

ers from the following sum-
 pared with 1879, an increase
 took place in the acreage
 res under beans and pease,
 that under cabbage, and
 that under flax. There is a
 75 acres under wheat, of
 der barley, of 1,984 acres
 1 rye, 21,943 acres under
 9 acres under turnips, 9,645
 ngel wurzel and beet root,
 nder carrots, parsnips and
 ps, 4,605 acres under vetches
 27,348 acres under meadow
 The total increase in cereal
 0 is said to be 4,557 acres,
 ase in green crops is repre-
 1 acres. The entire decrease
 of land under crops this year
 40,609 acres. It is, of course,
 to realise the truth of these
 er the foolish idea that to
 urns as low as possible they
 ng themselves, the farmers,
 obably, in numberless cases
 acreage of their crops lower
 ally were. We therefore
 tion the accuracy of the very
 s above given, but particularly
 toes. As regards our own
 d the returns show an acreage
 of wheat against 8,889 in
 88 acres of oats against 19,484
 ear; of 3,065 acres of barley
 ; and 22,135 acres of potatoes
 54. Turning to Clare, the
 ie figures is equally question-
 reage for wheat is represented
 being 3,042 against 3,200 in
 16,851 against 14,087; barley,
 st 1,932; potatoes, 25,996
 0; and turnips, 6,024 against
 ning to live stock, we learn
 ous decrease in the number of
 province of Munster, while in
 vince the decrease of milch
 down at 27,998. We are also
 a decrease of yearling calves to
 37,310; a decrease of sheep to
 of 126,237, and of pigs to the
 1,722. In order to sustain the
 eory to the fullest, the figures
 at there are 51,915 less poultry
 n 1880 than there were in 1879.
 careful analysis of these figures
 worse than waste of time to
 ey bear self-evident marks of
 unreliable. The members of
 ularly, to the number of 3,423,
 lly selected for the purpose of
 e necessary materials for the
 of these statistics, and it is a
 rtainty that this important duty
 ned with zeal and efficiency.
 dings, we are informed, were
 we have not the smallest doubt
 ong a large proportion of these
 an understood combination
 parting honest and faithful

call the attention of No. 2 Com-
 Town Council to the very great
 p at Rutland where it adjoins Court
 becoming a rising locality, houses
 latterly received an impetus there,
 past few years rows of houses plying
 borough cess have been erected in
 it at the eastern side of it. It is the
 fle from Limerick via Henry-street
 a road at Ballinacurra Bridge, which

date will be duly announced in future advertise-
 ments.

A match between the Limerick County and the
 Clanwilliam Cricket Clubs will be played to-
 morrow on the Limerick Ground. Wickets will
 be pitched at 11.30.

Mr Charles D Boyd, B.A, son of Mr Thomas
 Boyd, who with his sons was attacked by an
 armed party near New Ross on Sunday evening
 last, has died of his wounds.

The Earl and Countess of Limerick and family
 arrived at Dromore Castle, Pallaskenry, yesterday,
 from London.

Sir Croker Barrington, Bart., has arrived at
 Kingstown from London.

Lady Dillon Massey has arrived at Marine Parade,
 Kilkee, from Doonas House, Clonlara.

FATAL RESULT OF A WAGER.

A very melancholy case of drowning occurred
 on Sunday evening last at Adare, unfortunately
 arising out of a sporting wager, consequent on
 the drowning of the young man Bourke on Sun-
 day morning in Limerick. It would appear that
 John Moore, water bailiff on the Maigue, met a
 number of other parties, including another water
 bailiff named McGrath, at the bridge which crosses
 the Maigue near the ruins of Desmond Castle, at
 the entrance to the town. McGrath related the
 drowning of young Bourke on that day at the
 slip of the Shannon Kowing Club's boat house,
 where over thirty persons he said were looking on.
 Moore remarked that they were no men who
 looked on and saw a fellow creature drowning
 without making an effort to save him, and he
 would find a man in Adare who would try to save
 him were he in the act of drowning. The result
 was that there was a wager with
 some of the parties on the bridge that
 Moore should swim across the Maigue four times,
 and pretend to be drowning, when McGrath, who
 was his cousin, should swim in after him and save
 him. Moore undressed himself, and swam across
 three times, and at the fourth turn he sank to
 rise no more, for notwithstanding every exertion
 on the part of McGrath he failed to save his
 relative and fellow water bailiff, who was drowned
 exactly as Bourke was drowned, in presence of a
 large number of bye-standers. Moore's melancholy
 death has cast a deep gloom over the neighbour-
 hood of Adare, where he was greatly esteemed for
 his upright character and blameless life; being
 connected with the religious confraternities of
 the parish.—*Correspondent.*

THE OLD TOWN.

We have been requested to draw the attention
 of the Town Council to parts of Pennywell within
 the Corporate bounds, where the roadway has
 been left for a considerable time—more particu-
 larly leading opposite to St. Patrick's Roman
 Catholic Church—in a disgracefully neglected
 state, cess-pools allowed to accumulate large rank-
 green vegetation, the miasma from which has
 become so great as to cause fever to prevail ex-
 tensively in the neighbourhood, it is to be feared
 with fatal results in more than one case of the
 kind, as reported on by Dr O'Connor, to the Sub-
 Urban Sanitary Authority on Saturday last. But
 we believe that part of the locality left so neglected
 for the past twelve months or more lies within
 the borough boundary and therefore it is the duty
 of the Town Council, both as a corporate and
 sanitary authority, to give the necessary instruc-
 tions to the city surveyor, Mr. Corbett, who will
 order the required repairs of the roadways to be
 effected in a way to get rid of the nuisance now
 prevailing to a dangerous extent. There is another
 part of the city—the Sand Mall—allowed to fall
 into a similar state, where there have been
 stagnant pools, with their poisonous vegetation,
 to prevail, a disgrace as well as a danger to the
 neighbourhood, and which a trifling expenditure
 of money could completely remedy. It is not at
 all creditable to No. 2 Committee, as the Improve-
 ment Department of the Corporation, to have
 permitted such a state of things to prevail in the
 eastern parts of the city, and which never would
 have been tolerated in more favoured localities;
 and therefore it is to be hoped that their atten-

fabrics, and he wished to see as grand a restora-
 tion of spiritual life flowing through every part of
 the diocese from and to the Cathedral as the
 centre of vitality and usefulness." It should be
 a source of satisfaction and thankfulness to know
 that what Mr Hope calls "the missing link," has
 long been supplied in the diocese of Limerick.
 There has existed a cordial reciprocity of feeling
 and action between the Cathedral and "outside"
 clergy. The "good and pleasant thing," so com-
 mended by the Psalmist, has been, and is con-
 stantly being, realised amongst us. On very
 many occasions, especially of late, the services of
 the Cathedral clergy were promptly given when
 needed by their brethren in various directions;
 while the Cathedral pulpit has very frequently
 been occupied by the ablest, most earnest, experi-
 enced, and faithful preachers from different
 parishes throughout the city and county. This is
 as it should be. May the Apostolic admonition
 "let brotherly love continue," ever be fulfilled.
 Is it not needless at the present time of trouble
 to "point the moral" of Esop's well known fable
 of "the bundle of sticks"—namely, that "Union
 is strength?"

I am, dear sir, faithfully your's,
 AN OBSERVER.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIANS.

What at one time threatened to become a very
 serious riot occurred about seven o'clock on Sun-
 day evening at Cathedral Place in this city, be-
 tween a party of the Royal Artillery, and a num-
 ber of civilians, but to the credit of the former, it
 must be said that they were not to blame in the
 matter, and only defended themselves when
 attacked. The facts are as follow:—Two drivers
 of the Royal Artillery, named Maher and Burke,
 went to walk on Sunday evening, and when re-
 turning to their barracks, went into the public
 house of Mr Thomas O'Neill at Cathedral Place to
 take some refreshments. They left in a few
 moments, and when a short distance from the
 public house they were met by a number of civil-
 ians who were standing against the wall of a
 house. One of these civilians tripped up Driver
 Maher and he fell, when the whole of the civilians
 attacked both Maher and Burke in a most violent
 and brutal manner. They threw Burke on the
 ground, kicked both the soldiers in a fearful man-
 ner, and actually jumped on their bodies. After
 a severe struggle to regain their feet, the soldiers
 succeeded in doing so, took off their belts and
 used them in a most effective manner on the
 civilians, who retreated a short distance, and
 took up stones which were thrown—as graphically
 described in the evidence by a soldier at the
 police court "like bullets in a battle." The soldiers,
 thinking that prudence was the better part of
 valour, wisely ran to the Artillery Barrack,
 which is situated about one hundred yards from
 where the matter occurred. In a short time two
 other soldiers of the same corps—Gunner Rowe
 and Brownley—were returning from a walk up
 Cathedral Place when they were set upon by the
 same civilians, and then a scene occurred, the like
 of which for brutality and cowardice we trust we
 shall never again witness. Stones were thrown
 fast and furious by the mob—which increased to
 large proportions in a few moments—at these two
 unoffending soldiers, and Rowe was several times
 struck with stones on the head; he fell and be-
 came insensible, and it now becomes our duty
 to report one of the most brutal, unmanly, and
 cowardly acts ever recorded in the columns of a
 newspaper. While the unfortunate man Rowe
 was lying insensible in a pool of blood, a number
 of civilians jumped on his body and kicked him
 severely about the body and legs, and not satisfied
 with this inhuman conduct, some of them took
 up stones, which they threw down on the unfor-
 tunate man. A number of respectable citizens
 who live convenient to where this affray occurred
 were present and were indignant at the conduct
 of these rowdies, but were powerless to interfere
 in consequence of the excitement; but
 as it was thought Gunner Rowe was
 dead, word was sent to the Artillery
 Barracks to say that one of their men was lying
 dead on the road, and four or five of the guard on
 duty at the time at the barracks turned out and
 were soon on the spot. The mob saw that the

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