

house. Kindly assure  
ery highly their expres-  
permit me to thank you  
g manner in which you  
ation to me.  
yours very truly,  
"S D BUDD.  
Merk of Ennis Union."  
ad to be inserted on the

DR MCREDMOND  
to read :—  
op's House, Ashline,  
nis, January 26th, '97.  
er, Mrs O'Regan, and I  
nis Board of Guardians  
their kind resolution of  
copies.  
ours most faithfully.  
as, B shop of Killaloe."

HOUSE.—A COMPLAINT.  
e had been through the  
that is at present being  
ed the guardians would  
id see it as well as him-

, and Frost then left the  
the works and returned

his seat, said the guar-  
s should be very thankful  
g the committee to see

they are.  
s are not carried out pro-  
ve been.  
an amount of money ex-  
and you should see it is

r Sexton will have to give  
y, I will.

exton was the shed which  
standing as it had a right

s not. The contractor had  
for it, because he stopped  
e of bad weather.  
id not have allowed any of  
oad weather. I am afraid  
t use proper material in  
ortar is all coming off the

ave to use proper material  
him.  
e he uses proper material.  
r duty towards the rate-

certainly.  
is reason in Mr Sexton  
k to be done in frosty

w much money was now  
r the work.  
2.

OF PAUPERS.  
Howing letter :—  
Rectory.

Ennis, 3rd Feb. '97.  
ntlemen,  
hat the board would pro-  
sufficient length, for the  
has into the graves in  
It is unseemly, and very  
mourning relatives es-  
er in which the remains  
their last resting place.  
is put across the open  
is also.

ct; I may draw attention  
me decent, blackpainted,  
fin, for transporting the  
ons who have to be bur-

also pleaded that the plaintiff, in consideration  
of a reduced rate agreed that the defendants  
should carry the cattle at the owner's risk, and  
should be exempt from all liability in respect of  
same not occasioned by the wilful misconduct of  
their servants acting within the scope of their  
authority. Counsel for plaintiff contended that  
there were at least four conditions in the con-  
tract note which were unjust and unreasonable,  
and that, therefore, the special contract was not  
binding on the plaintiff, and afforded no defence  
to the action. He also argued that if  
any of the conditions in the special  
contract were unreasonable, they could only be  
binding on the plaintiff on defendants showing  
an offer of a higher rate free from unreasonable  
conditions. Mr Matheson replied for the defen-  
dants. Mr Sullivan and Mr Cooper having ad-  
dressed the Court, the Lord Chief Baron said  
they were of opinion that the four conditions  
relied on in the special conditions were unreason-  
able and afforded no defence to the action, and so  
much of the defence as dealt with them should  
be struck out. The Court held that two other  
paragraphs of the defence were good, the con-  
ditions as to the starting and arrival of the trains  
not being unreasonable. The Lord Chief Baron  
suggested to Mr O'Connor, solicitor for the  
Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, that  
his company should do as the Great Southern  
and Western Railway Company did—employ a  
smart young barrister to draw up the conditions.  
Mr O'Connor told his lordship that the company  
were having the conditions revised.

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR JAMES CREGAN, NEWCASTLE WEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

The death of this highly and sincerely re-  
spected townsman, which took place on Sunday  
night at Newcastle, created a feeling of in-  
tense regret throughout the town, when the sad  
intelligence became known. Attending the  
funeral of a friend recently he contracted a cold  
from which pneumonia supervened. A merchant  
extensively engaged in trade for over 40 years,  
his lenient, kind, and even generous disposition  
towards the surrounding farmers during times of  
keen depression is well known. No project for  
advancing the interests and developing the com-  
mercial pursuits of the town was not without  
his personal and pecuniary assistance, and in  
all works of charity he was ever prominent by  
his helping hand and open purse. He always  
manifested and took an active part in promoting  
and bettering the condition of the working  
classes, and the poor have lost in him a sympa-  
thetic and true friend. The interment took  
place at Ardagh, the funeral cortege  
being the largest and most representative prob-  
ably ever seen in this locality. Requiem Office  
and High Mass commenced at 11 o'clock at which  
there officiated—Rev Father John Quinlan, C C,  
Celebrant; Rev Fr John Reeves, C C, Deacon;  
Rev Fr Edward O'Leary, C C, Sub-deacon; Rev  
Fr James Cregan, C C, St Michael's, Limerick,  
Master of Ceremonies; Rev Fr Robert Ambrose,  
C C, Athea, and Rev Fr W O'Shea, Castlemahon,  
were chanters, and there was a large attendance  
of the clergy, not to speak of the general public,  
of the surrounding districts.

### OPENING UP OF THE RIVER SHANNON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As no mention is made in the report of  
the meeting at the Irish Tourist Association as  
to how the last new Shannon scheme originated  
I think it is only fair to say the way it was  
brought about. In 1895 two gentlemen owning  
steam yachts on the Shannon put their heads  
together and worked out a scheme for tourist

so true to the mind of your audience that you  
take for granted they will admit and not dispute  
it. 2. The proposition you want to prove, which  
will be always the body of your discourses. This  
you must prove, and the method of proof is that  
it is substantially contained in the 1st general  
proposition.

#### THE CONCLUSION.

Having proved the body of your discourse, you  
then proceed to draw your conclusion. This  
Q E D of which we hear so much in the Euclid  
class in the schools.

#### HINT IV—HOW TO PUT YOUR SUBJECT.

(a) In order to seize your subject properly, it  
must be as "little complicated as possible," for no  
alone must you understand it yourself, but you  
must put it in such language to your audience  
that they may understand it also. (b) Aim at  
one thing only, for he who aims at two much is  
sure to fail. Let me explain this by example.  
Let me suppose that a trained sportsman like my  
friend John Bennett, came suddenly on an unex-  
pected covey of partridge, and the birds flew  
around him on every side, do you think he would  
attempt to shoot the whole covey in one shot?  
I guess not; catch John at that sort of sport.  
He would cover one bird and that one would  
surely come to the ground. But suppose a per-  
son was there who knew nothing of the rules of  
sport he would fire into the air—he aimed at  
nothing, and of course he shot it. But he would  
afterwards be telling the whole country what  
a pity it was he did not see the covey before the  
flew into the air, and he could have shot ever  
one of them on the ground. Yes, if they wait  
for him! So it is with the public speaker who  
does not keep to the point. The public speaker  
if wise, should bear in mind one subject at a  
time is enough; if he attempts to prove every  
thing he will prove nothing. The only thing he  
will prove to conviction is that his audience will  
soon be tired and sick of him.

#### HINT V—TO SEIZE YOUR AUDIENCE.

This is the faculty of getting one's self listened  
to by the audience willingly and cheerfully, and  
is the most essential secret of successful public  
speaking. You can never say a man is a finished  
public speaker until his audience will always  
hear him with pleasure and part from him  
with reluctance. Fluent language and graceful  
gesture will do in this matter a good deal for the  
public speaker; but they will not do everything.  
Far more important is the science of winning  
the hearts and enlisting the respectful assent of  
his audience. He must so to say know "how to  
go in by the people's door and lead them out by  
his." How is he to do this? Is it by condescend-  
ing to so plain a manner and matter of address  
that the humblest of his audience can be on a  
level with him? No; the more sublime the lan-  
guage, if properly addressed, the better effect it  
will have on a public audience. The public  
speaker is to seize on his audience by making  
them feel that he is their true and sincere friend  
—that he feels as they feel, that his heart is one  
with theirs—in a word, that he is an honest man.

#### HINT VI.—THE WIND UP.

We now come to the last, but most important  
part of every public oration, I mean the perora-  
tion or wind up. The peroration should never  
be long; it should consist of only four or five  
sentences. But it is in the matter of these few  
sentences, and perhaps still more so in the man-  
ner of their delivery you can discern the great  
difference there is between the true orator and  
the mere pedantic speaker. The pedant's end-  
ing is cold and corpse-like, whereas in the orator  
you will see the fire of genius sparkle in his in-  
telligent eye. You will see the life-blood of his  
heart diffuse itself over every atom of his manly  
face. You will hear with pleasure the enchant-  
ing modulation of his cultured voice, and see  
with admiration the movements of his graceful  
gesture. You begin to hope he is not soon going  
to end; but he is. He has captured the