

known the defendant for over 12 years, and was keeping company with him for about ten years; while her mother was alive the defendant used come to her house about once a week and he used to remain about three or four hours; he kissed her first about nine years ago; she used often go for walks with him; the defendant first promised to marry her about five years ago; at a wedding of a cousin of his he again promised to marry her; on several occasions he told her he would marry her; on one occasion he asked her to marry him and she said she could not then as her mother was delicate; subsequently he asked her to marry him and she said she would; there was no definite arrangements as to when they should get married; the improper conduct took place about two years after her mother died as he promised to marry her; the baby was born on the 4th January, 1913, and he never visited her since the previous December.

Replying to Mr. Corbett, the witness said she was in the employment of Mr. Wilson Lynch, Belvoir, when this misfortune befel her; she was 12 years in his employment; boys from her locality used often play cards at her house, and they all left at the one time except the defendant; she used go to dances before her mother's death, but scarcely twice since; she knew a man named Lyons and a man named John Gleeson, but neither of them ever had a walk with her or showed any friendship, or ever acted improperly towards her; she received no engagement ring from the defendant as a token of marriage except a brooch which she lost; she never told anyone that she was to be married to the defendant, but everyone in the locality saw them together and knew they were keeping company; the defendant was the only person to keep company with her.

John Gleeson absolutely denied the allegation made against him by the defendant.

Mr. Corbett then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. In the course of his remarks he said the defendant did not file a defence in the Superior Courts, as he knew if the case resulted in his favour, as it undoubtedly would have, he could not get a penny off the plaintiff. Therefore he allowed judgment to be marked against him. The plaintiff was a servant girl, and the defendant was a small farmer, and £25 damages against him would mean more than £300 damages against a man better off in the world. Owing to the conduct of the plaintiff he asked the jury to give small damages. Besides, the defendant was open to an action for damages by the girl's employer for loss of service.

Mr. Moran, replying, said there was not the slightest possibility of an action by Mr. Lynch, as he would not bother about the matter. The defendant refused to go into the witness box to deny the charge because he knew that if he did he could only do so by committing perjury.

The Sheriff said his duties would be very light. The jury had heard the evidence fully and it was their business to assess what damages the plaintiff was entitled to.

In answer to the foreman, Mr. Moran said he had letters from Rev. Father Vaughan, C.C., Kilkishen; Dr. T. O'Flynn, Kilkishen, and Mrs Lynch, stating that until this misfortune, they knew the girl to be of exemplary character.

The jury, after a short absence, awarded £130 damages and judgment for that amount was entered.

The special fee of one guinea for the jury was ordered to be handed over in aid of the Belgian Refugees Fund.

No. 9 INDEPENDENT BAND

SUPPORT FOR IRISH LEADER

Mr. John Canty, Sergeant-Major of the Limerick Regiment of Irish National Volunteers, has received the following letter from the President of the No. 9 Independent Drum and Fife Band in reference to the recent route march of the City Volunteers to Carrig-o-Gunnell:—

"Sir—Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, our band will not be able to be with you on to-morrow. We feel it very much, but we endorse your action and stand by you in support of Mr. John Redmond and the Irish Party. Wishing your movement every success, I remain, yours truly,

"J. CRONIN, President.

"Nicholas-street, Limerick, Oct. 3, 1914.

large number of the members, army reservists, have left for the theatre of war.

TUESDAY DIVISION

The spiritual exercises for the members of St Michael's (Tuesday night) Division will commence on next Thursday evening at the Redemptorist Church at 8 o'clock, and will be continued on Friday night. The General Communion for this Division will be on next Sunday at 8 o'clock.

Limerick Chamber of Commerce

Election of President and Vice-President

POSTAL FACILITIES IN THE CITY

LETTER FROM G. P. O.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Limerick Chamber of Commerce held to-day, Mr. Archibald Murray was elected President, and Mr. E. J. Long, J.P., Vice-President for the ensuing twelve months.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the General Post Office, Dublin, stating that inquiries were being made as to the alleged shortage of the counter staff in the Limerick Post Office, and into the facilities of sorting the Limerick mails on the morning train from Kingsbridge to the Junction.

Noxious Weeds Act

PROSECUTION AT MURROE

At the Murroe Petty Sessions to-day before Mr. P. J. Kelly R.M., Sir Charles Barrington Bart, and Dr. Moloney

A farmer named Martin Ryan was charged at the suit of the Department of Agriculture with failing to remove noxious weeds, ragwort, thistles etc from his lands.

Mr. J. S. Gaffney, C.S. who prosecuted examined Messrs and Sheehy Department officials.

The Bench inflicted a penalty of 10s and costs.

Fatal City Accident

YOUTH SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

An accident, which unfortunately proved fatal, occurred at Corbally, on Saturday afternoon, when a boy named Charles Moore, Exchange-street, sustained serious wounds. It appears that he was playing with other boys when a portion of the wall which he was scaling fell upon him inflicting serious injuries. He was taken to Barrington's Hospital where he was treated, and was subsequently removed to his home where he died as the result of the injuries received. Deep regret is felt in the city for the family and relatives of the young boy. An inquest was not deemed necessary.

CITY POLICE COURT

Mr. S. B. Quin, J.P., presided at the City Police Court to-day.

Martin Naughton was charged by Constable Corbett with being drunk last night, and he was fined 10s, or in the alternative seven days imprisonment. Defendant elected to go to jail.

Sergeant Kelly charged Andrew Smith with using obscene language on the 11th inst, and he was fined 10s-6d and costs. Smith did not pay and he was sent to jail for 14 days.

Constable Moroney charged a soldier named John O'Connor with being a deserter from the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed at Fort Carlisle, Co. Cork, and was remanded pending the arrival of a military escort.

Clare Student's Success

Mr. James F. Connelly, son of Mr. Connelly, Kildysart, County Clare, has secured first place in the recent open competitive examination for clerkships in the Dublin Corporation.

AUTUMN SUITINGS IN VARIETY,
Newest Shades, Hand-made.

At O'CALLAGHAN'S, THOMAS ST.

danger of their being willfully misused, but those who are listening to me who are old soldiers will know that if a ball cartridge is fired from one of these long-ranged rifles, no man can tell where it will go, and therefore I personally

will be very cautious

as far as it rests with me in the distribution of large ammunition for these rifles. But what is to be done? Men must learn rifle practice, or else their rifles will be of no value to them. I have ordered some hundreds of what are called Morris tubes, that are put inside these large rifles, and which enable them to fire small ammunition carrying two or three hundred yards only. When we get these Morris tubes, which I hope will be very soon, then there will be no reason why you should not have an open rifle range, and a rifle range connected with every single corps of the Volunteers, and why you should not commence rifle practice at once (applause). I know that in the city of Waterford you are already practising rifle shooting in a range with some of those tubes, but I understand it is an indoor range; whereas I would desire to see good sized open air ranges established everywhere (applause). The establishment of a range costs practically nothing. If desirable we will see that some skilled person from headquarters is sent to put up the range in such a way as to obviate any danger in its use. When these things are done I certainly hope that the Volunteers will get on rapidly from the state of simply marching and parading to the state of actual rifle practice, so as to become efficient soldiers. Some time ago, I issued a personal appeal, not a public appeal at all, but an appeal in the shape of a personal letter to a number of people in this country and Great Britain for assistance to equip the Irish Volunteers. I am glad to say that appeal met with a most generous response, and as a result I shall be in a position next week, at the next meeting of the Volunteers' Headquarters Committee, to hand over to them without deducting one farthing, the whole of those subscriptions, amounting to over £6,000 (cheers). What I say to you ought show you that we mean business, and that we have taken hold of this thing, and we are going to organise this force closer all over the country, and you ought, therefore, to feel proportionately encouraged. Now let me say a word on another subject. There have been two utterly unfounded falsehoods spread around by our enemies with reference to Ireland and this terrible war. The first falsehood is this: that I and my colleagues have, if you please, made a bargain with the Government that we would ship the Irish Volunteers, whether the Irish Volunteers liked it or not, in a boat to the war. Of course, as intelligent men, you know that no man has such power. Every man in this matter is a free agent, and neither I nor the Government nor anybody else has power to compel a single man to go to the war (applause), but as intelligent men I ask you to remember that this is the only country in Europe where you are not forced to be soldiers, and if Germany wins this war the

first inevitable result

will be that there will be what is called conscription in this country, as there is in France, Russia, Germany and Austria, and that the direct and immediate result of the defeat of the Allies would be that every man in Ireland, whether he liked it or not, would be forced to enter the army. The second lie which I want to deal with is put forward by another class of our enemies, who say that Ireland with her glorious military history—Ireland, which can point back to some of the most heroic deeds of arms in the history of the world—that Ireland to-day is made up of a degenerate race; that they are funking this war, and that the appropriate emblem for a young Irishman would be a white feather. Now, let me say that this is a most infamous representation of the facts (applause). At this moment in the firing line, where the altars, the cathedrals, and the priests of our faith are being destroyed and hunted down—in the firing line to-day Ireland has a larger proportion of her sons than either England, Scotland and Wales (applause). The forces are being led by an Irishman, and if you look at the casualty returns you will see how bravely our men—aye, the boys from Dublin, Cork, Roscommon, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford how bravely they have been facing risk and