

the absence rather... children under twelve... perhaps different... know, apply to a... would not surprise us... on an extra charge... dies accompanied by... nursery.

ions possess a good... et occasionally, but... kely to be interesting... low. The sterner sex... n invasion from the... Nomads' Rights" are... use of Commons went... y on the Poor Law... ll which proposes to... omen to be elected as... Guardians in Ireland... t in England. There... bill passed through... ndered to be reported... ndment, and with the... dr W Johnston then... which was agreed to... It is, of course, well... by Councils in England... active and useful

al Bank, Parsonstown... as Manager of the

id has been appointed... al Artillery in Limerick... Mallins, whose term of... ed.

who has been for more... nsted with the Provin... -Suir, has been trans... -ancb.

late Madame O'Grady's... e been stated that the... e carried out by Messrs... ickerick.

Shakespeare Memorial... -on-Avon have again... e Company to give the... urchase next April.

el and Mrs Vincent have... e weeks visit to England... remains at Summerhill... d will be joined the end... Vincent, on her return

-We omitted to mention... eral of the late Mrs Quin... those who accompanied... esidence of the deceased... o Kingbridge was the... o happened to be in the... iness.

Dr.—On Sunday next a... ry will be given to the... mperance Society, whose... peded for want of funds... ebration of Holy Com... pletal Lent Lecture to... ict: "The Collect for

learn that Mr Anthony... e, Limerick, has been... o the post of Hull. Mr... ous and popular officer... has ever displayed the... eal charities. He is an... Fund, and a most active... Mr Boyle's removal... much regretted, but his... ill cordially congratulate... promotion.

-An inquest was held at... e Corner Coffey touching... named Thomas Connors... e, dismissed from the medical... eck the result of burns... fluid having fallen on it... ing bottle. The child had... The jury returned a... ead Thomas Connors died... oth burns or scalds caused... aying been spilled on him... vidence to show how the... ead."

This evening a little girl... dmitted to Barrington's... om a severe injury to the... e knocked down by a horse... d is of a rather serious... e been almost completely... ed. Dr Haran, however... e child is, has hopes of... e Fraser, who was on the... e, in a short time arrested... eechal, in the employment

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

S. MICHAEL'S NO. 683 COMPANY "AT HOME."

The above social event took place on Tuesday evening at the Company's headquarters, the Protestant Orphan Hall. The officers and lads of the company, and particularly Lieutenant Dowley, who organised the "At Home," are to be congratulated on the success of their first entertainment, for the large hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience when, at 8 o'clock, the "fall in" was sounded, and the company marched on to the platform amid the cheers of those present. On all sides were heard praises of the smart and soldierly appearance of the lads, whose performance was indeed very creditable, considering the short time the company has been in existence. The musical part of the entertainment opened with Wagner's march "Tannhauser," played on the piano by Miss Annie Boyd and Mr Herbert McClelland, organist of St Michael's Church. The skill displayed by the former reflects very great credit on her musical instructor, Mr McClelland, who conducted the music all through in a very capable manner. To him is due the credit of training a choir of lads in the company, and the songs which they sang called forth loud applause, especially "Louisiana Lou," for which they received a well-deserved encore. Other items in the programme were the following songs:—"Two Children," and an encore "The Holy City," by Mrs E. O'Grady; "By the Fountain," by Mrs Chandler, who kindly took the place of Mr E. Gelatin, and so delighted her hearers that they imperatively demanded an encore. "The King's Courier" and "The Old Brigade," in answer to repeated calls, were sung by Lieutenant Carruthers, who was in splendid voice, and is evidently a great favourite among the lads of the Company. Miss Cromer, Miss Eggers, Miss L. Cromer, and Miss Dyer; Messrs S. Cole, Mullan, T. Ludlow, and Claude McLean, together with those mentioned above, and the others members of S. Michael's Choir contributed to the musical part of the evening's entertainment in part songs, quartets, etc. The objects, explanation, and work of the Church Lads' Brigade were illustrated by a magic lantern display, which was kindly given by Mr Joseph Stewart. This part of the programme was much appreciated, especially by the more juvenile section of the audience. With the utmost display of loyalty, the singing of "God Save the Queen" brought the proceedings to a close. We have been asked to tender to all who kindly assisted at the "At Home," and especially to the members of St Michael's Choir, to Mr Stewart, and to Mr Cope for kindly lending a piano, the best thanks of the officers and lads of the Company.

PAINFUL INCIDENT AT A FUNERAL.

Some incidents of a heartless character have come to light, in reference to the burial of a man named John O'Brien, who died in a lodginghouse in Broad street on last Tuesday morning. O'Brien pursued the occupation of hand bill distributor, and though in advanced years, it is alleged he was obliged to maintain two sons, who are aged between forty and forty-five. They lived with him in the lodginghouse, and attended to him in his last illness. The poor old man had been lying down for some days, and on Monday last got out of bed, but that night his condition became worse and he died at five o'clock on Tuesday morning. The sons made arrangements on Tuesday for his burial, and having procured a coffin from the relieving officer they, as alleged, spent the greater portion of their time drinking. The coffin was brought to the house on a jonker's cart belonging to a carrier from a stand in Ellen street, who was engaged in some form to remove the remains to St Patrick's graveyard. Such would appear to have been the intention of the sons, but the driver of the cart, according to his own statement, "was not very precisely informed as to where the burial was to take place. The coffin containing the remains was placed in the car, and the sons, who were much under the influence of drink proceeded through Broad street and into Charlotte quay, a direction entirely out of the way to St Patrick's graveyard. Here the two sons quarrelled, and they were advised by Constable Quin to proceed with the funeral and have the remains interred. They accompanied the car into Patrick street, where it appears they deserted the driver, and left him to his own will as to the destination of the remains. In this predicament the driver did not know what to do, but rather than turn back he continued through George street, up William street, and into Cornwallis street, where he met some persons, to whom he mentioned his circumstances, and who transferred the details to Acting Sergeant Riordan, John Street. As it was rumoured that deceased was a Protestant, it was suggested that the body should be interred in St John's graveyard, but a difficulty, however, presented itself in the fact that no intimation of an interment had been given, and as it was growing late a representation of the circumstances was made to the Rev Mr Langbridge, who gave permission to have the coffin deposited in the church over night, and pending arrangements for its burial. Next morning Head Constable Fitzgerald, and the John street police interested themselves in the interment, but the two sons on being appealed to refused to have anything further to do with the remains, and it was not until they were threatened with punishment that they consented to aid the police. It was found that a grave could not be obtained in St John's, and the relieving officer, Mr Coffey, had to be applied to, who procured a car and made arrangements for the burial at the workhouse ground. This car helped to have the coffin removed from St John's to the car, but neither of them would accompany the remains to the place of interment. It is understood both will be summoned for indecent behaviour in connection with the funeral on the previous evening. Another incident in connection with the occurrence reflects discreditably on a daughter of O'Brien's. This woman, it has

SAD FATALITY.

DROWNED IN A POOL OF WATER.

A most melancholy fatality occurred in Mulgrave street, just outside the city boundary, last night or early this morning, the victim being a man named John G. Barrett. The ill-fated man, it appears, was in the habit of playing in a lodging-house in Blackboy, when he happened to remain out of his own house, which is in Mulgrave street. He was evidently proceeding to the lodging-house some time before twelve o'clock when the sad accident befell him. For some time back there has been an accumulation of water along the channel opposite Messrs O'Brien's premises in Mulgrave street, and from the position in which the body was found the probability is that the unfortunate man was attempting to get on to the footpath when he stumbled and fell into the channel, in which water had collected to the depth of about eleven inches, and was suffocated before he was able to extricate himself. The deceased was about fifty years of age.

THE INQUEST.

This afternoon an inquest was held by Mr Coroner Clery, in Mr Daniel Ryan's house, Blackboy, where the body had been conveyed. Sergeant Hutchinson, Blackboy, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Crown, and Head Constable Fenevy, William street, was also present. Mr J. H. Moran, solicitor, appeared for the next-of-kin. The following were the jury:—Messrs Michael Bartley, foreman; John McCarthy, Michael Keyes, James Doyle, Daniel Ryan, Timothy Long, Thomas Coughlan, Owen Kirby, Wm Normoyle, Matthew Coffey, James Gilligan, M. J. Dunne, Richard Penry, Michael O'Leary, and Edmund Ryan.

Bartholomew O'Kelly, examined, deposed that deceased was his stepfather; he was a perfectly healthy man, and was about fifty years of age; witness saw him about a quarter to eight o'clock last night in George street; he was not speaking to him, and at that time the deceased appeared to be perfectly sober; deceased was in company with a young man named Edmund Slattery; witness did not see him afterwards until he saw his dead body this morning at eight o'clock.

Michael Gibben stated when he was proceeding to work this morning at six o'clock, he found deceased lying in a pool of water opposite Mr O'Brien's door in Mulgrave street; deceased was lying on his face and hands; he turned the body over, but he could not identify the deceased; he then reported the matter at the Blackboy police barrack.

In reply to Mr Moran witness said he knew the place where the deceased was found for seven years, and it was in a very bad state; it was immediately outside the borough boundary, and constant complaints had been made about the condition of the place, which had been in a neglected state for a considerable time back; he heard that a presentation was passed at the last Ballyneety Road Sessions for the purpose of having this state of things remedied; the face of deceased was well under water, but the back of the head was not covered.

Dr J. Holmes deposed that he inspected the body of the deceased and made a careful examination; he found no external marks of violence; the face was much congested, and a mucous froth was issuing from the mouth and nose; he was of opinion that death resulted from suffocation, and that same was caused by water having entered the air passages.

Edmund Slattery stated that he was in company with the deceased last night; he parted with him about twenty minutes after eleven in Sumner street for the purpose of going home; deceased appeared to have some drink taken, but was able to take care of himself; witness was shown the place where deceased was found; in order to reach the place deceased must have passed his own house.

To Mr Gilligan—Witness was not aware that the deceased was in the habit of lodging in any house in Mulgrave street.

Bartholomew O'Kelly, recalled by the jury, stated that whenever deceased was not at home at half past eleven he lodged, as a rule, in a house named Houlihan's in Blackboy Pike.

Sergeant Hutchinson was examined with the object of giving evidence as to the condition of the place where the body was found. In consequence of information which reached the barrack, he, accompanied by Constable Looney, went to the place where the body lay; he had the body removed to Daniel Ryan's yard; the depth of the water in which the deceased lay was about eleven inches, and extended about eight feet over the road, and some places eleven or twelve feet; it extended along the channel for about seventy or eighty yards; this condition of things existed at intervals for a couple of years, and had often been complained of; there did not appear to be any way for the water to escape; the condition of the place at the present time was dangerous, and only that he was aware that the County Surveyor was informed of the matter, witness would have considered it his duty to have brought the matter under his notice; there were irregular holes in the water table which might cause a person to stumble and fall in the dark.

In answer to the foreman, witness said he had heard that the attention of the County Surveyor had been drawn to the condition of the road by a deputaion.

Mr Moran said evidence of that would be forthcoming at the proper time.

The jury, having consulted, a verdict was returned to the effect that death was due to suffocation, which occurred accidentally; and the following rider was added:—"That we find that the water table has been grossly neglected by the parties responsible for its maintenance, and that we express our strongest condemnation of such gross neglect."

THE ROXBORO' ROAD SCHOOL.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. O'DWYER AND THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

A very lengthy correspondence which we have not space to reproduce fully, has taken place between the Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer and the Right Hon G W Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, relative to the scheme for the Roxboro' Road School, Limerick Endowment, the history of which is familiar to our readers.

Replying to a letter of the Bishop's, dated 3rd December, 1895, Mr Balfour wrote on the 5th of the same month, that "as the result of the disapproval, in part, of that scheme by the House of Commons it was referred, in its amended form, to the Judicial Commissioners under the Educational Endowments Act for their observations." The Commissioners had furnished their observations, which were now before the Law Officer, with a view to their submission to the Lord Lieutenant, after consideration by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Dr O'Dwyer wrote on the 8th December inquiring whether the purpose for which the scheme had been thus referred "is merely to determine the precise form in which effect is to be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, or whether it is contemplated to re-open the case on its merits." In the latter case his Lordship desired to know whether those who were interested as he was in upholding the justice and equity of the decision of Parliament would be allowed, an opportunity of appearing either personally, or by counsel, in support of it. Dr O'Dwyer also inquired whether it would be possible that the subordinate tribunals "whose decision has been disapproved of by Her Majesty, acting on the advice of the House of Commons," could re-try the same issues.

Mr Balfour replied, under date D-December 9th, stating that the purpose for which the scheme had been referred to the Commissioners was to obtain their observations for the information of His Excellency. "No unnecessary delay," he continued, "will take place, and no alteration will be made in the scheme without your Lordship, and every person interested having opportunities of making objections in writing and of appearing in support of them."

Dr O'Dwyer wrote on the 8th February, quoting the above extract, and then adding:

"To-day, however, I have received an official communication which rather surprises me. I am informed that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has decided not to approve of the scheme, that it is set aside *in toto*, and a new draft scheme substituted for it. Of course you are aware that neither I nor anyone else, at least on the Catholic side, got the slightest inkling of what was being done, or how effectually the decision of Parliament was being nullified. May I venture, then, to refer you to your letter above quoted, and to ask whether, in your opinion, I am justified in alleging that the explicit undertaking then given to me has not been kept."

Mr Balfour replied on the 11th February—"His Excellency has withheld his approval of so much of the Diocesan School scheme as related to the Limerick Diocesan School, for which a new and separate scheme has been framed by the Judicial Commissioners, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Mr Justice O'Brien. To this scheme your Lordship and every other person interested will be entitled to make objections in writing, and to appear in support of such objections."

"When I stated that no alteration would be made in the scheme, without such opportunity of objection being given, it was not my intention to imply that the Lord Lieutenant would not take the preliminary step of withholding his sanction without in the first instance inviting objections. Such a course would be altogether without precedent."

Then comes a long letter, dated the 14th February, from the Bishop, who denies that there had been anything like a misunderstanding with reference to what Mr Balfour had previously written, and his Lordship continues:—

"The case is quite clear. I thought so when writing to you on 8th inst, but I considered it only fair to allow for the possibility of your being able to offer some explanation of your proceedings. Your letter of 11th inst disposes even of that, and puts it beyond all doubt or question, that you, by distinctly and deliberately broken your pledged word, and deceived me in reference to a matter of at least local importance."

"The Bishop then recapitulates what had occurred in the preceding correspondence commencing with the month of October 1895, and proceeds to say:—

"Without giving me one word of notice, having lulled me to rest, and leaving me without the faintest suspicion of what was going on, some secret enquiries were held in Dublin, it was resolved to put aside the judgment of the House of Commons, not only to alter the scheme, but to strain the Lord Lieutenant's power and actually to make a new precedent under the Act of 1885, and to cut out of it everything that the people of Limerick had gained by open discussion before the tribunals of the country, and the first intimation that I or anyone else got that such a course was being taken, was the official intimation which I received on last Saturday, as if in very irony over your own name, and the whole thing being most preposterous, and that the Lord Lieutenant had refused to finally approve the scheme, which your Under Secretary told me in October only awaited a convenient opportunity to get his signature. And in the face of all that you do not think that not only has your word been broken, but a very gross deception has been practised upon me."

"When I wrote to you last December you might have declined to answer my letter, or you might have refused to give me any assurance, or you might have told me then as your answer what you now write as your excuse that the Lord Lieutenant would take what you call the

complaint and protest. By the skill you throw me off my guard you have secured their ends for the persons concerned in the Government in Dublin, whose hearts have felt in their business for the last. While the discussions were being public, even though as in the case Council, the tribunals were obvious; I could rely on the merits of our justice. But when secret influences tutored for public investigation the of arise for malpractices, and public e shaken. It is very unfortunate that s ing of your Administration such thi occur; and especially that the person who are mainly responsible for the di which government in Ireland is di regarded, should have drawn you into' of the kind, and put you into the pos this correspondence discloses."

"The Chief Secretary replied under date, 18th February, that he had the Bishop's letter of the 13th inst, and found arrangement and I should intend think that you have thus written a nance of facts which had they been pre mind would have absolved the Irish and myself from the imputations whi thought fit to make."

"The very simple facts of the case lows:—Previously to the resolution of Commons, of the 20th May, 1895, for the Limerick Diocesan Schools has times before the Privy Council. On occasion the scheme as presented pr compensation to Dr Gregg. The Pr disapproved of compensation and su Dr Gregg's favour a pre-emption rig."

"On the second occasion the Pr remitted the case to the Commission to take further evidence as to the v lere it was on your application or o Limerick Corporation this was done."

"On the third occasion the pre-er at 1881 was finally approved of by the House of Commons on the 20th when, after debate, the power of pre- disapproved of by a majority of the "

"May I beg your earnest atte report of the debate as it appears i mentary reports, and especially to delivered by Mr Morley. That spee on the contention that the Privy C not to have altered the original pr Judicial Commissioners. He argu later some engaged on very sprea they had special opportunities for that their conclusions should no lightly departed from."

"I venture to assert that no 6th can be drawn from the report of th that the original scheme was to be the resolution of the House, how phrased so as to carry out such an i dealt solely with the omission of th right."

"In that condition of things it bec for his Excellency to be definit whether the pre-emption right was substitute for compensation. If so i that the approval of the scheme, w omission of the pre-emption right, w work a very grave injustice. The missioners Lord Justice Fitzgib Justice O'Brien—were accordingly report which they gave at candid and from which the following are e "

"When framing that scheme the missioners did not think it just or r an absolute right of pre-emption i Canon Gregg; but, on the other h not think it just that he should be his possession without reasonable i respect of so much of his es enhanced the actual present of the reversion upon his subsi from year to year, and also, for a lly way of allowance for 'salvage' C In conjunction with the Assistant C they carefully examined the detail his expenditure, they included all eph-meral character, and all work Commissioners or allowed against r came to the conclusion that a sum of a reasonable allowance to Mr Gregg. This sum was made up in r of 2400 in respect of actual outlay ently beneficial character, and a allowance for good will."

"Accordingly, the original sc that the premises should be put public auction, subject to the Rev tenancy; that if he should become he should have absolute credit ag chase money for 2400; and that should be determined by the p should be entitled, so far as the p after expenses would suffice, to 2 of his expenditure and goodwill."

"The effect of now striking emption clause without re-insts pension in case of substitution pre-emption clause was to produce deprive the Rev Canon Gregg of i election directed by his Exceller and also of the compensation to whi Commissioners originally thoug think, him to be justly entitled."

"This report left absolutely r the moral aspect of the case; in effect, charges me with hav lullul your vigilance to sleep assurances intended to deceive. know me, a simple denial of this sufficient. That you should have interpretation on my words from vere meant to bear my have bec when I have been my misfortune; bu made in the scheme without you every person interested having making objections in writing, a in support of them, it was not i suggest that objections would be the withholding of the Lord sionment. The withholding of the Lieutenant's sanction was nec to enable the Judicial Com