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ESTABLISHED 1766. 155th YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL 154. No 26,252 THURSDAY APRIL 21 1921 TRANSMISSIBLE THROUGH THE POST IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AT THE MAGAZINE POSTAGE TWO PENCE

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LONDON AND CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK.

*SAXONIA — — — May 14

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AQUITANIA	— ...	April 23
MAURETANIA	... ...	April 30
AQUITANIA	... ...	May 14
BERENGARIA (ex IMPERATOR)		May 21

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‡ARMANIA	— ...	May 3
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CUNARD LINE, QUEENSTOWN

FORM 49.

Notice of Deposit of Poor Rate Books for Inspection.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallock Limerick No 1, Mitchelstown No 2, Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the above-named County ARE ABOUT TO MAKE Poor Rates on the property rateable thereto in above-named districts.

The Poor Rates Chargeable for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1921, are at the following Rates in the Pound:—

	To be levied on Agricultural Land.	Sums deducted in respect of Agricultural Grant	To be levied on other hereditaments.
CROOM.	PENCE.	PENCE.	PENCE.
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	67.235		67·235
Do District do	32·856		32·856
	153·648		153·648
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	12 10		12 10
KILMALLOCK.			
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	63·159		63·159
Do District do	34 849		34·849
	151·565		151.565
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	12 7		12 7
MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2.	PENCE	PENCE	PENCE
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	40·330		40·330
Do District do	52·794		52·794
	146·681		146·681
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	12 3		12 3
RATHKEALE.	PENCE	PENCE	PENCE
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53 557
Do Union do	70·619		70·619
Do District do	44·170		44·170
	168 346		168·346
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	14 0		14 0
GLIN.			
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53 557
Do Union do	91·778		91·778
Do District do	89·935		89 935
	235·270		235·270
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	19 7		19 7
LIMERICK NO. 1.	PENCE.	PENCE.	PENCE.
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	95·320		95·320
Do District do	54·444		54·444
	203·331		203·331
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	16 11		16 11
NEWCASTLE			
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	66·783		66·783
Do District do	80·654		80·654
	200·994		200·994
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	16 9		16 9
TIPPERARY NO 2			
In respect of Co Charges	53·557		53·557
Do Union do	57·483		57·483
Do District do	39 217		39·217
	150·257		150·257
	s d		s d
Total to be levied	12 7		12 7

And whereas certain Separate Charges are chargeable on the Areas or Contributory Places hereunder mentioned, the following Special Poundage Rates have been added to the Poor Rates above mentioned for the payment of such Separate Charges, and the same form part of and will be collected with the above General Poor Rate:—

District off which Separate Charge is Leviable.	Nature of Separate Charges.	Rate in the £ required to raise same
		s d
County at large ...	Criminal Injury	0 0¾
Croom Rural District ...	Public Health	0 2½
Glin do —	do	0 1½
Kilmallock do —	do	0 0¼
Kilfinane Dispensary District —	do	0 1½
Bruff do —	do	0 1¼
Hospital do —	do	0 0½
Bruree —	do	0 0½
Limerick Rural District —	Criminal Injury	0 2¼
do do —	Public Health	0 0¾
Ballyscotty Dispensary District —	do	0 2½
Cahereonlish do ...	do	0 4¾
Clarina do ...	do	0 2½
Limerick Rural do ...	do	0 0¼
Murroe do ...	do	0 0½
Mitchelstown Rural District ...	do	0 0¾
Newcastle Rural District ...	do	0 2
Ardagh Dispensary District —	do	0 1¾
Broadford do —	do	0 0¼
Newcastle do —	do	0 0¾
Rathkeale Rural District ...	do	0 2½
do Rural and Urban Electoral Divisions ...	do	0 2
Tipperary Rural District ...	do	0 1¾

The Rate Books are deposited for the Inspection of any Ratepayer in the Offices of the County Council, and will be there open for such inspection between the hours of 10 a m and 4 p m during the fourteen days next ensuing the date hereof, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays.

J J QUAID Secretary.
LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.
Dated this 9th day of April, 1921.

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CHILDREN'S HAIR needs special attention. Soft silky tresses in after life are the result of care in youth. Hair health is assure by using Ova Pomade. It frees the scalp of nits and dand ruff, the principal causes of poor and falling hair and promotes luxuriant growth. Sold in 6d tins by J Lord & Co, O'Connell-street Limerick; M B Widdess, Roche's street, Limerick; M A Whelan, Rathkeale; J & G Boyd, Limerick; o Orell Co, Newry.

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(Established 1766)
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We desire to inform persons replying to advertisements in this column that when the name or address of the advertiser is not given replies should be addressed to the "Box Number," or initials distinguishing the advertisement, *c/o Chronicle* Office.

No information can be given by us regarding the advertiser.

ASK for O'Donovan's "Garryowen" Minera Waters and bottled drinks; purest and best. —23

PEACOCKE'S bar Soaps at 1s 6d, 1s 10d, 2s and 2s 3d per bar cannot be excelled. Van deliveries to all parts daily—Peacocke, 66 William street. —23

THE REAL GENUINE THERMOS FLASK can be had from us. We hold a large assorted stock, and thus provide the public with the means of selecting their choice. Our prices are as moderate as is consistent with quality and superiority of the material. The prices (including those for Vacuum Flasks) range from 8/6 to 25/-.—LAIRD'S, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, LIMERICK.

WHAT SPRING CLEANING MEANS.—An acute spell of hard work and worry. This Spring we are prepared to take HALF THE WORK off your shoulders provided you purchase the right helps from us. Our stock provides all you shall require:—Good Furniture Polishes, Metal Polishes, Chamois, Brushes of all kinds, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Toilet and Scrubbing Soaps, at reduced prices. We guarantee the good quality of all our goods.—LAIRD'S, 118 O'Connell-street, Limerick.

SPRING MEDICINE for cleansing and purifying the system can be had at our store. We guarantee BITTER ORANGE PURIFYER as an ideal Spring Medicine to eradicate Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc. We suggest that you use EXATOL OINTMENT in conjunction with the blood purifyer. Hundreds are now treating themselves with these remedies. BLOOD PURIFYER, 2/- and 3/6; EXATOL OINTMENT, 9d and 1/6.—LAIRD'S, LIMERICK.

DEBT COLLECTING AGENCY (Established 1890). (The oldest Limerick Loan Office 1858). Debts and rents collected on commission, and money advanced. Open daily 10 to 5 o'clock.—J. H. ENRIGHE, 9 Glentworth Street, Limerick. —27

JUST LIKE NEW AGAIN—Your Boots will take a new lease of life if repaired by DUGGAN & SONS, "Menders of Bad Soles."

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CARTER'S TESTED SEED FOR FARM and GARDEN sowing can now be obtained from the sole agents for district—LAIRD'S, CHEMISTS, 118 O'Connell-street. Large selection in stock; inquiries invited.

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ACT WISELY—The next time you are buying try "Woodford's" Delicious Tea; the best and most satisfactory.—Woodford, Bourne and Co, Ltd, Limerick. (—16)

OVER TWENTY TITLES IN STOCK by GARVICE, the Prince of Storytellers, at GALBRAITH'S Bookshop, 33 Upper Cecil-street, Limerick.

EXTRA STRONG Parcel Post Egg Boxes, Water Glass for preserving eggs; Poultry Appliances, Rings, and Nest Eggs—Hassett, Ironmonger.

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Invalid Port	4/6	
Finest Tawney Port	5/-	
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"LIMERICK LEADER," O'Connell-street.
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"LIMERICK ECHO," Sarsfield-street.
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On behalf of the Limerick Typographical Society,
M. HARTNEY, President.
O. G. CAREY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In consequence of the earlier departure the evening trains from Limerick, and the curtailment of the hour for posting to p.m. at the General Post Office, it has been found necessary to issue the editions of the *Chronicle* at an earlier hour than hitherto. Advertisers will, therefore, please note that the latest hour at which advertisements can be received at this office on issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publication of any notices received after that hour cannot be guaranteed on that evening.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE
[ESTABLISHED 1766]
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921

THE COAL CRISIS.

The public are disappointed to say the least that no settlement has as yet been reached with respect to the miners' dispute. The crisis drags wearily along, though the miners seem divided as to their policy or course of action. A very large section of them is, undoubtedly, against compromise on the questions of the National wage and the proposed "pooling" system, but the possible revision of wages on a district basis is still being discussed by the Mine Owners' Association. The Labour Party appear to think that an agreement might be reached if the demand for a National pool were dropped, and it remains to be seen if the miners will moderate their demands in that respect. The most hopeful feature in the situation is the announcement made yesterday that the mine owners are prepared to discuss if not an entirely new offer, at any rate an important modification of the wage scales already worked out. It is ardently to be hoped that this will have the effect of throwing oil on the troubled waters and bringing to a speedy determination a dispute which is seriously affecting the industries of the country and gravely adding to the ranks of the unemployed. Ireland is experiencing her own share of the trouble by the restricted train services that the railway companies have had to put into force in order to conserve the existing supplies of coal, while we are also faced with the possibility of a serious shortage of coal in the not distant future if the crisis is not ended soon. Its effects across Channel are, as might be expected, very severely felt, and the general industrial outlook is sufficiently serious to cause grave apprehension as to the consequences of a prolonged strike in the coal trade. Curtailment of industrial activity is most marked in the iron and steel centres. Some big works have closed down entirely, while in others it is feared that a large number of hands will have to be placed on short time immediately. The cotton trade, which, after months of depression, had begun to show signs of an early improvement, is also affected by the stoppage, and so on with regard to other industries that usually afford large employment. The effect of the mining dispute on the economic life of the country is, therefore, manifest, and should the trouble continue for another fortnight the results, it need hardly be said, will be far more serious than they are at the present. We shall, of course, have more conferences between the parties directly concerned and with the Government, and one must only hope that a basis for a firm settlement of the miners' wages will be the result before many days have passed

P.Y.M.A GIFT SALE.

There was a large attendance of city and county residents at the P.Y.M.A. this afternoon, when the Gift Sale was graciously opened by the Lady Inchiquin. The Lecture Hall, in which the stalls are situate, and of which particulars were given in a previous issue, presented a brilliant spectacle, the happy mingling of colour in the scheme of decoration producing a *tout ensemble* which left nothing to be desired.

The lady stall-holders, assisted by many gentlemen, left nothing undone to make the arrangements perfect, and they are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. A brisk business was done during the evening at the various stalls. In the Lecture Hall an excellent string orchestra discoursed a choice selection of music. Concerts are being held in the Reading-room, and bonpla and other games in other parts of the building The Sale will be continued till 9 to-night, and no one should miss the opportunity of spending a very pleasant evening, as well as supporting the very deserving object in view.

As stated, the Sale was opened by Lady Inchiquin this afternoon. The President of the Association, Mr Archibald Murray, was unavoidably absent owing to a bereavement in his family—the demise of a highly-esteemed lady, Mrs Andrew Murray, which took place this morning

Canon Swain expressed, on behalf of the Association, deep sympathy with Mr Murray, and after some remarks as to the aims and objects of the Sale, asked Lady Inchiquin to declare it open.

Lady Inchiquin, who was very heartily received, expressed at the outset her sympathy with the President. In concluding her address she said she had great pleasure in declaring the sale open.

A vote of thanks to her ladyship, proposed by Canon Swain, was passed with acclamation.

Business then proceeded at the various stalls.

[Report in our next.]

MILITARY OPERATION IN ENNIS.

Three Houses Destroyed

General Military Headquarters reports that in view of the murder of a sergeant of the Royal Scots Regiment at Ennis on Sunday afternoon last the following houses were destroyed in Ennis on Tuesday as a military operation, viz:—Honan's grocery shop, the Clare Hotel, and Considine's Old Ground Hotel.

An Ennis Correspondent states:—The operations by the military ended at 9 30 on Tuesday night with the destruction of Mr Honan's premises in Church street. After the furniture had been removed the authorities decided that the house should be bombed. In all six bombs were exploded, and the whole of the front and the greater part of the side of the building—a two-storied one—were blown away. This was the only house bombed, the others only having the furniture burned. No damage was done to the buildings. At the Clare Hotel nothing was saved. It was stated in error on Wednesday that Miss Barrett was permitted to remove the more valuable articles in the house.

A claim has been lodged on behalf of Mr Honan for £20,000 compensation. Several plate glass windows in adjoining houses were broken.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

A meeting, composed mostly of Unionists, in the House of Commons yesterday, urged the postponement of the elections in Southern Ireland.

FUNERAL OF MR DENIS O'DONOVAN.

The funeral of the late Mr Denis O'Donovan took place yesterday afternoon from Castleconnell Catholic Church for Limerick. The remains were removed on Tuesday evening from the Shannon Hotel to the church, and there they rested overnight for the special religious service, a solemn Requiem High Mass, within the sacred edifice, previous to the journey for Mount St Lawrence Cemetery. The service commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday, the parish priest of Castleconnell, Father Devany, being the celebrant of the Requiem Mass. The widow and children, with the relatives of the lamented deceased, were present, and the residents of the village and the districts around Castleconnell were also present in large numbers, every class being represented. In the church signs of mourning were to be seen on all sides. The coffin, which was placed on a catafalque fronting the high altar, had appealing wreaths laid on it, with scrolls conveying remembrances of affection from relatives, or of kindliness and sympathy deeply felt for and generously extended to him who had so sadly and regrettably passed from them. The service and the proceedings throughout were of a very touching nature in the associations they evoked from each and every one of the congregation present. They occupied quite an hour and a half, after which the funeral proceeded to leave. All among the cortege, which set out on foot for Limerick, or travelled to the cemetery in private cars, in coaches, or in motor conveyances, were filled with but one thought—to do whatever in them lay to show by their presence in what high regard the deceased gentleman had stood with them. The cortege extended for a mile, if not more, and when it arrived in Clare-street it was joined by numerous additions of citizens. These met the funeral at the borough boundary, and the procession then went by way of George's-quay, Rutland-street, Patrick street, William-street, and by Mulgrave-street to the cemetery. On all sides shutters were lowered, blinds drawn, and deep sympathy evinced.

The chief mourners were—Mrs O'Donovan (widow), Dermot and Donagh O'Donovan (sons), Mary and Una O'Donovan (daughters), Peter O'Donovan, Skibbereen (brother), Mrs O'Sullivan, do. (sister), Miss P O'Sullivan, do. (niece), John J Daly, do. (nephew), John McNamara, Shelbourne, Limerick (brother-in-law), and Mrs McNamara (sister), Thomas McNamara and John Hickey (brothers-in-law), D B O'Donnell, Croom, John C O'Donnell, Pruree, John Canty, Bruff, Michael O'Donnell, Oldtown, Thos Hill, Skibbereen, and Joseph Carroll, Knocklong (cousins).

The clergy present included—Rev M Murphy, P.P, St Patrick's; Rev Canon O'Driscoll, P.P, St Munchin's; Rev F Moloney, C.C, do; Rev F Hunt, O.S.A; Revs John Kelly, S.J, Kennedy, S.J, O'Reilly, S.J, Potter, S.J, Dillon-Kelly, S.J, Saul, S.J, O'Mahony, S.J, Hanly, S.J; Rev F Devany, P.P, Castleconnell; Rev F O'Reilly, C.C, do; Rev F Spain, C.C, Killaloe; Rev F Greed, C.C, do; Rev Canon O Dea, P.P, Newmarket-on-Fergus; Rev F Rahilly, C.C, Roscrea; Rev F Duggan, C.C, Newport; Rev F Bonaventure, O.F.M, etc.

Amongst the general attendance were—The Mayor (Mr S M O'Mara), S O'Mara, Sir Stephen B Quin, Sir Vincent Nash, A J Hayes, G H Mullins, J P Hartigan, O Ryan, B.C; J Leonard, A J Sexton, Wm G Peacocke, Matt Russell, M Hartigan, S P Moloney, M.P.S.I; George Morris, Dr A H Humphreys, R.M.O. Limerick Union; George O'Dea, Dr J Humphries, Clonlara; Dr J Ryan, Castleconnell; J McClatchey, do; Dr J Roberts, Dr T K Mulcahy, Dr Devane, Mrs O'Brien (South Hill); Robt. Ryan, S Tubridy, M J Keane, Castleconnell; Jas O'Donnell, Croom; J Tierney, J Mulqueen, C O'Sullivan, W S Burke, C C Cregan, J Lalor, S Flynn, John LeCourey, Clonlara; Philip O'Donovan, E Dundon, Master Limerick Union; A Hall, A Hall (junr), Michael Egan, J Corbay, P J O'Sullivan, solr; Ralph Nash, solr; J J O'Malley, B.E; J J Quaid, M Fitzgerald, M Kelly, County Council; M Geraghty, A McNeice, M Griffin, B.C; A O'Mara, B.C; Jas Hennessy, B.C; P O'Flynn, B.C; H O'B Moran, solr; John Barry, T A Hartigan, P McDonagh, J P Hartigan, J Hartigan, R McDonnell, E Mitchell, T O'Malley, E Fitzgibbon, A J Hayes, J Ledden, P Skehan, Dr C Enright, Castleconnell; T Vaughan, Wm Gleeson, Fedamore; J Keane, Castleconnell; A J O'Sullivan, Dr Graham, M Graham, Dr Pearse, M Lane, Assistant Master, Union; E F M Melville, Geo Hare, J Coughlan, Wm Mullen, M Killeen, M A Bartley, Wm South, T Butt, James Gleeson, Wm Hickey, Boher; — Gelston, John Whelan, P J Gleeson, W Ievers, E Leahy, solr; Joseph Bourke, Wm Coyle, E D Hunt, solr; P E Bourke, B McGann, C Coghlan, Castleconnell; M F Crowe, do; S O'Sullivan, do; P Hourigan, do; James Hogan, do; A Mackey, jun, do; G Blackall, do; Cyril Harty, R J Fahy, etc, etc.

Father Devany, C.P, officiated at the cemetery.

Messrs H J Tivy and Joseph Andrews were present as representing the Lady's Well Brewery, Cork, for which firm the lamented deceased acted as agent in Limerick and district for several years past.

There was a long line of private carriages from city and county.

SYMPATHY FROM WEST CORK.

A Skibbereen correspondent writes—The death under such tragic and appalling circumstances of Mr Denis O'Donovan, at the Shannon Hotel, Castleconnell, on Sunday evening, evoked feelings of horror and the deepest regret throughout West Cork, and especially in Skibbereen, where he was born. He was a man who was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact. A man of keen business instincts and cultured mind, he attained a sound position in the commercial world. He came of a well-known West Cork family that gave to the Church and the learned professions many members, his first cousin being the popular and respected Pastor of Roscarbery, Very Rev P Hill, P.P, V.G. His was a lovable personality, and his death under such dreadful circumstances came as a shock to the people of West Cork. His widow, young family and friends have the deepest sympathy of all in their bereavement.

CAPTAIN A D PLACE.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" contains the following:—War Office, April 18. Regular Forces, infantry service battalions—R I. Regiment, Temp. Capt. A. D. Place, M.C, late Lt Limerick City, R.G.A Militia relinquishes his commission on completion of service, 7th February, 1919, and retains the rank of captain.

ENTERTAINMENT IN ST MICHAEL'S TEMPERANCE HALL.

The pupils of the Limerick Dancing Academy gave what must be regarded as a very meritorious entertainment at St Michael's Temperance Hall last night, and one that was greatly appreciated by the large audience in attendance. Miss Dundon, the Principal of the Academy, has under her charge a very talented and accomplished group of artistes. They have proved themselves brilliant and engaging exponents of dancing, and their exhibitions on this occasion were decidedly clever and attractive. The care taken in their training was self-evident from the beginning of the performance, and the plaudits of the audience, bestowed on their efforts, were the best criterion of merit, both collectively and individually. The Misses Dundon gave a graceful exposition of dancing, and being very heartily applauded, they had to reappear. The vocal side of the programme was sustained by Miss Fitzmaurice, Miss McGowan, Messrs A Enright, and T Spencer. The singing of the quartette was refreshing and expressive, and was a distinctive feature of the entertainment, which was promoted for the building fund of St Munchin's Church. The orchestral music was supplied under the direction of Mr T J Prendergast, and was delightfully rendered. The entertainment will be continued to-night, to-morrow, and Saturday nights at the same hour, and should again receive unstinted patronage.

THE LIMERICK BURNINGS.

Mr Denis Henry, replying in the Commons to Commander Kenworthy, who asked for information regarding the destruction of houses in Limerick, including those of the late P McInerney, Patk Fogarty, and Mrs Mary Neilan, and the burning of Miss Madge Daly's furniture, stated that on the night of the 8th-9th inst a patrol of R I.C was fired on and bombed in Limerick, resulting in the wounding of two head constables, one sergeant, and one constable. One civilian was also killed, and three civilians wounded, including a woman and a boy. Following the outrage the houses of three prominent Sinn Feiners close to the scene, who must have known of the preparations of the ambush, were destroyed by order of the Military Governor, and the furniture of Miss Daly burned. The house of the latter was a well-known haunt of the Irish Republican Army.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT DEAD.

Two policemen were dragged from a train in County Sligo on Tuesday night and shot dead.

CASTLECONNELL TRAGEDY.

Military Court of Enquiry Adjourned.

The Military Court of Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the fatal shooting of Mr Denis O'Donovan, proprietor of the Shannon Hotel, Castleconnell; Temporary Cadet Pringle, and Sergeant Hughes, R.I.C, at Castleconnell, on Sunday evening, was formally opened at the New Barracks, Limerick, yesterday morning.

Mr J H Moran, solicitor, representing the next-of-kin of the late Mr O'Donovan, applied for an adjournment of the enquiry on the grounds of the advisability of the Court visiting the scene of the fatal occurrence. He made the application in the interest of justice and respectfully asked the court to grant it.

The President in the circumstances acceded to the application and the court stood adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock

To-day's Proceedings.

The enquiry was resumed this morning at 11 o'clock in the New Barracks.

Mr J H Moran, solicitor, represented the next-of-kin of the late Mr Denis O'Donovan.

THE COURT'S SYMPATHY WITH MRS O'DONOVAN.

The President—Before opening the proceedings I should like to express deep sympathy on the part of the Court with Mrs O'Donovan for the sad loss that has fallen upon her.

District Inspector Greally—On behalf of the police of the County Limerick I desire to associate myself with the Court's expression of sympathy. Nobody feels the loss of Mr O'Donovan perhaps more than the members of the old R I C.

A Civil Engineer, examined, gave evidence of the plans of the scene of the tragedy.

A Military Officer in his evidence stated that having heard that an ambush was being prepared in the Limerick-Birdhill road on the 16th inst he was directed to operate in the district with a party of military and Royal Irish Constabulary. On his way back to Killaloe he saw a number of men running across fields in the direction of Castleconnell. On the 17th, he was of opinion that an ambush was being laid in that neighbourhood, and also that the telephone wires were not available at Castleconnell between the hours of nine and eleven on three or four days and one night. He had also information that the bar of the Shannon Hotel had been used as a meeting place, and a party was arranged to visit Castleconnell. Amongst the party were twelve men in plain clothes, and before starting, witness, who was in charge, gave orders as to how they were to operate. The plain clothes men were to enter the Hotel in small parties. On entering the village with his mufti party he saw sight or a dozen men at a cross road a quarter of a mile away, and they ran when they saw them. Witness and his party entered the village by the station road, and then proceeded straight to the Shannon Hotel.

The President—Were any of your party masked?—No. I have not seen a mask since I was in ——

The President—It is as well to get that out.

Continuing, the witness said three or four of his men entered the hotel by the main door, and after a short interval he heard firing. At the same time three civilians ran out by the south door. One ran back and was fired upon by his men. The other two surrendered; they were put with their hands up, facing a wall, in charge of a cadet.

The President—It is important to know what happened these men? Were they badly treated?—No.

Continuing, the witness said he then rushed into the shop, and after giving a glance behind the counter he went in the direction whence the firing came. When he got to where the telephone was installed he rushed to the back door, where he was told by one of his men not to pass for God's sake. He then fired two shots at the bar door, and a little later discovered that Pringle was killed, having been shot through the window of the bar, as he was informed. He next gave orders to his men to keep the doors and windows covered with their revolvers, and at the same time called upon the men inside to surrender, as he was told by his men that they were armed rebels. When they did not comply with his orders he called for a bomb, but it was not used, as the risk of doing so was too great to the man who volunteered to get on the roof and throw it into the bar. The firing being incessant, he made up his mind to bring in a Lewis gun, which was directed on the door of the bar. At this juncture he determined to rush the bar, and as he was going down the steps from the back door he was slightly wounded by splinters in two places. He then heard from the inside the words "Righto; we are coming up." Two men then came running out in a semi-crouching position and not having their hands up they were fired at.

The President—Did you see them fall?—Yes.

They were fired at, and you saw them fall?—Yes.

The President—I want to tell you that there will be evidence given, to the effect that they were taken out and shot?—Yes, sir.

The President—What was your general impression of the numbers against you?—I had no means of knowing. I certainly thought there were more in the bar than there were.

In reply to another member of the Court, the witness said the firing was incessant all the time, but he could not say if it came from the men that were against his party. Continuing, the witness said two men that surrendered were handed over to a guard, and placed with their faces to a wall, with hands up. He saw one man lying dead and another wounded. It subsequently dawned on him that his men might be attacked from outside, and he went into the street and posted them in position. When he returned to the back he was informed by one of the men that had surrendered that he belonged to the Royal Irish Constabulary, who showed him three revolvers, two of which bore the R.I.C stamp. Witness did not believe him, and the man then said one of the transport drivers knew him, and that his sergeant had been shot dead inside. Witness was then satisfied as to the truth of the statement, and sent for a doctor and priest to attend one of the wounded men.

The President—When did your hear that it was Mr O'Donovan that was shot? Later by the maid, who asked me if the boss was shot.

Answering the Court, the witness said if he had any idea that the men in the bar were suspicious he would have sent in uniformed men to hold them up.

Mr Moran did not ask any questions.

The President said as the Court was an open one there could not be any objection to the readmission of the witnesses.

The Military Officer, whose evidence had concluded, said he would object to the maid's presence.

A Doctor deposed to being called to the Shannon Hotel on Sunday evening, and arrived a little before eight o'clock. He saw Mr O'Donovan lying in the yard, dying, and had a priest sent for. He died ten minutes or so later. He examined the body, which contained four wounds—one in the region of the liver, with an entrance in front and no exit; a second in the lower portion of the abdomen, also an entrance wound; and one in each of the thighs. He made a further examination on Tuesday, and found a wound through the base of the lung, and another in the lower portion of the spinal column. Death was due to shock and hemorrhage caused by gunshot wounds. Witness identified the body as that of Denis O'Donovan, 46, married.

An Auxiliary cadet deposed that he was one of a party of cadets that entered the bar of the Hotel. His orders were to go into the bar and hold up any suspicious persons and search them.

The President—Was there any question of having a drink?—To use your own discretion I was told.

Proceeding, the witness said he was in plain clothes duty, and was accompanied by two others. They had got as far as the bar, and saw a group of men in a suspicious manner standing by the bar. He ordered "hands up" and kept them covered. A volley rang out and the door slammed. Witness returned the fire through the door. Witness reported the matter to the officer in charge, and warned him not to pass the bar door. He was then ordered to go along a passage, and while there he heard Lewis gun fire. Witness was standing close to Mrs O'Donovan, and in a short time the fire of the Lewis gun ceased, and from the position he was in he had a view to the left and centre of the yard. Looking through the window, he saw a man running across the yard and then fall. He heard Mrs O'Donovan shriek, and subsequently he went into the yard.

To the Court—He could not say exactly the position of the body, but in his opinion it was lying no more than half way across the yard. He did not notice anybody else lying in the yard.

The President—Did you think it your duty to hold up anyone in plain clothes?—I thought Sinn Feiners were there. I understood from my instructions it my duty to hold up anybody I was suspicious of.

The President—When did you first see that the man lying in the yard was Mr O'Donovan?—About five minutes later.

Did you hear Mrs O'Donovan say anything?—No, except at first she told me her husband was in the bar.

To the Court—The first shot was fired by one of the men standing in the bar.

Another cadet stated that his instructions were to proceed to the bar and hold up any persons there.

The President—Are you sure these were your orders?—That was my impression.

The President—Nine officers out of ten were sent into the bar to hold up people. You were in plain clothes, and do you swear these were your instructions?—I could not swear, but that is to the best of my belief.

The President—When were the orders given?—Before we started.

Continuing the witness said, when he looked into the bar he caught a glance of some civilians standing there. The leading cadets shouted "hands up," and the reply was revolver fire. The door was banged, and witness and his party returned fire through the door. Witness went upstairs to see if there was a way out through the roof but could find none. Being hit he went to see the doctor, and on returning did not see what happened in the yard.

Another cadet having related what his instructions were on entering the bar, said the moment they shouted "Hands up" fire was opened on them from the bar. The door was slammed, and shots were fired through it. Shortly afterwards he went into the yard, where he saw Cadet Pringle dead. The next thing he remembered was seeing three men bolt from the bar into the yard in a stooping position.

The President—Did you see what happened in the yard?—No.

A fourth cadet witness said his orders were to walk into the bar, ask for a drink, and hold up anyone who was suspicious. He was in mufti, and as they were approaching the hotel they heard shots. Witness, when he got into the yard, took up a position near the bar, Pringle being close by. In a few minutes he saw Pringle being shot, and a little later three men came out of the back in a crouching position, and the stoutest fell at a stone slab near the coach-house. He did not see anybody nearer to him than ten yards when he fell.

The President—Answer this very carefully: Are you prepared to say on oath that he did not surrender at the time he was shot?—That I cannot say.

Was his surrender accepted?—Not as far as I know.

Did you see any man approaching him before he was shot?—No.

Do you think he was put up against a wall and shot? Would that be correct?—It would be incorrect.

You are positive about that? I am positively certain.

You have seen statements in the newspapers that he was put up against a wall and shot?—Yes.

Now, I will go further and ask you would it be incorrect to say that there was a party of men standing round him when he was shot?—There were no men standing round him when he was shot.

There have been statements of this kind made in the papers, and I want to have the matter cleared up. Was he marched away by the guard and shot?—He was not marched away.

Another cadet stated when the Lewis gun ceased firing he saw three men run out the back door and into the yard where he was standing. Witness fired at them, and he subsequently ascertained that one of the men was Mr O'Donovan. The other man who fell was told to get up, placed against a wall with the other constable. It was quite bright at the time.

In answering the President, the witness said he could not say how many shots were fired at the time, as there were other cadets firing as well. It would not be correct to suggest that Mr O'Donovan was put up against a wall and shot after surrendering.

Corroborative evidence was given by another cadet, who added that he was standing by the Lewis gun when he saw the three men running out of the bar in a stooping position. He saw the constable and Mr O'Donovan lying on the ground after the firing.

The President—Would it be true to say that Mr O'Donovan was placed against a wall and shot?—No.

The Court adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow morning.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX AND IRISH PEACE.

Alleged Interviews Denied.

Interviewed at Hammersmith last afternoon on his return from Rome by a Press representative, Archbishop Mannix described as groundless the statements made in the Press to the effect that the Pope asked him to condemn the alleged Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland, that he refused the Holy Father's request, and that on hearing from him the real state of things the Pope said that the British Government's policy in Ireland was shocking. He added that the alleged interviews, or conversations, dealing with these statements never took place.

Asked whether his reputed advocacy in Rome of a solution falling short of the present Irish aspirations meant Dominion Home Rule, Archbishop Mannix said that he had no doubt what would be the result if full Dominion Home Rule were offered to Ireland, but it had never been offered. On the other hand, the Irish people had given no indication that even it would satisfy them. Peace was possible any day if the "Invading Army" were withdrawn, Ireland's rights to full self-determination acknowledged, and negotiations were opened between representatives of the two nations on a footing of equality, and in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill.

MR SEAN HAYES, M.P. SENTENCED.

At a summary Military Court at Cork yesterday Mr Sean Hayes, M.P. for West Cork, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of giving a wrong name and consorting with rebels. He was arrested in Cork Lunatic Asylum on Monday with nine other members of the Board of Management of that institution.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The Bewdley (Worcestershire) by-election, consequent on the appointment of Mr S Baldwin as President of the Board of Trade, has resulted in that gentleman's return by 14,537 votes, to 1,680 for Mr H Mills, the non official Labour candidate—a majority of 12,857. Mrs Lloyd George addressed 30 village meetings in Bedford in support of Mr Kellaway, P.M.G, and women workers for the Labour candidate followed in her wake, addressing the same crowds. Sir M Scott, ex-Provost of Leith, is mentioned as the Coalition candidate for Orkney and Shetland.

LIMERICK FOOD PRICES.

BUTTER 3s 0d per lb.

FOWL—Chickens, 8s to 14s 0d per pair; young ducks, 5s to 8s per pair.

EGGS—Hen eggs, 1s 7d to 1s 10½ per dozen; duck eggs, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per dozen

BREADSTUFFS.—Wholesale Prices at Mill Door—Bakers' Flour, 74s 0d per sack; G. R Flour, 72 0d per sack; Oatmeal, 70 0d per sack; Flake Meal, 28s 0d per cwt.

MEAT—All roasting joints, beef and mutton, 2s 0d per lb; boiling beef, 1s 8d per lb; boiling mutton, 1s 10d per lb; steak and chop, 2s 0d per lb.

PIGS

The following are to-day's prices:—

	cwt	qr	lb	cwt	qr	lb		per cwt
Suitable pigs	(1	1	0 to	1	2	7)	...	165s 0d
Stout ...	(1	2	8 to	1	3	0)	...	165s 0d
Overweight	(1	3	1 to	1	3	14)	...	165s 0d
Heavy ditto			(over	1	3	14)	...	165s 0d
Ditto ...			(over	2	0	0)	...	155s 0d
Ditto ...			(over	2	1	7)		Special
Unfinished ...	Special price.							
Berwick ...	(about 8 stone)						...	165s 0d
"Sixes" ...	(bacon pigs under 10st)						...	165s 0d

CORK BUTTER MARKET.

THIS DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Fresh (A), 227s.

Supply small; demand quiet. Weather moist.

Thirds, 130s; Fresh (A), 227s.

Centrifugal Creamery, 265s to 260s; Factory, 250s to 240s.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET

THIS DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Numbers:—Beasts, 2,608; sheep, 4,952. The market was dominated by apathy and dullness, and prices all round showed a heavy slump. Quotations:—Beef, 74s to 91s per cwt; sheep, 1s 1d to 1s 8d per lb; lambs, 55s to 95s each.

STOP PRESS NEWS

SPORTING.

CURRAGH MEETING.

WELCOME STAKES.

Kildarra Lass (J Hogan) ... 1
Donore Queen (E Lawe) ... 2
Red Michael (J McNeill) ... 3

Also ran—King Michael, Blazing Force, Fane Lady, Melange, Kilcorry, and Fly Fisher.

Betting—6 to 4 agst Kildarra Lass, 5 to 1 Red Michael and Kilcorry, 6 to 1 Fly Fisher, 8 to 1 Melange, 10 to 1 Donore Queen, 20 to 1 others.

Won easily.

YOUNGSTERS' STAKES.

Roydamna (M Beary) ... 1
Princess Georgie (Hemshaw) ... 2
Cuban Belle (Fitzgerald) ... 3

Also ran—Cairbre, Brother Charles, Lilium Auratum, Dilla, Shining Sun, Moor Haven, Pinkie, Kilmany, Jenny Geddes, and Cup Mark.

Betting—11 to 8 on Princess Georgie 2 to 1 agst Roydamna, 10 to 1 Cuban Belle, 25 to 1 others.

Won by a length.

HIS MAJESTY'S PLATE.

Navan Lass (Joe Dawson) ... 1
Aeroplane (H Beasley) ... 2
Maurice Gillcia (M Beary) ... 3

Also ran—Duff, Llargarren, Organs and Shaw's Bridge.

Betting—5 to 4 on Aeroplane, 7 to 2 agst Navan Lass, 6 to 1 Maurice Gillcia, 10 to 1 others.

Won in a canter.

RATHBRIDGE STAKES.

Castle Dodd (Jas Canty) ... 1
Royal Cell (Dines) ... 2
Misty Bridge (M Beary) ... 3

Also ran—Lady Caprice, Generic, Newtown Wonder, Battle Belle, Martinet, Golden Gorse, Doreen O'Connor, and Rockley's Hope.

Betting—6 to 4 agst Golden Gorse, 4 to 1 Castle Dodd and Misty Bridge, 6 to 1 Doreen O'Connor, 8 to 1 Martinet, 100 to 8 others.

BROWNSTOWN PLATE.

Lisnasharragh (Dines) ... 1
Aquadulcis (Jas Doyle) ... 2
Jabbidor (E Quirke) ... 3

Also ran—Giant's Dream, Flagstaff, Morly, Mischevious Mickey, Brendan Bold, Emphatic, Corrigs, Chapter, Japanette, and Laura Brown.

Betting—6 to 4 agst Lisnasharragh, 3 to 1 Jabbidor, 4 to 1 Flagstaff, 100 to 8 Morly, 20 to 1 others. Won by a head.

REGULATION PLATE.

The Kiwi (M Beary) ... 1
Say (E Quirke) ... 2
Bunny Bird (Jameson) ... 3

Also ran—St Cole, Red Hussar, Bagally, Louvois Lass, Kilcruttin, Prudent Girl, H.R.H, and Killashee.

Betting—2 to 1 agst Say and Red Hussar, 4 to 1 The Kiwi, 5 to 1 H.R.H, 10 to 1 others.

Won by a short head.

RHINE CUSTOMS REGIME.

Paris, Thursday—The new Customs regime instituted on the Rhine and along the barrier east of the Rhine came into force at midnight.

ANGLING AT CASTLECONNELL.

Under adverse weather conditions, angling during the past week has been rather successful. Mr and Mrs Harrison Cripps, Hermitage, killed salmon 40lbs, 31lbs, 25lbs, 24lbs; Capt Vansittart, Castle and Worlde's End, 25lbs, 25lbs, 23lbs, 17lbs, 12lbs. Good reports from Doonass and Landscape; Farmers' Water (Upper Lough), 14lbs. Harsh winds and sleety showers make angling somewhat unpleasant.

HOUSES BOMBED IN TRALEE.

Nine houses were damaged by bombs in Tralee on Tuesday night, and a memorial statue was smashed.

DEATH OF POLICE SERGEANT AND CIVILIAN.

As the result of the ambush at Ballyboghill, County Dublin, on Sunday, a police sergeant and a wounded civilian died in hospital yesterday.

LIMERICK STOCK LIST

To-Day's Prices.

GOVERNMENT STOCK	
War Loan 5% 1929/47	89
Consols	48½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	188 x d
Hibernian	4¾
Munster and Leinster	5¾
National	15¾
Provincial	19
RAILWAYS.	
Gt Southern & Wes Orig	41
Great Northern	51½
Mid Great Western	20
SOUTH AFRICANS	
Chartered	12/0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Guinness	35
Coats	46/3
Fine Cotton Spinners	36/9
English Saw Cottons	33/9
Bradford Dyers	36/3
Bleachers	32/6
Marconi Ord	49/3
Dunlop Rubber	12/0
Parent Tyre Ord	14/10½
,, Deferred	42/6
Cannocks	6
Matterson Prefs	67/6
Mex Eagles	6 3-16
Shells	5 7 16
India 3½% Stock	56
Imperial Tobacco Ord	48/0

NEW ZEALAND Via PANAMA CANAL

Shaw, Savill and Albion Line.

THROUGH PASSENGER BOOKINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Particulars apply to the Company, 34 Leadenhall Street, E. C 3; and 62 Pall Mall SW, 1; or the White Star Line, Liverpool, and 1, Cockspur street, S.W.1

POTATOES—Finest eating potatoes in waggon loads, lowest price, wholesale only, also White Feeding Oats. Apply J H Hunter & Co, Ltd, Dundalk, the only large and long established Potatoe Merchants who are outside the Belfast combine in potatoes, which includes practically every merchant in the North. (z9 16 23 30)

WANTED—General Man; must be good Gardener; able to milk. State wages required, with small lodge, milk and potatoes.—Spencer Tavern, Doneen, Patrickswell. (a16-23)

An unknown middle-aged man fell in front of a train at Down street "tube" station, London, and was killed.

LATEST NEWS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

—:o:—

(SPECIAL TO THE *CHRONICLE*.)

COAL CRISIS.

Miners' Executive Meet.

The Miners' Executive will meet at three o'clock this afternoon.

DURHAM MINERS

For National Wages Board and Pool.

All sections of the Durham mine workers have voted by overwhelming majorities in favour of continuing the stoppage until the principle of the National Wages Board and the National Pool is conceded. The miners' vote showed ninety-five per cent majority in favour of continuing the struggle.

Support from Scottish Trades Unions Congress.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress to-day decided to render immediate financial assistance to the miners.

French Communist Party Support Miners.

Paris, Thursday—The French Communist Party has decided to send ten thousand francs to the assistance of the British miners.

Winding Enginemen's Protest.

South Wales winding enginemen have protested against the local Miners' Federation coercing their men to cease work. The colliery pumpmen's organisation have decided to stand by the Miners' Federation.

CABINET COUNCIL.

Mr Lloyd George presided over a Cabinet meeting this morning.

PLATE GLASS WINDOWS DAMAGED IN LONDON.

Several hundreds of plate glass windows were again maliciously damaged in London last night.

GERMAN COAL ON OFFER.

German coal was freely on offer at Swansea docks to-day at thirty-three and sixpence a ton, c.i.f, or about half the cost of best Welsh coal.

WINDOW SMASHING IN WORCESTER.

Plate glass windows were smashed in Worcester yesterday.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

Up to last night the Government had received no new offer from Germany regarding reparations.

WAGES IN ENGINEERING TRADES.

Conference Opened.

A private conference of the Engineering employers and employees was adjourned till next week in London to-day. The threatened wages reductions affecting over three hundred thousand workers were under discussion.

THE LATE SIR JOHN COWANS

Mentone, Thursday—The body of Sir John Cowans leaves here to-day for London.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Havana, Wednesday—The fourteenth game in the contest between Lasker and Capablanca for the Chess Championship was adjourned.

WE CURE All Troubles
— IN, —
Motor Cars Gas and Oil Engines, Etc.
ALL ACCESSORIES STOCKED
MOTORS FOR HIRE.
All Makes of New and Second-Hand Cars Bought and Sold.
LAWLOR BROS PRACTICAL MECHANICS
22 CATHERINE ST, LIMERICK
Telephone—306.

SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR GIRLS.

THIS course (MORNING CLASS) which comprises the following subjects:—Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic and Tots, Spelling, Dictation and Punctuation, Handwriting, English Composition or Business Composition, should be taken by all young ladies on business bent. It will not only thoroughly fit them for the posts of Shorthand-Typists, but will qualify them for entrance to Examinations such as Lady Clerkships, Bank of Ireland, G S and W Rly, M. G. W Rly, Government Typists, Commercial and Professional Offices, Lady Secretaries, etc. AFTERNOON CLASS held on every day of the week except Saturday. EVENING CLASS held on Mondays and Thursdays, 7 p.m to 9 p.m.

—:o:—

DOWSLEY'S
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
Glentworth Street, Limerick

DON'T BORROW
In your own Town or Neighbourhood
Obtain your Loans privately. Send Cash, by Post, to approved applicants, in all parts of Ireland. No unnecessary fees, delays, fuss or formalities. Moderate interest charged. Borrowers accommodated on their signatures alone. Repayments mutually arranged. Strictest privacy observed. Write for particulars to the manager leader.
J. BROWN, 13 Richmond St., LONDONDERRY
(ESTABLISHED 1898.)

Our Sales are still Increasing

Which is a Genuine Proof that Customers are pleased with their Purchases

Our Stock is all fresh. Our butter is of the finest quality, and is made of pure Sterilised Cream. Our Margarine at 9d per lb, is of Irish Manufacture, and could not be equalled in quality.

TEA ...	from 1s 8d per lb	Choicest Creamery BUTTER,	2s 11d per lb
SUGAR, finest ...	8d ,, ,,	Choicest Farmers BUTTER,	2s 2d ,, ,,
PEAS ...	4d ,, ,,	Choicest Irish MARGARINE,	9d ,, ,,
GOOD RICE ...	3½d ,, ,,	2 lb Jars MARMALADE ...	1s 8d
JAMS, in Large Tins ...	1s 1d ,, ,,	2 lb Jars RASP FLAVOUR JAM ...	1s 6d
APRICOTS & PEACHES,	1s 6d per large tin	2 lb Jars Pure RASPBERRY JAM ...	2s 8d
PEARS	1s 6d ,, ,, ,,	2 lb Jars Pure STRAWBERRY JAM	2s 8d
CURRANTS, good quality	6d per lb	NEW LAID EGGS ...	2s 2d per doz
RAISINS ,, ,,	1s ,, ,,		

The MODEL DAIRIES

54, Catherine Street
38, Patrick Street
18, Broad Street
30, Nicholas Street
82, Wolf Tone Street.

GIBSON'S MILLINERY.

Mrs McClatchey has just returned from London.

WM. B. FITT'S AUCTIONS

CAHERCONLISH

Rcher Station 2 miles.

A WEEKLY SALE

WILL BE HELD

EVERY FRIDAY, 12 o'clock

(Summer Time)

On the premises of Mr Ed. Sadlier,

— OF —

Fat Cattle, Store Stock, Dairy Cattle, and Sheep

OPENING SALE FRIDAY, APRIL 29th

Entries to be sent to—

WM B FITT Auctioneer

36 O'Connell-street, Limerick.

Limerick Steamship Company LIMITED.

DIRECT SERVICE

LONDON and LIMERICK

SAILINGS ARRANGED:

Loads London for Limerick, April 20th 1921

,, Limerick for London, May 3rd 1921

Loading Berth at London—Ratcliff Cross Wharf

Full particulars, rates, etc, from

Limerick Steamship Co. Ltd. Limerick

Telegrams: "Steamship, Limerick."
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Telegrams:—"Umzelabota Led, London."

ST MUNCHIN'S CHURCH

GRAND

Variety Entertainment,

By Pupils of Limerick Dancing Academy—Miss Dunden, Principal,

IN AID OF BUILDING FUND,

At St Michael's Temperance Hall

April 20th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd,

Commencing at 7 p.m.

Popular Prices of Admission.

THERE'S A REASON why people prefer to burn BRENDELL'S KING WINS and our FIRST REEL 4-FOUR, they answer "ALL coal—no dirt or slack." You can order it feeling confident that you will get the best for your money.

Limerick Steamship Co LIMITED,

GREAT COAL DEPOT,

Dock Road, Limerick,

Telegrams: "Steamship." Telephone: 19.

CORRY'S

Original Tobacco Lice Powder.

(Free of Duty since 1866).

For Lice and all Skin troubles in Cattle, Horses Pigs, &c, for preventing Fly on Sheep and Warble Fly in Cattle, also for Fleas, &c, on Dogs, Cats, Poultry and their nests.

NON-POISONOUS.

No risks from CHILL as by Washing.

Approved by Board of Agriculture

In Tins, 1/9 and 3/-; also in Bulk.

Also Corry's Ringworm Lotion, Equinan Mange Specific, Maggot Lotion, Foot Rot Lotion, Corry's Warble Fly Lotion, and the Red Seal Chilblain Lotion, in bottles, 1/3.

SOLD BY ALL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS.

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I LEND MONEY

To Farmers and all approved applicants throughout Ireland on their signatures alone. Neither sureties nor securities being required. Moderate interest charged. Repayments mutually arranged. If you value privacy and civility write to me. I shall furnish fullest particulars by post free of charge. Established twenty-one years. I have satisfied thousands.—J EPSTEIN, 13 RICHMOND STREET DERRY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, not exceeding five lines, which must in all cases be fully authenticated, are charged 4s 6d each. For every additional line 6d extra.

BIRTHS.

O'SULLIVAN—March 1, 1921, at Manila, Philippine Islands, to Sergt. and Mrs D. O'Sullivan, a son.

THOMPSON—At Kimberley, South Africa, on the 9th April, 1921, the wife of Cresswell Thompson, of a son.

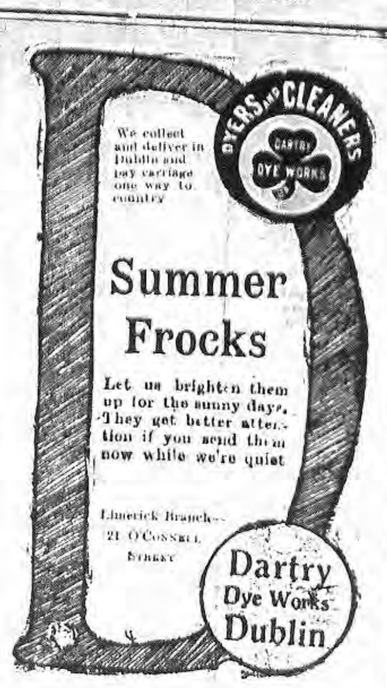
MARRIAGE.

MANNING and LEVEZY—April 12, 1921, at St Mary Magdalen's Church, Holmwood, by the Vicar, Canon Palmer, James Bruce Manning, 11 Rochester square, London, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Duffey, M.D., and Lady Duffey, 30 Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

DEATH.

MORGAN—April 18, 1921, at Fairyfield, Summer Cove, Kinsale, Ross Lewin Morgan, M.D., youngest son of the late Edward Morgan, Bridestown House, Rathcormac, County Cork, aged 78. Funeral private.

WREATHS, CROSSES, and other FLORAL TRIBUTES, can be supplied at short notice. Orders taken at X L CAFE, 122 O'Connell-street, Limerick. (z26)



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BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Burned from Pure Limestone.

JOHN KENNY & SONS

CECIL ST., LIMERICK.

OFFICE BOY WANTED for City Office; must write a good hand; make himself generally useful, and be well recommended. Apply by letter to Box No 525 this office. (a6 a26)

LADIES' SUPERFLUOUS HAIR permanently removed by Electrolysis. 10/6 per sitting. A. Staehli, 41 Cecil Street, Limerick. (z16)

TO BE LET—A Well-Furnished House on the Ennis Road. Apply, Box No. 510, this office. (a3 a21)

WANTED Immediately, Practical Milliner, good shape maker. Gibson, 37 O'Connell Street, Limerick. (z3.27)

ENDLOVER END CHURN for sale; to make 20 to 40 lb; in perfect order; price £5—O'Brien, Cratloe Woods, Co Clare. (a3.21

KODAKS at reduced prices can be had from WIDDESS, Roche's-street also one or two second hand cameras cheap. Best place in Limerick to get your films developed and printed, Hundreds testify. Call and see specimens of the actual work. 3 doors up from Bob Ryan's corner, 55 Roche's-street.

FURTHER reductions in household soaps, Sunlight, pound bars at 9d each; 12 oz scented tablets at 6½d; Lifebuoy soap, 7d per bar; wax polisher, all cheaper, and many household requisites. Do you get all these from WIDDESS? He sells them, also the new Twink dye, in all shades, 55 Roche's street.

THE KUDOS STUDIOS for Artistic Portraiture; only first-class work turned out. See specimens. Children Studies a speciality.—117 O'Connell street.

VINOLIA Baby Powder is a delightful preparation for both baby's and mother's toilet. It keeps the skin healthy and free from soreness and chafing. Use it freely on the skin and baby will always be fresh, sweet and comfortable. M. B. WIDDESS has this baby powder in sprinkler packets at 7½d and tins at 1s each. Medical Hall, 55 Roche's-street.

FOR SALE—Hupmobile, self-starter, electric light; in splendid condition; owner driven. Apply, 5 Verona Esplanade, Limerick. (a3a21)

WANTED—Lady Secretary for the Ladies' Club. Apply by letter only to Miss K Delmege, Greenpark House, Limerick. (a3.23

GARDENER—Gentlewoman seeks post, go companion gardener; excellent testimonials. State terms to Box No 549 this office. (a6.30)

WANTED—Competent Young Lady as Bookkeeper, must have experience, quick and accurate. Copy reference, experience, salary, to Box No. 86, "Chronicle" Office. (a3a23).

WANTED—One or two Rooms, ion ground or first floor, in good business centre in Limerick. Send full particulars to Box 551, this office. (a1a23)

UCAL TRIPLE TREATMENT for the purifying of the Blood consists of Ointment, Soap and Blood Mixture. No impurity in the system can escape. The mixture purifies, the soap cleanses, and the ointment heals, and allays irritation. Price, 4s 3d for the set, from the local agent, M B WIDDESS, Chemist, 55 Roche's street.

YOUR HAIR deserves all the attention you can give it, especially at this season. If it is weak, falling, or lifeless, rub in the Ucal Hair Tonic night and morning. This treatment stimulates growth, stops falling, and gives that lustre so much desired and admired by all. Ucal Hair Tonic is well known, and of great repute. Give it a trial, get it from WIDDESS, the Chemist, Roche's-st. Bottles, 1/6 and 2/6.

KUDOS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS are prepared to undertake Printing and Development of Amateur Films and Plates. Professional work at ordinary rates. Give a trial.—117 O'Connell street.

BISMOLINE is now the standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, pain after eating and those disagreeable complaints arising from indigestion and weak stomach, after the first dose one gets immediate relief. Bismoline is sold only by M. B. WIDDESS, at 3s per bottle, Medical Hall, 55 Roche's-street.

TENNIS Racquets, two, for sale, lady's and gents, good condition, £1 each. Write Box No 769 "Chronicle" office. (z3.23)

SURPASSING anything of the kind, our rich Tea Cakes at the reduced price of 1s; best Biscuits in great variety at reduced prices—Bennis & Sons, 30 George-street. (a3.23

TO LET—Bedroom and use of sittingroom, in healthy locality, 10 minutes walk from city, would suit gentleman, with or without board; terms moderate. App'y No 552 this office. (a3 a26)

RASPBERRY or Strawberry Jam—1lb, 1/6; 2lbs, 2/9 each. Other varieties equally moderate. Flakona Cake Mixture, 9½d each.—Bennis & Sons, 30 George street. (a3 a26)

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY—An adjusted ground rent of £7 18s 6d yearly, O'Connell Avenue, Military Road. For particulars apply Box No 554, office of this paper (a3a28)

LOST, on the 11th inst, a Gold Brooch, ruby centre, pearl mounted, between Shannon Laundry and O'Connell street. Finder rewarded on returning same to Box No 537 this office. (a3 a19)

The "SIMAX" for Value.

Great Variety of Gentleman's well-made Perfectly Finished Suits from £1 19s 6d

All Wool Irish Tweed Suits - - - £2 17s 6d

Ladies' Gaberdine Raincoats from - - £1 10s 0d

A Few Skunk Opposum Capes and Wraps at very much Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Skirts from - - - - - - - 5s 6d

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses - - - - - 15s 0d

Ladies' Underclothing Very Cheap

Ladies' Black Hose - - - - - - 1s 0d

Youths' Raincoats from - - - - - £1 0s 6d

Boys' Raincoats from - - - 10s 6d

Splendid Range of Caps - - - 3s 9d

Come and See. Compare our Prices

4 O'Connell-St, Limerick

Royal Worcester Kidfitting Corsets

Revealing the first really important fashion change for seven years, the new styles of these famous corsets will prove, by reason of their authenticity, to be of even greater interest than usual to the well-gowned woman of to-day.

Prices Down 4/6 to 7/6 in the £

Model 817. For full figure. In White Coutil. Sizes 25 to 30. Price NOW 27/6 Usually 37/6

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Write for the ROYAL WORCESTER Illustrated Booklet containing all the choice New Spring Models, front-lace and back-lace, showing the REDUCED PRICES

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Here is an Opportunity to procure the World's best corset at the lowest possible price. You run no risk. You buy a Corset that is certified correct at 4/6 to 7/6 in the £ Reduction

Model 476. Elastic Top Corset for the average figure. In Pale Pink Coutil. Sizes 20 to 30 Price NOW 10/11

GIBSONS, Corset Specialists, LIMERICK.

THE Fashion Mart 15 PATRICK STREET

NEW SPRING MILLINERY Now Showing.

SALE.

EXTENSION OF BUILDINGS.

All Fresh Spring Goods must be Cleared at or Below Cost.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS DAILY!

C. HAMILTON, 14 Bedford Row, Limerick.

SALE BY TENDER.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER, pursuant to an Order made in an Action pending in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, re THE INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, LIMITED, Rawlings v. the Company and Bowyer and Another v. the Company, 1915. 1 No 168.

All the Property and Undertaking of

The International Sale Company, Limited,

AS A GOING CONCERN.

Situate at Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, and consisting of FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PREMISES, WORKS, SALT PANS, Workmen's Cottages, MINING RIGHTS of about 83 acres, Commodious Offices, Boiler and Engine House, Mechanic's Shop, Stores, etc, and Plant and Machinery for carrying on the business of Salt Making by the Brine Process.

Tenders are to be sent so as to reach the Registrar in Companies Winding up at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2 not later than the 3rd May, 1921.

Particulars and conditions of Sale, and Forms of Tender, may be obtained gratis of Mr D F Basden, Chartered Accountants, of 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2; of Messrs E C Rawlings Butt and Bowyer, of 2 Walbrook, London, E.C. 4, Solicitors, and of Mr G O Reilly, of the International Salt Company's Works, Carrickfergus, near Belfast.

BROUGHAMS. Landaus, Victorias, new and Second hand Inside Rallies, Outside Car new and second hand, always in stock.

One Good Second-Hand Motor for £100.

Cleary and Breen, ROCHES STREET, LIMERICK

Griffin's Nursery Ballinacurra

— FOR —

PALMS, Flowering Plants, Cut Flower Wreaths, and Bouquets. Over two thousand Chrysanthemums have been planted under glass to supply cut blooms during the winter; large stock of Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs and Thorn Quick; inspection invited.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Scheme for Scholarships From Primary to Secondary Schools in County Limerick.

I—NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Six of the annual value of £40. The Committee shall be at liberty to reduce the value of the Scholarship where the pupils' parents or guardians are in a position to bear part of the expense of his or her education. The Committee shall, likewise, have power to make a supplementary grant not exceeding £10 per annum towards the maintenance of any scholar whose parents are unable to meet the expenses incidental to residence in a Secondary School.

II—CONDITIONS OF TENURE.

(A) The Primary School from which the pupil comes must have adopted the Gealic League Education Programme as modified by Dail Eireann, viz., (a) Irish to be the official School Language, i.e. Irish to be used for Roll Call, orders, prayers, &c. (b) Irish to be taught for vernacular use to each child for at least one hour per day. (c) Irish History to be taught to all pupils.

(B) The Secondary School which the pupil, or his parents or guardians, choose for the holding of a Scholarship shall have adopted (a) the Gealic League Programme for Secondary Schools, viz. Irish to be taught to all pupils for vernacular use. (b) Irish history to be taught to all pupils (c) All Examination Papers to be set in both English and Irish, each pupil examined to have permission to answer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit. In examinations in a foreign language the use of that foreign language to be permitted in setting and answering questions. The pupil to be taught at the Secondary School with a view to Matriculation at the N.U.I.

III—TENURE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The tenure of these Scholarships shall be four years provided the pupil shows satisfactory progress as tested by (a) the periodical school examination. (b) the annual school examination at the end of the academic year, (c) the special test in Irish and Irish History applied by the Committee's Examiner at the end of each year, (d) a satisfactory report from the Examining Board of a Gaelic College, where the pupil will spend a session in the summer of each year at the expense of the Committee, until certified as able to be taught through the medium of Irish. The courses for the Special History Examinations are:—At the end of First Year—Story of Ireland (tested Bilingually) of Beata Naom Padraig—Bilingual. At the end of Second Year—Mitchel's History of Ireland and Stair na hEireann Part I (Eogan o Neactain). At the end of Third Year—Last Conquest and Sean A'Dalmais, "Eire" (Conan Maol). At the end of Fourth Year—The Irish Wars, by J J O'Connell, M.A, and Saothar ar Sean i gcein. By Sean O'Ceallaig, T.D.

IV.—RESIDENTIAL QULIFICATIONS.

Scholarships shall be restricted to pupils who are of Irish birth and whose parents or guardians have been resident in the County for five years.

V.—OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.

Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £20 shall be entitled to a full Scholarship. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £20 but does not exceed £50 may, at the discretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined by the Committee with a view to the parents' circumstances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may be awarded a Scholarship (full or reduced), as the Committee shall decide, according to the circumstances of the parents.

VI.—AGE LIMIT.

Pupils shall be eligible for Scholarships up to but not exceeding 16 years on the first of June.

VII.—REFERENCES.

Every candidate for a Scholarship shall, before being admitted for examination, produce a satisfactory reference from the Teacher or School Manager of his School, together with a medical certificate as to fitness, and a recommendation from a Clergyman of his parish as to character.

VIII.—AWARDS.

Scholarships shall be awarded strictly in order of merit, &c.

IX.—EXAMINATION.

Candidates for Scholarships shall be subjected to a competitive examination—oral and written—to be held by Examiners appointed by the Committee.

X.—GENERAL POWERS.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to exclude any candidate from competing for a Scholarship without assigning a reason. The Committee also reserve the right to revise this Scheme or any part of it at any time, subject to the sanction of the Limerick County Council.

SYLLABUS.

The following is the list of subjects for examination (written and oral) as may be necessary:—

IRISH, IRISH HISTORY, LATIN, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOGRAPHY, BOTANY, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, RURAL SCIENCE, GEOMETRY, and ENGLISH. Irish and Irish History are essential; any other three subjects from the foregoing list 100 marks will be assigned to each subject. No award will be made to any candidate who has not passed in each of the five subjects (30%) and secured at least 250 marks out of the aggregate 500

AN GAEDILGE—Seadna 59 pp., Part 1. (Reading and Dictation). Aids to Irish Composition by the Christian Brother. (The whole Book).

IRISH HISTORY—"Catechism of the History of Ireland," by W J. O'Neill Daunt—Chapters i-xviii inclusive. Christian Brothers' Irish History Reader.

ARITHMETIC—Four Primary Rules. Decimals and Fractions with simple problems thereon, Simple percentages (profit and loss). The Unitary System.

GEOGRAPHY—General—The Map of the World and Ireland; Special—Ireland, her ancient and modern Divisions, Great Rivers, Harbours, Mountains, Towns, Bogs, Mines, Agricultural and other products. More particular knowledge of the County of Limerick.

GEOMETRY—Euclid—Books I and II.

BOTANY—(a) Terms—Root, Stem, Leaf, Stipules, Bracts, Flower, Calyx, Corolla, Stamens, Pistils, Fruit, Seed Receptacle and Nectory: (b) To recognise fifty plants; to know their names in Irish and English; (c) To be able to give a brief account of the locality and uses of twenty plants; (d) Four Nat. orders, twelve specimens from each with Irish and local names.

RURAL SCIENCE—(1) Examination of a simple plant and its parts; (2) Flowers—their structure and uses; (3) Fruits—disposal of seeds and uses of fruits; (4) Winter twigs and buds; (5) Seeds and germination; (6) Work of roots, stems and leaves; (7) Plant propagation; (8) Climate and weather—weather charts; (9) Construction and uses of barometer and thermometer—hygrometer and rain gauge; (10) Study of the soil, how formed, erosion and denudation, sedementary rocks and rocks of vegetable origin; (11) Recognition of common wild flowers, shrubs and trees with their Irish names. *With special reference to the soil and geological formation of Co Limerick.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY—(1) General—Elements of sanitation in the dwelling-house; principles of personal cleanliness; disposal of refuse and dangers of dust and dirt; principles of care of, and cleaning of, articles of household use; homely weights and measures; arrangement of daily and weekly work in small houses; buying of supplies and apportionment of expenditure; elementary principles and practice of First Aid treatment of cuts, bruises and burns, and care of sick persons in the home. (2) Cookery—Principles and practice of simple home cookery as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools; (3) Laundry—Principles and practice of simple home laundry work as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools; (4) Needlework—Plain Needlework, cutting out and knitting as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools.

ENGLISH—Poetry—"The Four Winds of Erin," E Carbery; Literature in Ireland. Irish Verse—Selected, by Yeats. Prose—The Letters of Wolfe Tone; a written Letter or Essay; Reading and Dictation.

ALGEBRA—Up to and including Simple Equations with simple problems thereon; Elementary and Easy Fractions.

All Papers will be set in Irish and English.

LATIN—(1) Leabhar de Beilc Gilleon, Book iv, chaps 20-38, and Book v, chaps 1-33, both inclusive; (2) Short Sentences for translations from English into Latin, the Latin for the more difficult words being supplied; (3) A passage or passages from some other Latin work or works for translation at sight; (4) Roman History from the foundation of Rome to B.C. 264.

FRENCH—(1) Malot: Remi et ses Amis, chaps 1-3 inclusive (from Sans Famille, pt 1, chaps 19-21) Questions in French to be answered in French. (2) A passage or passages from some other French work or works for translation at sight. (3) Short sentences, colloquial phrases, and a passage for translation from English into French.

MAURICE FITZGERALD,
Secretary to Committee.

SOME OLD LOVE STORIES, by T. P. O'Connor; Life of John Bright, by Barry O'Brien; Lord Russell of Killowen; Leaves From an Inspector's Log-Book; and many other absorbing Books on Travel, Reminiscences, etc, 1/3 each, at GALBRAITH'S, 33 Upper Cecil-street.

THE CASTLECONNELL TRAGEDY.

Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday,

Mr T P O'Connor asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it was a fact that on Sunday at Castleconnell, Co Limerick, the landlord of the Shannon View Hotel, Mr Denis O'Donovan, was shot by a party of Auxiliaries; whether grenades were thrown through the windows of the hotel, and a Lewis gun trained on the bar, which was wrecked; whether Temporary Cadet Pringle and Sergeant Hughes were killed in the struggle, and one R.I.C constable wounded; whether means had been taken to put an end to such scandalous lack of discipline on the part of the forces of the Crown. He also asked whether the transcript of the notes of the trial of the three cadets for the murders of Murphy and Kennedy will be ready, and if they will be then published.

Lieut-Commander Kenworthy also gave notice of a question relating to Castleconnell.

Mr Henry—According to a police report, which I have received, a party of auxiliaries in plain clothes, under the command of an officer, entered the Shannon View Hotel, Castleconnell, on the 17th inst, for the purpose of searching it for suspects. Outside the hotel they observed three bicycles standing against the door, and on entering they were informed that these bicycles belonged to three strangers who were in the bar. They, thereupon, rushed the bar and ordered the three men to hold up their hands. The latter, who were a sergeant and two constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who were proceeding on leave in plain clothes, thought that the auxiliaries were members of the Irish Republican Army, and on being challenged at the point of the revolver, at once opened fire. Both parties continued firing until the sergeant was killed and one of the constables was wounded. The other constable then made a rush for the door, accompanied by the hotel proprietor, Mr O'Donovan, and in doing so the hotel proprietor was killed and the constable captured. It was only then that the parties discovered their mistake. One of the auxiliaries, a Temporary Cadet, was also killed in the fight. The report adds that the statements which have been made to the effect that Mr O'Donovan was taken out into the yard and shot in cold blood are emphatically denied by the Auxiliaries. There is no mention of grenades being thrown through the windows of the hotel, or of a Lewis gun being trained on the bar, and I have asked for a further report with reference to these allegations.

The courtmartial of the three members of the Crown forces charged with the murders at Drumcondra was open to the Press and the public. I see no ground for taking the unusual course of publishing the official shorthand notes of the proceedings.

Mr T P O'Connor—May I ask if Mrs O'Donovan will be precluded from going before a County Court Judge to ask for damages for the loss of her husband in these tragic circumstances by the military order against such cases being heard before the County Court?

Mr Henry—I have already explained that the Military Governor will allow any cases except the class I mentioned yesterday, to come before the County Court Judge

THE EXPORT OF IRISH STORE CATTLE.

Irish Department of Agriculture and English Restrictions.

The following has been communicated by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland—

The conditions announced yesterday on which the Ministry of Agriculture propose to admit store cattle from Ireland to Great Britain were communicated by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland to the conference representing stockowners and shippers, which was held at the Department's offices after last Thursday's market. The Department, in their representations to the Ministry before the issue of the Order, pointed that the detention at this period of the year of store cattle immediately off grass in stockyard lairages for fourteen days was a particularly harmful condition, and that, in view of the results of the Department's investigations as to the existence of the disease in this country, no such restriction on the import of stores were in their view justifiable.

The number of animals examined by the Department's veterinary inspectors in the districts under investigation up to Saturday last was 33,823, and the number of premises visited was 1,393. The examination included swine, a class of animal particularly susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease. In no instance have the Department's inspectors found anything which could even be regarded as suspicious of the disease. Farmers, live stock agents, and all concerned, have, through their organisations and individually, co-operated actively with the inspectors in their search.

Three weeks having now elapsed since the animals which became affected left Ireland, and none of the other animals which came from Ireland having developed the disease since their arrival in Great Britain, the Department consider that, in all the circumstances, the assumption that the disease exists in Ireland has been negatived. Negotiations on the whole subject are being maintained between the Department and the Ministry.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Ireland's Claim to be Represented on Commission.

Asked in the House of Commons by Sir Maurice Dockrell whether, having regard to the vital importance to Irish farmers of the importation of Canadian live stock in competition with home-bred cattle, he would include in the forthcoming Royal Commission at least one Irishman possessing expert knowledge of cattle breeding.

Mr Lloyd George said he did not think it advisable that any particular locality should be specifically represented on the Commission.

Sir M Dockrell asked whether, in view of Ireland's contribution to the national food supply, the right hon gentleman did not think that Ireland should have a very large voice in the discussion as to her future food supply from the cattle breeders' point of view.

Mr Lloyd George said that was equally applicable to other parts of the United Kingdom.

FALL IN THE COST OF LIVING.

According to the "Labour Gazette" the average level of retail prices, including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, on April 1, was 133 per cent above that of July, 1914, as compared with 141 per cent on March 1. The decrease, it is stated, was mainly due, as in the previous month, to reduction in the prices of food, but clothing also continued to decline in price. Since November 1, when the figure stood at 176, steady monthly reductions have taken place, giving a total of 43 points between November 1 and April 1. Consequent on the fall in prices are adjustments in wages regulated according to scale. The changes in rates of wages in March affected over 360,000 workpeople, of whom 350,000 sustained decreases amounting to £60,000 in their weekly wages, and over 11,000 received increases amounting to £2,900 a week. The trades chiefly affected by the reductions in March were the textile trades. About 200,000 woollen and worsted operatives sustained a further decrease, under the operation of sliding scale agreements, making in the case of timeworkers a total decrease since the beginning of the year of 20 per cent on basis rates, or about 11 per cent on the rates current at the end of 1920.

TELEPHONES ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

While the finance and administration of our telephone system are being investigated by a Select Committee, it is remarkable to learn that the American Telephone Company—which is the holding company for practically all the operating telephone concerns in the United States—has been able to increase its dividend from 8 to 10 per cent. That, apparently, is the result of running the telephones on efficient business principles. It is explained that this higher dividend is being paid in order to attract fresh capital for extensions to meet the growing demands of the public; but the profits of the company are said to be such that 9 per cent. interest could have been paid regularly for the last ten years.

THE SPEAKER'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Mr Lowther and the election of a new Speaker of the House of Commons will take place next week, writes the Lobby correspondent of the London "Daily Express." Mr Lowther, who had postponed his retirement in consequence of the industrial crisis, has now intimated that he will announce his resignation to the House of Commons on Monday next.

PAST CENTURY RECORDS.

1859.

In the LIMERICK CHRONICLE of July, 1859, we find the following:—

Saturday, July 2.
LIMERICK TO ENNIS RAILWAY.

Yesterday the entire line of railway from this city to Ennis was opened. Trains now leave Limerick three times a day, viz—8.5 a.m, 2 o'c p m, 7 30 p.m. From Ennis to Limerick at 6 o'clock morning, 8 5 a.m, 5.40 p.m.

Saturday, July 9.
CLARE GRAND JURY.

Sworn yesterday at Ennis before Captain Stackpoole, High Sheriff—Captain Augustine Butler (foreman), Major Wm A McDonnell, Thos Crowe, Thomas de Clare Studdert, John Singleton, Captain Charles Gore O'Callaghan, Hugh Palliser Hickman, Captain Marcus Patterson, Wainwright Crowe, Wm J Skerrett, Captain Francis Gore, Burdett Morony, James O'Brien, Wm Butler, Richard Stackpoole junr., Major A Vandeleur, Geo O'Brien, Francis Westropp, Wm Richard Mahon, Maurice O'Connell, Marcus Keane, John Enright, Jonas Studdert.

MILTOWN MALBAY.

This delightful watering place is fast crowding with visitors, the lodges are all nearly filled, and the facility of communication afforded by the completion of the Ennis line of railway is taken advantage of by lovers of the picturesque who wish to enjoy the chequered and romantic scenery of this cheerful locality.

Wednesday, July 13.
APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATE.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Doctor O'Hanlon (Chairman of the Rathkeale Town Commissioners), a magistrate under the "Towns Improvement Act."

LIMERICK SUMMER ASSIZES.

The Grand Jury of the County of Limerick was sworn on yesterday before Heffernan Considine, Esq. High Sheriff, by George Fleetwood, Esq, Clerk of the Crown for this city—William S O'Brien, Esq, Cahermoyle (foreman); Hon John Massy, Milford; Edward Croker, Ballinagarde; The O'Grady, Kilballyowen; Robert Maxwell, Islanmore; Stephen E De Vere, Monrea; Wm Barrington, Glenstal; Eyre Lloyd, Prospect; Francis Greene, Greenmount; Hugh Massy O'Grady, Castlegarde; Helenus White, Mount Sion; Wm Howley, Rich Hill; Thos Browning, Carass Court; John Ryan, Scarteen; James Sexton, Coonagh; Daniel Meares Maunsell, Ballywilliam; John Charles O'Donnell, Castleview; James Marshall, Linfield; Marshal Lloyd Apjohn, Landscape; William Cox, junr, Ballynoe; Goodriche Peacocke, Grove; Patrick Russell, Mount Russell; Edward Curling, Castle, Newcastle West, Esqrs.

Saturday, July 16.
LIMERICK GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury were sworn in as follows by Wm Roche, Esq, Clerk of the Crown—Hon Standish Prendergast Vereker (foreman); Henry Watson, J.P, Limerick; William Gabbett, Esq, Strand House; Hon Robert O'Brien, J P, Old Church; John Watson Mahony, Esq, J.P, Limerick; Thomas Kane, Esq, J.P, Limerick; Henry Vereker Lloyd, Esq, Limerick; Thomas Boyse, Esq, J.P, Springfort; Robert Rogers, Esq, J.P, Cottage; Edward Bernard, Esq, J.P, Newboro; William Hartigan, Esq, J.P, Limerick; Laurence Quinlivan, Esq, J.P, Limerick; Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq, J.P, Cratloe Wood; Reuben Harvey Todhunter, Esq, Coleran; John McDonnell, Esq, J.P, Fairyford; William G Gubbins, Esq, J.P, Woodsdown; Robert McMahon, Esq, J.P, Prospect; William H Hall, Esq, Limerick; William D Murphy, Esq, Limerick; Francis Warde, Esq, Limerick; William D Murphy, Esq, Limerick; William Fitzgerald, Esq, Limerick; Thomas Cochrane, Esq, Limerick.

Wednesday, July 27.
INCREASE OF CUSTOM DUTIES.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the increase of Custom duties at this port for the year 1858 was £15,085, on corn, tea, sugar and tobacco, which is ascribed, according to the Commissioners' report of March last, to the improved condition of the agricultural population, and the improvement of trade generally in Limerick. The receipts for 1857 were £157,737; in 1858, £172,822.

BALL AT DROMOLAND.

Lord Inchiquin has invited the officers of the Clare Militia, and upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding counties to a dejeuner and ball at his hospitable mansion, Dromoland.

(To be Continued.)

FARMING NOTES.

The Cash Value of Milk Records.

Milk records enable owners of herds to ascertain the earning capacity of individual cows, to regulate feeding according to production, to detect careless or indifferent methods of milking, and they furnish valuable data for breeders. All these advantages have been frequently stressed, but it has remained for Mr R Lynch, A.R.C.Sc.I. (writing in the Department's Journal) to indicate another that in his opinion has been "glossed over or referred to in a casual manner," and that is, the appreciation in the capital value of a herd in which records are being kept under the supervision of an independent person.

In support of his assertion that milk records have a tangible cash value, Mr Lynch quotes reports of sales held in various parts of England during the months of September, October, and November, 1920, shewing that the average prices realised ranged from £74 to £128. The cattle sold were non-pedigree cattle, mainly of the dual-purpose Shorthorn type. The record price of 270 guineas for a non-pedigree animal was paid for a roan four-year-old cow of Shorthorn type. Several cows at the sales—which were not collective ones of choice selected animals, but in many cases dispersal sales—realised over 200 guineas. In the case of one herd consisting of 32 cows and 67 heifers, a local valuer a month before the sale, valued the lot at £2 812. At the sale the herd realised £6,800, or £30 per head in excess of the price at which the animals had been valued. A report by the Ministry of Agriculture of another sale states "in the opinion of the Live-stock Officers the cows in several cases made double what they would have fetched had their yield of milk not been recorded."

In Ireland results such as those quoted are not available, but that purchasers are willing to pay considerably over their ordinary market value for recorded cattle or those with a milking pedigree is evident from certain sales. Mr Lynch mentions two instances—one at the Spring Show of the Munster Agricultural Society, when a two-year-old in-calf non-pedigree heifer of Shorthorn type, out of a registered cow, that yielded 13,320 lbs in 45 weeks, and sired by a pure-bred dairy bull, fetched 92½ guineas (sold in fair or open market without a milk pedigree this heifer would have realised about half this sum); and a second in November, 1920, in Co. Waterford, where ordinary cross-bred cows tested through local associations, and not due to calve until March and April, 1921, changed hands at over £10.

Mr Lynch states that it is quite conceivable that these sales mark the beginning of a new era in which the authenticated milk record will be the determining factor in deciding the value of a dairy cow. They show clearly that there is a steady demand at enhanced prices for the recorded cows, a demand—based as it is on the sound, common-sense principle of buying dairy cows not on their appearances but on their performances—that is likely to continue. Buying on the basis of such records the purchaser has guarantees that could not be given when records are not kept.

"Cow-Testing Associations," Mr Lynch concludes, "afford the Irish farmer an opportunity of ascertaining the yield of his cows. Entry in the Department's Register stamps them as being of well-defined Shorthorn type and good conformation, and where good pure-bred Shorthorn sires are used, renders their progeny eligible for entry in Coates's Herd Book after four crosses of pedigree sires. To grade up for entry in the Herd Book, and at the same time to discard cows which fail to attain certain yields, say 700 or 800 gallons, should be the aim of the Irish farmer. Breeding on such lines is certain to result in an all round levelling up of the dairy stock of the country. This time is ripe for such an effort. The financial possibilities are very great. It is to be hoped that Irish farmers will rise to the occasion and cater for the demand that exists for heavy-milking, dual-purpose cattle."

THE LATE JUDGE KENNY'S ESTATE.

The Right Hon William Kenny, of Marlfield, Cabinteely, Co Dublin, a judge of the High Court of Ireland, has left a fortune in the United Kingdom of £27,998.—"Daily News."

Feeling hurt by some comments that were made at the urban council, the members of the Halstead Fire Brigade resigned in a body.

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The BEST REMEDY for **COUGHS COLDS** ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and COLIC.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A case of enteric fever at Bedlington (Northumberland) is attributed to eating shellfish.

Reductions amounting to 700,000 lire (£28,000,000 at par) have been made in the Italian Budget by the Senate.

Greece has reimposed a Press censorship in order to prevent the publication of misleading news about the military situation.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the Chichester division in room of Lord Edmund Talbot.

The death occurred at Krugersdorp of Vardy Moses, who was born at St Helena in 1814, and remembered the death and funeral of Napoleon.

The French Senate has adopted the motion for the posthumous conferment of the dignity of Marshal of France on the late General Gallieni.

Marshals Foch and Franchet d'Esperey are to take part in the Belgian commemoration of the battles of Kemmel and the Yser at the beginning of May.

Captain F Guest, who was introduced by Colonel Leslie-Wilson and Mr McCurdy, took the oath and his seat on his re-election for East Dorset.

Lady Forster, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, has lent Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham, with its grounds and equipment, as a home for the wives and babies of ex-service men.

Over 900 applications have been received for the secretaryship to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, which carries with it a salary of £400 a year and house. The applicants include an admiral and brigadier-general.

When a woman was charged at Colchester with stabbing a man with a hatpin last September, it was stated that the hatpin was still in his chest and could not be removed, and he would never properly recover.

As a result of the sale of sequestrated German property in Alsace and Lorraine, about two milliard francs (£40,000,000), according to the "Liberte," has been collected by the French Treasury.

Mr Rogers, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has introduced a resolution in the United States House of Representatives urging President Harding to invite Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to a disarmament conference.

London C.C. Asylums Committee recommend that the use of the terms "pauper lunatic" and "pauper lunatic asylum" should be discontinued, and that the Minister of Health be asked to procure an amendment of the Lunacy Acts substituting the terms "patient" and "mental hospital."

Commander Hilton Young writes in reply to Captain Reginald Terrell that no advances have been made to the Government to purchase the next wool clip He could assure the farmers that there was no chance of the reimposition of wool control.

Mr Lloyd George informed Sir John Butcher that he was not yet in a position to make any further announcement as to when the promised Bill would be introduced to abolish the Liquor Control Board and to regulate the hours during which also bottle liquors could be sold in public-houses and clubs.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The "New York Herald" says:—Japan's firm determination not to surrender Yap is stated in a series of five Notes passed between the United States and Japan State Departments, and issued by the State Department in Washington. The correspondence covers a period of six months, and lays bare the entire secret negotiations. They reveal that Japan not only defied the American protest over the Yap mandate, but summarily rejects the proposal that even if Yap was assigned to Japan "all other Powers should have free and unhampered access to the island for landing and the operation of cables." It is understood that the American Notes which contained this correspondence were sent to the other Powers as well as to Japan.

"AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR."

The origin of the expression "at the eleventh hour," which has been so hard-worked of late, is presumably well known, yet probably not a few who use it, says the "Manchester Guardian," miss something of its force through confusing ancient terms with modern. The Romans divided the daytime into twelve "hours." The exact length of these varied, of course, with season and latitude; but the first always began at sunrise, the sixth ended and the seventh began at noon, and the twelfth ended at sunset. Numerous references in the New Testament show that the Romans had introduced their method of reckoning into one at least of their Eastern provinces. The fourth watch is alluded to, and the second and third, and probably all four in the words translated "at even, or at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or in the morning." And the "hours" mentioned in the Gospels and Acts are (with one possible exception) clearly those of the Roman system, the difference between which and our own must be allowed for in the Parable of the Labourers. The "eleventh hour," that is to say, is the period which ends about one hour before sunset (as, indeed, is evident from the parable itself); and after sunset "the night cometh when no man can work."

LIMERICK HARBOUR TIDE TABLE

APRIL.

CHANGES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 15th .... 10 12 a.m
Full Moon, 22nd .... 7.49 a m
Last Quarter, 30th .... 4 9 a.m

TIDES.

	Morning Time H. M.	Morning Height F. I.	Afternoon Time H. M.	Afternoon Height F. I.
Thursday 21	5 45	20 9	6 8	21 0
Friday 22	6 31	21 2	6 49	21 4
Saturday 23	7 10	21 4	7 30	21 4
Sunday 24	7 50	21 3	8 10	20 10
Monday 25	8 28	20 0	8 47	20 3
Tuesday 26	9 8	19 10	9 30	19 6
Wednes 27	9 49	19 2	10 10	18 9

(Old Time)
(These tides are influenced by the weather)

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LIMERICK—

APRIL—11, 12, 14, 16, 25, 26, 28, 30.
MAY—9, 10, 12, 14, 23, 24, 26, 28.
JUNE—6, 7, 9, 11, 20, 21, 23, 25.

NEXT VISITS TO—
ENNIS—
(AT QUEEN'S HOTEL).
APRIL—13, 27.
MAY—11, 25.
JUNE—8, 22.

NEXT VISITS TO—
TIPPERARY—
(AT DOBBYN'S HOTEL).
APRIL—15, 29.
MAY—13, 27.
JUNE—10, 24.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

SOME SPRING CLEANING HINTS.

CLEANING CEILINGS.

Smoke-blackened ceilings can be cleaned with a thick paste of starch and water. Apply this with a thick pad made of old woollen rags, and when thoroughly dry brush off with a soft brush. Never attempt to whitewash a smoky ceiling; but if cleaning is not enough do not be afraid to try whitewashing. The "mixture" can be made by making two cakes of common whiting into a paste with warm water; add a pound of size (previously melted in a saucepan) and a small cake of washing-day blue (dissolved in water). Mix together, then add a tablespoonful of alum; strain through canvas, add sufficient water to bring to the normal consistency of whitewash, and apply, if possible, with a proper brush. Two coats will be required usually; the first one should be very thin, and the second should not be applied until the former is quite dry.

FRESHENING WALLPAPER.

Wallpaper can be freshened by being cleaned with a ball of dough. A few cupfuls of plain flour mixed with water, kneaded well, and rubbed down the wall in long strokes from top to bottom, has a wonderfully reviving effect. When paper needs patching, do not cut a nice straight piece for repairs; if the patch has uneven edges and is carefully pasted on it will hardly show. The home paperhanger who wants to re-paper a room entirely should avoid a thick paper, and should choose a pattern that is easy to match at the joins.

RENEWING PAINTWORK.

Shabby paintwork can also be renewed. Wash the woodwork thoroughly; when quite dry apply a thin coat of "flat" paint, and when that is dry apply a coat of enamel paint. Do not be in too great a hurry to finish, use a proper painter's brush, and work with broad downward strokes—always with not too much paint on the brush. Most bought paints are better with a little turpentine stirred into the tin.

THE GAS FITTINGS.

When cleaning brass gas or electric light fittings, never use metal polish, as this spoils the lacquer. If they are very dirty, wash with weak vinegar and water. Rub dry with a soft duster, and polish with a dry leather. If brass fittings are rubbed occasionally with a soft duster slightly moistened with salad oil, and then with a dry duster, no further cleaning will be necessary, and they will always keep bright.

FOR WHITE PAINT.

A simple and effective way to clean white paint that is not very dirty is to dip a piece of clean damp flannel in a little whitening and rub over the surface lightly. It will leave the paint remarkably clean and new looking.

TO CLEAN LEAD SINKS.

An ounce of soda, two ounces of soft soap, a pennyworth of dried fuller's earth, dissolved in a pint and a-half of water, make an excellent mixture to clean leaden sinks. A little laid on a flannel will be enough each time.

WHITEWASH AS GOOD AS PAINT.

The following is the recipe by the *Smallholder* for a whitewash which will withstand the weather almost as well as paint, and is therefore suitable for outside work: Slake in boiling water half a bushel of lime, strain it so as to remove all sediment, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, one pound of common salt, and half a pound of whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix the whole to a proper consistency with skim milk, and apply hot. Any colouring matter may be added. Those who have used it claim that it will compare very favourably with lead paints, both in appearance and durability.

WASHING CHAMOIS LEATHER.

In washing anything made of chamois leather, use warm water, with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring. Press it between the palms of the hands, and hang before the fire or in the hot sun, to dry quickly, pulling it into shape often while it is drying, to prevent its drying hard and stiff. When dry, it can be softened by rubbing softly with both hands.

CRACKS IN FURNITURE.

Cracks in furniture can be so filled with beeswax that the marks will scarcely show at all. First slightly soften the beeswax until it becomes like putty. Then press it firmly and neatly into the cracks, and smooth the surface over with a thin knife and varnish it, and the cracks will disappear. Putty is sometimes used for this purpose, but it is apt to dry and fall out, while beeswax will stop in practically for ever.

TO MAKE WINDOW GLASS SHINE.

If your window glass is lacking in brilliancy, clean it with a liquid paste made of alcohol and whitening. A little of this mixture will remove specks and impart a high lustre to the glass.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR PAINTERS.

Rinse all brushes in turpentine after using, then grease with a mixture of tallow and sweet oil to prevent them drying hard. To remove paint spots from wood, cover with a thick paste of lime and soda and leave for twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water. To remove paint from windows, dissolve strong soda in boiling water, and when cool wash the windows with it, using a sponge or soft flannel. Fresh paint spots may be removed from clothes by first wiping off as much paint as possible, then rubbing with a flannel dipped in spirits of wine. Do not work near a bare light, as the spirits are highly inflammable. To remove the smell of paint from a newly-painted room, place near the wainscot one or two tubs of cold water. In two or three days the contents of the tubs will have absorbed the smell of the paint.

HOW TO USE DISINFECTANTS.

Nothing is more important to the health of the family than the occasional use of a good disinfectant. This is of great importance, remarks "Pepita" in the *Mark Lane Express*, if there is any reason to suspect there are noxious germs on the premises.

During hot weather the cellar, lavatories, and cesspools, about the house and barn should be treated to a good disinfectant every week. During the winter months these places require only an occasional disinfecting.

Thorough ventilation of the house in winter is more difficult than in summer-time, especially if there is sickness or a member of the family who is inclined to take cold easily. When thorough ventilation is hindered the house may be kept in a sanitary condition by the use of a disinfectant.

When there is sickness in the house it is a good plan to keep a small dish of carbolic acid solution in one corner of the bedroom for disinfecting purpose. A little of this solution sprinkled in the sleeping rooms, &c., at any time will keep them in a sanitary condition, which is very important.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

Scheme for University Scholarships In County Limerick.

I.—DATE OF OPERATION.

For the present holders of Scholarships the regulations heretofore in force shall continue to apply. These new regulations shall come into operation in the Session (1921-22) for entrance Scholarships (to be awarded in July, 1921).

II.—NATURE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

a.—There shall be awarded four Scholarships in each year, tenable at any constituent College of the N.U.I which has adopted the Gaelic League Programme. b.—The value of a Scholarship shall be £90. The value of a Bursary or reduced Scholarship shall be at least £50. c.—The Council offers for competition the following Scholarships—faculty specified:—One for Agriculture, one for Commerce, one for Celtic Studies, and one for Science or Engineering. d.—The Council reserves to itself the right of increasing any Scholarships if special circumstances be considered necessary to justify such increase. Should the standard attained or the competition for such Scholarships in Faculty be considered insufficient, the Council may decide to make no award, and may transfer the sum thus saved to another faculty.

III.—RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Scholarships shall be restricted to students of Irish birth whose parents shall have resided in County Limerick for at least 5 years previous to the student presenting himself for examination.

IV.—OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.

Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £30 shall be entitled to a full Scholarship. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £30, but does not exceed £50 may, at the discretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined with a view to the parents' circumstances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may receive a full or reduced Scholarship as the Committee shall deem fit.

V.—PARTICULAR CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY TO FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

a.—Age limit. Students shall be eligible for Scholarships up to, but not exceeding, 20 years of age on 1st June in each year, except in the case of Scholarships in Agriculture and to teachers engaged in primary education in which case the age limit is 25. Facilities will be afforded to those teachers to avail of the Scholarships in Celtic studies. b.—The Candidate must have matriculated in either the summer or autumn of the year of examination in which the Scholarship is awarded. c.—Candidates other than those who have enjoyed the Secondary School scholarships must give proof that the schools they have attended during the year previous to the examination have adopted the Gaelic League Educational Programme.

VI.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

a.—References. Every candidate for a Scholarship, shall, before being admitted for competition, produce a satisfactory reference from his teacher or School Manager, also the clergyman of his parish. He shall also produce a medical certificate as to fitness, and a birth certificate giving his name and address in their correct Irish form. All these references to be sent to the Secretary of the Committee on or before the 1st June. b.—There shall be a competitive examination for the Scholarship in each group. (Subjects and Syllabus herewith). c.—Award. The Examination will be conducted by the Committee's Board of Examiners. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly in the order of merit, by the County Limerick Scholarships Committee; but the Committee reserve the right to withhold a Scholarship from any student whom they consider unsuitable.

VII.—SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the examination shall be:—Irish, Irish History, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Applied Mathematics, Domestic Science, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geography, Commerce. A three-hours' paper will be set in each subject. To each subject will be assigned 100 marks. There will be an oral examination in all modern languages, and a practical test in Physics, Chemistry, and Botany. Each candidate must take Irish and Irish History and any other three subjects. No award will be made to any candidate who has not passed in each of the selected five subjects (35% for a pass) and secured at least 250 marks out of the aggregate 500.

P.S.—All examination Papers to be set in both Irish and English, each student examined having permission to answer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit; but due credit will be given for the use of Irish, even to a limited extent, as the medium of answering questions. In all language examinations, however, the use of the particular language with which the paper deals to be permitted to replace English in setting and answering questions.

SYLLABUS.

AN GAEDILGE:—"Seadna (Antoin'an)"; An Cleasaide; "Filide na Maige; Foclu Gnosa. T Corcoran; "Irish Composition," by Fr Nolan.

IRISH HISTORY—"The Making of Ireland, or its Undoing," by Mrs Green; "The Historic Case for Irish Independence," by D Figgis; "The Life of Robert Emmet," by Dr Madden; "Sgeul Seandain."

FRENCH.

The Examination Papers will include—1. Translation into Irish or English of one passage (prose) of a general character (to be attempted by all candidates). 2. Translation into Irish or English of (a) a passage in verse for literary candidates), or (b) a commercial passage (commercial candidates). 3 (a) Translation into French of an Irish or English passage (in prose) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) translation into French of a short commercial letter, and of certain commercial expressions or phrases from and into French (for Commercial candidates). 4. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given date. 5. Viva Voce Examination—This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

GERMAN.

1. Translation from German into Irish or English—any two of four passages (two prose, one verse, one scientific. 2. Translation from Irish or English into German prose—one passage. 3. Free composition—either an essay on one of three subjects, or a commercial letter on given date. 4 Alternative questions to show knowledge of either commercial terms or German Literature and History. 5 A few short sentences to show knowledge of idioms and special constructions. 6. Viva Voce Examination—This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

ITALIAN.

1. Translation into Irish or English two prose passages of a general character (to be attempted by all candidates). 2. Translation into Irish or English of one of three passages respectively of a literary (prose or verse), commercial or scientific character—(The scientific passage will be of a general character). 3. (a) Translation into Italian of two Irish or English passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (for literary candidates); or (b) translation into Italian of a short commercial letter, and of certain commercial expressions or phrases from and into Italian (for commercial candidates). 4. Translation from and into Italian of certain idiomatic expressions (to be attempted by all candidates). 5. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subjects; or (b) a commercial letter on given date. 6. Viva Voce Examination—This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

SPANISH.

1. Translation into Irish or English of two passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (to be attempted by all candidates. 2. Translation into Irish or English of one of three passages respectively of a literary, commercial, or scientific character. 3. (a) Translation into Spanish of two Irish or English passages (prose and poetry) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) translation into Spanish of a short commercial letter and of certain commercial expressions or phrases from, and into, that language (for commercial candidates). 4. Translation from and into, Spanish of certain idiomatic expressions (to be attempted by all candidates). 5. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given date. 6. Viva Voce Examination—This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

COMMERCE.

BOOK-KEEPING—Candidates must be prepared to answer questions as to the meaning of mercantile forms used in connection with Book-keeping, and as to the nature and use of the books of account usually kept by mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, including "Limited Companies"; and to work an exercise or exercises upon the principles of "double entry," involving the use of Subsidiary Books and the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts, and a Balance Sheet.

SHORTHAND—In this subject the syllabus is practically the same as in the Advanced Stage the only difference being that the two passages (each occupying seven minutes) will be dictated at speeds of 100 and 80 words per minute, and for good transcripts Certificates in those speeds will be granted.

PRECIS-WRITING—The pages set for both Stages will be similar in respect of character, but different in respect of difficulty. 1. Candidates will be furnished with printed material, and will be required to draw up a Precis—i e, a brief and clear statement in the form of a narrative. 2. The object of the Precis is to convey to the reader, in narrative form, the circumstances and events to which the subject matter relates in such a manner as to put him readily in possession of the essential facts, while omitting those that are unessential. 3. Clear and neat handwriting, and clearness and conciseness of expression, are essential to success. 4 The material will carry from year to year; it may consist—e g, of a series of letters, the report of a meeting, a narrative passage, or other similar matter. 5. The length of the Precis should not exceed 300 words.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE—Questions may be set on the subject-matter of the Stage II Syllabus, but a higher standard of knowledge is expected from Stage III than from Stage II Candidates. The questions will cover the following additional matters:—1. The mechanism of general foreign trade, both import and export, in all its aspects; the documents used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 2. Methods of securing payments for goods imported or exported; documents used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 3. The general principle of practical bankings; banking methods of financing foreign trade. 4. The general principles of foreign exchange.

Candidates will be expected to show acquaintance with the chief commercial documents, e g, a bill of lading, a policy of marine insurance, etc, and an essay will be required on one of two set subjects connected with Commerce. Bad handwriting, spelling, or composition will entail loss of marks.

TYPEWRITING—1. Questions covering—(a) Mechanical construction of machine and accessories, adjustments and remedies for slight accidents, uses of characters, combination signs, and arrangement of keyboard for special requirements, tabulating devices; (b) correspondence—official and commercial, correct forms of address, composition and typing of letters on given material; (c) methods of duplicating—press copying, carbon, gelatine, stencil, lithographic or other processes (d) arrangements of author's manuscripts, i.e, display and centring of headings and sub-titles, setting out of marginal notes, verse, including rules controlling indentation of rhyming lines, extracts, tabular tables, footnotes, signs used in correcting, etc. 2. Typing from badly-spelt, unpunctuated, abbreviated and confused manuscripts selected from commercial, literary, technical, legal dramatic, or other matter; alternative tests may be given. 3. Typing an invoice or account sales from unarranged details in manuscript, or other tabulated statement from printed or manuscript copy. 4. Time test—typing for ten minutes from printed copy—a minimum speed of 40 words per minute is expected.

ENGLISH.

1. COMPOSITION—The writing of an essay and of a precis or a passage or other matter supplied. Other questions will be set to test understanding and use of the language. 2. LITERATURE—Questions will be set to test (a) intelligent reading (but not detailed study) of two books prescribed from time to time; b) general knowledge of other well-known works in prose and verse. For the Examinations of 1921 the books prescribed are "Hamlet," McDonogh's "Literature on Ireland," and a Book of Irish Verse, selected, by W B Yeats, and Mitchel's "Jail Journal." 3. GRAMMAR—The functions of words and the structure of sentences. N B Bad hand-writing and defective spelling will entail loss of marks. Special importance is attached to English composition.

LATIN.

1. Passages from Latin Authors for translation into Irish or English; 2. A passage or passages of Irish or English prose to be translated into Latin; 3. Roman History, from 31 B.C to 70 A.D, and outlines of Roman literature and art within that period; a passage of Irish or English for translation into Latin.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.—1. Compound Interest; Profit and Loss; the use of Logarithms. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination. 2 Graphical solutions of problems and interpretation of given graphs may be required. 3. Present worth; Bankers' Discount; Stocks and Shares.

ALGEBRA—1. Simple equations involving two or more unknown quantities and problems thereon; quadratic equations in a single unknown quantity and easy problems soluble by such equations; elementary theory of indices and logarithms. 2. Simultaneous equations in two variables involving solution of simple or quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations; imaginary quantities; arithmetical and geometrical progressions; logarithms; partial fractions. 3. Arithmetical and geometrical progression; Remainder Theorem and easy applications. 4. Permutations and combinations; binomial theorem and applications (proofs of the binomial expansion will not be required except for the case of positive integral exponents); elimination; simultaneous quadratic equations and equations reducible to such and questions leading to them; elementary summation of series harmonic mean of two quantities; elementary theory of series of notation; annuities certain; problems of maxima and minima whose solution depends on the theory of quadratic equations.

GEOMETRY.—1. An amount of geometrical knowledge will be expected approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, and VI, and the definitions of Books V Deductions. Students may be required to give algebraical proofs of these properties of proportional magnitudes on which the establishment of the propositions of Euclid, Book VI, depends. 2. Questions may be set involving an elementary knowledge of: Centre of Mean Position, Coaxal Circles, Inversion, Poles, and Polars, Harmonic Ranges, and other elementary applications of pure geometry. 3. The analytical geometry of the straight line and circle, treated with reference to rectangular axes.

TRIGONOMETRY—1. Trigonometry up to and including the solution of plain triangles; simple cases of inverse functions; properties of circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle. Use of Logarithmetic and trigonometrical tables. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination. 2. De Moivre's Theorem and easy applications to the expansion of trigonometrical functions; easy summation of trigonometrical series. Questions may be set involving knowledge in the other pure mathematical subjects.

MAURICE FITZGERALD,
Secretary to Committee.

"For the Blood is the Life."

Sufferers from Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout,

should realise that these complaints are simply the symptoms of deep-rooted blood impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more, because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief,

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such trouble. "Clarke's Blood Mixture," by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, promptly attacks, overcomes and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to Old and Young alike.

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