, which appeared in your last issue of the *Limerick Chronicle*, an observation was made which might have been capable of misconstruction. Mr Murray may rest assured that nothing was further from my wishes than to reflect upon him in his professional character. He has now for many years occupied a prominent position in the musical world, and in this city, the scene of his late efforts, many pupils, both past and present, will bear willing testimony to his successful method of imparting instruction in all the branches of music, vocal as well as instrumental. At the same time I may add that I still adhere to my original views with regard to his concert. My criticism of it was not of course flavoured with the unwholesome and s-vile eulogy which some journals find so profitable, inasmuch as it was not intended for the sole delectation of musicians who presume that every notice of their efforts must necessarily be scented with the vulgar perfume of flattery. Some journals, I admit, are only too eager to fawn upon musicians of this class, and hence a morbid desire for eulogy is engendered and strengthened. To believe, as the *Limerick Reporter* does, that the concert was "in all respects a triumph of vocal and instrumental art and industry," a "signal success," and so forth is, after all, but a mere paroxysm of imagination. Our contemporary's august critic doubtless evolved it all out of his own inner consciousness. The matter assumes a far more serious aspect however when one thinks of the wide publicity such a statement will gain through the agency of the *Reporter*; positively the whole civilized world will have it ere long! I may add the *Reporter* critique was not dashed off with undue haste. In Friday's issue of that paper nothing appeared beyond an apologetic paragraph promising unutterables in the way of criticism at a future date. The sugared critique, however, when it did appear was the genuine article. In language conspicuous alike for its Anglo-Saxon purity of style and diction, and for its studied—well studied—terrors of adulation, it enlarged upon the merits of performers in whom no merit was discernible; it vibrated between nauseous flummery and unparading denunciation of the "tooth of envy" that dared to nibble at anything upon which the *Reporter* condescended to lavish its cringing eulogy. But *non impoite*, henceforth I'll strive to subdue my envy, and, in the meantime, to satisfy the *Reporter*, I'll have the noxious molar extracted. Yours &c,  
MRS. CRT. L. C.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.**  
Yesterday evening an accident, which caused a considerable amount of sensation in the neighbourhood in which it occurred, happened at the docks. It seems that a dock labourer, named Denis Hickey, 25 years of age, residing in Palmastown, was on board the s.s. *Gwendoline*, which had arrived in port the same afternoon with a cargo of grain, and was about to be discharged, when he attempted to straighten a rope connected with the winch and became entangled in it, and in a minute the rope, which was revolving at a terrific speed, almost separated his head from the body. Death was instantaneous, and the consternation amongst the bystanders was intense; several of them fainting at the sight, which was appalling, a large portion of the deck of the vessel being covered with blood. The details of the casualty will be found in the evidence of the witnesses at the inquest on the body, which was

was working at the winch; he looked up to the derrick, and on looking down at the winch he saw deceased dead upon it; he did not see how he came there.

Witness then explained to Mr Leahy the position of the winch and the method of working it, when

Mr Leahy, observing the foreman laughing, said it was an unseemly thing to see a juror laughing at such a sad inquiry as that instead of listening to the evidence.

The Foreman said he disagreed with what had been said about the position of the winch.

Mr Leahy said the witness was explaining that. The Coroner said that it was not important.

Dr Holmes said he examined the body of the deceased on the previous evening; he found that the head was separated from the body with the exception of a small portion of the skin at the back of the neck; there was also a fracture of the upper and lower jaws, and several wounds about the head; death resulted from the rupture of the spinal cord; the injuries were such as could be produced in the manner described.

Mr Leahy then said on behalf of Mr Horri-gan, he wished to say that he expressed the greatest possible regret that any accident had occurred, but he utterly disclaimed and repudiated that he was in any way responsible for it. He acted with as much diligence and care as he possibly could, and he had sufficient experience in the working of the winch. The only decision that they could come to was that the unfortunate deceased rushed out to the terrible fate he met with, with the idea of showing that he was a smart young man, and would thus obtain employment.

The Coroner said as far as he could see he thought the sad occurrence was purely accidental.

A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned by the jury.

**THE CORK BUTTER MARKET.**

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall for the purpose of considering the Cork Butter Market Bill now before Parliament.

Upon the proposition of Mr W Abraham, seconded by Mr J Carroll, Lord Emly, Lord Lieutenant of the County, was moved to the chair.

The other gentlemen present were—Messrs R Laffau, J.P.; J Finucane, J Molnery, J McNa-mara, M Meelan, A Harte, J Brenahan, W Noonan, John Moloney, R Dunworth, Thomas Mitchell, P Knox, M Carmody, James Ryan, Hartigan, and E Knox.

Lord Emly said the matter which gave him the pleasure of meeting them there arose entirely from a letter, enclosing resolutions they passed at a meeting held the other day with regard to the Cork Butter Market Bill, which was now, or would be in the course of a few days, before the House of Lords. As they were aware, it was a private bill, and, being so, if it were opposed—that is to say, if there were a petition presented against it by anyone directly interested in the matter, it would be sent before a select committee of the House of Lords. Five peers would hold a judicial inquiry into matter; evidence would be taken against the bill, and counsel would be heard. He understood that no petition had been presented against the bill, and therefore it would not go before a select committee, but would come before the House like any ordinary bill. He need not point out that the bill would go before the Lords under very favourable circumstances, for two reasons. In the first place the measure was founded upon a report made by Lord Fitzgerald, who was appointed to make enquiries into the subject, and then having passed through the House of Commons without any opposition, and having no opposition in the way of a petition presented against it in the House of Lords of course it would be very difficult to get the House to alter it in any way. But still it was not impossible to do that, and if they were able to really make a very strong case to show that there was a great injustice in the bill, he had no doubt—perhaps he was speaking too strongly—but they would have reason to hope that they should get it altered. Now, as far as he could understand, there were two main objections to the bill. In the first place, it was considered, that the governing body or committee was not fairly constituted, and that it did not fairly represent the producers of butter, that there was a large pre-pond-rance given to the brokers and people who had the commercial part of the business in their hands, as against the producers. If they could make out a strong case on that subject, he dare say that it would be very possible that some modification in the bill might be made. But there was a far more important matter, and one perhaps which they understood better than he did. He understood that the whole system of the Cork market was entirely vicious, that the system of having certain brands, first quality and second quality, and so on, lead to a deterioration of the butter, and that it was not to a farmer's or anybody's they produce first class butter as long as there was produced an article which was marked

why they should not do the same in Ireland. They did so by means of ensilage, and wherever ensilage had been tried, wherever the grass had been put into silos and pressed down, the result had been eminently successful. Up to the present time it had been found that the grass so managed happened to be particularly favourable for the production of milk. These were the two things in which Denmark was ahead of them. If they were to imitate the Danes, he thought, with their better climate and their better soil, they would be able to beat them. His lordship, in concluding, said the all important question which they had to consider was, what was to be done with the bill which was now before the House of Lords.

Mr Finucane then said he had there the report of the Richmond Commission with regard to the course pursued in the Cork Butter Market, and, perhaps, it would be better to read it for the meeting. There was very important evidence in the report, which was given before the Commission by gentlemen who were thoroughly acquainted with buying and selling in the market. He then read extracts from the report, which has been already before the public.

Mr John Moloney (Knocklong) then moved the following resolutions for their adoption by the meeting:—

1. "That the entire market is opened."
2. "No market branding, which was always the means of gigantic frauds, and, likely, would continue, irrespective of penalties."
3. "That seven butter producers be added to the sever already named, so as to nearly equalise them with the fourteen butter merchants of the Market Association on the Board of Trustees such farmers to be milking not less than 30 cows, and to be chosen by the County Cork Agricultural Society."

Mr Moloney went on to state their position with regard to this butter market. The speaker then quoted from Mr Byrne's evidence before the Richmond Commission, which was to the effect that a great evil in the market was that the butter should be marked, with the market brand no matter how long it had been kept in the exporter's stores, which afforded great means of fraud. He did not think the system of branding should be kept on, when it was proved by all the brand had fallen into disrepute, and not for that, but it was susceptible of various abuses, as was often open to frauds of various kinds, from the evidence of the weighmaster himself. No doubt Lord Fitzgerald thought when he advocated doing the brands that the merchants in England would be able to know the age of the butter.

Mr O'Shea said the speaker was labouring under a mistake. The new bill did not provide a da at all for the brand.

Mr Moloney said that was worse again. I had it from several merchants—respectable men—who gave them much help in Tipperary, the Cork firsts and seconds were sold in the English market under the prices struck in Cork; and he could that be done but by taking the first class butter that was in them and emptying into other kegs and then tumbling in third class butter into second class firkins. There was preventative to that. The system of branding and fixing the price had nothing to recommend when there was not another market in Europe conducted on the same principle. When the prices were struck in Cork, they were wiced Manchester, and not alone were the prices Limerick affected by it, but they were also Manchester, and they had Cork leading Manchester, instead of Manchester leading Cork and all Ireland. He thought the report of the Richmond Commission was entitled great respect and would receive it from the House of Lords. That Commission, he thought pointed out three reforms, without which the Cork Butter Market could never be made a fair or a free market. They said there should be free trade in butter; that it should be an open market, and that there should be individual enterprise. He held that under the bill, a was at present, there could not be free trade in butter, there could be no fair competition, that individual enterprise had no chance w opposed by the giant monopolists who were buying butter in Cork at present. Under the new system they would have two systems competing in and the same market. They would have the system in one part, and they would have the market in the other. In six months the system would strangle the new. Three-top of the butter going into the Cork butter market was, in fact, mortgaged to the buyers before it was produced for money advanced to the farmer to pay their rent and stock their lands. The butter would be consigned as of old and put struck upon. The Cork merchants had fought against the portion of the market opposing their interests, and they had only yielded a kering reform, when they knew destruction inevitable. He would ask his lordship to p before he gave sanction of an Act of Parliament to these rules which have worked such ruin, to legalise rules that would be the ruin of butter trade. Was it desirous to perpetuate a system by which advances had been made to farmers at a ruinous rate of interest. He would just give them an example of that by a case