

should be so unprotected. There, no doubt, a few coastguard stations here and there, but for all practical are useless, because the Constabulary the work equally as well. Loophead towards the Kerry coast, forms a inside it opposite Carrigaholt, which means "the rook of the fleet," so that times it was as it is now, a safe sheltered from the westerly gales, ble of accommodating vessels at Further inland are Scattery roads, well known anchorage ground; and Tarbert and Foynes, all of which are the navies of the world. In former guardship used be stationed in the the mouth of this river is really an he sea extending all the way up to specially, and even to Limerick the non is accessible for vessels of large It is amazing that so noble an estuary equented oftener by our fleet, if for purpose than to demonstrate to the at we possess one in reality and not in

sence of our fleet from the Shannon is xplicable still when one considers the that are presented for a hostile fleet to Here in time of war, or any time, there pediments to navigation. There is the outside its mouth; no batteries to challenge enemy or anyone else, and in Carrigatery Roads, Tarbert, and Foynes are is for almost any number of vessels to fety, and our charts of the river, comd, contain the fullest information as to of the water and other obstructions. ther of the places the shore affords faci anding troops who could take rail at nd after a few hours journey by rail, ht through a level country, attacking t, Fermoy, and Cork Hill Barracks, in- vating all their energies battering the r of Queenstown Harbour mouth. The where has fortifications on the land to s progress, and need only attack our s here, so that dock-yards, Govern- res, and shipping—and, in fact, every- Cork Harbour is exposed to the enemy's of a back door attack—namely, from the re there are no batteries at all, and in- vaders are upon equal terms, and of e enemy will further bottle up the har- ueenstown, which is the only inlet from by road, by putting his ships outside rance, and thus from land and sea we mency of the enemy unless, of course, nment call spirits from the vasty deep em, which is improbable. Millions of ve been expended on the harbour's fort- at Queenstown by convict and free nds, and nothing done inland to pro- from attack such as I have described, uestion is could Great Britain, with her sions abroad, and her valuable interests ind ships of war or an army of sufficient to repel an attack whenever a combina- other Powers would bring all their to bear with a view to dethrone Great on her lofty summits in commerce and prowess. Perhaps there is no fear of ombination, and yet there is always now especially, when the wants and the people must receive more attention or the old order of things. Even in peace see what has happened in the s. Is there no lesson in the fact that an naval force attacked our fishermen, ad of our Navy being there to protect to repel such a wanton attack, the in- of the outrage came second hand to ernment. Allow me to ask where ur fleet when these Russian e battering these fishing boats engaged rsuit of their calling or business, and if home such an attack is possible what expect here on the nearest coast line to ent of America.

nk city is also exposed to attack from in co-operation with forces landed at

Road. Several times I have heard of young girls out on errands being almost forced to accompany one of these well-dressed scoundrels down Charles street towards the Dock. Others have been invited out Ballinacurra way, and it is as much as the girls can do to get away, and then they have to run for it. If it occurred only once, I should not notice it, because cads will be cads; but it is evident it is getting systematic. Several times it has occurred, and the fellows seem to know the time when young girls will be going to church, and lay in wait for them. Only the other night my sister was thus assailed, and she tells me her companions have had to suffer the same indignity, or run for it. Is it not a shame that one or two half-drunken cads can frighten innocent girls and bring discredit on our city? I hope the police will keep a sharp look out. As for myself, I promise if I can catch the fellow attempting to speak to any girl I know, I shall take it on myself to try what a good thrashing with a strong ashplant will do, and risk the consequences. Will you do something by drawing attention to the matter, for it is evidently a systematic, arranged thing, and not the mere outcome of a temporary drunken fit. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,

J. M.

[We have received other complaints about the same thing, and drew the attention of the police to it in our leading columns to-day. A plain clothes policeman with a stout stick would soon free the Military Road from what appears to be a nightly nuisance in which the culprits are not soldiers.—ED., L.C.]

## THE FATALITY AT CORBALLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR.—At the inquest on Mathew Tyrell, drowned at Corbally on the 4th inst., it appears it was the unanimous wish of the jury that the Coroner should bring under the notice of the proper authorities the commendable action of Mr. Morley in the heroic efforts made by him to rescue the occupants of the boat. Surely the other gentleman, Mr. Whitehead, deserved just as much credit for his gallant conduct. I understand he risked his life just as much as Mr. Morley did in their heroic rescue of the fisherman, Michael Doran. The jury appear to have entirely ignored Mr. Whitehead, which seems unaccountable to

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY.

## IRISH RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

SIR—Seeing the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company is near at hand, will you allow a few lines in reference to the second class dining cars on this line?

I find by the report that about six times the amount is earned by third class passengers more than second class, and yet, by this present system, if a third class passenger wishes to refresh the "inner man," in addition to the price of the meal he is obliged to pay extra for the privilege. This appears to be a blind, or to say the least, a near-sighted policy, for if the third class fares bring most money to the Company, why not supply them with refreshments on the train without a tax or tariff? True, the majority may not be of the class who would avail themselves of such a privilege, but we know many who travel third class would do so if this extra was not charged. Why not label the carriage "Third Class Dining Car," and, with meals served as at present, give the medium second class passenger the option of dining in the first class or third class car? On many of the lines in England there is no distinction made; all may dine or breakfast when the meals are announced without any extras, regardless of class. The directors should study the shareholders' interests as well as public con-

oundings in the way of living tend out to the development of styes. They frequently occur amongst children of the poor, who not only improperly nourished, but are housed under conditions the reverse of man Living amidst foul air and in ill-ventilated rooms, for example, I should regard as one of the most likely causes of that bodily weakness which forms the groundwork condition of development.

## LOCAL TREATMENT.

In the first instance the principal rule which allusion has been made casual previous article, is, that a poultice should never be applied to the eyes under circumstances. The old-fashioned mode of treating a sty was that of poulticing it, merely does a poultice represent a very breeding ground for germs, and is therefore apt to undo all the good which the application of heat is intended to effect, it easily and very soon becomes offensive, and therefore apt to produce additional mischief to the eye. A far better result, and I will say far safer treatment, is that of using clove fomentations. Put a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda into one pint of hot water. Use this lotion, applying it to the sty by means of a piece of clean linen rag or by means of pure cotton wool. Burn the rag or immediately after use. At night smear a boracic ointment along the edge of the eyelid. If you see a little white point forming, indicating that the sty, so to speak, has come to a head, you may prick this carefully with a needle and let out the matter. The eye surgeon is accustomed to remove all hairs of the eyelash which are affected, so that it may discharge itself through the opening left. It is recommended by some authorities that the yellow oxide of mercury ointment of the strength of six grains to the ounce, if smeared along the eyelids at night, will prevent a recurrence of the styes.

## DREAMS AND NIGHTMARE.

Many persons suffer not exactly from sleeplessness, but from disturbed sleep, and I confess that their case demands a larger amount of sympathy than is usually bestowed upon them. We do not bethink ourselves of the fact that a person who does not sleep soundly and fully is in reality not obtaining an adequate amount of rest. There is too great activity of the brain, and he rises from bed, in the sequence, feeling tired and unrefreshed. When we sleep, the more active brain cells—and these are also the most important of them—have been engaged in ruling our lives during the day, pass into a state of repose, and certain other cells are left on duty, as it were, and represent the night shift of brain work. If we may suppose that certain cells of the former class of brain cells remain active by night as well as by day, we can understand how a considerable amount of sleep disturbance is produced. Such disturbance is very much in its character. Some of us are persistent dreamers, and yet may be said to obtain a sufficient amount of repose. Others, again, suffer from dreams which approach the condition known as nightmare. In the latter case it is not at all uncommon to find a person awake once or twice during the night in a state of fear, the body frequently being bathed in perspiration, and, as a consequence, time elapses before sleep again comes to the aid.

## HINTS REGARDING CURE.

In such a case there is very frequently a history of mental worry or brain-fag. The person is either worrying over business or domestic affairs, or is suffering from overwork. The latter condition forms a very important part of the condition we are considering, for the reason that, whilst we might consider the over-worked man would be more likely to enjoy a sound sleep than his neighbour who has performed an ordinary amount of toil