

For the future, Substitutes for Advertisements will not be taken on days of publication. They must be handed in not later than Five o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

All post-office orders and letters of credit should be made payable, and communications generally should be addressed to THE MANAGER of the LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

No communication will be attended to unless authenticated by signature of the writer, as a guarantee for accuracy, but not necessary for publication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED 1766.]

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1897

A REMARKABLE move has been made by the Russian diplomatists in connexion with the indemnity which is to be paid by Greece to Turkey consequent on the result of the late disastrous campaign. The amount of the indemnity had for a considerable period engaged the attention of the Ambassadors of the Powers, and was fixed at length in accordance with the capacity of Greece to pay, and finally the amount of the fine was named. Turkey reckoned upon the receipt of a considerable amount of money, and prepared for its expenditure in a suitable manner, and it was thought that what Turkey wanted most of all was a few warships, for the vessels that at present fly the Ottoman flag are so worthless that Turkey may be said, with a great deal of truth, not to possess a single warship. A fleet was, therefore, to be provided from the proceeds of the Greek indemnity. Now the ever active German Emperor appears on the scene, acting as the good friend of Turkey, which he showed himself to be all through the unfortunate disasters which have brought Greece to the verge of national extinction. The German Emperor advised that the necessary warships should be "made in Germany," and the money diverted to the encouragement of the benevolent Teuton. Tenders were invited for the vessels, and the orders were placed in German dockyards. Then the hand of the Russian appears in the game. At the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8

DEATHS FROM BURNS.

TWO INQUESTS AT BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL.

An inquest was held to-day by Mr Coroner DeCoursey and a jury, at Barrington's Hospital, on the body of a child named Jeremiah Shea, of Cash's Lane, Thomondgate, who was admitted into hospital about a week ago suffering from the effects of burns. The following jury was empannelled:—Edward White, foreman; John Halpin, Thomas Dunbar, Roger Moloney, Thomas Hannan, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Quilligan, John Stundon, John Gilligan, P O'Connor, Michael Wall, and T Condon.

Sergeant Beatty conducted the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Thomas O'Shea, of Cash's Lane, the father of the child, stated he saw the boy last alive on Monday morning week, and he next saw him at Barrington's Hospital on last Thursday, where he was suffering from the pains of burns. The child was not capable of making any statement.

Mrs Barry stated she was attracted to Cash's house by the screams of the little fellow, and another boy told her that he was burned; she saw his clothes injured, and the fire appeared to have been quenched by water; she took off the clothes and found the body marked, and the hair on the head singed. At the time of the occurrence there was no one in the house but the children, the mother having gone out about five minutes previously; there was a pretty good fire in the grate, both father and mother were very attentive to the children.

The father here explained that it appeared in order to quench the burning clothes another child aged seven turned on the water cock and threw a bowl of water on the clothes.

Patrick Shea, the little fellow referred to, stated his brother's bib took fire and he ran to the cock and got the water.

Dr Haran, Resident Surgeon, stated the child was admitted to the Hospital on the 8th instant, suffering from burns on the right upper arm and right leg, and died on yesterday morning about six o'clock from exhaustion consequent on its injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental burning.

The same jury held an inquest on Mary Hanly, who died within the hospital also from burns, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

Head-Constable Fitzgerald, John street, conducted the proceedings.

Mrs Hall, Pennywell, stated that the deceased lived by herself in Chapel Lane, and witness was attracted by her screams about five o'clock on Saturday evening; she saw her clothes on fire, and some women threw a damp bag on her to quench the fire; her clothes were very much burned; witness saw a lamp lighting without any glass, and the oil can was turned on its side near the fire.

Andrew Kerr, Pennywell, stated that he knew the deceased about 12 years, and according to what he saw, she was as well able to take care of herself on Saturday as at any other time. He heard she caught fire while lighting the lamp.

Dr Haran stated she was admitted to the hospital on Saturday evening about six o'clock. She had burns on various parts of the body, and she

"MADAME SANS-GENE" THEATRE ROYAL
 "Madame Sans-Gené," a comedy and three acts, by Victorien Sardou, the English version of adapted by J-Comyns Carr, was produced last night by Mr Mouillot's Company, before a very good play we have had from some of them, at least, lacked "Madame Sans-Gené," however, this connection with conspicuous handsomely constructed work in itself the audience with unmistakable owing to the rich and style in which it is of which too much could not terms of praise. "Madame Sans-Gené" produced with phenomenal success in Paris, and America, and it is the the Lyceum Theatre under Sir management that has been to vines. In April last the English produced in London, when Miss the title rôle, and that of Napoleon Sir Henry Irving. In Paris the taken by Madame Rejane and Me in America Miss Catherine Kie Catherine, otherwise Madame S. will be seen that it is a play of und and in the production of the brightest stars in the drama shone forth and in whose foot actors of the present powerful company worthily fo many plays have been founded o cause of Napoleon and this, w the first piece in which the E laundress, who subsequently fin pying the exalted rank of a Duche Empire, appear. The prologue nothing specially original or stri impress the audience to any con but the beauties of the play, un themselves in the second and th cannot fail to be fascinated wit and skill with which they and the high dramatic is sustained in the play. The story opens at the time of when the Tuilleries were taken. 1811 when Napoleon is in the ze The central figure is Madame S ally an humble laundress, who m of the National Guard, and who a Marshal of the Imperial Arm Madame rises with him, and lady at Court, but State func her. All the finery and sumpt life cannot obliterate her humb is the frank, strong-minded, woman who, however, has a very ceremonious way of expressing h is ensnared into a trap by the sisters of the Emperor, who abruptly take their departure the Duchess's drawing room. Th to the conclusion that there is avoiding scandal than by order the Duchess (otherwise Mac from her husband, and accord moned to the Palace to receive h