

England and America have been engaged in an effort to render this vast reservoir of power in the mighty cataract available for ordinary purposes. Some distance above the Falls a shaft was sunk down through the solid rock. A very small and insignificant drain of water is taken off at the rapids by a canal, and falling down the shaft employs the great energy developed by such a fall in turning a turbine, the waste water finding its way into the stream below the cataract. The turbine works a vertical shaft turning at the rate of 250 revolutions a minute, which at the top revolves a huge dynamo which develops 5,000 horse power of electric energy. There are three of these, so that there is horse power of 15,000 available at Niagara for distribution. The energy thus extracted, we may say, is the energy possessed by water falling from a height of 175 feet, and is transmitted into that other form of energy which is electric, and which possesses the faculty of being transferred away to places distant from where it has been created. After undergoing various transformations it is conveyed by wires to Buffalo a distance of 22 miles from Niagara. It is then employed in lighting hotels and private houses. The tramway cars are run by the same power, thus displacing horses; and even the electro-dynamos, which were being charged by local steam-engines, the street conveyances of this great city, and the cars connecting Buffalo with Niagara, are now driven by the new power. Only one-seventh of the amount received is as yet used up. The remainder of it is employed in the various manufactories of the place, and it is fully expected that between Buffalo and Niagara will be created, at no distant period, the greatest manufacturing centre to be found in the New World. There will be no smoke, for no coal need be employed. Steam will give way to the new power, and all the machinery of the manufactories will be worked by the unseen energy developed from the water falling the 175ft. in perpendicular height down the shaft. The nineteenth century has witnessed many great engineering triumphs, but compelling the Falls of Niagara to do the work of horses and steam-engines is the most remarkable and striking of all. At the same time it is only doing on a colossal scale what has been effected already. There is abundant water-power in this country which is going to waste since the mills were closed, and the person who discovers the best method of rendering this power available for our industries will have done a great deal to promote the prosperity of our country.

ARRIVAL OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DUNRAVEN AT ADADE MANOR.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have arrived at Adare Manor. The Lord Lieutenant is expected to arrive at the Manor on Friday, and intends to remain some days in company with a large shooting party.

LIMERICK RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—In the list of subscriptions acknowledged in our issue of the 14th, the following were omitted, Alderman Kenna, Glentworth-street, 10s; W J O'Donnell, Cornwallis-street, 10s.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings for the next fortnight, commencing from Saturday next, the gardens at Summerville, residence of Mr J F Bannatyne, D L, will be open to visitors. The display of Chrysanthemums this year is very fine, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the privilege of inspecting them.

interesting remarks on the importance of the programme, several persons contributed songs, recitations, and readings. At the conclusion of the programme, forty-two of the children entered their names and signed the pledge.

SAD FATALITY IN THE CITY.

A CHILD KILLED.

This evening an inquest was held in Barrington's Hospital by Mr Coroner DeCoursey into the circumstances connected with the death of a little girl named Bridget Agnes Kinneally, aged 12 years, who died in the institution this morning from the result of injuries which she sustained by being crushed by a lift at the firm of Messrs J and G Boyd on the 30th October last. The injuries were of a very severe character, the jaw being broken in three places, and the upper spine fractured.

The following jury were sworn—Messrs David Nelson, T C, (Foreman); Wm Linsay, James Smith, John Corbett, Wm Lonergan, Joseph Hartman, John Halpin, Matthew Carey, Denis Lynch, John Kelly, Thomas Hassett.

The inquiry was conducted by Head-Constable Feeney on behalf of the Crown.

Mr Ralph Nash, solicitor, appeared for the father of the deceased child.

Mr Wm Holliday, Manager, represented the firm of Messrs J and G Boyd.

Dr Holmes, who was first examined, described the nature of the child's injuries when admitted to Barrington's Hospital on the evening of the 30th October last. The jaws were fractured in several places, and the upper spine fractured. He "drilled" the jaws, and the child got on very well for ten days, when blood poisoning supervened, causing death.

John Kennedy, father of the deceased, deposed that he is in the employment of Mr Holliday as general workman; the deceased was his daughter, and on the evening in question had come to Messrs Boyd with her mother; witness was in the office at Messrs Boyd when he heard a cry, and he rushed out; he saw a person whose head was caught by the lift; he caught the rope and stopped the lift and released the child; at the time he went to the lift he did not know that the child was his own daughter. Witness described the position of the lift on the ground. There is a sliding door about three feet high on the ground floor, in which there were a number of bars to afford protection; one of these bars had been removed, and the child had put her head into the aperture, and the lift descending, she was caught on the back of the head.

Mr Holliday—Do you say it was owing to negligence?

Witness—Yes, that is what I would say—that the lift was not protected at the time.

Mr Wm Holliday, Manager at Messrs Boyd's, deposed that on the evening in question he was engaged in his office with a customer when he heard a screech, which was repeated three times within a few seconds; he rushed out and found Kinneally at the lift with the child in his arms, blood being flowing from the mouth; he immediately sent for the doctor, and in the meantime did all that he could to relieve the child; the lift is cased with sheeting up to the ceiling; there is a sliding door hung on sash weights to enable people to get into the lift; the child evidently put in her head just as the lift was coming down; a person in the lift overhead could not see any obstruction below.

Mr Smith (a juror)—How did the child get her head in?

Mr Holliday—One of the bars in the door was out.

Mr Smith—Is that bar supposed to be out when the lift is working?

Mr Holliday—No, it is not supposed to be out at all, but the workman might take it out for the purpose of calling to each other.

Mr Nash—If the bar had been in its place the accident could not have occurred.

Mr Holliday—If the bar had been in the child could not have got her head in. She could have got in her arm. I have seen the bar out on previous occasions, and have repeatedly given directions to have it kept in. If such an accident had been considered possible I would have had the lift protected as I have at present by a diamond screen, and I think it is only fair to say that no person had any right at all to go near the lift. It is isolated from the business counters, and a person would have as much reason to come into this hospital and take a bottle of poison as to go near the lift.

The jury having visited Messrs Boyd's firm and examined the lift, returned a verdict that the child died from result of injuries accidentally received, by being crushed by a lift, adding their opinion that the lift was not sufficiently protected on this particular occasion.

LAND COMMISSION. AT CLONMEL.

Clonmel, Thursday.

The Land Commissioners, Mr Justice Bewley,

the Mayor—8.

Against—D Nelson, P Franklin, J Hayes, M Donnelly, J Gilligan, P Hickey, P Herbert, J Anallin, M J O'Donnell, and P Tracey—10.

Alderman O'Mara, who attended during the ballot said he would only vote for the telephone connection.

The proposition was accordingly declared lost.

THE LAW ADVISER'S BILL OF COSTS.

Alderman Hall stated, with reference to Mr Dundon's law costs, that there is a question which he wished to raise. Of course they had nothing to say to the taxing of the bill. The Taxing Master's duty is simply to say whether the charges are legally correct. He (Alderman Hall) understood that the bill was yet to be sent to a committee, as it was considered that some of the items ought not to be there at all. He had heard from more than one person that in cases where Mr Dundon prosecuted for the Corporation he charged so much to the Corporation for attendance, and when costs are given against a defendant he received them also.

Mr Dundon—That is not so, because whatever costs I received on foot of these cases in petty sessions is credited in my account, and will be dealt with as soon as the amount to be credited is ascertained. The only difference is that at present it does not appear on the face of the account.

Ald Hall—In cases where you prosecute for the Corporation and get costs from defendants then costs to the Corporation should not appear on the account.

Mr Dundon—The way it has been always done is that the costs are charged to the Corporation as if no costs had been received against a defendant, but when the costs are received from the defendants the Corporation gets credit for the amount. There may be costs given against defendants which would never be received.

Mr O'Malley—What about the recommendation of the Finance Committee to have Mr Dundon's bill examined by a special committee of the Corporation?

The High Sheriff—I beg your pardon, Mr O'Malley. With reference to these costs the Council may remember that a loan was obtained for Rev Brother Brophy and the Industrial School, and Brother Brophy stated there would be no cost to the city.

Mr Dundon—I am well aware.

The High Sheriff—In your bill there is £30 for that. Why should we pay it?

Mr Dundon—The costs are introduced into the bill because as a matter of law the Corporation are the parties who should pay, but you are entitled to make the demand on Brother Brophy to carry out his undertaking to you that all the proceedings shall be without costs to the Corporation.

The High Sheriff—In other words that the ratepayers won't be at any expense.

Mr Dundon—Yes.

The Mayor—As soon as the bill is taxed it can be sent back again to committee.

Mr O'Malley—Would it not be more regular to have it sent to the committee first? Have you any objection, Mr Dundon?

Mr Dundon—Not the slightest.

Mr O'Malley—Then I have much pleasure in proposing that the bill be examined before it be carried.

The Mayor—You could do that as well after being taxed.

Mr O'Malley—I think it would be more regular to have it examined first by a committee of the Council.

The High Sheriff—I second Mr O'Malley's proposition.

Alderman Clery—There has been a resolution already passed that the bill be sent to be taxed.

The Mayor—Mr Dundon does not object to have it examined.

Mr Dundon—No, only it is most unusual.

The Mayor—That could be done as well after being taxed as now.

Mr Donnelly—The bill has been submitted several times to the Finance Committee, and I submit that is the proper committee to consider it now.

Alderman O'Mara—Has it been examined by the Finance Committee?

Mr Donnelly—No, but that is not Mr Dundon's fault.

Alderman O'Mara—Nobody says it is.

Mr O'Malley—It was sent to the Finance Committee, but they referred it back to the Council.

The High Sheriff—I would suggest that the bill be printed and circulated.

It was finally decided that the bill be examined on Monday next by the Law Leases and Finance Committee, to which Mr O'Malley and the High Sheriff would be invited, and Mr Dundon expressed a hope that there would be no delay to the taxation taking place next month.

BLOCK PAVING.

The High Sheriff inquired when the city might be able to go on with the block paving.

Mr Corbett—We don't open works until we hear that the money is forthcoming.

The Town Clerk stated he had received the

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