mson for this fascination must be sought feeling of wonder produced is us by the ery of a striking resemblance between ommunal characteristics of these lower ires and our own highly wrought coractivities. Where the essential features er, government, and the unerring adaptaf means to end assert themselves we have that reason is at work, and when on inspection the arrangement and co-ordiof forces are seen to operate towards the eing and permanence of the miniature lic we feel led to the conclusion that a of fellowship and some hidden perceptionstinct of the common good actuate all nidget multitude in its ceaseless round of The uniformity, however, which marks operations betrayes the iron-bound nature entire process and leaves no doubt as to agile and industrious creatures being, as re, mere vitalised automata acted on by fixed laws which invariably control the rmances of purely sensitive agents. They predetermined in every direction and, esing no freedom, the life which they is not a rational one and they themselves ot rational beings, albeit the laws which n them and the movements corresponding tional, inasmuch as they emanate from

are generally admitted to be typical.

boundless wisdom of God.

if the sweet reasonableness of Divine art fests itself in these irrational politics of wer creation through order and governand fellowship and instinct for the pretion of the common weal, a similar design, to he least, ought to be traceable amongst those by the very nature of their constitution, essess rational souls—through the infinite bilities of free will affording still wider for the exhibition of ingenuity and contiveness, in that they reflect the freedom ell as the intelligence of the Creator and moreover, apprehend the origin and aim heir existence together with the duties h these relationships involve. Take any an individual by itself; it displays all the res of a political organism—a micropolis npressed commonwealth with a system, rnment laws and colloborative functions. n in a comparatively short time the archal families had divided, sub-divided multiplied, the nature genius for order, gamation and government, backed by a ng for expansion and the promptings of hip, expressed itself in the formation of nunes with independent administration, comprising a ruler, officers, and the bulk e people who had grouped themselves as tituent parts under the regime so estaied. We read in Genesis that Henoch, son of Cain, built a city and ed it after himself. But it is said that he was the first to have so. It is reasonably certain within a century from the creation of m a process of fissiparation and subsequent gration had set in resulting in those small ical units known as tribes or clans which, ccasion offered, settled down and attached nselves to certain districts, where for nal convenience and safety they erected llings and built stores and entrenched nselves behind a breastwork of fortificas. Thus conditioned they formed what spoken of as towns or cities. You will erstand, therefore, that a city or town ns at once the organised community, and citidal which that organised community ples, whether with or without walls, but umscribed by a certain radius or boundary having a sphere of influence as well. A ew, however brief, of the historical evoluof the tewn movement need not detain The chief point to be accentuated is that social aggregate we call a city is the out-

e of the

social instinct implanted in man formation which has crystalised at a given ge in his upward progress, and is preained by God as the integrating unit in the l consolidation of the state or unified ionhood. It has come into being ler the regis and with the apval of the Almighty, and as the ividual and the family must render their ed of honour and submission to His Divine gship, so must the city, i.e., the civic comnity acknowledge itself beholden to His ereign Dominion and so far as the inhabits happen to be Christians and Catholics y must in the very exercise of citizenship ke profession of God. Even in Pagan times, old as at present in the far East, cities and ons had their tutelary deities-false gods idolatrous worship, if you will-but ough it all, one finds the necognition of ine oversight as obligatory on the civic science. I will not pause to inquire into religious aspect of medieval townlife, ond mentioning the fact that while every wance should be made for the shortcomings idental to their nascent civilisations, the rit that pervaded the cities and towns of ristendom during the middle ages, ere yet pest of heretical distemper had fallen on land, was pre-eminently Christian, and erent towards God and all matters perning to Divine Service. So long as tholicisin held sway over the countries of rope that spirit was maintained and tered, but as peoples and their rulers came dually to adopt the secularist view of vernment, and when at last the separation of urch and State became an accomplished t, the civic authorities in their various waships discarded in great part the old igious observances, and, if we may except Austrian Empire, Belgium, Spain, and varia, municipalities erstwhile Catholic, as ule, now hold themselves relieved of the ty of doing public reverence to the Creator. en in the countries I have named the conrrence of the civic with the ecclesiastical nctions in paying respect to the Deity is metimes little better than outward ceremony nence the soul has fled-a mere festival geant which the sense of local custom antipates and fancies. I am well satisfied that any devout Catholics who join in those cele ations do so from the proper motive and th dignity of comportment, and by their verential attitude help to stave off or blunt e suspicion of make-believe, which these vic formalities might for several reasons be deulated to engender. Somewhat after the me manner might we conduct our appraise-ent of the religious phase presented by the vic authorities in Great Britain and Ireland, here on certain days the chief magistrate and nuncil attend church in state-Catholics in eir Cathedral and non-Catholics at their spective places of worship. We have here

each instance a elic of the ancient Faith and practice e, and I believe they are, sincere in the omage which they offer. They act as proxy

his humanity. There is much to be said for that contention, but as things go, the springs of movement are the individuals who compose the Board, or Council, or Cabinet, as the case may be, and these are amenable per se to the claims of compassion and of conscience, and therefore the city, no less than the limited liability company is receptive of that religious influence, and is laden with that sense of moral issues which attend on the perception of what justice and charity may require. The city has both a heart and a conscience, and therefore it lies under

a very real obligation

of worshiping God in sincerity and truth. You can easily infer that; the act of corporate homage belongs in the first place to the chief magistrate and his entourage and then in degree downward, to the last stratum of individual citizenship by the endorsement, either explicit or implied, of the magisterial action. I assume, for the sake of illustration, that the city such as yours here is in the main Catholic and that the municipal government is principally in charge of Catholics. Then the first duty incumbent on the personnel of the Corporation is to render public acknowledgment of the city's being beholden to God for its existence and presevation, the Mayor and Councillors acquitting themselves of that observance conformably to their profession of Faith and the laws of the Church. For we are told that unless the Lord hath a care of the city in vain doth the watchman keep guard thereof. It is, therefore, both meet and just that, at stated times, the city fathers should by corporate attendance at public worship, and by participating on some other occasions in public festivities connected with religious demonstration associate their city with the solemn revival and attestation of allegiance. Akin to these duties of immediate worship are others which devolve on such departments as are charged with the social upkeep of the city requiring them to abstain from the initiation or prosecution, the approval or permission of any scheme, or institute or exhibition or methods which, in the expressed opinion of the ecclesiastical authorities, would inflict damage on faith or morals. That is too obvious to call for argument. In addition, those Vigilance Committees of the Board should, where facililities obtain, help in preserving and promoting a high standard of conduct and sound religious sentiment in the public life of the city. So much by way of discourse. Exhortation, in the strict sense of the term, can hardly enter where, as in the present instance, one feels assured that the city magnates are aware of their responsibilities and comport themselves accordingly. I said on last evening that the family is the nucleus of the township. A city is composed directly not of individuals but of families. Now, we may take it for certain that as religion is in the home so is it in the city. If God has an honoured place at the family fireside, He has also the post of honour in the life of the city and at the public boards. What the parents are to the home, the Civic Fathers are to the township. But there are sutsidiary elements as well, which, as I then intimated, nucleate and form themselves into groups or unions exhibiting some features of the home and which may serve as retreats for persons otherwise excluded from the comforts and advantages of domesticity. Such, for example,

clubs and institutes and labour associations. Religious Confraternities, being allied to church and polity, are outside this class, as on a higher plane, whence, no doubt, they exert a telling and beneficial influence on the manners of a people. Now, these civic unions and trade guilds have to swell the civic profession of God by shewing in their corporate capacity a recognition of the claims of Divine wor? ship and of religious and moral obligations in general. When a man becomes a member of any group or union not only is he not exempt from the impact of moral or religious duties but he adds to his conscience the burden of seeing that these duties shall be respected by his associates and that they shall operate towards moulding and regulating the policy and methods of the society to which he has obtained admission. No one may plead against the impost of justice or charity or any other virtue that the rules or spirit of his club, or institute require him to acquiesce in this or that decision or to take up this or that position in sympathy with his fellows. It is not the union that keeps the conscience of the man, but the man that must keep a conscience in the union. The members of every association, severally and collectively, should endeavour to make their respective societies conform to the principles of private and public justice so that these bodies will react to the moral betterment of their constituents and the advancement of the public weal. Least of all can we leave unmentioned the commercial and professional classes, the tradesmen and labourers at their proper avocations apart from the unions which they have formed. The merchant in his shop or store, in his civic capacity as merchant, has to act as a Godfearing person, and in doing so, to make profession of God. By all means let him be just before he is generous, but let him realise too, that before God and men honesty is the best policy. His aim should be to conduct his business on the broad lines of justice and prudence, and let me add, liberality, with a view not to amass riches but to acquire an honourable competency for himself and his family and his prospective heirs. But then his business must not be made his God, but rather that earthly occupation, as nature intended, in which he may serve God and render assistance to his neighbour. Where competition is keen and the struggle for existence unremitting and intense, there is grave peril of deviating"

the path of righteousness. Wealth in all its forms is a great snare So is poverty, and midway are found the evils proceeding from one extreme and the other. There is nothing for it but to announce the fact and erect the danger post. One, perhaps, finds it hard to make endsmeet Well, such a one is on trial, and if he proves faithful under the ordeal whatever happens here and now he will stand approved before God, and may, therefore, commit himself the good pleasure of that Supreme Judge to award the premium in this life or the next, more probably in both. Professional men of all grades, and such as have the management of banking concerns and financial bureaus, enjoy a faint corporate acknowledgement of God's a civic importance which it would be difficult seping watch over the city—an item for which to overrate. It is for them in their various these un-Christian days we ought to feel calling as trustees for the deeper and more uly thankful. - But in the one case and the intellectual activities of the city, or as deposither we seem to miss that whole heartedness thich has disappeared or is disappearing with the pristine piety which must have ruled before cularism had made inroads into public life. In the life in the fear of God—nor lead captive unwary clients, nor oppress the poor and the fatheriess, nor the members who attend the functions may follow after gold, nor yet abuse the trust reposed in them by others. They should feel that the health fortunes of the city depends omage which they ofter. They act as proxy or the inhabitants at large and therefore the ty as a whole may be said technically to make blation of its fealty in the temple of Ged. at so far as the public is concerned, unless becomes alive to its own responsibility in the latter, the ceremoniousness of its aldermanic latter, the ceremoniousness of its aldermanic latter. eputations may quickly degenerate into work they turn out. It behoves them not to dead and profitless formalism. The fall short of the mark in order that the output of their energies shall merit the Divine appro-

Death and Funeral of Mr Patrick Ryan, Caherconlish

The death of Mr Patrick Ryan, Cahercon-

lish, which took place at his residence on

Monday, 30th ult, removes one of the most

prominent figures in the social life of Caher-conlish and the widespread sympathy which his death evoked, by all who had the pleasure

of his acquaintance may be taken as giving only a very small idea of the esteem in which he was held. His death is a severe blow to

the labourers of Caherconlish, as he was a

large and generous employer. Although of a very unassuming disposition, he was never-theless a most enterprising man who loved to

see the workers empolyed and indeed he used every endeavour to keep them so. He was a keen observer of the current politics of the day, and was a strong supporter of the principles and programme of the Irish Parliamentary Party, fact which he testified on every occasion it was required by something more substantial than mere words. It is not too much to say that the sympathy of everyone for miles around goes out spontaneously to his afflicted family and relatives. The remains were removed on the 31st ult. from his residence to the Parish Church at Inch St. Lawrence, and were escorted by an immense throng, the working classes of the village of Caherconlish attending in a body to pay the last tribute of respect to a beloyed benefactor and friend. Office and High Mass for the eternal repose of his soul was chanted on Wednesday morning last. The following clergy attended :- Rev J M'Grath, CC, Caherconlish, celebrant; Rev J Nolan, Administrator, Pallasgreen, deacon; Rev Wm Keogh, CC, Ballinahineh, sub-deacon; Rev W Ryan, PP, Ballybricken, master of ceremonies. In the choir were Rev E Hanley, P.P. Caherconlish, and Rev John O'Neill, C C, Pallasgreen. After High Mass the remains were removed for interment to Mount St. Lawrence Cemetery, Limerick, and was attended by an enormous throng of people for miles around. The funeral was the very largest ever seen in the district, being close on two miles in length. This fact in itself goes to show the esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held by the very large circle of his friends and acquaintances. The clergy named above accompanied the funeral and attended at the burial service. The funeral arrangements were in the hands of Mr Griffin, Gerald Griffin street, Limerick, and were as is usual with Mr Griffin perfect in every way. The chief mourners were : - Timothy Ryan (son), Cissie Ryan and Mrs W Ryan (daughters), William Ryan (son-in-law), Tim Raleigh, Pallasgreen; Owen O'Keeffe, Caherconlish (brothers-in-law) ; Tim O'Keeffe (nephew), Tess O'Keeffe (niece), Misses Maggie and Norah Hickey, Mrs Raleigh, Mrs O'Keeffe, John Real, Ballinaclough; Pat Real, Oola; Pat Real, Hospital; Michael O'Sullivan, do : Mrs O'Sullivan, do ; Laurence Breen, Barna ; Owen Bourke, do ; Patrick Birminghani, do ; Thomas Hogan, do ; Mrs Bermingham, do ; Michael Dundon and Mrs Dundon, Newpallas ; Michael Ryan, Ballyluddy ; Matthew Ryan, do (cousins). Owing to the magnitude of the funeral it was impossible to get anything like an adequate list of names, but amongst the general public were the following-Dr John Corboy, Cahereonlish; Mrs Shiel, do; Mrs de Ros Rose, Ardue, Limerick; Richard de Ros Rose, do ; B Rose, Caherconlish ; Frederick Cleeve, Limerick ; Joseph Cahill, D.C. Caberconlish; James Ryan, DC, Knockatane; Cornelius Keogh, D C, Cockfarm ; John Ryan, D C, Dunvullen ; Michael Quinlau, J. P. M. C. C. Reask; Denis Quinlan, D C, Cullen ; William Crowe, D C, Oola ; Michael Ryan, D C, Pallasgreen ; Wm B Fitt, Auctioneer, Limerick; Thomas O'Connell, Caherconlish ; James Buckley, N T do ; T Hayes, N T, do ; George Devane, do Michael Lync's, do ; Pat Ward, Knockatane ; Thomas O'Grady, Blackwater; James Barry Caherconlish; Michael Barry, do; John Looney, Cust; John Maher, N T, Murroe; Thomas O'Gorman, Newtown ; M Quirke, rate collector, do ; Pat Nash, do ; M R Lynch, do ; James O'Donnell, do ; D Kennedy, do ; James Riordan, do ; Pat Riordan, do ; Pat Connolly, Caherlines T Sweeney, do ; T Lloyd, do ; Owen Bresnan, N.T. do; T Cunningham, do T O'Loughlin, do ; G Hammond, do ; P Wixted do; Pat Ryan, do; G Ryan, Cannock & Co; James Fitzpatrick, Limerick; P O'Mealy, do; M O'Sullivan, do; Thomas Looney, do; D Horan, Inch St Lawrence; Thomas Hannon, do ; Peter Marshall, do ; John O'Connor, do ; Rd Ryan, Ballingoola; Thomas Ryan, Knock aneagh; James Fahy, do; M Haniey, do; John Butler, Kilcoolan; William Quirke, Boher ; John Ryan, do ; Pat Ryan, Killinure ; M O'Callaghan, Castleerkin; J H Roche, J P, Limerick,; E O'Brien, Ballyneety ; E O'Dwyer, Caherelly; Thomas Crowe, Killonan; David Hennessy, do ; Pat Hickey, do ; Tim Hennessy, do ; Thomas O'Donoghue, Ballyneety ; Thomas Hickey, Coolisha ; John Kennedy, do ; James Morrison, Ballysimon ; Michael Fitzpatrick, do; James Hurley, do ; Richard Sadlier, Caherconlish; Denis M'Inerney, do : Michael Nicholas, do ; William Burke, do ; Pat Buckley, do ; Dan Fitzgerald, do ; R P O'Connell, do ; E Quirke, do ; J M'Grath, do ; Con-Madden, do ; Thomas and Richard Goonan, do ; T Walters, do ; W Walters, Cloughadromin ; J Carmody, Greenane ; P O'Neill, do ; Michael O'Neill, do; Robert Bradshaw, Cullen ; Patrick Real, Oola ; Edward Hanley, Pallasgreen ; Mrs K O'Brien, do ; James O'Brien, do ; Norah Byrane, do ; Maurice Power, do ; P C Dwane, do ; Jeremiah O'Dwyer, do ; Michael Ryan (junr), do ; John Harty, Auctioneer, do ; Thomas O'Toole, do; Denis M'Cormack, do; Patrick English, do; Patrick Ryan, do; Patrick O'Dwyer, Garrison, do ; Denis M'Grath, Ballinselough ; John King, Nicker ; Thomas Condon, do ; David Barry, Ballinagally ; Patrick Elligott, Knockgreana ; Miss Mary Ryan, Oldpalias ; Thos Mackey, Kilduff ; Patrick Donegan, Cloughadereen | Jeremiah Birrane, Race ; John W O'Dwyer, Derk ; Patrick O'Brien, Waterpark ; Wm O'Brien, Newpallas : Patrick Hayes, Railway Hotel, do ; Michael Kennedy, do ; Michael O'Dwyer, Garranemore; Kennedy O'Brien, Moymore James O'Brien, Ballinaclough ; Edmond Power, O'Brien's Bridge; Wm Hickey, Rate Collector, Boher ; James O'Dwyer, Ballybricken; P Keogh, Dromkeen; S Winter, J P; Molug; Michael O'Neill, Ballyart; Dr Corboy, do; Pat Bateman, do; James Heffernan, Lombardstown; T B Mitchell; J P, Ballybricken; Thomas Keays, Brittas; Richard Keays, Caherconlish; C J Bentley, Caherline; John Riordan, do; Maurice Hickey, Ballyadam; Iaurence Ryan, do; J M'Donagh, D C, Clino; Richard Ryan, Ballyadam; Michael Ryan, do; P Purcell, Highpark; Michael Quinlan, Inch St Lawrence; P Bermingham, Ballysimon; David Kelly, D C, Ballybricken; John Jones, D C, Kilteely; James Lundon, do; Thomas Murphy, do; Michael Heelan, Caherconlish; C Ahern, do; J H O'Mearn, Boher; David Condon, Coolshine; T Lunn, Caherelly; Wm. Heelan, do; E Heelan, do; Wm. O'Grady, Inch St Lawrence; Michael Leoney, Carrigorially; D Healy, Castleview, etc, etc. May he rest in peace. A men. rest in peace. Amen.

RETREAT AT ENNIS

CLOSING CEREMONIES ON SUNDAY The fortnight's Retreat at Ennis, the first week being devoted to men and the accord week to women, was brought to a close on Sunday night at the Cathedral, which was packed by a pious congregation. Rev Father Gilmartin, Vincentian Father, delivered a masteriy and powerful sermonon Perseverance.
At the close the Rev preacher thanked the people for their fervour and the fine Catholic spirit shown during the Retreat. Having imparted the Papal Blessing to the congregation, and the ceremony of renewal of Baptismal Vows having taken place, the devotions were brought to a termination by the celebrating of Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament by the Bishop Most Rev Dr Fogarty. At the 7 o'clock Masson Sunday, of which the Bishop was celebrant, over two thousand parishioners partook of the Holy Sacrament. His Lordship congratulated the people for their eloquent demonstration of fervour and plety.

The Value of Gold

A cubic inch of gold is worth about £42; a cubic foot, £72,476 ; a cubic yard, £1,953,552, these figuers being based on £3 12s. 0d. per ounce. Figuratively speak-ing a bag of "Clarendo" is "worth its weight in gold." One thing is quite certain, The farmer who feeds his live stock on this new-cooked food, named "Clarendo," need never have any fear of not possessing gold in the bank. It was indeed, a lucky thing for the farmers of Ireland when Mesers. White, Tomkins and Courage, Ltd., placed "Clarendo" on the market. Since that day there has never been any question as to the successful side of stock-raising. "Clarendo "-fed sheep, horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry are driven to market quite three weeks in advance of live stock which are raised under the antiquated system of feeding. The reason is that "Clarendo" is not a mere stimulant. It is a nutritious, bone and muscle-giving, fat growing food, on sale at the mill stores all over Ireland. If you never have heard of "Clarendo" before, buy a bag to-day. You'll go back after more to-morrow.

Division of Untenanted Land The Limerick No. 1 District Council at its meeting on Saturday, Mr. P. K. Hogan, J.P., Chairman, presiding, unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. P. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Hinchy, a resolution endorsing the action of the people of Ballybricken in their efforts to have their claims established to the untenanted land on the Roche-Kelly estate, and asking that same be re-divided on just and popular

An Enormous Stone.

3; inches in Circumference, 21 inches Long, Weight 11 ounces.



(Actual Size. From photograph.)

Stone is a prevalent complaint in many parts of England and in Scotland, particularly in districts where the water is hard an ontains an element of lime.

One of the most remarkable install scomes from Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, where recently a young girl of 19 passed a huge stone, illustrated here, and referred to in accompany.

ing Chemist's report. About two years ago, Miss Elsie Adamson, of No. 3, Pine Street, complained to her parents of pains in the back and urinary weakness, a doctor being afterwards consulted, and the patient placed under his care. All that could be devised was done, but the discomfort became worse and worse until after eighteen months the poor girl, then weak and helpless, dropped the treatment altogether, and it was not until

Jan. of this year they had hope of her recovery. Then Mrs. Adamson obtained some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and persuaded her daughter to try them. Relief was felt at once, the patient gained in strength and recovered urinary control. Encouraged by returning hopes, Miss Adamson continued the course, and on February 20th of this year, passed the stone which is illustrated here. Her interviewer was assured that she "felt well directly afterwards," and is now in better health than

Not only is the case a triumph for Doan's Pills, but it is a victory for medicinal treatment as opposed to surgery, a point so often emphasised by the success of Doan's Pills in stone and gravel cases. There is great interest in this case in Chester-le-Street and neighbourhood.



Miss Elsie Adamson,

What the Mother says :-"I am pleased to verify every word con cerning the wonderful cure of my daughter, Elsie, brought about by Doan's Backsche Kidney Pilla," (Signed) "ANNIE ARAMSON," What the Father says :-

"I take great pleasure in thanking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for my daughter's Riordan, do ; Maurice Hickey, Ballyadam ; recovery. The stone is the largest ever passed

firming the phenomenal success of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, bought at this esta-blishment, for Miss Adamson, 3, Pine Street, Chester-le-Street.

The stone which these Pills have rid her of is most astounding in size, and hardly credible

Doon Manual Instruction Course

Is most astounding in size, and hardly credible to anyone but those who have seen it.

I weighed and measured the stone personally, so that I might keep a record, and found that it measured 2½ inches in length, 3½ inches; in circumference, and weighed 1½ ounces

Alleged Pollution of Pump

Discussion at Limerick No. 1 Council Meeting

STATEMENTS BY MR. GAPPERRY, C.S., AND MR. O'MALLEY, E.E.

At the monthly meeting of the Limerick No. 1 District Council, Mr. P. K. Hogan, J.P., presiding, Mr. J. S. Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, attended in reference to a report from the Engineer, Mr. J. J. O'Malley, we the alleged poliution of the Clarina pump, and read from the Limerick Chronicle a copy of the document, in which Mr. O'Malley stated that the pump at Clarina was polluted with petrol, and con-tinued—" Lord Clarina refused to allow the poor people the use of the pump at the lodge, with the result that they had to walk about a mile for water." That, said Mr. Gaffney, was the statement which Lord Clarina felt called upon to reply to, and contradict at once, He wished to make a public contradiction, end to state that the poor people were not pre-vented from making use of the well. If there had been any one of his class who had been remarkable for kindness to the poor it was Lord Clarina, and, therefore, he feit very keenly that it should be reported that he or any member of his family, or any of his employes had refused the poor people of the district, or any district to use his well. Mr. O'Malley has made the statement of course, in good faith, but the evidence given to him was not correct.

The Chairman said Mr. O'Malley reported that the poor people were not allowed to get water at the well, and now Mr. Gaffney contradicted that, and said Mr. O'Malley was under some misapprehension. When the Council learned that Lord Clarina had not allowed people the use of the well when the pump was contaminated, they ordered the connection with the pump from Lord Clarina's place to be

Mr. O'Malley said the Council had lost a pump through the contamination. When the present flood went away the water would be contaminated again, and it would cost the Council £80 or £90 to have the pump replaced. The Council should look at the matter as it affected the ratepayers and not as it affected Lord Clarina (applause). The statement made by him (Mr O'Malley) was made after due consideration, and he would not go back of it one iota. The statement was correct, and he had learned of the matter from people who were in Lord Clarina's employment, but who asked him not to mention their names lest they might be penalised.

Some recrimination took place, and after some further conversation,

Mr. O'Mailey said Lord Clarina knew nothing of the matter, but somebody took it on themselves to prevent the people from getting water at the well. He could not give the names of those refused. Mr. Gaffney denied that such was the case.

The Chairman remarked that when it was reported to the meeting that Lord Clarina had cast a slur on the poor people of the locality by refusing them access to the well, the Council retaliated by cutting off the connection between Lord Clarina's place and the pump. Mr. Gaffney now denied that the people were refused for water, and Mr. O'Mailey said they were refused, and that he could give the names

of the tenants who were refused. That was

how the matter stood, and it was in the Council's hands to accept the statement made by Lord Clarina through Mr. Gaffney, or Mr. O'Malley's statement. Mr. John Dundon suggested the ratification of Mr. O'Mailey's action in cutting off the con-

Mr. James Dundon was for maintaining the connection, and that Lord Clarina, Mr. Gaffney and Mr. O'Malley be left to deal with the

The Chairman said if the pump were again contaminated Lord Clarina would not be held

Mr. Rahilly said if there was a misunderstanding between Lord Clarina and his employes in connection with the matter the Council should accept Mr. O'Malley's state-

The Chairman said the pipe was disconnected not because it was a source of contamination of the pump but because they thought fit to deprive Lord Clarina of the privilege, because they considered it a great hardship to have the poor people refused for water at the well.

Mr. Costelloe said he never heard of anyone being stopped from getting water at the well. Mr. Allen (Lord Clarina's, gatekeeper) made a similar statement.

Mr. Clancy said he would propose a vote of confidence in the engineer.

After further discussion the matter ended, and no action was taken.

Local Creameries' Successes

IN SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS The first of this year's series of surprise butter competitions, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, was held on 25th March. The judges were butter merchants of Birmingham and Cork. Exhibits were received from 64 creameries. The marks awarded to each exhibit for (1) flavour, (2) texture, (3) colour, (4) packing and finish, as well as the percentage of water contained in the butter, are given in the schedule of results issued by the Depart ment. Amongst the creameries mentioned having obtained the highest awards are the Effin, Ballyhahili (West, Limerick), Av., ngton, Newport, Colmanswell, Castlema, on, and Dromkeen Creameries.

Limerick and the Party

At the meeting . the Limerick No. 1 District Council on Paturday, Mr. P. K. Hogan J.P., Chairman, presiding, a resolution was manimously dopted expressing confidence in Mr. J. R. R. dmond and the Irish Parliament ary Part, ; condemning the section of the the adoption of the Sinn Fein resolution, and Dilling on the members of the Council to be present at the meeting of the Board of Guar dians at which the notice of motion to rescind the adoption of the resolution would be

Clare Publican Fined

At the last Petty Sessions at Knock, MI Casey, a publican at Kilmibill, was fined £1 and costs—it being the second offence—for a breach of the Sunday Closing Act, at the prose-cution of the police. The offence lay in the fact of the bar not being partitioned from the portion of the shop where goods were for sale... No drink had been sold to the customers.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Committee of the BIRDHILL CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY, Ltd., invite tenders for the Erection of an AUXILIARY CREAMERY at BIRDHILL, according to plans and specifications to be seen with the undermentioned, Necessary gravel, atones, and

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