

back to five years ago we come to the conclusion that single-mindedness and honesty if, indeed, he was an idealist— to be productive of lasting good.

As Viscount Cecil says "In as rare as they are precious almost everyone. His faith shakable, and his courage never He was fighting for the peace, and though the present con- Europe gives cause for anxiety, son's wonderful influence and which were so potentl men Europe was in the throes of g war, still endure and will live he days to come. He created a here, the effect of which is that Nations think less of war-like d far more of the resources of means of placing International a new footing. He was a great or of men, but like many other a history he suffered the bitter of falling from the high, if edestal of popularity. He ea- to get his famous 14 Points effect without success. Then States refused to ratify the Nations Covenant of the Ver- ty, though he had left nothing naure for it the full co-operation rymen. In that he failed also, me time past he has been a . As Mr. Kellog, the American in London, says—"I believe of war and his high office alth. Although many differed all will unite in honouring his and mourning his loss." There doubt that this is the sentiment tions the world over. Dr. be judged by history as a great reatest American of his time, rmous self-sacrifice, did lasting manity. And however people with his aims and ideals, his ver take front rank in the lives tesmen who have "crossed the

Messrs O'Connor and Co, printers, O'Connell street, applied for compensation for damages to their premises during the armed conflict in July, 1922.

Timothy Coughlan, manager of the firm, estimated the damage at £28, and a decree for that amount was given.

Cornelius Hartigan, grocer, William street, applied for and was awarded £5 10s for damage to his premises by rifle fire.

A claim for £220 5s was made by Mr Philip J O'Sullivan, solicitor, for the seizure of goods, and damage to his house at O'Connell-street, during the fighting in the city in July, 1922. During the conflict he was obliged to vacate his house, and when he returned he found the place locked, and had to gain entrance by means of a ladder. He subsequently ascertained that a large quantity of wearing apparel was gone, as well as extensive damage done to his furniture.

His Honor gave a decree for £100

Mary Ryan, 88 O'Connell-street, was allowed £15 12s 6d for clothing taken during the occupation of the house by irregulars.

John J Guinane, Thomas-street, was awarded £5 1s 6d for goods—boots and clothes—taken from his house while it was in occupation of irregulars.

Isabella McMahon, O'Connell-street, was given a decree for £22 2s 6d for damage to her furniture during the July, 1922, hostilities.

DEATH OF MRS J. J. PEACOCKE.

We regret extremely to record the death of Mrs Peacocke, wife of Mr J. J. Peacocke, B.E., City Surveyor, which occurred early on Sunday morning at her residence, 3 Ballinacorra Terrace, after a brief illness. The deceased lady was very highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends for her grace and charm of manner, as well as for her generous thought where charity was concerned. She was a keen golfer, and for many years was a familiar figure in the tournaments at Lahinch. She was also a great lover of cycling. Her demise in the prime of life is very sincerely regretted, and in no place more so than in the Ballinacorra district. The late Mrs Peacocke was a daughter of the late Dr Thomas G. O'Sullivan, a well-known and respected practitioner in the city, who filled the offices of Mayor and High Sheriff many years ago, and sister of Dr W. J. O'Sullivan. The deepest sympathy of the citizens is expressed with her husband and relatives in their bereavement. The funeral, which took place this morning from St Michael's Catholic Church to Mount St Lawrence Cemetery, was private.

LATE MRS O'CONNOR.

At a meeting of the Catholic Literary Institute last Friday evening it was unanimously resolved to convey a vote of condolence to Mr Arthur O'Connor, the Crescent, and to his sons, Messrs Arthur and Charles O'Connor, on the recent demise of Mrs O'Connor, senior.

THE CORPORATION.

A quarterly adjourned meeting of the Corporation is summoned for Thursday night at half-past seven to dispose of the business remaining over from the statutory meeting held on the 30th ult. The principal business set out on the agenda is to fill vacancies on committees, to consider the estimate and demand of the District Mental Hospital for the year to end on the 31st March, 1925, the amount being £6,608 12s 8d, as compared with £6,287 7s 4d for the current year.

however, at the instance of the Sta and without any alteration of the cha proceeded to hear the case, and convi

It was contended for the District the charge as laid was practically mentioned in Section 9 of the Public but it was rather futile to suggest the same thing to charge a man wi possession of goods which somebody reasonably suspect of having been to charge him with being in po goods which he himself well knew t stolen, more especially where the law a clear distinction between the two c makes one offence punishable on au viction, and the other only on indict

It was further contended that even conviction was clearly bad in form th cured by Sec. 76 of 41 and 42 Vic, or ever wide a meaning might be g section, it could not be so far extended to a case where the words of the c described an offence which could, on on indictment, and where the convicti to sentence the accused to imprison offence over which the justice had no

On behalf of Captain Eustace, Se held, with great persistence and for 9 of the Public Safety Act, 1923, was of 72 of the Constitution, which i express terms that no person shall be i criminal charge without a jury, save of charges in respect of minor offence l.w before a court of summary juried (his lordship) had no doubt that a cha laid under Section 9, of the Public ought to be regarded as for a minor offence

Proceeding, the Chief Justice was charge was read to accused, and formalities complied with, and the have been sent for trial but for the int the State Solicitor. If, however, Solicitor wished the case to be tried u 9 he ought to have seen that the altered, and the District Justice oug seen that it was so altered before he deal with the case under that section. of the prisoners in the first charge be to give evidence before being discharged illegal; but, as the evidence was giv Eustace's request, he would not tak ground for granting the writ. He a justice's statement that an adjournm asked for to obtain assistance of couns

Mr Justice Dodd, concurring, a question for adjudication was—Is the conformable to the charge? He the clear that the Superintendent did charge as one in which the Justice return the case for trial on indictment record the conviction did not follow. Though no amendment was made in t presented in the first instance the tri as if such amendment had been made

Mr Justice Samuel was of opini conviction was bad on two grounds. had no jurisdiction without previous of the charge to commit and impose he did. He was further of opinion t for certiorari should go, as one c defendants was examined as a witness the conviction illegal and void.

Mr Sullivan said he had not an op communicating with the Attorney-Ge did not imagine an order of habeas necessary. The Lord Chief Justice could make an order for habeas corp on Wednesday, but in the mear O'Sullivan informed them that they Capt Eustace there was no necessity. There was no necessity in bringing from Limerick.