

promises of Roche Stores, Ltd., with a parcel of underclothing under his arm, but which was partly resting on the ground, the accused being discovered in a reclining position. He also had a lady's coat, which was partly on him and partly on the ground. The defence was that the accused had been attacked and stabbed in the hand by a party of three men about five weeks ago, and on the night of the 13th December when passing through Merchant street, he was attacked by a number of men and had to run to escape from them. He ran into the first place he found open, and was found there by the military when they arrived. It was also stated that the accused had been nearly 22 years in the Army and was discharged with a very good character, and that he was the possessor of five medals and a star.

At the sitting of the Court, The President announced that they had gone carefully into the evidence, and had come to the conclusion that they would give him the benefit of his own statement and his good character, and he would be discharged. He should understand, however, that the charge against him was a very grave one, and he was strongly advised not to be found in such a position again. Indeed, some of the court might have found him guilty, but taking into account his excellent character, they had come to the conclusion that his statement was true.

The accused was then discharged.

## UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

### A Tipperary Case Tried In Cork.

A field general courtmartial sat at Victoria Barracks yesterday morning to hear charges preferred against four civilians—James Molony, Ballyusky, Joseph Byrne, Magory, Lawrence Clancy, Ballyusky, and James Hickey, Drangan, all in the County Tipperary, of unlawful assembly at Drangan on the 19th November, with intent to disturb the peace and with intent to endanger the safety of his Majesty's military forces and police.

A military witness said that on the 19th November, when about a quarter of a mile outside Drangan, he noticed a light flashing, and at the same time he noticed other lights flashing. In the place from which the light had been flashing they saw a house, which the military surrounded, and on entering this he was informed by the accused, James Hickey, that he had flashed the lamp. The excuse given by the accused (Hickey) and his father was that it was a new toy which he had bought at Callan fair the day before. The torch (produced) was the one. It had since got slightly scratched, but it was brand new when the accused handed it over to him. Just as they were completing the search, one of the guard came in and reported that they had got a man outside with a carbine. On going out he found Patrick Clancy, the man with the carbine, Byrne and Molony. He went up towards Patrick Clancy to interrogate him, and while walking, asked the man his name. He replied, "Patrick Clancy," and at the same time attempted to draw an automatic, and he was shot by one of the military party. Lawrence Clancy then came up.

The accused, Lawrence, made a short statement, in the course of which he said the officer told his brother to leave down his hands and proceeded to search him. He (Clancy) asked that a priest, who only lived 200 yards away, be sent for, and the witness said, "Those who murder need no priest," at the same time striking him (Clancy) in the mouth and causing him to bleed.

To the Court—After he was shot, Pat. Clancy was found to have an automatic pistol in the pocket towards which he was moving his hand. In the pistol were found five rounds in the magazine and one in the breach.

The other accused asked no questions.

Another military witness stated that on the date in question he was with the last witness in the patrol. When the main body were searching the house three men approached along the road and he halted them. One of these men was carrying a rifle, which he took from him. It was fully loaded. As the officer was coming up Patrick Clancy, the deceased, from whom he had taken the rifle, made a move to put his hand in his pocket. They fired at him and subsequently found a loaded pistol in the pocket. Two of the accused—Moloney and Byrne—were the men who came along with the deceased. On the accused was also found 33 rounds of ammunition. Other men came up the road later on; one of them was Lawrence Clancy, and he was also placed under arrest.

The accused refused to make any statements, except Lawrence Clancy, who stated he was at Drangan on the 19th November, and was going home about a quarter to nine in company with a "pal" of his. He was halted a quarter of a mile from the village of Drangan, placed under arrest and marched into a farmyard at Drangan. He recognised Jas. Moloney, Joe Byrne standing under a military guard. He saw a man lying on the ground, breathing heavily, and appeared to be dying. He asked one of the men on guard who he was, and the reply he got was, "I expect he is your pal." He whispered to one of the men who was under arrest and asked who he was, and he answered "Pat." The accused asked the man on guard would he allow him to get a priest, and he referred him to the officer. Just then the officer walked out from the house to the wounded man, who was about four paces from the door, lying on the ground. He bent down over the man, caught him by the hair of the head, and lifted his head off the ground and said, "I wonder if this business is done enough." The officer then said he possibly could live. Accused tipped the officer on the hip to draw his attention, saying: "Excuse me, sir, would you allow someone go for a priest for the dying man; that he (accused) could get a girl to go, as it was only about 200 yards distant where the clergyman lived?" He replied: "You know this man, then," and accused answered that he did, and told him that his name was Clancy, and that he was deceased's brother. The officer then said: "I will give you priests—those who murder need no priests," at the same time giving him a blow of his fist on the nose, which bled. With two or three of his men, they punched him and knocked him down. He got up, and, when standing, one of his men called the officer's attention to an overcoat which he was wearing. He was ordered to take off the coat, which was then handed to the man who first called attention to it, the officer saying, "You are going to lose the coat, understand." The man to whom the coat was given handed it back to the accused and ordered him to carry it to the barrack, where it was taken by the same man. The coat was value for £5 10s, and the man who took it struck him another blow.

James Hickey stated that on the 19th November he was in his own house. He bought the flash-lamp at Callan fair, and the only reason he bought it was to satisfy his curiosity. On the night in question he had it in his hand and flashed it two or three times, and then went into his own house and sat down by the fire. About five minutes afterwards an officer, with two or three soldiers, came to the door and asked who was signalling. He stood up and said he was. Asked by the officer for what purpose, he replied for amusement, and the officer said he should search the house and confiscate the lamp, which he might not give back. Having searched the house, he went out, and in two or three minutes there was a report of a shot. In a few minutes he returned, with some papers and a rifle, and from what he said he (accused)

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN,  
12, B. Winthrop St. (Near G.P.O.),  
CORK.

understood that Pat Clancy was shot. He was then placed under arrest.

In the case of Laurence Clancy and James Hickey the court found them not guilty, and they were released.

In the case of James Molony, when called before the court, he said he and Joseph Byrne were coming from the village of Drangan. Patrick Clancy overtook them, and when proceeding along the road they were held up. They were searched and moved to either side of the road, Patrick Clancy being left standing in the centre of the road. He (Patrick Clancy) had a rifle on him. It was taken from him, and he was afterwards shot. A silver watch and chain was taken from him, and he was placed under arrest.

Joseph Byrne said he had nothing to say about his own case, but that Patrick Clancy had his hands down by his side at the time he was shot.

The decision in respect to Byrne and Molony will be duly promulgated.

### A CLOYNE CASE.

Another Field General Courtmartial sat to hear charges preferred against a civilian named Jeremiah Murphy, Rock street, Cloyne, of having on 12th December, at Cloyne, taken part with other persons in an attack on certain members of his Majesty's forces; in a second count he was charged with abetting the commission of the offence, and in a third count he was charged with being in possession of firearms—to wit, one service pattern rifle.

To all three charges the accused pleaded not guilty, and he was represented by Mr Gerald J. Molony, solr.

A military witness stated that on the 12th December last he arrived at Cloyne with a search party at 11.30 a.m. He went to a house, and having been informed there was firing in the town, proceeded to Rock street. He saw firing from a certain house, and he and some of his men took up a position at its rear. There were some shots fired at his party as well as in other directions. After half an hour he saw the curtains of a window in the house being drawn back, and a head covered with some grey material looking out. A few minutes later two women came out, and they were followed by a man wearing a grey cap, who bolted into a house. Nearly ten minutes later the same man came out of the house and "doubled" along the bank in a stooping position. Witness fired at him, but missed, and the man got into another house about 80 yards away. He heard three shots, and saw the same man jump over a wall that was in front of the house and run back. Half an hour later he identified the accused from amongst forty others lined up against the wall in the town as the man whom he saw leaving the house, going into the one next door, and then into the house behind the wall. When questioned he gave his name as Murphy, that he was taken out of the butcher's shop which was immediately next a house out of which witness saw him emerge. This shop was near where the witness and his party were. While coming out of the first house, and while running along the bank, shots were fired apparently from the first house. When he went to examine the house he found a woman and a girl in the second house into which accused ran, but there were no persons in the other two houses into which accused had gone.

To Mr Molony—The woman and girl denied the conduct that he alleged had taken place. No one could get from the first house to the second house without being seen. He was absolutely certain the accused did not go from the second to the third house, but from the first to the second.

Another military witness gave corroborative evidence.

Another military witness deposed to having seen a man lean out of a window with a service rifle in his hand and aim at Capt. ——. That man wore a brown jacket, but witness could not recognise the face. Afterwards he saw a hand come out of the same window with apparently the same jacket on and throw a bomb at witness. The firing from this house continued for about twenty minutes. After that four men came out of the house and fired at the military and also threw bombs. The military withdrew, and he did not see where the men went. None of the four men referred to wore a brown jacket.

Cross-examined by Mr Molony—The head he saw out of the window had longer hair than the accused, was wearing.

Another military witness deposed to having been fired at near the cross roads in Cloyne. The man who fired used a service rifle and wore a brown coat and had black, shaggy hair. Witness found a rifle near this house, and found it was a service rifle. It was numbered "80," which was the number of one of the rifles captured from one of the guard whom they were attacked at Queenstown. They then entered the house and found it empty. They found some bombs and arms there.

Another military witness deposed to having seen the service rifle previously referred to thrown over a wall.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr Molony submitted that on the testimony tendered by the prosecution there was not a single scrap of evidence to connect the accused with the charges mentioned in the charge sheet.

After some deliberation, the Court decided against Mr Molony, and the case was adjourned until to-day.

## COURTMARTIAL RESULTS

Mr. J. Brennan, D.C., Claremorris, who was recently tried by courtmartial at Galway, was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment without hard labour, for making a seditious statement, keeping ammunition, having in his possession documents relating to the affairs of an unlawful association, viz., a receipt for £212 10s 6d for the Munitions of War Fund.

Mr. Michael Kilgallon, of Murrane, Co. Mayo, an ex-R.I.C. man, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour, for having a sporting-gun cartridge and blasting powder.

Joseph Noone and John Hannan were charged with assaulting John Garvey, a national school teacher, near Headford, with intent to rob him, and alternately they were charged with assault. Hannan was acquitted. Noone was convicted and fined 21s, or the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

## NORTH INFIRMARY.

The monthly meeting of the above was held yesterday morning at the institution. Very Rev. M. Canon O'Sullivan, Adm., Cathedral, presiding, and there were also present:—Rev. Dr. Hearn, Councillor Simon Daly, Ald. D. Lacy, Messrs. B. Haughton, H.C., J.P.; P. O'Donoghue, M.C.C.; P. J. Kiely, P. Harding, P. Harold Barry, S. Perry, J.P., and H. McFerran.

The acceptance of tenders for supplies for the coming half-year was under consideration, and the following tenders, being the lowest received, were accepted:—Bread, Messrs Simcox; fish, Baltimore Stores; sugar, Messrs. Barry, Bridge street; potatoes, Farmers Supply Stores; bacon, Mr. P. Twomey, Shandon street; meat, Mr. M. Barrett, Grand Parade Market; medicine, Messrs. Whelan and French, Market st.; coal, Capt. Collins; eggs and butter, no contract entered into. The contracts for tea and rice were deferred pending a test being made of the samples.

It was decided to advertise for a pathologist and an oculist.

The other business was routine.

MA  
LET  
Sir—  
to res  
no pec  
improv  
Irish.  
appear  
hope  
Party  
but di  
metho  
is pr  
mainly  
ment  
Consu  
In t  
labour  
count  
social  
because  
of the  
the su  
gun d  
it fire  
extrem  
Svery  
peace.  
men  
In a  
will h  
cannot  
reudor  
mean  
vital  
in the  
of the  
presen  
he en  
Govern  
It is  
politic  
In ma  
the S  
after  
As  
of rec  
in the  
alread  
impos  
cro o  
But t  
end p  
benve  
ernev  
the c  
we ha  
Britis  
a 25s  
which  
assist  
is n  
about  
ting  
die a  
Parlia  
ply th  
legial  
inapp  
These  
shall  
niece  
assets  
come  
trade  
from  
For  
youth  
same  
to ty  
in it  
relief  
cramp  
expens  
Can  
is av  
is enc  
ability  
try to  
sible  
practic  
gener  
I as  
ment  
absolu  
blating  
let t  
of Br  
and I  
count  
estima  
ples t  
ther a  
lary.  
onces  
little  
good  
Let  
girl  
League  
recove  
League  
port  
views.  
native  
be re  
ficial  
monst  
League  
Union  
another  
condit  
law  
meet  
wise  
do no  
etc.