...TH DAY IN THE WITNESS CHAIR

...ON PAGE 3)

...E MOROONEY

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... and we might have had a better and cheaper gas service. The two last increases in price of gas were due to the reduction in gas sales and reduction in calorific value of gas, and not to increases in wages, coal, turf or materials as may be imagined by the general public.

The City Manager as Manager of this concern is entitled to the whole-hearted co-operation of all employees without any slacking, pin-pricking or gossiping, and it should be realised by everyone that our country is passing through one of the most critical periods in its history, and everything in our power should be done to keep the wheels of our industries going—it will be time enough when our Government announces a cessation of stocks that we fall down in our jobs and talk about community kitchens. It does not matter to me who makes the gas, but in the interest of our fellow-workers and citizens it must be made.

"I am sorry that you have been made the scapegoat of anyone's incompetency, but seeing that I have, you have now heard a statement of facts and not fairy tales. Yours sincerely,

"K. MOROONEY, Secretary."

The witness then read the enclosures dealing with instructions to Mr. Harry, coal, turf purchases, replies from coal importers to Miss Moroney (secretary), etc.

READ AT COMMITTEE MEETING.

"I did not acknowledge the letter," Ald. O'Malley continued. "At a meeting of the Council on 27th October that letter was read by me for the information of the Manager and the Council, but I kept custody of it. The report of Councillor McGuire was also read. The Council was then in committee. At that meeting there was very plain talk. I expressed the view that if I had anything to do with Banks he would not be 24 hours in my employment, as he admitted that he could make gas, but refused to do so unless he got a free hand.

"A day or two after that meeting I went to the City Manager, and, as he has said himself, I may probably have said things to him about the Gas Works, and he may have drawn that inference that he should get these fellows to make gas. He did get into a temper, and he went down to the works. I again said to him that if I had anything to do with Banks I would not have him in the works one day.

"On the question of this loan I'm not in agreement with the Manager's evidence on that. This matter had been in contemplation for some time. It was before the Council in February, 1943. In referring to the loan of £13,000, application was made to the Department for a 15 years term loan. That was refused and then, I think, an application was made for a ten year term, but that was again refused. The matter came up again, and a resolution was passed for a short term loan. I said to the City Manager that we owed £11,000 on an overdraft, and that if we got this £13,000 it would be quite impossible to repay it in the period specified. The Manager said that there would be no trouble in getting the time extended. The reason I mention that is that because it has been stressed the necessity of repaying that loan within the period specified. I would not have agreed to the resolution if I understood that the total sum would have to be repaid in the time specified."

Ald. O'Malley added that during his term of office the Manager gave a great deal of time and trouble to the Gas Works. Many times when he looked for him he ascertained that he was in the Gas Works. He certainly gave as much time to that undertaking as any other branch of the service.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryan (for the City Manager), Ald. O'Malley said that the purpose of the deputation was to induce the people responsible to make gas.

Mr. Ryan—It was the duty of Mr. Thomas to make or get gas made?—Yes.

And he told you that he could not do so unless he got more or better coal?—Yes.

Did he say he could not make gas because he was not getting co-operation from Banks?—No, I don't think so.

Why did you send for Banks?—Because I was told that Banks had the secret for making gas.

Did you believe that there was a secret?—I looked at it that Banks was there for over 20 years and that he may be more familiar with the works than the Engineer.

Did you consider that Banks was more competent than Thomas?—That is what I was told. I believed that he may have some trick in making gas, but when I examined the graph that belief was blown sky high.

If you believed that Thomas could make gas as good as Banks why did you send for Banks?—I did not believe that Banks could, but those who were advancing him said he could.

Was it not a question of making gas from the materials there and then in the works?—Undoubtedly. If we got gas the day we visited the works we did not care what happened before.

Did Mr. Thomas say to you that he did not believe that Banks could make gas?—Yes.

What did you say to Banks?—That I was told he could make gas with the materials available, and he said he was.

Was there talk about a free hand?—Yes. I asked him if he had put his theories before the Engineer and he said he hadn't. I asked him under what conditions he would make gas and he said he wanted control.

Did you ask him what he meant by a free hand?—I knew what he meant by it.

Did it strike you that Banks had not a free hand?—Yes. I understood that he was subject to Mr. Thomas.

Did you say what kind of a free hand do you want and we will give it to you?—No. I asked him what he wanted. Banks recognised that he was bound to take instructions from Thomas. He had suggested that if Thomas was removed from being over him he would make gas.

Did you not conclude he was not a free agent?—Yes. That he could not put in what mixtures he liked. The suggestion I put to him was that he should tell what his mixtures were, and he replied—"Oh, my Union won't let me."

Mr. Ryan—Banks made suggestions to Thomas from time to time and these were turned down?—I'm not aware of that. That may be.

Were you asking Banks to tell Thomas what he should know himself?—Yes. That is so.

It was suggested that because of a national emergency Banks should tell Thomas how to do what he was paid to do?—Yes, but Banks was also paid to make gas.

It was suggested that Banks should place his technical knowledge at the disposal of the Engineer?—Yes, his secret.

Mr. Ryan—Don't use the word secret. It was technical knowledge.

Ald. O'Malley—Call it a miracle if you like (laughter).

Did you make an appeal to Banks to make gas for 40,000 people. Not under the conditions laid down by Banks.

Did he not make gas for the citizens of Limerick?—He did.

And does it matter to the citizens of Limerick who made the gas—whether it was Banks or Thomas?—That is quite true.

THE WORD USED.

Banks will say that the word co-operate was never used at all?—What word does he say was used.

Mr. Ryan—He says the word co-operation was never used.

Alder O'Malley—Call it what you like—line up or co-operation or any other similar word.

Mr. Ryan—Did Mr. Thomas ever say to you that he required information from Banks to make gas?—No, except this, that he would be most interested to hear Banks' alleged methods.

But he said that he did not believe Banks could make gas?—Yes.

Was it at the request of Mr. Thomas that a meeting of the Sub-Committee was held a second time?—Yes.

May I take it that the report of Councillor McGuire embodies all Mr. Thomas's grievances?—Yes, substantially, but I have not had an opportunity of reading it until yesterday.

In that report he states that he could not take responsibility of the plant in its present condition, and as an alternative he recommended that it be closed rather than take the risk?—Yes, Mr. Thomas read a report that he had sent to the City Manager.

Did he state that if he had turf instead of the materials at the works in October he could make gas?—No. He stated that if he got more coal he could make gas.

He made no complaint with regard to the workmen?—No. He may have stated that they were a little difficult at times, but that generally, he got on well with them.

Did Thomas say that if he got a particular type of turf he could make gas?—Yes. That if he got a particular type of turf it was his only hope of making gas.

Did he say that he had nothing to do with the correspondence?—Yes.

That had nothing to do with gas?—No, but we did not stop him when he was relating his grievances.

Did he give you the impression that the Gas Works was in a bad condition?—Yes. He read a report that he sent to the Manager, and which has been put in evidence.

You said that three of the men had repudiated what Banks said to you?—Yes. Banks seemed to have a grievance about the advertisement the Manager had issued for a Gas Engineer. He stated that the terms of the advertisement precluded him from applying for the position.

Do you remember the names?—I don't recall them them now, but I may have known them at the time.

You stated that they wanted Banks appointed Assistant Engineer?—Yes.

You promised him an increase in his salary?—No, I told him that I would do my best to get him an increase, and I am sure if the Manager got an increased supply of gas he would have given Banks an increase.

There was an increased supply and Banks got no increase in his wages?—I understand from the Manager's evidence he refused an increase.

Did you convey to the Manager Banks' request to be appointed Assistant Engineer?—No; I may have mentioned it to him, but I don't think so.

You stated that one of the three men stated that Thomas would not stay at the works longer than two years?—Yes; I don't know which of them. It was not Banks, as he said very little. In the conversation England was mentioned—that Thomas was waiting to fill a position in England.

You did not go any further with the suggestion to make Banks Assistant Engineer?—No. I had turned down that because I knew it meant a new appointment, and that it would probably take two or three months to get a reply from the Department. I told him I would get him an increase in his pay.

You undertake to get him something he didn't want, and not to give him something he did want?—Yes. You can put it that way.

The Council had failed on the question of increased production?—Yes.

And then the Manager went to the works and got Mr. Thomas to agree to give Banks a fortnight's trial?—Yes.

And the danger of a stoppage of gas passed?—Yes.

And conditions have improved since?—Yes.

You stated the Manager gave a good deal of time to the Gas Works?—Yes. He was very worried at the time.

And he did his best to keep up a gas supply?—Yes. That was my belief.

Did he show any particular interest in either Banks or Thomas?—So far as I could see the Manager wanted gas produced and he did not care who produced it.

Referring to Miss Moroney's letter, Ald. O'Malley said that the Manager had nothing to do with that letter. He had conversations with Miss Moroney, and that letter confirmed what she had said. This was the first time that letter had been made public.

Replying to other questions, the witness said that it was possible that he might have confused the repayment of the overdraft with the loan. At the time he considered it impossible to repay the overdraft in three years.

You agree that the Manager never asked the Council to strike a penny rate for the Gas Works?—No.

And the Gas Works has not cost the ratepayers one penny?—No, except this Inquiry (laughter).

The Manager did not ask for the Inquiry?—No; the City Council did.

You suggested that Thomas go on holidays so that Banks could make gas?—Yes, but he did not swallow that bait at all (laughter). He said that any fool could make gas in a few days.

EXPECTING COAL.

What did he mean by that?—That he was expecting coal. I think coal was at the railway at the time.

What period of time was mentioned?—I think it was three or four days and that plenty of coal would then be at the works.

What time did that conversation take place?—Some time in October.

Are you aware that on the 14th October 125 tons of Durham coal were delivered into the works?—I don't know that.

And that 100 tons of coal were on hands on 23rd October?—I don't know that.

Answering Mr. Liston, the witness said that the minute of the Council of 9th March, arising out of which Mr. Thomas instituted proceedings for slander against the Manager, was not confirmed until the May meeting. At the meeting of the 9th March he asked the Manager to make a statement with regard to the Gas Works, as it was rumoured that Mr. Thomas had got a letter dismissing him from his office. The Manager made his statement in the absence of the Press, and later a Press representative asked him to give an account of what was said, which he did. He (Mayor) did not agree with the minute of the meeting of the 9th March and the ratification of the minute was adjourned from time to time.

Mr. Liston—The minute was confirmed after the slander action was settled?—Yes.

Did you ever in your official capacity as Mayor any complaints with regard to the Gas Works except this October, 1942?—Yes, but the Manager would talk with me about the Gas Works if he were worried about the concern.

The Inquiry then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MORPHEUS

Irish Discovery

(BY "GLEANER.")

"When you read this letter I will be in the arms of Morpheus." This was the semi-poetic way in which young ladies in Ireland a century ago—if never is to be believed—announced the fact that they had fallen asleep and as sleep is a subject of general concern, in war or peace, it is the intention in this article to summarise scientific theories and beliefs in connection with it.

In the "good old times" it was believed that "the ascension of vapours from the stomach, their congestion by the coldness of the brain, and the consequent plugging of the blood vessels by the heart," accounted for sleep; and later on it was held that "the proximate cause was the state of fullness or distension of these blood-vessels, similar being induced by "pressure of the distended vessels on the brain tissue, and cases of stupor, artificially produced, was proved to be different from sleep when the brain, exposed by fracture of the skull, was placed under observation.

CORK EXPERIMENT.

It was an Irishman, Dr. Fleming, a Professor in Cork, who in 1875 made an experiment by compressing the carotid arteries in the neck, which conveys blood to the brain, produced complete unconsciousness, and he suggested that ordinary sleep might be connected with "an opposite cerebral condition to that commonly assumed as its cause."

Further experiments carried out in London and New York proved that the fresh doctrine was correct, and in 1909 it was announced that "during sleep the brain is in a comparatively bloodless condition." It was observed that the brain became pale and sank down as sleep came on, and that, when sleep ended, the vessels became distended.

These experiments, when viewed in connection with that of Dr. Fleming, proved that, before sleep comes on, there is a diminution of the stream of blood flowing to the brain, and that that condition lasts during sleep.

It is well to remember that great loss of blood brings on sleep, as the brain is brought into a state that would lead to ordinary sleep; that heat tends to sleepiness, because it draws the blood to the surface of the body and the extremities, thus lessening the supply to the brain, and that the moderate cold has a similar result for the same reason; while intense cold brings the blood to the brain, where it accumulates, producing, not sleep, but coma, into which the victim soon sinks and dies.

Sleep follows a hearty dinner because the stomach then requires an increased supply of blood, which it draws from the brain; on the other hand, mental excitement of any kind tells against sleep, as activity of the brain requires a flow of blood to that organ, thus disgusting sleep.

The comparatively bloodless condition of the brain during sleep has the effect of renewing the energy lost during activity in this as in other organs, thus repairing as can only be done during rest the "wear and tear" of each day, and all this was made plain in the light of the Irish doctor's discovery.

Reverting to the subject of "going to sleep," it may be said that monotonous sounds conduce to slumber by tiring out the brain, diminishing its activity and thus needing less blood. Other methods of "woosing sleep" have been tried, with varying success.

SLEEPINESS.

There are, of course, times when sleep comes unbidden, in spite of all efforts to keep awake. People will sleep undisturbed amidst loud noises, as is reported to have occurred at the battle of the Nile in Bonaparte's time, when "many of the ammunition boys fell asleep, notwithstanding the roar of the conflict"; also that at the battle of Corunna during the Peninsular War, "whole battalions of English soldiers on the march slept while in rapid motion," while a French soldier reclined "slept on the rack while being subjected to dreadful torments, and he could be kept awake only by changing the mode of torture"—so say historians.

Dreaming, sleep-talking and somnambulism are phenomena about which much has been written, dreaming having been defined as a "state of imperfect sleep, in which some of the mental faculties, notably the memory and the imagination, are in active operation, while the other mental powers and the power of sensation are in abeyance."

In somnambulism, or sleep-walking, "certain senses and faculties are completely suspended, while others are in active exercise." In sleep-talking "the power of articulate speech has escaped the spell laid on the other faculties, and a person in all forms of somnambulism is alive to objects of attention, but indifferent to objects not within the range of his train of thought." In this state, as in dreaming, some parts of the brain are inactive and others active.

"SHUT YOUR MOUTH."

In a book published in 1871, Mr. George Catlin, then well known as a writer on the North American Indians, said that many modern diseases are due to the bad habit of sleeping with the mouth open. He held that amongst the Indians early deaths from disease, as well as mental and physical deformities, were almost unknown, whereas, among civilised peoples, those things are too common, and the only difference in the habits of each, capable of accounting for this, was that, while the former sleep with their mouths shut, the latter frequently do so with open mouths.

He stated that the Indian mother "pressed together the lips of the sleeping babe till the habit of shutting the mouth was formed, while the English mother places her child in a close, stifling atmosphere, in which it is obliged to gasp for breath, so that while the Indian inhales through his nostrils an atmosphere heated and purified by a special apparatus, the other respires through his mouth an atmosphere too cold and impure for the delicate respiratory organs."

To this fact the author traces the prevalence in civilised countries of bronchial and pulmonary diseases, especially consumption, and, in view of his statements, it would be well if sleepers acted on the laconic injunction, which forms the title of his book, "Shut Your Mouth."

Some notable things about sleep may here be recorded.

Ovid told the Greeks that sleep was the "greatest of the deities," and said that it "smothers the hearts of men wearied with the toils of the day and re-fitted them for labour."

This latter idea was used by Shakespeare, when he spoke of sleep that "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care"; he also wrote: "Our foster-nurse of nature is repose," and elsewhere, "nature's soft nurse"; and "downy sleep, death's counterfeit"; and Richter, the German poet, wrote: "Sleep, the ante-chamber of the grave."

Less laudatory was Young, who wrote: "Tired Nature's sweet res-

FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS TODD'S (Limerick) have stood for Quality. Their Furniture, Carpets, etc., stand the test of time. Largest Stocks in the South.

OBITUARY

MAURICE J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, RATE COLLECTOR, GLIN.

The death of Maurice J. O'Shaughnessy, Rate Collector, Glin, in the County Infirmary, on the 19th December, caused widespread regret in West Limerick, and indeed, in East Limerick and North Kerry, for he had relatives and friends in all three. The public were shocked, too, for he was in his usual vigorous strength till the 14th December, when internal trouble developed. He was removed to the County Infirmary on the 15th and operated on. Pneumonia supervened, however, and though calm and collected, in full possession of his mental faculties, supported by spiritual aid and the presence of his children, who were with him constantly, he passed away very peacefully on the evening of the 19th. In Glin the news created deep sympathy and painful sensation, for he had lived his life there in the happiest relations with friends and neighbours and his death was quite unexpected. The news spread in by the surrounding villages and parishes. Where his business activities and his connections with sport had made him an almost equally familiar figure. But Maurice J. O'Shaughnessy was well and favourably known from Limerick City to Tralee. His father, the late Thomas O'Shaughnessy, of Ballyanne, Ballybunion, was a member of a very old and well-known family. He had a brother a most successful business man in Hull and one in Kilfinane, another in charge of Pearse's in Ardagh, and two sisters prominent in Newcastle West business and social circles. Maurice J. was honoured by younger members of a numerous family.

The funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the 21st December, to Killeagh Parish Church, was representative of all classes.

The officiating clergy were: Rev. W. J. Cornell, P.P., Glin, Very Rev. J. McCarthy, C.C., do., Rev. P. Leahy, P.P., Stonyhurst.

The chief mourners present were: Thomas P. Steele, Limerick, son-in-law; Catherine Mary, Margaret Mary, Nóine, Bridget, Nora and Teresa, daughters, Dublin (brothers); Max F. Stanley (sister), Tom and Pat Ballyanne; Mrs. H. O'Leary, Mrs. J. Slattery, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Ballyanne (sisters); Senator M. J. Colbert, T. J. Colbert, B.L.; William J. Colbert, Patrick A. Colbert, Gortnagrellagh (brothers-in-law); Mrs. F. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. J. O'Shaughnessy, and Miss Ellen Anne Colbert (sisters-in-law).

It would be impossible to give anything like a complete list of the relatives and friends from far and near who attended the remains of the deceased and again, on the following day, the funeral, or of the numerous officers of Limerick Co. Council and representatives of other public bodies in the county who came to pay a last tribute to the integrity and popularity of the deceased.

Mass cards were received from: His loving children, Denis and Molly; Lil and family, Ballyanne; Peter the Colbert family, Newpark; Peggy and Jack, Kilbline; Pat and Eileen, Jointer; Margaret and Ned Coleman; Colbert family, Ballyseven; Lilah Colbert; Mrs. N. Hulley; his foster nurse, Moy, and her loving relatives; Bridget O'Leary; all at Ballyanne Hotel, Ballybunion; P. J. Maghen; L. O'Donnell, T. F. Ryan; Mr. and Mrs. Moran; William Wall; staff, Department of Defence; Matron and Nurses, St. Patrick's Home, Dublin; T. F. Roe; Maureen, Jack and family, Cahirmagh; Michael and Agnes Dee; M. Larkin; K. Dunbon; Mary Scanlon; Nora Ahern; Nurse M. Hayes; A. Cunneen and B. O'Connell; Jimmie Ryan; Pat Ryan; Pat Hartnett; M. Stokes; J. M. Joyce; Michael Delaughry; Kitty O'Neill; Michael P. O'Sullivan and family; Tommie and Mrs. Nolan; William Collins; Dan Walsh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanrahan; Tom and Agnes O'Donnell; the Jordan family; May O'Donnell; Susan Dillon; Rita Collery; Maura Hayes; John and A. Walsh, Mallow Street; Rita Reidy; E. M. Flannery; Joan Dunworth; Mairead Roche; P. Leahy, Croom; Alice J. Fonsine; Biddy O'Regan; Tommie and Kitty Denham; Mary Stack, Limerick; John and Josie Windle; Jack and Nellie Moloney; Glin Courising Club; Mrs. Dunne; Tom, Molly and Josie O'Shaughnessy, Ballyglanane; T. Fitzgerald and family; Mary Fitzgerald, Church Street; Bill and Mary Fitzgerald; Tim and Margaret Casey; John O'Driscoll and family; all at Conway's Hotel; Michael Stack and family; E. J. Stack and family; the Culhane family, Main Street; Stephen and Mrs. Galvin; Guard Burke and family; Theo and Helen Curry; the Stack family, Cahara House; William Dillane and family; Maggie Moloney; James D. Hogan and family; the Finn family, J. Mc Sweeney; Mrs. Healy and family; John Joe and Nellie O'Rourke; Denis O'Brien and family, Timoleague; Mrs. Joseph O'Carroll, Killeedy; the Dalton family, Glenbarrow; James and Mrs. Houlihan, Knocknabulla; John and Mrs. Houlihan, South Cappa; James and Annie McDonagh, Cline; Josephine and Penny Slattery, Kilbline; Frank McCarthy, Foynes; Mrs. K. Woulfe, Abbeyfeale; Mrs. E. Collender; O'Shaughnessy family, Aughamesh; Lyons family, Newbridge.

Telegrams and letters were received from: Very Rev. P. Lynas, P.P., Mounragh; Very Rev. J. Hourihan, P.P., Templeglantine; Michael O'Donnell, Mr.A.; Tom Barry, Castletownroche; Tom O'Shaughnessy, Dunloyne; M. Normile, Meelin; Dick Sheehy; John O'Donnell, solr., Tralee; Dr. M. O'Donnell; John O'Shaughnessy, Newcastle West; Patrick O'Shaughnessy, Lahasheeda; David and family, Athea; Charles, Leo and Dan, Kilfinane; Colberts, Brannockstown; Ward family, Rathkeale; Patrick Liston, solr.; M. F. Noonan, solr.; M. J. K. Dore, solr.; R. Henderson, Secretary, N.H.I.; Donnchadh O Hrisin, T.D.; P. O'Meehy & Co., Ltd.; J. P. Newsom & Co., Ltd.; R. & J. O'Dwyer & Co., Ltd.; Martin Bourke; P. Cullen, Phoenix Assurance Co.; John and Mrs. Leston, Castlemahon; John and Mary O'Sullivan, Ballydaff; Jimmie Collins, Abbeyfeale; Peter and Jim Crowley, Dublin; E. Fitzgerald, Ballybunion; Moya Fitzgerald, Croom; William O'Sullivan, Tournafulla; Dr. Roger O'Connor; David and Mrs. Meskell; Gerrard MacAuliffe; P. J. and Mrs. McCarthy, Athea; Madge Acton, Clifden; Alice Daly, Kilmeedon; Patrick Wallace, Ballyenglund; W. Boyle, Rathkeale; Mrs. T. Leahy, Boreenmanna; Miss Wheeler, Portumna; Jim Clarke, Ballybunion; Frank Conroy, Saltmill; Tom Bambury, Ballylongford; L. J. Moriarty, Portumna; D. M. and Mrs. O'Connell, Ballyhennessy; Mick Bourke; Jim and Hetty Quinn; Biddy and John Harnett; Patrick Hayes, B.E.; Tom Treacy, B.A.; Cullie O'Shaughnessy, Bettyville; Mary and Brian O'Donovan; John and Josie Downes; Bridie Culhane, Rathkeale; Helen O'Shaughnessy; Mrs. Rita McElligott; Mrs. Nora Griffin; Mrs. D. Blackwell; J. J. Airey; Gerard Clampett; Lola Beaulah; Leo and Dode Meer; Mary King, London; Murphys, Roscrea; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fennell, Limerick; Reidy family, Kilrush; M. Moran, C.E.O.; L. Mulcahy, C.E.O.; J. J. O'Carroll, R.S.C.J.; T. O Fathaigh; G. O Haodha; T. de Villiers; D. Horgan; E. E. O'Connell; Staff, Shanagolden Technical School; Irene Ryan; Michael O Donchubhair; Miss O'Mahony; C. Cronin; Liam O'Higgins; R. M. O'Connor; P. J. Toomey; John and Mary Kilkelley; A. B. Smith; M. Herlihy; P. McCluskey; P. Mac Finnegan, County Limerick Branch Vocational Education Officers; Strandmillis Training College; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kennedy family; Mr. P. Kennedy; Miss Colgan, Superintendent, S.R.N.; Nurse Wood, Rheumatic Home, Dublin; Matron and Nurses, St. Patrick's Home, Dublin; Nurse Horgan; K. O'Callaghan, St. Joseph's Home, Mrs. Beggs, Kilmallock; Alice Barrett; Alice Sammon, N.T.; K. Lynch; Office Staff, George Hotel; Captain D. C. Leon, R. O'Shaughnessy; Lieut. Ryan; Lieut. Helverson; Lieut. Tobeadi; Birds Hotel; Mitchell College, Bantry; T. Ba... Clancy, Staff Officer, N.H.I.; J. Dennehy, Inspector, N.H.I.; ... Shirley; Rev. J. Wills, C.S.Sp.; Rev. M. J. Cullen, Loreto Abbey, Galway; Sister A. J. Pollack, Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham; Sister M. Ida, St. Louis Convent, Rathmines; Julie Dodunk; F. A. Kelleher; Margaret and Charles Grant; Aileen Finally, Aileen; Paddy and Josephine Holmes, National Bank, Ballybunion; Roger O'Sullivan, County Solicitor; Dan Colbert, Stradbally; Edward Fitzgerald; Mrs. J. Hedges, Kilkenny; Mrs. B. Hegarty, Foynes.

Floral tributes were sent by: The loving children; the Knight of Glin and Madame Fitzgerald; the Misses Moroney, Cork.

THE LATE THOMAS P. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Following on a fortnight on the lamented death of his father, the decease of Mr. Thomas P. O'Shaughnessy, on 2nd January, 1944, came as a short time caused a painful sensation in Glin which was succeeded by general sorrow and regret. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Maurice J. O'Shaughnessy, and was of the personality of his father, whom he resembled. He was a favourite with his old school-fellows and companions, and there was poignant grief amongst them. But he was held in warm affection among the older people, too, for he was simple and straightforward, kind and considerate. He had only arrived home on holiday from London, where he held a responsible position with the L.M.S. Railway Company, the night his father was taken ill, and for the following week was, with his brothers and sisters, a constant attendant on him in the County Infirmary. The double bereavement of the O'Shaughnessy family, the loss of a father still in vigorous manhood, and of a brother not long arrived at it, both notable personalities, is regarded in Glin as the saddest in this generation.

There was again a large gathering of relatives, friends and the general public at the interment, which took place on Monday, 11th January, when he was laid to rest with his father. Telegrams and letters of renewed sympathy to the bereaved family in their dual loss poured in from all parts as above set out, and Mass cards were sent by—His loving sisters and brothers; Aunt Catherine; Denis and Molly; Aunt Lil; Pat, Tom and Pat, Ballyanne; Colbert family, Newpark; Pat and Eileen, Jointer; Helen and Michael; his affectionate cousin, May, and his old teacher, whose favourite he was, David O'Leary; Pat and Jack, Kilbline; Margaret and Ned Coleman; Mac Colbert; L. O'Donnell; T. F. Roe; M. Larkin; Kathleen Dundon; Mary Scanlon; Jack and Annie Walsh; Mallow St.; Nora Ahern; J. M. Joyce; Jimmie Ryan; Pat Harnett; M. Stokes; E. Ryan; M. Delaughry; Kitty O'Neill; Biddy O'Regan; Maura Hayes; Susan Dillon; Rita Reidy; the O'Shaughnessy family, Aughamish; Theo and Helen Curry; Mrs. Dunne; Mary and Paddy; Patrick and Dollie Fitzgerald, Cahara; John and Annie Fitzgerald, Clonboughter; Stack family, Cahara House; Michael Stack and family; E. J. Stack and family; James D. Hogan and family; K. M. Guiney and family; the McElligott family, Foynes; Mrs. E. Healy and family; Guard Burke and family.

An appreciation of the late Maurice J. O'Shaughnessy, by a life-long friend, is unavoidably held over. It will appear in our next week-end issue.

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LIMERICK STOCK LIST

TO-DAY'S PRICES:

Government Funds.	
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	110[illegible]
5 p.c. Second National Loan	115[illegible]
4½ p.c. Third National Loan	[illegible]
5½ p.c. Fourth National Loan	106[illegible]
3½ p.c. Financial Agreement	101[illegible]
4½ p.c. Land Bonds	[illegible]
3½ p.c. National Security	[illegible]
4 p.c. Exchequer Bonds	10[illegible]
Limerick Corporation, 3½ p.c.	16[illegible]
3½ p.c. War Loan	96[illegible]
Banks.	
Bank of Ireland	[illegible]
Munster and Leinster	19[illegible]
National Bank	17/6
Provincial Bank Ord.	[illegible]
Rails.	
G.S. Bds.	[illegible]
G.S. Railways Ord.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	
Guinness	12[illegible]
Imperial Tobacco	[illegible]
British-American Tobacco	[illegible]
Courtaulds	[illegible]
Dorks	[illegible]
Denlops	[illegible]
Imperial Chemical	[illegible]
Cheshirkin Paper Mills	[illegible]
Cement Ord.	[illegible]
Bank Ireland, Pref.	[illegible]

HUNTING

CO. LIMERICK FOX HOUNDS

The County Limerick Hounds will meet as under:

Thursday, Jan. 20 . . . Newbridge
Monday, Jan. 24 . . . Patrickswell
Thursday, Jan. 27 . . . Kilmallock
Hour—12 o'clock.

Followers are requested not to ride through cattle or ploughed lands.

SCARTEEN HUNT

The Scarteen Hunt (The Black Vale) will meet as under:

Friday, Jan. 21 . . . Ballinamona
Hour—12 o'clock.

STONEHALL HARRIERS

The Stonehall Harriers will meet as under:

Thursday, Jan. 20 . . . Hospital Cross
Saturday, Jan. 22 . . . Shanagolden
Monday, Jan. 24 . . . Kilfinane, Cross
Hour—12 o'clock (O.T.).

LIMERICK HARRIERS.

The Limerick Harriers will meet as under:

Thursday, Jan. 20 . . . Ballybrown
Hour—12 o'clock.

Followers are requested not to ride through cattle or ploughed lands.

CO. CLARE HOUNDS

The Co. Clare Hounds will meet as under:

Thursday, Jan. 20 . . . Quin
Thursday, Jan. 27 . . . Tulla
Thursday, Feb. 3 . . . Clarecastle
Thursday, Feb. 10 . . . Ballivor
Thursday, Feb. 17 . . . Boyerstown
Thursday, Feb. 24 . . . Quin
Thursday, Mar. 2 . . . Killaloe
Thursday, Mar. 9 . . . Shanaglish
Friday, Mar. 17 . . . Newmarket
Hour—1 o'clock (S.T.).

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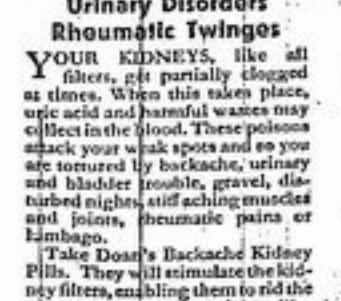

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