

do not arrive there before 8 p.m., and of course they cannot be answered till next day. The hon member apparently did not refer to the City of Limerick, but it is unnecessary to serve that having regard to its population, as the centre of a very large district, it is most seriously affected of all by these cuts. Mr Hanbury admitted the accuracy of the case put forward, and stated that when considering any new arrangements with the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company the Post Office would consider "whether a larger margin at Limerick Junction could not be provided with a view to reducing to a minimum the number of failures. A larger margin will, no doubt, provide for an extension of the time during which the Waterford train will be required to wait at the station for the Dublin mail. This may meet the case to some extent, though it will mean that all the trains out from Limerick on the other lines shall leave correspondingly later. It would be better, however, that this could be so, than have the mails sent from a large distributing centre lying at the Junction, with the result that the delivery in the city is something like three hours late, while it is eight hours late in some of the country districts. Whatever the new arrangement may be, we trust this intolerable state of things will be put an end to in the interest of the public; and it is satisfactory to notice from Mr Hanbury's reply that the Post Office intends to take action "almost immediately."

The Cork Board of Guardians have adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution to pay the salaries of the house doctors when on leave.

Mr E F Hickson, R.M., presided at the Police Court this morning and disposed of one case of drunkenness, the defendant being fined 2s 6d and costs.

The half-yearly meetings of the West Clare and South Clare Railway Companies are fixed to take place at the Golf Links Hotel, Lahinch, on Friday, the 31st instant.

LIMERICK CO. CRICKET CLUB—A cricket match will be played on Monday, County v. County. The play to start 11 a.m. Tea will be given by the Club.

THE SHANNON HOTEL, CASTLECONNELL—The guests staying at this hotel include—Mr Hedges, Capt J Bayly, Sir Graham H Graeme, Mr E H Graeme. Departures—Mr and Mrs Minor, Mr F Garton, Mr P Hargreaves, Mr J F McDonagh, Mr A S Herbert.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND—At the second University Examination in Arts (Pass) the following, amongst other candidates, were successful—Joseph Carroll, Patrick Daly, Thomas Wm Hughes, Michael O'Malley, Thomas Edmonds, and James Tomkin, all of Mungret College, Limerick.

ACCIDENT—James Lahiff, 34, a carter, in the employment of Messrs Russell and Sons, was admitted into Barrington's Hospital yesterday morning suffering from a lacerated foot, his leg having accidentally caught in one of the connect-

and it will be seen by advertisement that the programme includes the names of numerous city lady and gentlemen amateurs, as well as several visitors, for we can hardly place a Limerick citizen under that designation. Besides songs and instrumental items there will be Spanish and Pierot dances and Irish jigs. So that the bill of fare is exceedingly tempting. On Wednesday the final ties for the Polo Cup will be played off. There will also be cricket and hurling matches, and in the afternoon will take place athletic sports, in which we expect the fair sex will take a great interest, as some of the events are only open to them. On Wednesday night there will be a ball at Moore's Hotel. On Thursday there will be aquatic sports and horse-jumping competition; so that fun and frolic will be had in abundance in Kilkee next week, and everyone who can get out of Limerick should avail themselves of the Lower Shannon and railway excursions, and betake themselves to this scene of gaiety. For particulars as to excursions see posters.

DEATH OF LADY MASSY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Lady Massy which took place this morning at Hermitage, Castleconnell. Her Ladyship having been in failing health for some months back her death was not unexpected. The sad event has cast a gloom over Castleconnell and district, where Lady Massy, by her unostentatious and kindly manner, won the respect and esteem of all classes and creeds, while to the poor she was a true friend and benefactor. The deceased lady was sister of the present Earl of Carrick, whose seat is Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Kilkenny. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next at ten o'clock.

THE LATE MR JONAS STUDDERT.

The death during the week of Mr Jonas Studdert Danganally House, quite astonished his numerous friends; as it was only a short time previous that he was actually moving about. Mr Studdert belonged to an old and respected family in West Clare, and was held in high esteem by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Taking him as a landlord, resident county gentleman, friend or companion he came up to the highest ideal, and discharged his duties in a manner calculated to gain that respect and esteem which honor, probity, and sincerity, always carry in their train. He had reached a good old age, but there was not the slightest expectation that the end was so near. His funeral was attended by the gentry, merchants, and farmers of the most of Clare, and was one of the most representative entering Kilrush for a long time. The officiating clergy were Ven Archacon Wolsely, Rev R J Mitchell, Rev Dr Bonyng, Miltown, who was a valued friend of the deceased, and who delivered an impressive address at the grave side.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Royal Wedding Number of *The Gentlewoman*, to be published on the 29th inst., will contain as a supplement a beautifully-tinted photograph of the Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Carl of Denmark. Printed on an embossed card of unique design, it is surrounded by a very pretty border, and is just the size for framing. We have also received advance proofs of three double-page pictures giving the portraits of the 56 grandchildren and great grandchildren of her Majesty the Queen. The first of these supplements will be given with the publication of the 29th July, and one each week subsequently. It is an unique collection, and has been obtained at considerable trouble, not to say expense, and we feel certain that very many of our readers will be glad to obtain copies.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT TO RETURN TO LIMERICK.

The following letter from the War Office will be received with great pleasure by the citizens—
"War Office, London, S.W.,
24th July, 1896.

carefully considered the whole matter in view of what I saw and also, in connection with the detailed information furnished me by your gentlemen on the spot. My conclusion is that there would be no advantage whatever gained by going out of Limerick for the purpose of utilising this water power at present. I think there must have been some little misunderstanding as to the saving possible by the use of water power. My original report (23rd May, 1895) it is seen that I put the works cost of the supply of 72,000 units per annum at £1,100, included coal, stores, salaries, wages, office expenses, and repairs and maintenances, and that total only £200 represented the cost of fuel.

I have no reason to suppose that my estimate of the cost of fuel is in any way erroneous, and, therefore, must be taken that the maximum saving which could be made, supposing the cost of the power could be obtained by turbines at £200 per annum. This at once settles the question, for the mere rent of the place, I imagine, would be more than this sum, and the extra cost of bringing the conductors from Killaloe to Limerick would be quite unreasonable. The establishment of a water-power station at Clare is not so impossible, but it would add enormously to your capital outlay, not only because of the cost of carrying conductors into Limerick, but also because it would be absolutely necessary to put down steam plant in addition to the turbines for times when these latter could not give the power required. The actual cost to you of such a scheme would, of course, be very much greater than any such simpler scheme as I had proposed. The total cost per unit would also be greater, because the saving in coal would be more than balanced by the additional capital charges. I need hardly point out to you that the difficulties of management would be very greatly increased by having the work carried out so very far from headquarters.

My final conclusion is therefore that the scheme which I originally proposed to you of water power for your electric light from a station within the city is the one which will cost you least in capital outlay, and also cost you least in actual expenditure per unit sold.

It will be remembered that the scheme which I originally proposed, and for which I gave an estimate, was one having plant sufficient to supply about 4,000 lamps (equivalent to 8 c.p.). In the memorandum of the 22nd May, Mr Spillane asks me to state the probable cost of similar works if 3,000, or alternatively 2,000 lamps were wired. I have gone into this matter very carefully, and have to say that if you were to put down plant sufficient for the supply of only 3,000 lamps wired, the total cost would be £9,800, not including buildings, land, or other special charges. I think you might put this at £2,500. I do not know whether you would be anything to pay for the land, but I suppose not. You would therefore have to borrow powers for, say, £13,500 instead of £18,000 as in the original scheme. In this modified scheme I have taken a minimum of saving, viz: the following only—William street, corner of High street, George's street, and Mond Place, Glentworth street. These are the only streets in which distributing mains could be laid. For any extension of distributing mains you might roughly allow 15s per yard. I can hardly advise that you should lay down mains, even if you provide for only 2,000 lamps instead of 3,000. You might reduce this somewhat, say by about £700, but I strongly advise that the plant and mains should be reduced below the amount necessary for 3,000 lamps. It must always be remembered that the lamps are enumerated as 8 c.p., while a large number of them will be actually 16 c.p. more, 3,000 lamps expressed in this way really mean more than about 2,000 actual points where light is supplied.

It is of course increasingly difficult to station pay as its size is reduced, but I have no doubt but that with care and economy you could station pay even if only supplied with lamps, a total perhaps of 50,000 units per