

ment street. Another, aimed at a Canadian soldier, wounded an old man in the one thoroughfare. A surgeon, who had come up to attend the policeman, brought off the latest victim in his motor car. Not long after another soldier was hit in the head. When the rebels were ultimately driven out the *Express* office 26 dead bodies were found on the premises.

RAILWAY STATIONS SEIZED.

Till noon on Easter Monday ordinary crowds of holiday-makers who wend their way to the various popular resorts between the city and Bray were to be seen on Monday going through Great Brunswick street in the direction of Westland row Station. Traffic from the station had proceeded as usual during the forenoon, and there was every evidence that a big holiday throng would have to be provided for. All arrangements to meet the rush had been made by the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company.

At mid-day, however, a sensational incident occurred. A body of armed men in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers marched up to the station and took possession of the entrances, of the platforms, and of the entire station premises. The first body of armed men who entered the station would not be more than thirty in number, but they took the staff of the railway company completely by surprise. They pushed back the crowd, closed the main doors, and bolted them. By 12.10 p.m. the entire station premises were completely in possession of the Volunteers, the staff having been driven out at the point of the bayonet. No member of the railway company's staff sustained any injuries of a serious character. Intending passengers, many of them women and children, pushed forward with their little bundles of sandwiches and so forth, and showed their tickets, but all alike were promptly ejected, and the doors of the station barred against them.

The last train to leave Westland row Station was the twelve o'clock "local" to Kingstown. From that hour onwards there was no train in or out during the day. So far as the street was concerned nothing was to be seen save a throng of bewildered citizens, who found their holiday interrupted. Inside the station however, there was considerable bustle and activity. The telephones in the stationmaster's offices were disconnected and telegraphic communication cut off. The officials in charge of the traffic department sought the assistance of the police in Brunswick street and the Castle, but up to seven o'clock in the evening none was forthcoming. Meantime, the Volunteers had erected barricades at both the goods and passenger entrances, and the carriage way leading to the station was also barricaded. All the barrows in the station, all the seats, all the sweet-cream machines, milk churns, and, in fact, all the movable articles were utilised for the erection of the barricades.

The Volunteers also took possession of the signal cabins as far as Lansdowne road and of the railway workshops in Grand Canal street. This condition of affairs continued throughout the entire afternoon and evening, and disappointed passengers were to be seen wandering aimlessly about the streets until such time as the tragic incidents which they witnessed only too frequently forced upon them the necessity of seeking such shelter as they could find. Some of the residents in the coast districts set out to walk home, whilst others found refuge with their friends.

At Harcourt street Station similar scenes to those described at Westland row were enacted. Possession was taken of this station at 12.5 p.m. and the premises barricaded, but at about 3 p.m. the Volunteers evacuated the premises, and the railway officials then resumed peaceful possession. The first train down the line after it had been evacuated left Harcourt street at 5.30 p.m., and another followed about 6.15. The railway line outside the station was blocked with sleepers and other obstructions, and these had to be removed before traffic could be resumed.

The Broadstone Station was also seized, and a number of military officers on returning from Fairyhouse in the evening were detained by the rebels, and remained in the station till next day, when the military captured the station and released their officers.

REBEL TRENCHES IN STEPHEN'S GREEN.

One of the boldest acts of the rebels was their seizure of St. Stephen's Green Park, and the systematic way in which they set about digging themselves in. There was no trade in the market proceedings. The men came out after mid-day in twos and threes, fully armed, and carrying packs on their backs, and quietly took possession of the gates, which they locked against the public. They all seemed to have been previously instructed as to their duties, as they at once set to work. Guards were posted at the various gates, the ammunition boxes were opened, and their contents placed within easy reach of the guards. Squads of men were told off to clear out members of the public who were in the Park at the time, while other squads engaged in trench digging.

Along St. Stephen's green, North, the preliminary acts of the rebels were of an equally thoroughgoing description. If one had the business to walk along the pathway outside the railings one could observe men lying in the shrubbery with rifles pointing outwards. One of the armed men, carrying a revolver in one hand and a hatchet in the other, and attended by several men carrying rifles, came out on the roadway, and coolly selected houses in which to post his "sharpshooters." Having chosen his house, he smashed in the window, and ordered his men to take post in the house. This was repeated in several instances on the North side of the Green, and then the leader and his men turned their attention to the traffic. An effort was made to stop all wheeled traffic, and if the drivers did not stop they were fired upon.

On Tuesday the military took up positions in the Shelbourne Hotel and other houses overlooking the Park and vigorous sniping of the rebels followed. Gradually they were driven away from the gates and railings. They then fired at the soldiers from trenches in the interior of the Green, and from the shrubberies. Many casualties took place on both sides, the dead bodies of the Sinn Feiners being seen lying at full length on the ground. The military were also sniped from the College of Surgeons, from Little's public-house, and from other houses.

Day after day, and night after night, the sniping continued until the rebels had been severely punished. Towards the end of the week the Green was evacuated during the night, but the firing continued from the College of Surgeons, and from other houses where Sinn Feiners were concealed. The Countess Markievicz was in command of the rebels here and wore male attire.

THE OPERATIONS AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

Trinity College, Dublin, has once again proved true to its traditions. The surprise which was sprung upon the city by the rebels left the College unmoved. The garrison was at the time small, but the spirit of the few collegians who happened to be within the gates was indomitable. When the insurrection occurred the guard numbered eight, but it was sufficient to hold the fort until reinforcements gradually arrived, and by Wednesday the men in College mustered the respectable number of 150. For three days the position was extremely critical. The College, from a strategical standpoint, is of great importance, as it commands the heart of the city. Nassau street, Grafton street, Dame street, Great Brunswick street, Westmoreland street, and the southern end of Sackville street, are all commanded from Trinity College, so that its possession by members of the Dublin University Officers Training Corps was a sore thorn in the side of the rebels. When it was realised that the Sinn Feiners were intent on capturing the principal buildings in the city the front entrance was immediately barricaded, and messengers were hurriedly despatched to various parts to summon every available man to man the fort. The response was immediate. Every graduate who could be rounded up readily answered the call, with the result that the number of the garrison steadily increased. Stray soldiers passing through College Green were apprised of the situation and they, too, willingly helped to augment the forces.

A GALLANT GARRISON.

At seven o'clock on Monday evening the gallant garrison numbered 44 men. They were supplied with uniforms from 14 stores in the College, and many others who subsequently came in were fortunate in dodging the snipers, who were very active in various quarters of the city. The problem set to those who were in charge was rather difficult. Would it be better to concentrate the defences on College Green or would it be advisable to watch the rebels who had seized the railway station at Westland row? With only 44 men, and with a wide area to protect, it was not easy to solve the problem. After calm consideration, however, it was decided to place guns on the principal gates, and direct the attack