

skin of about an inch round about the hole

The outer layers of the skin were slightly loosened up and could be forced back with forceps.

There was also a surgical wound which bisected the hole three inches across.

The angle of the jaw showed where it was struck and pieces of the bone were chipped off.

The internal jugular vein and the carotid artery were cut off.

On probing, it was found that the wound was not jagged, but the instrument found a clean track.

Following the track it was found that the bullet had chipped off a piece of the third cervical vertebra.

A search was made for the bullet for two hours, but it was not found.

The head was opened to see if the bullet had been deflected upwards, but there was no trace of the bullet there.

The chest was also opened, but there was no trace of the bullet therein.

The extremities showed nothing particular, except on the left arm, where there were two surgical incisions.

There were no marks of violence on the body other than those named.

On being asked by the Court, why the bullet had not been found, the witness stated that the search had been carried on for two hours. They had followed the course of the bullet definitely up to the third cervical vertebra. Beyond that, it could not be traced, as no track could be found.

It was however definitely established that the bullet was not in the head, nor in the chest. It must have been somewhere on the right side of the body, and could not be found.

In reply to a question from Attorney Noll, the doctor illustrated by drawing, the size of the blackened area around the bullet wound in the neck and explained that the cause of that blackened area might have been debris from the gun following the wake of the bullet.

The witness further explained that there was no tattooing of the skin caused by the forcing in of grains of powder.

In reply to a question from the court witness further testified that he was very familiar with gunshot-wounds as found on the battlefield during the war. It was his opinion that if a revolver were held at a distance of about six or eight inches from the face and discharged there would be considerable tearing up of the tissues.

As the distance of the weapon from the face increased the effect of a discharge would be less discernible.—*West End News*, Dec. 21st.

(To be continued)

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Dublin, Dec. 16th.—Reports were in

circulation here usually well informed circles last night, that a split is taking place among the factions in Belfast and that this will be made manifest should the Dail Eireann ultimately ratify the peace treaty with Great Britain. According to the reports, several of the biggest business in Belfast are understood to be in close touch with friends of the treaty in the Dail Eireann and it is said an inside organization is being built up in the highest circles of the Unionist Party in Belfast.

New York, Dec. 16th.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Graham was rammed this evening five miles off Sea Girt, N. J., by the Steamship Panama, bound for New York with 107 passengers. Six members of the crew of the Graham were seriously injured and were treated by doctors rushed from the navy yard to the scene of the collision on the destroyer Gresham.

Berlin, Dec. 16th.—Germany's petition for a moratorium means the bankruptcy of Chancellor Wirth's policy of fulfilment of Germany's obligations, in the opinion of the nationalist press today. Some of these organs assert that Germany's catastrophe is at hand.

London, Dec. 17th.—Sir Samuel Wilson Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, attended a meeting of the West India Committee Executive on Thursday afternoon.

London, Dec. 18th.—The ratification of the Irish peace treaty by the Dail Eireann was predicted by the Dublin correspondent of the London newspapers as the Dail assembled for today's public session. Most of them expressed the belief that the majority favouring ratification was small, but sufficient to prevent an upset when the vote came.

London, Dec. 19th.—France will accept the original naval ratio laid down by Mr. Hughes at the Washington Conference. M. Briand informed the United States Ambassador at their meeting last night. He authorized the Ambassador to notify the United States Govt. to that effect. Though M. Briand's authorization, which has been already conveyed to the French delegation in Washington and the United States Dept., makes no mention of submarines, there is reason to believe that the French proposals regarding under-sea craft were discussed by M. Briand and Mr. Harvey. It is hinted that the French may have more to say on this subject.

London, Dec. 19th.—Civil war in Ireland arising from Ulster opposition to the proposed revision of her boundaries under the Irish agreement, is seriously threatened, according to the political correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. Ulster is determined that "not one loyalist shall be sacrificed against his will to the Sinn Fein", he says, and adds, "she [Ulster] will certainly not appoint a representative to the boun-

dary commission, and if the commission operates without her consent, and allocates any part of her territory to the South, there will be civil war before she parts with it."

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 19th.—The Ant Arctic expedition ship "Guest", commanded by Sir Ernest Shackleton, left here on Sunday for the South after three weeks stay, during which time it underwent repairs. Sir Ernest plans a direct voyage to South Georgia, from which country he will proceed to the Antarctic. Only one boy scout is accompanying the expedition, the other having discontinued the voyage at Madeira.

London, Dec. 19th.—M. Briand went into conference with Mr. Lloyd George this morning. It was expected that German reparations would be the first question considered, but the newspapers declared the conversations may develop a comprehensive discussion of the European financial and economic situation. M. Briand was accompanied into the conference by M. Louchet, Minister of Liberated regions, M. Berthelot, General Secretary of the French office, and Professor Mantoux, who was one of the interpreters at the Versailles peace conference. They were greeted beside by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir Edward Grey. A number of experts from the British treasury were assembled in an adjoining room, ready to be called in for consultation, if necessary. Dr. Hattenau, former German Minister of Reconstruction arrived in London this morning, to continue his negotiations concerning Germany's obligations.

London, Dec. 19th.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon until January 31st, despite a previous announcement that both Houses would remain in session until the Dail Eireann had acted on the Irish agreement. Explaining the earlier prorogation, Mr. Chamberlain said the Govt. expected to have the result of the Dublin decision in hand today, but it now appeared possible that the debate in the Dail would continue until Saturday, and it would not be desirable to keep Parliament sitting to await the results. The King's message proroguing the Parliament said, "His Majesty has received with deep satisfaction the assurance of your approval of the articles of the Irish agreement and of your readings to give effect to its provisions". Alluding to ratification of the Irish agreement by Parliament in adoption the reply to the address from the Throne, the King said he prayed that "this agreement will speedily accomplish complete reconciliation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland".

Queenstown, Dec. 20th.—The removal of British troops from Ireland, which was to have begun today, has been suspended and they will not be withdrawn unless the treaty is ratified, it was said here.