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The Limerick Chronicle.

ESTABLISHED 1766. 156th YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL 154. No 26,319 TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 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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*CARONIA	Oct 8	Oct 9
ALBANIA	Oct 15	Oct 16

LONDON AND CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK.

*SAXONIA	—	—	Oct 11

SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG to NEW YORK

BERENGARIA (ex Imperator)			Oct 8
AQUITANIA	—	—	Oct 15
CARMANIA	—	—	Oct 22

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO HALIFAX.

‡CARONIA	—	—	Oct 8
‡SCYTHIA	—	—	Oct 29

LONDON AND CHERBOURG TO HALIFAX.

‡SAXONIA	—	—	Oct 11

*Via Halifax. ‡Passengers only
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For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Liverpool; 51, Bishopsgate London, E.C, 2; 29-31, Cockspur Street, London S.W, 1; 1 Milbray Road, Plymouth; Maritime Chambers, Southampton; James Little & Co, Ltd., 1 Albert Square, Belfast; or to Local Agents—

Mrs M Ryan, Wellesley Bridge, Limerick; James Brouder Newcastle West; Wm McCarthy, Cappamore; Mrs Mary Treacy, Ballingarry, Co Limerick; William Cullen, Newport; J O'Mahony, Rathkeale; Edmund Ludlow, Limerick; Riordan's Shipping Agency, Limerick; or to

CUNARD LINE, QUEENSTOWN

FORM 52.

Notice of Poor Rates Having Been Made.

COUNTY OF LIMRICK.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates have been duly made on the Property Rateable thereto in above-named Districts.

The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, chargeable to the above-named Districts, 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	95·330		95·330
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 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 0½
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 2¾
do do —	Public Health	0 0¾
Annacotty Dispensary District —	do	0 3½
Caherconlish do —	do	0 4½
Clarina do —	do	0 2½
Limerick Rural do —	do	0 0½
do —	do	0 0¼
Mitchelstown Rural District —	do	0
Newcastle Rural District —	do	
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 now in my custody and duplicate portions thereof have been transmitted by me to the Clerks of each respective Union concerned. The Rate Books may be inspected by any person affected thereby, at the Council or Union Offices on any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays, the said Rates will be payable in two half-yearly Moieties, the first from and after the publication of this Notice, and the second from and after the 1st day of October, 1921.

J J QUAID Secretary.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1921.

PEACOCKE'S bar Soaps at 1s 6d, 1s 10d and 2s 3d per bar cannot be excelled. Deliveries to all parts daily—Peacocke, Hair Stores.

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Floorings, Sheetings,
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WATERPROOF CAPES, LEGGINGS LEATHER TRAVELLING BAGS, MOUTH ORGANS, MECCANO, ETC
Try some of our "GEM" Safety Razors at 5/-
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Many people have a very poor idea of what it is to be really well. They are quite content so long as they can manage to get about and do their daily work and keep out of the doctor's hands. Health, however, is much more than this. It means energy, vigour, good spirits. It means fitness in every sense of the word. It means a system that is perfectly nourished and free from ailments, a system in which all the organs perform their functions naturally and thoroughly. If your health is not altogether satisfactory, you will find a wonderful help in Beecham's Pills. They have an excellent, purifying, stimulating and tonic effect and do much to promote good health and physical efficiency.

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Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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No information can b regarding the advertiser.

ASK for O'Donovan's "Garry Waters and bottled drink best.

DEBT COLLECTING AGENCY 1890). (The oldest Limerick 1858). Debts and rents collected mission, and money advanced. Open daily 3 o'clock.—J. H. ENRIGHT, 9 Glentworth Street, Limerick. —2

PEAK'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA—Just received, the new edition of this wonderful book. Price 3s only, at Galbraith's, 33 Upper Cecil-street.

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 th actual work. 3 doors up from Bob Ryan's corne 55 Roche's-street.

TEETH ARE TOO PRECIOUS TO BE TRIFLED WITH—Take care of your teeth in keeping with their value. Have a dentis examine them at regular intervals, and alway use a good dentifrice. Kleuzo Tooth Paste will cleanse, polish, and whiten your teeth witho t injuring the enamel. Price, 1s 6d. A Good Tooth Brush should also be used. Our assortment is complete.—LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

UCAL FLY EXTERMINATOR for destroying all kinds of insect pests. Two teaspoonfuls make a pint of effective fly-killer; 1/- per bottle. Flies must hate WIDDESS, the Chemist. He sells this effective fly-killer.

TENNIS SHOES, Etc, can be made snow white with Snowflake Cream. No trouble, no mess, and a perfect result. To be had from Widdess, Chemist, Roche's street. Bottles, 9d each. Also Straw and Panama Cleaner, 3d per packet; Velour and Suede Cleaner, 3d and 6d packets, for any colour. Luton Straw Hat Dye 1/4 per bottle, with brush free.

PRETTY NAILS reflect refinement. You should keep your nails in perfect condition by giving them daily attention. We make a speciality of Manicure Goods, Enamel, Nail Bleach, Polishes, Nail and Cuticle Scissors, Nail Files, Emery Boards, Orange Sticks, etc. Our stock of all toilet specialities is complete. If you see it advertised, we have it.—LAIRD'S, 118 O'Connell Street.

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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.

A 1920 Health Report says:—"It is true economy to feed a child properly." GLAXO is at once the most economical and all-sufficient food for infants. It is a dried milk of standard quality, containing all the elements necessary for their nourishment, and only needs the addition of hot-water, when the food is instantly prepared. To-day GLAXO is the most widely distributed food in use for both infants and invalids. Price 1/6 and 5/- (a 2/9 size is expected shortly), from the local agent—M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, 55 Roche's-street.

VIOLET DULCE Toilet Preparations are the most popular toilet goods; perfumed with the famous Parma and Victoria Violets. The line is so complete that we supply any desire of the most exacting gentlewoman for her dressing table.—LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

THE IDEAL TREATMENT for DYSPEPSIA is now within reach of every sufferer. Eight thousand Rexall Shops are guaranteeing Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. They relieve a sick or sour stomach, heartburn, sick headache, flatulency, etc; help to digest the food; are soothing, antacid, antiseptic; pleasant to take.—LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

ICILMA CREAM and Icilma Complexion Powder are greatly appreciated just now for their pleasant cooling properties. You know how the strong sun burns up the skin. Use Icilma Cream and keep your complexion. Icilma Powder is the lightest face powder known; it adheres invisibly and does away with the unpleasant moist appearance of the skin in hot weather. Both these toilet adjuncts can be had from M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, Roche's-street. Cream 1/3 per jar; Powder 2/6 per box.

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LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum will be grateful for gifts of illustrated papers, newspapers, and magazines for the use of the patients. Same may be left at Crosse's Newsagency, William street, or at the District Asylum.

P. J. IRWIN,
Resident Medical Superintendent.
18th June, 1921.

THESE ARE THE
FAIR HOUSES
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"LIMERICK LEADER," O'Connell-street.
"MUNSTER NEWS," O'Connell-street.
"LIMERICK ECHO," Sarsfield-street.
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GET YOUR PRINTING AND ADVERTISING DONE UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS BY THE ABOVE.

On behalf of the Limerick Typographical Society,
M. HARTNEY, President.
C. G. CAREY, Secretary.

EDITION THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1921

TO ADVERTISERS

of the earlier departure trains from Limerick, and of the hour for posting to General Post Office, it has essary to issue the editions s at an earlier hour than vertisers will, therefore, t the latest hour at which can be received at this days is 3.30 p.m. Publi notices received after that be guaranteed [i]en that

[LIME]RICK CHRONICLE
[EST]ABLISHED 1766]
[S]EPTEMBER 27, 1921

[PEA]CE CONFERENCE.

[R]ailway dispute has been in arranged satisfactorily, and it that there will be no insuperity whatever in coming to a like with regard to the other company erves this city and district, the Southern and Western Railway m. There is to be a conference this ek to arrange the details of the settlement, and with Lord Justice O'Connor or Mr Carrigan, K.C, presiding, and the companies and the railwaymen represented at the sitting, the pending action of either as arbitrator may be taken as action to give full satisfaction to all concerned. The settlement is accordingly drawing to a satisfactory termination, however inconvenient it has been, and it is for the public good that it should be so. Unfortunately, however, a fresh hitch has occurred, pointing to further disagreement. One would wish to have to state that a happy ending was awaiting the other great question before the country, and on which all men's minds in this island and across the water have been so fixed for weeks and weeks past—the question of peace for Ireland, the ending of the anxiety and the unrest which have so perplexed every class in the country for too long back. Some of us are disposed to take a gloomy view of the present political situation and its varying phases, full of promise one day, in a setting of gloom the next, until those interested have all but grown weary of the burden of disappointed expectancy. The country is anxious for peace, and every one member of the community is ardent in the desire for its coming, and without let or hindrance. That is the general feeling, intensified within the last few days by one or other of the comments, the doubts respecting a bright prospect from the schools of thought which seem to lose sight of the general good in the particular interest for this or that way of thinking to which they make profession of clinging. It is anticipated the country may have Mr Lloyd George's last word on the negotiations during the week, some name the day so early as to morrow, and accordingly all concerned, and they are Irishmen of every class, will be able each after his bent, to estimate how the situation may shape itself. It will be a fateful week indeed for Ireland, and everyone will join in the hope that the omens may be bright and assuring for the peace and well-being of a common country, and that nothing will be said or done to take from the measure of that hope its full realisation. Indeed, that is the feeling abroad, and in the honourable observance of the truce on all sides one may gauge the anxiety of the people of high and low degree to do their share in promoting that which they regard as done in the public interest, irrespective of personal considerations which might otherwise tend to deflect their political views.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Cattle Prices.

The prices of cattle in Ireland are steadily falling, but there is no corresponding reduction in the price of butcher's meat. Beef cattle are now very little more than half what their value was twelve months since. And latterly almost every week sees a reduction in price. Since last week it has been 10 or 12 per cent. Bacon curers are also purchasing at reduced rates, and under such circumstances householders should receive the benefit in cheaper beef, mutton, and bacon. Substantial reductions in existing charges are overdue.

Intoxicating Liquor Profits.

Big profits continue to be made on drinks by both distillers, brewers, and publicans. The hope was held out that, with the removal of control, prices would be reduced. There are complaints, on the contrary, of an increase in restaurants and hotels. In England, for instance, it is complained that whiskey bought by the case, and which costs 11s 5½d per bottle, when measured out in small doses called "nips," yields the dispenser a profit of 9s 4d. This represents about 82 per cent profit on each bottle retailed at 10d each dose. It is notorious that brewers and distillers are paying bigger dividends than ever. "Profiteering" in the liquor industry would therefore appear to be even more glaring than in the case of the purveyors of foodstuffs. In this case, at all events, the public have the remedy in their own hands. They can benefit both in health and wealth by slowing down consumption. And now that the thirst-producing season is disappearing, such a remedy admits of easy application.

The End of Summer.

As astronomically defined summer has departed, though it still lingers with us in its most acceptable form. The boundary between summer and autumn is decided by the happening of the equinox when the sun "crosses the line" going south. That event took place at 3 20 p.m on Friday. Rarely is the mean temperature of the summer months so uniformly high as it has been this year, and the earth now holds a big reserve of heat on which to draw during the autumn. As a result, though the duration of daylight will steadily decrease until the solstice in Christmas week, we shall probably this year be favoured with all the three "Little Summers" which are associated with October and the first two weeks of November—the summers of St Luke, All Saints, and St Martin.

CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

The following members attended the meeting of the above—Miss A O'Dwyer (presiding), Messrs J J Scallan, D Broderick, B A, and A Walsh, with the Director.

Several lists of new books were considered carefully by the Committee, and selections for the Library were made. These include the more recent books on Ireland and Irish subjects, by Irish authors, and published by Irish firms.

THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

It is with a very real pleasure that we have learned of the appointment of the Dean of Christ Church to the vacant Bishopric of Limerick, for there can be no doubt at all that Dean White ought to be a Bishop in our Church. For many years the new Bishop has held a place by himself in the Church life of Dublin—a place quite independent of any formal position (says the "Church of Ireland Gazette.") Whether as parochial clergyman or as Dean, his influence has rested upon a singularly serene personal piety warmed with a broad and genial humanity which could make allowances for others that would never be claimed for self. That combination of gentleness with strength which carries men so far in life by inspiring both affection and respect marks in a high degree the character of the new Bishop. In sympathetic touch with many sides of life, and never having lost his interest in young life, Dean White has kept his finger firmly upon the pulse of things, and those who listen to him in private conversation, at the Council board, or in the pulpit, realise that he knows where the point is and is never afraid to say so. Keen on everything that makes for good, intellectually alert, courageous, and entirely devoid of any thought for self, the Dean will bring to his new office not only a wide experience culled from his work at home and abroad, but qualities of character which will not shrink from applying that experience in the critical times in which we live. In the Reform Movement, which is endeavouring to reorganise our ecclesiastical system and preserve our Church from an inglorious decay, the new Bishop has been a wise and helpful counsellor, seeing clearly the issues that are at stake. We offer our congratulations both to the Church and to the Diocese of Limerick on the appointment, which brings a fresh accession of [strength] to both in a leader so well fitted to lead.

THE DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK IN THE CITY.

Acting on the letter which appeared on Saturday evening from Dr M S McGrath, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health, all the city schools were closed yesterday as a precautionary measure against the spread of diphtheria and scarlatina in the city, and within a radius of eight miles thereof. In view of the prevalence of the epidemic this precaution was considered necessary, and the Medical Officer of Health, has acted with a promptitude that is commendable. In addition to schools, all places of entertainment in the city will also be closed and remain closed for a fortnight, by which time it is hoped the disease will have subsided. People are also warned against assembling in numbers in the streets or attending public games or travelling on excursions, and yesterday a circus performance was forbidden in the city.

CONSTABLE WOUNDED IN THE CITY

A shooting affair, involving the serious wounding of Constable Martin Cassidy, R.I.C, took place in the city early yesterday morning. The particulars with regard to the incident are conflicting. The constable, who is stated to be a native of Belfast, left Mary-street barracks, where he is stationed, at half-past twelve yesterday morning, and some four hours or so later he was found lying unconscious in close proximity to the barracks, with a bullet wound in the back and another in the left leg. The constable having been attended by the Rev Fr Carroll and Dr M Shipsey, R.A.M.C, was removed to the military hospital. Various reports are in circulation as regards the shooting, but until an enquiry is held nothing definite can be known. In the locality where the shooting is stated to have taken place some people give currency to a report that the constable was shot in the course of a scuffle. Whatever the exact circumstances are, the shooting undoubtedly created a sensation in the city, and has been the subject of speculation and conjecture. The police authorities are instituting enquiries into the affair.

LIMERICKMAN'S TRAGIC DEATH NEAR GLASGOW.

Mr Thomas Black, compositor, Sexton Street North, Thomondgate, received a telegram from Captain Blair, C.M.A, Georgetown, Glasgow, on Sunday, stating that his son, Private Harry W Black, had been burned to death at 3.15 that morning while asleep in his room. The tragic news came as a great shock to Mr Black and his family, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt in the death of a promising young fellow. The deceased was only nineteen years of age, and some twelve months ago he joined the Corps of Military Accountants, and had been stationed at Georgetown for sometime past. Particulars as to the cause of the tragedy are awaited, pending presumably the holding of an enquiry, which was to be held yesterday.

CORK STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of dock labourers connected with the discharging and loading of the ss. Lowland, carrying maize from the Argentine for Messrs Green, of Cork, is over. A conference was held on Saturday between representatives of the men and representatives of the firm. As a result an amicable settlement was arrived at. The men resumed work yesterday morning.

PRESENTATION TO BANK MANAGER.

The presentation to Mr E F M Melville, late Manager Provincial Bank, Limerick, will take place at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the 29th inst, at 3 o'clock p.m. It is desired that subscribers should attend.

NENAGH WORKHOUSE.

Partial Military Occupation.

On Sunday afternoon about 300 soldiers took possession of one block of buildings, under protest, of the Nenagh Workhouse. They stated in reply to a workhouse official they took possession under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

PREMIER AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

With regard to the unemployment problem, Mr Lloyd George has caused many enquiries and investigations to be set on foot, and hopes to get personal expert guidance concerning the results. Accordingly, Government experts are expected to arrive on Wednesday or Thursday for a conference with the Premier. The constitution of the party of visitors has not been definitely settled, but it is understood that Commander Hilton-Young, representing the Treasury side of the question, will certainly be included. In view of this and other considerations it may be taken that Mr Lloyd George is a fixture at Gairloch till the end of the current week, at least. He is likely to journey South on Monday next, but this depends largely on circumstances, and the Scottish visit may even be extended slightly beyond that date.

LIMERICK EX-SERVICE MEN.

Unemployment and Land Problems.

A meeting of the Limerick ex-service men was held in the Comrades' Hall, Hartstonge-street, on Saturday last. Over 400 men attended.

The chair was taken by Major J B Barrington, Commandant, who was ably assisted by the Hon Treasurer (Mr A P Connolly), Capt W Moloney, Major Phillips, Mr H J Guerin (Vice-Commandant), and the Secretary, Mr J F Corcoran.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of a Committee of Management and the re-organisation of the Club.

The scheme of re-organisation was outlined at considerable length by Mr Connolly. In the course of his speech he emphasised the great need for unity among ex-service men, and pointed out that the soldier during the stress of war was drawn from all classes and creeds. The problem of organisation was a mighty one, and he appealed to those present to band themselves together in order that they may secure the fulfilment of the promises that were made to them during the war.

Major Barrington, Major Phillips, and Captain Moloney also addressed the meeting on the problems of unemployment and land settlement, and it was unanimously agreed that all opposition be offered against the proposed withdrawal of the unemployment benefit.

Several members suggested that drastic action should be taken should the donation be not continued.

Grievances of ex-service men locally were also debated, and it was decided to take immediate action in several cases.

The elections were then proceeded with, and the following were elected—Commandant, J B Barrington; Vice-Commandant, J. Lubani; Hon Treasurer, A P Connolly; Secretary, J F Corcoran; Committee D Ronan, J Hayes, J Hardaker, P J Nahilly, P Slattery, H Garvey, W S Dunham, M Hellisly, and A Kerr.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the delegates present.

IRISH PEACE QUESTION.

FEELING IN DUBLIN.

Sinn Fein and a Conference.

The expectation that Mr Lloyd George's reply to Mr De Valera's latest note would arrive in Dublin on Saturday evening was not realised. At the Mansion House on Sunday no information on the subject was available. There was a good deal of interest in Sinn Fein circles in the speech of Mr Winston Churchill at Dundee on Saturday, which was regarded by some as an expression of the mind of the Cabinet, since Mr Churchill has been in close touch with the Premier at Gairloch. The view was taken that, if the Cabinet still insists on having definite admissions on certain points before the Conference meets, then the outlook cannot be regarded as cheerful. The feeling of Sinn Fein still is that, as outlined in Mr De Valera's latest note, the Conference should take place without conditions.

The Press Association says that there is a feeling of great confidence in Dublin that the Premier's reply will lead to a conference. The allegation that peace-wreckers were making one more desperate throw to bring about a renewal of the war was made in an interview by an independent authority of the highest credibility who has had opportunities to view events from very close range. This attempt to wreck the truce emanated, he declared, from the same channels as the attempt to wreck the preliminary negotiations and creation of the truce.

The Press Association correspondent at Gairloch says that the reply cannot be published till Thursday. The correspondent says that there appears to be no solid foundation for the suggestion that there are differences in the Cabinet as to the nature of the answer to be made to the latest Irish note. There is absolute unanimity of opinion as to the impossibility of waiving the main condition already definitely laid down. There will be no invitation to confer except on the basis of Ireland's remaining an integral part of the British Commonwealth. Short of this, there is every disposition to be conciliatory and to do everything possible to promote an honourable, satisfactory, and permanent settlement. The Government, he states, has never even considered the alternative of a Dual Monarchy, and that no significance at all is attached to Mr Churchill's form of words. The Government has never considered such a solution, and that there is thus absolutely nothing in the Dual Monarchy idea so far as they are concerned in their corporate capacity. Mr George went fishing yesterday, but caught nothing. Mrs George returned to London, but the Premier will stay at Gairloch at least another week. Mr George will confer with his experts on the unemployment question.

Mr Churchill at Dundee.

Mr Churchill, at Dundee on Saturday, made it clear that the Government was disappointed and perplexed by Sinn Fein's attitude. He said what was wanted was not a conference, but a successful conference. In order that the conference might succeed, however, it was necessary to rule out the idea of a foreign republic in Ireland. Such a republic would mean real war, not bushranging, and would be fought with all the energy and resources of the British Empire. On the other hand, the Government and the whole Empire desired and would welcome a peaceful settlement. One of the consequences of setting up an independent Irish Republic, Mr Churchill reminded the public, would be that all Irishmen throughout the British Empire would be alien enemies.

'A Good Impression.'

The "Times" special correspondent, in a message from Gairloch, says—A good impression has evidently been created here by the frank assurances given by Mr A Griffith in an interview in Dublin. His resentment of the suggestion that Sinn Fein should be called upon to deny its claims before entering into a conference has been foreseen, and has been taken into account in the framing of the Prime Minister's reply. It is a favourable indication that Mr Griffith should have so plainly repudiated the suggestion that Sinn Fein might seek to make unwarranted political capital out of the calling of a conference unreservedly to consider the future government of Ireland. It is hoped, if all goes well, that the Irish negotiations will be entered upon about the same time that Parliament meets. Only in the event of failure to arrange a conference, or an immediate breakdown of a conference will Irish affairs appear in the Government's programme for the autumn, which will be mainly concerned with unemployment.

MR CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

"The Times" says:—For days past the situation in Ireland has obviously required that some Minister should speak frankly. This Mr Churchill has now done. Few will question the genuineness of the bewilderment which he acknowledges that Mr de Valera's replies caused the Government. He has been at a loss to know what the Irish leader has really meant, and he has had the good sense to say so. Yet nothing could be clearer or more explicit than his definition of the Government's position. He states, with convincing sincerity, the reasons which led to their conversion to a policy of conciliation. He puts, with admirable clarity, the issues that would arise in the event of a rupture of the present negotiations. It is only when he deals with the tactical question of what assurances the Government should secure before they enter the Conference that we are inclined to disagree with him. The very reason that he gives for his apparent uncertainty seems cogently to require that the Conference should be held without further delay. Mr Churchill is right in saying that there is a much better chance of agreement in personal discussion than in correspondence, and upon that fact the whole argument for holding that discussion rests. "Squander your Conference," he declared, "and peace is bankrupt." That may, indeed, be true, but Mr Churchill does not attempt to prove that the prospects of a successful outcome are likely to be advanced by further prolonging the interchange of Notes. We realise no less fully than he does how much depends upon the proposed meeting between the Government and Sinn Fein, but we do not see that there is any valid reason for postponing the day on which this grave matter must finally be put to the test.

EMPIRE CITIZENSHIP.

Dealing with citizenship in the British Empire, as it appears in Ireland and India, Bishop Weldon, in the course of an interview, asked whether it was credible that Irishmen, or at least those Irishmen whose home was Southern Ireland, had realised what it would mean to them if they should cease to be citizens of the Empire. If Ireland, or Southern Ireland, should become a sovereign State, then a great number of Irishmen all over the Empire would be alienated, like the Germans to-day. They would forfeit the safety and the dignity which the Union Jack afforded to citizens of the Empire. Ireland, if it were a separate nation, would become a fifth, or perhaps a tenth-rate Power. He believed that public opinion, if it could be freely and fully ascertained in the Southern counties of Ireland, would, unless it was wholly unenlightened, resent scarcely less than in Ulster, the surrender of all the privileges which Irishmen now enjoyed.

RESISTANCE TO PARTITION.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister for Home Affairs in the Northern Parliament, answering Mr Lynn yesterday, said his attention had been drawn to resolutions of certain public boards in Northern Ireland declaring determination to resist the decrees of the Northern Parliament. The bodies in question were not under the control of the Northern Ireland Government. If, however, they persisted in this attitude when the Government were responsible for local government in Northern Ireland, steps would be taken to enforce compliance with the law, and Parliament would be asked for any further powers that might be required.

BOMBS THROWN IN BELFAST.

Three persons are dead and at least forty others are injured as the result of sniping and bomb-throwing which began in Belfast on Saturday and were continued throughout Sunday. On Saturday a man was shot dead in the streets and two others were wounded. On Sunday two persons lost their lives and an exploding bomb seriously wounded seventeen persons, while many others were less severely injured. The police and military were kept busy during the afternoon and evening, for the shooting went on in many places and the ambulances made repeated visits to the hospitals. A bomb which was thrown in the neighbourhood of the docks late at night wounded five people.

IRISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Official Statement.

Resumption Without Prejudice.

Mr E. A. Neale, Manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway, issued the following official statement at Kingsbridge yesterday evening:—

"The directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the question of whether the company would be prepared to associate themselves with the Midland Great Western and Dublin and South Eastern Companies in the proposed arbitration as to whether their shopmen's wages should be reduced by 6s per week. This reduction has been accepted by every railway shop and every contract shop in Great Britain, and in the latter country proposals by the Engineering Employers' Federation for a further reduction of 12½ per cent in wages are under consideration of the unions. The railway and other shopmen in the North of Ireland have also accepted the lower rate, and the Dublin and the South of Ireland alone stand out against all change.

"The directors, in view of the injury to trade and the inconvenience to the travelling public, are prepared to let the men now on strike return to duty without prejudice, as the rate of wages can be determined before any pay-day will ensue. They feel, however, that the question at issue is practically the same as that under consideration by Mr W Carrigan, K.C, the arbitrator appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland under agreement between the Irish Railway Companies and the Right Hon J H Thomas, M.P, and the heads of the Unions representing the other grades of railwaymen. These other grades represent three-fourths of the entire staff, and the appointment of a second arbitrator to deal with the same question for a comparatively small minority is one that cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The company are willing to accept the arbitration of Mr Carrigan on the whole issue.

"Objection has been taken by the Locomotive staff to notices terminating their employment, which the company issued to enable them to discontinue the employment of men for whom no work is available, owing to the suspension of train services. The company are withdrawing these notices at the request of the men, and are substituting the suspension of the guaranteed week from to-morrow, following a practice which obtained in Great Britain for men of this grade. Both the Locomotive and Traffic department staff will be employed from day to day as the work requires."

A very grave view was taken last night by the leaders of the railwaymen of the situation created by the statement of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The locomotive men at Inchicore held a meeting late last night and decided that, as the withdrawal of the notices was not unconditional, they will not resume work at Kingsbridge to-day. This will mean that both the passenger and goods train services will be entirely suspended from Dublin. There are four centres of the National Union of Railwaymen connected with the Great Southern and Western Railway system, having headquarters respectively at Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. The statement of the directorate has not yet been considered by the provincial centres, and a decision of the Dublin men directly affects only the line from Dublin to Thurles. The other centres will consider the situation to-day.

It was anticipated by the men last night that while there would be no outgoing trains from the Kingsbridge there would probably be arrivals of trains from the provinces.

The employes of the Dublin and South-Eastern and the Midland Great Western Railway Companies who were on strike last week resumed work yesterday morning.

On inquiry at the Limerick Railway offices to-day it was learned the Southern trains did not proceed further than Kildare. The other curtailed services were in operation as during the past few days.

SHIP SUNK IN FOG.

Collision Off Dover.

During a dense fog in the English Channel on Friday evening the Norwegian cargo steamer Salina (1,854 tons) was lost in a collision with the Ostend-Dover mail steamer Jan Breydel. The Salina sank seven minutes after the accident, and it is feared that ten of her crew were drowned. The Jan Breydel put out boats and rescued a number of people, including the captain and his wife and baby. The mail steamer, which carried 200 passengers, was only slightly damaged, and arrived at Dover at 8 o'clock. Two boats which the Salina put off are believed to have been capsized and ten of the crew drowned. Everything possible was done for the rescued, but one man died before reaching Dover.

Yesterday at Dover an inquest was held on two victims of the Channel collision between the "Jan Breydel" and "Salina," when the latter was lost.

Captain Messel, of the Salina, gave evidence. He presented a pathetic appearance, having lost his wife, son, and the vessel at one stroke. Witness said it was very foggy at the time of the collision. He had stopped his engines and kept the whistle blowing every half-minute. Later he heard two blows from the other vessel. They appeared to be pretty near, and he ordered the engine to go full speed astern. Almost immediately the "Jan Breydel" came into sight on the port bow, and came into collision on the fore rigging. All hands were called on deck, and orders were given to swing the boats out, but the ship sank in three or four minutes. The boiler burst and blew out the decks, and some of the men were blown into the air. The captain then described the rescue scenes by the "Jan Breydel" and the death of his wife after artificial respiration had failed. "On my own ship I blame nobody," added the captain. "I blame the other ship for going too fast."

Mr Grant, on behalf of the Belgian Marine, protested against this, as he said the other boat was not legally represented.

In answer to his solicitor, the captain said he gave three blasts and the other vessel replied with three blasts.

A verdict was returned that the two vessels collided on the high seas, and that Mrs Messel and the carpenter were drowned owing to the collision.

It was stated the captain's three year old son and a member of the crew in hospital are going on satisfactorily.

NENAGH INCIDENT.

Nenagh, Monday—On Sunday a young Nenagh man was found tied to a gate opposite the main entrance to the Catholic Church, Nenagh, with a label on his head bearing the words:—"Warning—Convicted robber. (Signed) I.R.A." He was viewed by the large congregation who were coming from 10 o'clock Mass. In a short time after a police sergeant and six constables arrived on the scene and liberated him and took him to the police barracks.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Lord Blyth, in a letter to the "Times," urges that the battle for penny postage must be won if England is to hold her own. After the period of reconstruction his lordship declares there is no equally sure method of obtaining the lion's share of the world's markets than by a cheap and expeditious postage. Whatever it would cost to procure would be well worth the sacrifice.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

The Mission of the Quest.

The Quest, with the members of the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday. "The Times" publishes a special message from Sir Ernest Shackleton, in which he says:—"It has been estimated by competent authorities that the total cost of Arctic and Antarctic exploration for the last 100 years has been approximately £2,000,000, while the value of the direct and indirect economic results accruing is set at £25,000,000. The great Antarctic Continent embraces approximately four and a half million square miles. It is the breeding place for the majority of the winds and storms that come up from its broad white bosom, and the snows that are blown from this cold region fall in the form of rain on South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, all of which are stock-raising and farming countries. We must go to the heart of the problem in order to gain the necessary result. We know now that a hard winter in the Antarctic generally means a plentiful rainfall in the Southern lands, and in due time, with the assistance of wireless observers, we shall be able to inform the farmers what sort of weather they may expect, and their experience will tell them whether they should concentrate on one sort of stock or another, one sort of crop or another."

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STOP PRESS NEWS

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET MEETING

TRIAL SELLING PLATE.

Bantry (Spear)	...	1
Pinck (F Bullock)	...	2
Alderston (Lister)	...	3

Also ran—Lady Caroline and Leprechaun.
[Winner trained by J Jarvis]
Betting—4 to 1 on Bantry, 8 to 1 agst Pinck, 10 to 1 others.
Won by half a length.

YELDHAM PLATE.

Jilted (Donoghue)	...	1
Corporal (F Bullock)	...	2
Picardy (Jellis)	...	3

Also ran—Shillinglee, Stavropol, Allington, and Sirrah.
[Winner trained by W Nightingall]
Betting—13 to 8 agst Stavropol, 5 to 1 Corporal, and Allington, 11 to 2 Jilted, 10 to 1 others.
Won by a length.

FOAL STAKES.

Red Rosette (B Carslake)	...	1
Will Somers (Bullock)	...	2
Fair amazon (Donoghue)	...	3

Also ran—Mercurious, East Tor, La Voiture, and Hospita.
[Winner trained by D Waugh]
Betting—7 to 4 agst Red Rosette, 3 to 1 La Voiture, 4 to 1 Will Somers, 8 to 1 Mercurious, 10 to 1 others.
Won by a length and a half.

TUESDAY SELLING

Beau Soleil (Jellis)	...	1
Revival (Fox)	...	2
Cerise f (Whalley)	...	3

Also ran—Wave of Eire, Hereford, Mint Bay, Unruly, Uncanny, Sky High, Mary Monsf, Seize and Winifred Price.
[Winner trained by Pickering].
Betting—6 to 4 agst Hereford, 5 to 1 Sky High 6 to 1 Cerise f, 8 to 1 Beau Soleil, 10 to 1 Revival and Seize, 100 to 7 others.
Won by a head.

OCTOBER NURSERY

Isle of Wight (H Gray)	...	1
Monte Fortino (J Rose)	...	2
Via f (Robertson)	...	3

Also ran—Hippocras, Miss Evans, Waladis, Bulldog Drummond, Linby, Sonora, Doagh, Trevio, Donna Inez, and Pageris.
[Winner trained by Leach].
Betting—11 to 2 agst Isle of Wight, Hippocras, and Doagh, 7 to 1 Miss Evans, 8 to 1 Linby, Trevi and Monte Fortino, 10 to 1 Via, 20 to 1 others.
Won by half a length.

BUCHENHAM STAKES.

Pogrom (F Bullock)	...	1
Silurian (Donoghue)	...	2

[Winner trained by Taylor]
Betting—7 to 1 on Pogrom. Won by half a length.

TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES.
Redhead (Donoghue) walked over.

PONTEFRACT MEETING.

LEEDS HANDICAP.

Romulea (McGuigan)	...	1
Halfpenny House (Jones)	...	2
Tom Fool (Ringstead)	...	3

Also ran—Enniskeen, Eaglewell, Coriopsis, Theism, and Javadore.
[Winner trained by Peck]
Betting—2 to 1 agst Enniskeen, 3 to 1 Eaglewell, 6 to 1 Coriopsis, 7 to 1 Halfpenny House, 100 to 14 Romulea, 10 to 1 Tom Fool, 6 to 1 others.
Won by a neck.

LOWTHER H'CAP.

Benedick [Jones]	...	1
Bellechase g [Crickmere]	...	2
High Mark [Leach]	...	3

Also ran—Willow Lark, St Kenny's o, Maud Bridge, Master Boon, and Shorn Lamb.
[Winner trained by Butterill]
Betting—2 to 1 agst Bellechase g, 4 to 1 Benedick, and Willow Lark, 7 to 1 Master Boon, 100 to 8 others. Won by two lengths.

AUTUMN HANDICAP.

Dola (Griggs)	...	1
Planet [Evans]	...	2
Passer [Jones]	...	3

Also ran—Count Ross, Yokel, Orange William, Shy Princess, Cannon Hall and Baalbek.
[Winner trained by R W Colling]
Betting—9 to 4 agst Orange William, 9 to 2 Shy Princess, 5 to 1 Yokel, 100 to 15 Dola, 8 to 1 Planet, 10 to 1 Passer, 100 to 8 Count Ross, 20 to 1 others. Won by four lengths.

TRIAL SELLING PLATE.

Monte Faro [Wheatley]	...	1
Merry Child [Jones]	...	2
Special [W Bullock]	...	3

Also ran—Hurry Along, Red Cross Boy, Magic Money, Progredere, Last Lenas g, Demerara, Tharliana, King's Mistake, and Lucentio.
[Winner trained by Owner]
Betting—13 to 8 agst Monte Faro, 6 to 1 Red Cross Boy, and Lucentio, 10 to 1 Merry Child and Hurry Along, 100 to 8 others. Won by half a length.

FRYSTON HANDICAP.

Drury (R G ace)	...	1
Queen Canidia (Weston)	...	2
Clackmannan (A Balding)	...	3

Also ran—Tommy Long, Voltage, Queen Sophie, Corner Man, Bologna, Charity Land.
[Winner trained by Vasey]
Betting—5 to 2 agst Clackmannan, 4 to 1 Voltage, 5 to 1 Cornerman, 6 to 1 Drury, 10 to 1 Charityland, 100 to 7 others.

NOSTEL PLATE.

Escalator	...	1
Arlington	...	2
Numa	...	3

Seven ran. Betting—10 to 1 agst Escalator.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING.

DUDLEY HURDLE.

Dean's Grange (Willmott)	...	1
Roza (Wootton)	...	2
Drumlanrig (F B Rees)	...	3

Also ran—Dunoch, Abbadia, Farphone, Crestley, Somniferum, Sunna, Jugalis, Sunshine.
[Winner trained by Saxby].
Betting—Evens Drumlanrig, 2 to 1 agst Dean's Grange, 7 to 1 Roza, 10 to 1 others.
Won by eight lengths.

THORNEYCROFT PLATE.

Messina (F Fitton)	...	1
Phaco (F Wootton)	...	2
Marcassin (R Gordon)	...	3

Also ran—Marriage Gift, Diblish, Savant, Acushla Machree, Charge.
[Winner trained by T Fitton]
Betting—2 to 1 on Messina, 6 to 1 agst Phaco, 8 to 1 Marriage Gift, 100 to 8 others.
Won by four lengths.

WALSALL H'CAP.

Wingate (W Clark)	...	1
Glenfarg (T Willmott)	...	2
Maid of Erin (H B Bletsoe)	...	3

Also ran—Lochar, Vico, Lawn Mint, Morillo, Ballaghtobin, Capable, Willing, Hagiology, Bergate, Bay Tree, Khaki.
[Winner trained by Hatt]
Betting—2 to 1 agst Wingate, 5 to 2 Vico, 9 to 2 Glenfarg, 7 to 1 Ballaghtobin, 8 to 1 Willing, 100 to 8 others.
Won by six lengths.

STANTON HANDICAP.

Stalbridge (Owner)	...	1
Artistry (Rennison)	...	2
Simon the Lepper (J Casey)	...	3

[Winner trained by Owner]
Betting—11 to 10 agst Artistry, 7 to 4 Stalbridge, 4 to 1 Simon the Lepper.
Won by two lengths.

SHREWSBURY 'CHASE.

Jimmu (W Burke)	...	1
Any Time (F Wootton)	...	2
Barty (D Dick)	...	3

Also ran—The Turk II.
[Winner trained by owner]
Betting—6 to 5 on Any Time, 9 to 4 The Turk II 9 to 2 Jimmu, 20 to 1 Barty.
Won by a short head.

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE.

Winkle (F Wootton)	...	1
Camelot (Burford)	...	2
King's Favourite (G Wall)	...	3

Also ran—Waterford Glass II, Queen of the Battle, Assoros, Forty-Three.
[Winner trained by J P Dodd]
Betting—11 to 10 on Winkle, 5 to 2 agst Camelot, 8 to 1 King's Favourite, 100 to 8 others.
Won by twelve lengths.

LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.)

IRISH PEACE.

AWAITING PREMIER'S REPLY

A Press Association telegram says:—

Pending the receipt of the Premier's answer to Mr De Valera's last telegram, the situation remains stationary.

In all quarters there is confidence that the reply will be acceptable to the Sinn Fein leaders and that the Conference will take place.

Our Dublin correspondent wires:—

Dublin still awaits Mr Lloyd George's reply, and it cannot be ascertained when it may be expected. There are good reasons for believing, however, that a meeting of the Dail Cabinet will be held on Thursday, and this may not be unconnected with the reply.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

On Great Southern & Western System.

There was a general strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland to-day. The men demand the unconditional withdrawal of the notices terminating their engagements issued during the shopmen's strike.

Our Dublin correspondent wires:—

This morning there began a general strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and all communication between the Capital and the South by means of the Company's extensive system is cut off. No trains left Kingsbridge to-day, and only the managerial and clerical staffs were engaged at the terminus. Trains from the South did not get further than Ballina.

A peculiar feature of the stoppage is that the men say they have not struck but have been locked out by the Company.

The trouble has caused great inconvenience to the public. It is stated the men are demanding unconditional withdrawal of the notice terminating engagement issued during the strike of railway shopmen. The directors state they are willing to accept arbitration on all the points at issue.

CONFERENCE BEING HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

Late this afternoon it was announced that a Conference was being held between Mr Birmingham and other representatives of the N.U.R and Mr Neale, Manager of the Great Southern Company.

PREMIER AT GAIRLOCH.

The Premier, after dealing with State business at Gairloch to-day went out for a round on the golf links.

The experts on unemployment who are to confer with Mr Lloyd George will probably not arrive till Friday.

Mrs Lloyd George arrived in London to-day from Gairloch.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

Labour Party to See Premier

Mr Harry Gosling, at the Transport and General Workers' Union Conference, at Leamington to-day, said the Labour Party had decided that they must see the Premier next week regarding unemployment.

DISTURBANCE IN ITALY.

Demonstrators Fired On.

Rome, Tuesday.

A Modena message says—The Fascisti yesterday demonstrated in front of the Prefecture, and called on the police officials to salute the national flag. Suddenly a shot rang out. Thereupon the Royalist guards fired a volley, killing five Fascisti and wounding twenty-five, including a Deputy.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

South Wales Miners' Federation Executive to-day received a report from the auditor who examined the books of the Colliery Companies. It was made clear that the position of the workmen is not affected, as the wages for September were fixed under the National Agreement terms.

GERMAN WORKERS SEIZE DYE-WORKS.

Berlin, Tuesday—Workmen have taken possession of the dyeworks at Holchoton, Maine, recently closed owing to the alleged unreasonable wage demand.

KEMAL PASHA.

Constantinople, Monday—The Nationalists have created Kemal Pasha a Marshal.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SINKS.

Los Angeles, Tuesday.—The American submarine "R 6" sank while anchored in San Pedro Harbour last night. Two members of the crew are believed to have been drowned.

ATTEMPTED SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

Arrest in New York.

New York, Tuesday.

A man has been arrested in connection with the shipment of machine guns seized last June consigned to Ireland.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Cabinet Committee on Unemployment met again to-day. Mr Churchill was present at the Cabinet offices during the Committee's deliberations.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

San Francisco, Monday.

In the Arbuckle case to-day, Dr Beardslee described Miss Rappe as writhing in pain when he was called. Drugs were administered to quiet her. Next morning he discovered she had sustained rupture of the bladder, which might have been caused by a fall or a blow.

WRESTLING.

Paris, Tuesday—Balzic has been deprived of the European Championship for abandoning the match with Battlingalki.

DIPHTHERIA & SCARLATINA OUTBREAK.

The following notice was issued on Saturday by Dr. M. S. McGrath, F.R.C.S. Superintendent Medical Officer of Health :—

Owing to the prevalence during the present week of diphtheria and scarlatina in all parts of the city and the district within a radius of eight miles, all schools and classes, public, private, commercial, musical, dancing, typewriting, etc ; also theatres, picture houses and all other places of entertainment must be closed forthwith for a period of at least two weeks from the 26th inst.

While the epidemic lasts members of infected families should on no account enter places where many people congregate.

And parents having suspicious cases of either disease should at once send for a doctor, and where diphtheria is suspected should have all their children treated with a prophylactic dose of diphtheria anti-toxin, as a preventive.

Parents whose children are suffering from either of the above diseases and are isolated in any terrace or houses in a congested area should not frequent public places.

In fact, fathers or other members of the family at business should not go near their homes during the period of infection. Milk from houses in which either of the diseases has appeared should be boiled before being used. As a precaution, all milk should be boiled before use for the present.

In no case should patients be removed to hospital in vehicles used by the public, but should be transferred in the city ambulance.

(Signed) M. S. McGRATH, F.R.C.S,
Supt. Med. Officer of Health.
24th September, 1921.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

BUTTER - 2s 0d per lb.

FOWL - Chickens, 6s to 8s per pair ; young ducks, 4s to 6s per pair.

EGGS - Hen eggs, 2s 2d to 2s 6d per dozen ; duck eggs, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per dozen

PLANTS - Early York, 1s 6d per 100 ; common cabbage, 1s 3d.

FRUIT - Eating apples, 2s 0d to 4s 0d per basket ; cooking apples, 3s 0d to 5s 0d ; pears, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

MEAT - All roasting joints, beef and mutton, 1s 8d per lb ; boiling beef, 1s 6d per lb ; boiling mutton, 1s 4d per lb ; steak and chop, 1s 1[illegible] per lb.

BREADSTUFFS. - Wholesale Prices at Mill Door - Bakers' Flour, 65s 0d per sack ; Retail Jutes, 60s per sack ; Retail Cotton, 61s ; Oatmeal, 62s 0d per sack ; Flake Meal, 25s 0d per cwt ; Bran, £11 10s per ton ; Pollard, £13 0s per ton.

PIGS.

The following are to-day's prices :—

	cwt qr lb owt qr lb		per cwt
Suitable pigs	(1 1 0 to 1 2 7)	...	125s 0d
Stout ...	(1 2 8 to 1 3 0)	...	125s 0d
Overweight	(1 3 1 to 1 3 14)	...	120s 0d
Heavy ditto	(over 1 3 14)	...	114s 0d
Ditto ...	(over 2 0 0)	...	110s 0d
Ditto ...	(over 2 1 7)	...	Special
Unfinished ...	Special price.		
Berwick ...	(about 8 stone)	...	120s 0d
"Sizes" ...	(bacon pigs under 10st)	...	120s 0d

CORK BUTTER MARKET.
THIS DAY.
(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Firsts, Export, 111s ; Country, 117s ; Fresh (A), 114s.

Supply small ; demand quiet. Weather fine.

Firsts, 111s ; Fresh (A), 114s ; Centrifugal Creamery, 185s to 180s ; Factory, 170s to 160s.

LIMERICK STOCK LIST

To-Day's Prices.

GOVERNMENT STOCK	
War Loan 5% 1929/47	88 11-16
Consols	48
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	200½
Hibernian	5¼
Munster and Leinster	5¼
National	16½
Provincial	19½
RAILWAYS.	
Gt Southern & Wes Orig	48½
Great Northern	60¼
Mid Great Western	24
SOUTH AFRICANS	
Chartered	12/4½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Guinness	37½
Coats	48/9
Fine Cotton Spinners	33/0
English Sew Cottons	34/6
Bradford Dyers	34/0
Bleachers	27/6
Marconi Ord	35/7½
Dunlop Rubber	7/9
Parent Tyre Ord	13/3
,, Deferred	26/0
Cannocks	5 11-32
Matterson Prefs.	67/6
Mex Eagles	4 9 32
Shells	4 7 16
India 3½% Stock	57¾
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	50/3

LIMERICK HARBOUR TIDE TABLE

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.
TIDES.

	Morning Time H. M.	Morning Height F. I.	Evening Time H. M.	Evening Height F. I.
Tuesday 27	2 29	17 8	3 5	18 0
Wednes 28	3 36	18 7	4 3	19 2
Thursday 29	4 30	19 10	4 56	20 4
Friday 30	5 20	20 9	5 40	21 3
Saturday 1	6 3	21 7	6 25	21 10
Sunday 2	6 47	21 11	7 9	22 0
Monday 3	7 32	21 11	7 54	21 9

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

LIMERICK RACES

AUTUMN MEETING.

Wednesday & Thursday
5th & 6th October, 1921

SEE HUGE ENTRY LIST

FLAT—Bed and Sittingroom to be let in Ballinacurra ; bath, hot and cold ; no other lodgers. Apply by letter to Box No 917 this office. (a3 a29)

TO LET—Furnished apartments, suit two or three gentlemen, with or without board, Military Road. Apply Box No 922 this office. (a3o1)

WANTED immediately an experienced house parlourmaid ; wages £20 to begin with ; must have good references. Apply by letter, sending copies of discharge, to Mrs Place, 12 Eden Terrace, Limerick. (a3 o1)

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.

BIRTH.

WALSH—September 20, 1921, at 12 York-road, Rathgar, to Mr and Mrs F. M. Walsh, a daughter (Joan Marie).

MARRIAGE

DENANNY and MAGUIRE—September 19, 1921, at Kinawley Catholic Church (with Nuptial Mass), by the Rev. Thomas McMahon, C.C., Michael Dennany, N.T., Arva, Co. Cavan, to Mary K. Maguire, Aughnakelly, Swanlibar.

DEATH.

COLLINS—September 2 1921, at Gravelbourg, Sask., Canada, Billy, youngest and dearly loved son of Wm. P. and Kitty Collins (late of Balbriggan, Ireland), aged 3 years. R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHNSTON—In ever-loving memory of William Arthur Johnston (Corpl.) Private (King's Company) 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards, killed in action at the Battle of Loos, September 27th, 1915, aged 21 years and 3 months. "On Higher Service."

GIBSON'S

Millinery Costumes,

Mrs McClatchey has returned from Markets

PUT YOUR FEET IN OUR HANDS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Saxone Boots and Shoes for Men
—AND—
Ariste and Nil Simile for Ladies.

JOHN DUGGAN & SONS
27, PATRICK STREET.
REPAIRING & BOOT-MAKING AT 5 ELLEN STREET.

Artistic Bowls for Bulbs.

Fancy Flower Pots.
Art Pottery. - -
Lamps. - - -
Lamp and Candle Shades

See Our Windows. Special Display of Continental Goods

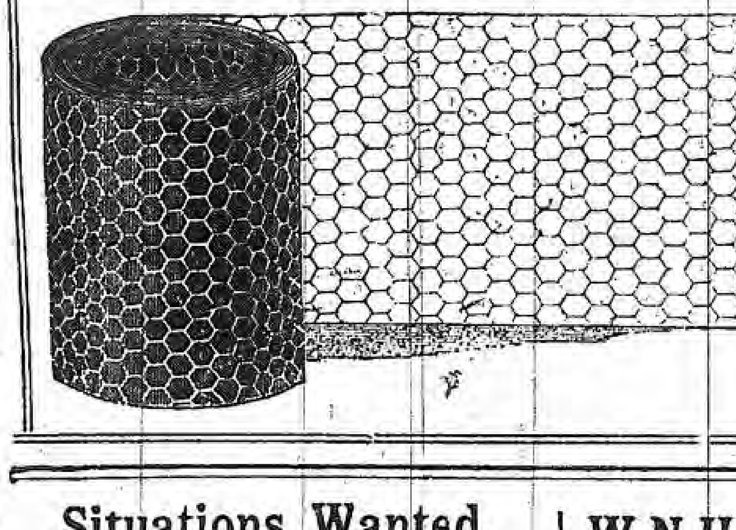
GOODWIN & CO., LTD.
William Street, Limerick.

THOMAS MURPHY
PAINTING CONTRACTOR.
House Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, &c
ORDERS QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION | PERSONAL SUPERVISION
7 CONVENT STREET, LIMERICK.
(OPPOSITE CASTLE BARRACKS)

WHERE TO GET GOOD SUPPLIES !

DELICIOUS TEAS, 2s 6d upwards. A Trial Will Convince. 2d per pound allowed off 6 lb parcels, 3s and upwards.
CHINA TEA. A Speciality
FRESH ROASTED COFFEE. Try a sample.
FULLER'S CAKES AND CHOCOLATES.
FINEST MILD BREAKFAST BACON AND HAMS.

E. G. FITT, SELECT FAMILY GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, LIMERICK.



Wire Netting
BEECH'S RABBIT TRAPS
Hawk Traps
Otter Traps
Snare Wire
Trapping Spades
—:o:—
T. HASSETT,
IRONMONGER,
LIMERICK.

Situations Wanted.

BAR-GROCERY—Shopkeepers requiring assistants, junior and senior, should communicate, giving full particulars, to Box 797974 this office. No charges. (z3 a29)

A DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE FOR SALE. 1915 model, in perfect order ; £37 10s. Apply, 5 Verona Esplanade. (a3 a27)

APARTMENTS TO LET to suit gentleman, at 2 St Alphonsus Villas (near Redemptorist Church), with or without board. (a3a27

KNITTED and Crochet Jumpers, Frocks, Children's Suits, etc ; ladies own wool ; moderate prices. Apply Box No 913 this office. (a3a27

GIFT BOOKS for the Kiddies at Galbraith's now on show ; buy one this year early, and dull hours glad will grow—33 Upper Cecil-street.

FOR SALE—One Detached House, Ennis Road, Particulars from John Kenny and Sons Cecil Street. (zto)

WANTED—Hot House Grapes and Tomatoes. Bennis and Sons. (a9 27]

ROYAL SOVEREIGN Transplanted Strawberry Runners, 6s, free.—Bourke, Thornfields, Lisnagry. (z12o1

FOR SALE—One a Detached House, North Circular Road. Particulars from John Kenny and Sons, Cecil Street. (zto)

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

TO LET—A Comfortable Front Bed-room, with use of diningroom —45 Henry Street. (a3 o31)

HOUSE FOR SALE, immediate possession situate at Thomond Villas, Thomondgate, contains sittingroom, four bedrooms, kitchen, yard, patent w.c. Apply, John Kennedy, Shelbourne Terrace. (a6o29

W.N.H.A (Child Welfare)

FLAG DAY—SEPT. 24.

THE Committee beg to thank Mr Kidd, who so kindly lent his premises, 103 O'Connell St., and the following ladies who so kindly contributed gifts of country produce and helped by subscription or in the sales at the depot and of flags :—Mrs Aughmuty, Miss Mary Barrington, Miss Bunbury, Mrs Grene Barry, Mrs J B Barrington, Mrs Barrington, Mrs Conyers, Miss Crawford, Mrs Corbett, Mrs Dodds, Mrs Fitt, Mrs Finch, Mrs Gwynne, Mrs Gloster, Mrs Dundon, Miss Dundon, Mrs Doyle, Mrs Falkner, Miss O C Fitzsimon, Mrs Jos Egan, Mrs Ormsby Ryan, Mrs G Ryan, Mrs Riordan, Mrs Hynes, Miss Heffernan, Mrs M Riordan, Miss Kelly, Mrs O'Brien.

The receipts were £25 0 0
Expenses 2 2 0

1D DAILY guarantees child at death of father for 25 years ; Endowments ½ usual rates ; 12/3 yearly, death or 40 years, for £100.—J. F. Bennis. (a6 o8)

SEND OR CALL for list of best and safest Investments, paying 2 or 3 times Post Office interest ; Endowments pay 9 per cent. without possibility of depreciation.—J. F. Bennis. (a6 o8)

WANTED a Stable suitable for Garaging Motor ; must be in good repair. Apply Box 920, this office. (a3.25)

MARRIED COUPLE require Furnished Apartments. Reply, stating terms, Box No 915 this office. (z2 s24)

A Respectable Young Business Man requires comfortable apartments, with board ; central Reply in confidence to Box 916 this office. (a3a27

FOR SALE—Lady's Habit and Breeches (Scott, Dublin) ; large size ; only worn one season ; also boots, size 6½. Can be seen by appointment in Limerick.—Miss Waller, Castletown Manor, Pallaskenry. (z3 29)

The Optical Prescription House. . . . .

PRESCRIPTION WORK.

NOTE—OUR LENSES ARE GROUND AND CUT IN IRELAND.

HOURS—10 to 1, and 2 to 6,
THURSDAY—10 to 1,
Or by Appointment.

MR R EVANS
Consulting Optician.

C. Cromer, 18 George St Limerick

Munster-Connaught College,

CLARE CHAMBERS, Limerick.

CLASSES WILL BE RE-OPENED
After the Summer Holidays on
MONDAY 22nd AUGUST.
On which date new students should join.

The Work of our Classes consists of :

(1) Preparing Students for Bank, Railway, Pharmaceutical Preliminary, University Entrance, King's Scholarship, etc., Exams.

(2) Business Training. Boys and Girls receive sound, practical training in Commercial Subjects, such as Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Office Routine, &c. As students become proficient their names are placed on an Employment Register, and they are assisted to secure positions. All the standard typewriters are used in our Commercial Classes. Only the most up-to-date methods of Tuition are employed.

(3) Copying work.

Copies of our Commercial Prospectus, of our Exam. Guide, and our Guide to Bank Clerkships will be forwarded to those interested.

MUNSTER-CONNAUGHT COLLEGE
LIMERICK. (13-20

The Fountain Pen Depot

The "Swan" Fountain Pens, 12s 6d upwards
,, ,, Self-fillers, 17s 6d ,,
Presentation Pens in Variety.
The "Waterman" Fountain Pen, 12s 6d up.
,, ,, Self-filler 17s 6d up.
The "Onoto" Pen ,, ,, 17s 6d up.
Perry's Self-filler 6s up.
,, Vidura, Gold top feed 6s 6d, 10s 6d
Swan's "Telepath" ditto 8s 6d
Perry's Alexandrian Pen 5s 6d
The Blackbird 7s 6d
Stylo Pens, Black Vulcanite 3s 6d & 4s 6d
,, ,, Red ,, 5s 6d
Longshort Stylo ,, 5s 0d

Ink Tablets, 6d box ; Fountain Pen fillers, 2d each ; gold nibs, 2s 6d up to 10s 6d each ; feeds for F Pens, 1s, 1s 6d each ; caps for Fountain Pens, 9d, 1s, and 1s 6d each ; Fountain Pens clips, 2d to 1s 6d each ; Swan Fountain Pen Ink, 7d, 1s, 1s 6d bottle

We repair all makes of Fountain Pens, no matter where purchased.

O'MAHONY & CO.,
120 O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK.

MESSRS DAVIES
SURGEON DENTISTS,
11 Cecil Street, Limerick
[ESTABLISHED 1852].

Regular Fortnightly Attendance—Limerick, Ennis, and Tipperary.

LIMERICK—
SEPTEMBER 1, 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 26, 27, 2

NEXT VISITS TO—
ENNIS—
(AT QUEEN'S HOTEL).
SEPTEMBER 14, 28

NEXT VISITS TO—
TIPPERARY—
(AT DOBBYN'S HOTEL).
SEPTEMBER 2, 16, 30

HOUSES FOR SALE

AT CORBALLY, ENNIS ROAD, NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD AND BALLINACURRA.

JAMES WELPLY & SONS,
ESTATE AGENTS, LIMERICK.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS.

DWELLING HOUSE,
The Crescent, Limerick

FULLY FURNISHED, 4 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, Servants' Apartments, Bath (hot and cold), Pantry, Cycle Room, etc.

JAMES WELPLY & SONS,
65 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

TO LET

Lock-up Shop and Small Yard

Central portion of city ; suitable for Drapery, &c. Apply
JAMES WELPLY & SONS Estate Agents, Limerick

BATH SPONGES—A case of excellent pieces just arrived. Average price 6d each. Make an early selection and secure the pick. Hair Brushes, Combs, Wash Gloves, Bathing Caps, Swimming Wings, and a variety of holiday goods M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, Roche's street.

WM B. FITT'S SALES.

Cattle and Sheep.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK—On to-morrow (Wednesday), Sept 28th, at 12 o'clock (summer time), Usual Weekly Sale of Fat Stock, Aged and Young Store Cattle and Sheep.

200 SHEEP (Fat Sheep, Stores, and Lambs).

Horses. Traps. Harness, Etc

HARTIGAN'S HORSE REPOSITORY, CECIL STREET, LIMERICK—On Friday next September 30th, at one o'clock (Summer Time), Monthly Auction of Horses, Traps, Harness, and Sundry Lots.

Hartigan's Horse Repository.
CECIL STREET, LIMERICK.
The Annual Bloodstock Sale
—WILL BE HELD—
On Wednesday, October 26th
Entry Forms on application.

Furniture

THE REPOSITORY, CECIL STREET, LIMERICK—Preliminary Notice of Sale by Auction of Household Furniture and Effects, to be held on an early date. Details in course.

WM B FITT, Auctioneer

COUNTY OF CLARE.
ENNISTYMON HOUSE.
SALE BY AUCTION OF
Residue Household Furniture
And sundry Outside Effects,
For H. V. McNamara, Esq. To be held on
Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 3rd & 4th
WM B FITT, Auctioneer

Whitehaven COALS.

Big Reduction in Prices

These Coals, which are of the very best quality, are only obtainable from

H. J. OWENS
Dock Road, Limerick

THERE'S A REASON why people prefer to burn BLUNDELL'S KING WIGAN and our BEST ORREL 4-FOOT. It's because it's ALL coal—no dirt or slate. 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.

EDMUND LUDLOW,
14 GLENTWORTH STREET, LIMERICK,

Where Berths can be secured by either—Union Castle Line to South Africa. Aberdeen Line, P. & O. and White Star Lines to Australia, New Zealand Shipping Co. and Shaw-Seville and Albion Co. to New Zealand. American, Cunard, and White Star Lines to New York, Boston etc. Allan, Cunard, Dominion, Canadian Pacific and Royal Lines to Canada.

COMMISSIONER FOR STATE,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

ARMY TIN BISCUIT CANISTERS

FOR SALE.

Capacity 25 to 50 lbs. Good condition. Useful for Tinsmiths, etc. Can be inspected any morning. Apply R.A.S.C, CASTLE BARRACKS, LIMERICK.

TO BE LET.
CASTLE TROY HOUSE

SITUATE about 3 miles from Limerick, with large garden, pleasure grounds, and two tennis courts attached: ample out-offices, including several loose boxes, motor house, etc. Additional land if required. For particulars apply to—
A BLOOD-SMYTH, Solr., Limerick. (zto

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.

BROUGHAMS. Landaus, Victorias, new and Second hand. Inside Rallies, Outside Cars new and second hand, always in stock. One Good Second-Hand Motor for £100.

Cleary and Breen,
ROCHES STREET, LIMERICK

LOVELY HAIR.

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

LOANS BY POST—£20 to £5,000 to any part of Ireland and Great Britain to a respectable person on Note of hand. Loans arranged by post without interview. No fees charged. The Standard Private Finance Company of Ireland, Ltd. 15 ANGLESEA St, off Dame ST, DUBLIN ; J C WALSHE, Secretary. (b52.s.5o

INCOME TAX RECOVERER — Super-tax Excess Profits ; Returns ; Accounts.—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, College Park Chambers, 10 Nassau Street, Dublin.

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 Gaelic 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 Gaelic 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 Stáir na hEireann Part I (Eogan o Neactain). At the end of Third Year—Last Conquest and Sean A'Daimais, "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 50 pp., Part 1. (Reading and Dictation). Aids to Irish Composition by the Christian Brothers (The whole Book).

IRISH HISTORY—"Catechism of the History of Ireland," by W. J. O'Neill Daunt—Chapters i-xvii 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 Nectary ; (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, sedimentary 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.

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.

All Papers will be set in Irish and English.

LATIN—(1) Cæsar de Bello Gallico. 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.

MAURICE FITZGERALD,
Secretary to Committee.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RE-SHARPENED equal to new, 1s per dozen. Single or double edge. Returned post paid, 1s 2d.—P Clarke, 33 Queen street, Limerick. [a30 s13]

Made from the finest materials obtainable, and consequently most Efficient & Economical

SCIENCE POLISHES

Science Boot Polish
BLACK, BROWN, AND RUBY.
Science Floor Polish
Science Furniture Polish
PUNCH & CO., CORK

CLARE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Direct Labour.

Ennis, Saturday.

At the adjourned meeting of the Clare County Council, Mr Michl Brennan presiding,

Mr P L K Dobbin, C.S., submitted a report that the Direct Labour Scheme would terminate in March next, and wanted instructions for the new scheme. He suggested including the roads in the Ennistymon district. Very low-priced roads would be better worked by contract. The Ennistymon District Council again and again asked that certain of their roads would be embraced in the direct labour scheme.

The Chairman said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed all over the county at the working of the direct labour scheme, and now the Council was getting an opportunity, if they desired, to bring it up for the last time, to have it in keeping with the wishes of the people.

Mr J J Scanlon said the Council made an effort last year to have inquiry into the scheme, and went to a good deal of bother, but found that they could not get a County Surveyor from any other county to preside over the inquiry. Before the new scheme was drawn up, the inquiry should be held.

Mr Crowley said he had a matter which would probably induce the holding of the inquiry. The machinery, under the direct labour scheme, was very badly treated. One machine was not cleaned since last used, in February. Three men were supposed to clean and look after the machinery at £4 a week each, and he proposed that these men be taken away, and that one local man be appointed, who would at least clean them and keep them in order. The other engine he saw should be scrapped.

Mr P M Kelly suggested that the engines should be scrapped, and save the £4 a week each paid to the men.

Mr Crowley said he was under the impression that the order made at the meeting at Knoppogue to have engines scrapped was carried out. He was not aware that the engine drivers were there until it was brought under his notice.

There was considerable discussion, and it was decided to have the machines inspected and properly looked after by a couple of competent men.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS

A letter was read from the Ministry of Transport relative to grants from the Unemployment Committee with reference to the application of the County Council for grants for the rebuilding of the sea-wall at Lahinch, and the sea-wall at Kilkee. The amount of grants which the Committee was prepared to give was £2,400 and £1,200, on the conditions that all men whose wages were regarded as grant earning expenditure would be obtained through the Unemployment Exchange. The Ministry of Transport would be prepared to make fortnightly payments of 60 per cent of the wages shown to have been properly incurred on account of each of the schemes.

Mr Dobbin, C.S, said these were from the Unemployment Committee, to whom they had applied for the money, of which they had now given substantial amounts. The £1,200 given towards the work at Kilkee was very necessary, because the work had always been a heavy item of expenditure in the district, which would now be materially relieved. With regard to the grant for Lahinch Promenade, the amount, with the assistance from the Council, would be able to carry out most important work, and the place would be put in a sound condition until the Council would be in a financial position to carry out the entire reconstruction of the sea-wall. He urged upon the Council to accept the grant and to make the same arrangement by which he could accept it on behalf of the Council, and the money would be sent to him every fortnight, as was done in the case of former grants. There was a slight difference from the conditions of previous grants, as they were now but paying 60 per cent of the expenditure and the Council should provide the balance.

The Secretary read a letter from the Kilrush Rural District Council calling attention to the defective condition of the sea-wall at Strand line, Kilkee.

Mr Dobbin said that was the work for which they got the £1,200.

Mr Dwyer referred to the sea-wall at Kilrush, which ought to be taken in hands the same as the works at Kilkee and Lahinch.

Mr McGrath (O'Callaghan's Mills) asked were they to understand that the grants should be applied to the particular purpose for which they were granted and not allocated for any other specific purpose.

Mr Dobbin—They must be devoted to the works in respect of which they were granted.

Mr O'Loughlen (Liscannor)—It is a matter of vital necessity that something should be done with Lahinch.

There was considerable discussion and eventually on the motion of Mr O'Loughlen (Ballyvaughan), seconded by Mr J D Moloney, a resolution was adopted.

"That the grant of £2,400 for the Lahinch sea-wall be accepted from the Ministry of Transport on the conditions set out in their letter of September 16; the work to be of such a permanent character that it can afterwards be dovetailed into the complete sea-wall when the Council decide upon having it constructed. That Mr Dobbin is to submit plans of the proposed work to the responsible Minister of An Dail for sanction.

KILKEE SEA-WALL.

The grant in respect of Kilkee, £1,200, was next considered, the acceptance having been proposed by Mr McGrath (Farriby).

The Chairman (Mr J D Moloney), at this juncture, said that £800 would have to be borne by the ratepayers.

Mr Crowley—Would that be a County-at-large charge?

Mr Dobbin said half of it would be. It would come before the District Council.

The Chairman said before the proposal was carried they should understand the rates would have to contribute £800.

Mr McMahon seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

Mr O'Dwyer again drew attention to the Kilrush work to which he had previously referred, and also said that in Scattery Island the inhabitants were strongly complaining that the sea was actually doing for them what it had done for Lahinch. It was eating away the little roadway on the island in front of their houses.

Mr Dobbin said he would try to get a grant for Scattery.

Mr McMahon said it was absolutely essential that the place should be looked after.

Mr Dobbin again promised to make the application for a grant for this work.

There was a letter from the Ennistymon District Council forwarding a number of labourers' names, men unemployed who were seeking work on the road.

There was some discussion, and it was decided to expend £80 on the streets of Ennistymon, the men to be employed in turn every second week.

Mr Devitt brought forward the necessity of an overseer for the Ennistymon district, and the Chairman said if the work was resumed under Section 54 it was understood the man appointed would have to act as overseer also at Ballyvaughan.

Mr P Devitt proposed that Mr P O'Brien, Kilfenora, be appointed overseer.

Mr O'Loghlen (Kilfenora) seconded this.

Mr O'Loghlen (Liscannor) proposed the appointment of Mr Dan Garriby, and he was seconded by Mr McGrath, O'Callaghan's Mills.

On a poll, Mr O'Brien was elected by 14 votes to 7, three members not voting.

Mr Patrick Hegarty, roads clerk, was voted an increase of £40 in his salary.

Mr Mort. Hogan was voted a gratuity of £70 on resigning his position of road overseer, on the grounds that the disability which led to his resignation was caused during his employment.

Other matters were discussed and orders made thereon.

Adjourned.

£33,000 BAIL

£33,000 bail—six sureties of £5,000 each, and the defendant's own personal security in £3,000—was the amount fixed by Mr Lupton, K.C. in the Dublin Police Court, when he remanded John White, of 25 Thurston road, Liverpool, for a week.

Defendant was charged with having converted to his own use the proceeds of three bills of exchange, each for £10,000, with which he had been entrusted, by John McKenzie and others, for the purchase of a cargo of petrol. There was a further charge of having signed the three bills.

IRISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Provisional Settlement

Work Resumed Yesterday.

The resumed conference between representatives of the Midland Great Western Railway Company and the Dublin and South-Eastern Company and those of the men involved in the "shopmen's" strike which was held at the Ministry of Labour, Dublin, on Saturday, resulted in an agreement whereby work was resumed yesterday, pending arbitration.

The agreement between the parties is as follows:—

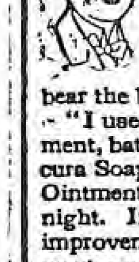
(1) Work to be resumed forthwith without prejudice.

(2) Arbitration to be held and an award issued within ten days, to determine the question of the reasonableness or otherwise of the six shillings per week reduction, it being understood that the arbitrator has power under this clause to determine (a) the amount of the reduction, if any; (b) the date when the reduction, if any, comes into operation; and (c) the right to district rates of pay. As regards (c), it is understood that the arbitrator has the right to postpone, at his discretion, his decision on the question within a reasonable period. Lord Justice O'Connor will preside over the arbitration tribunal, which will meet on Wednesday. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company was not represented at the conference. The services on the various lines affected by the strike were improved during Saturday and Sunday, and the engineers and fitters who were intimidated on Friday when going to work resumed duty on Saturday without molestation. It was learned that Sir William Goulding, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, was unable, without the authority of the directors, to consent to his company being a party to the arbitration. The number of men on strike is estimated at 2,530, of whom 1,000 are employes of the Great Southern and Western Co. On the Dublin and South Eastern and Midland and Great Western lines the "coalers" returned to work after the terms of the Conference were announced on Saturday. A restricted service was continued on the Great Southern and Western Railway on Sunday. An excursion announced to Dublin from Kilkenny was cancelled, but an excursion train from Dublin to Cork was run, and carried large numbers.

A mass meeting of shopmen and other railway employes on strike was held on Sunday at the Mansion House, Dublin.

Mr Thomas Foran, President Irish Labour Party, presided. He afterwards stated that the fact that the Great Southern and Western Railway Company had not so far come into the arbitration proceedings, fixed for Wednesday next, was one of the points discussed. The employes similarly engaged on the other two railways (the Midland and the Dublin South-Eastern) pledged themselves, he said, to support the men in the Great Southern and Western Railway in whatever action may be deemed advisable by the Executive Committee, even to the extent of a sympathetic strike. The conduct of affairs by the Executive Committee received endorsement, and that body was given permanent status, and is to be known in future as the Railway Shopmen's Protection Committee.

Mr. Guy Leonard Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples



"I had unsightly blotches and pimples which appeared on my neck. Some came to a red, shiny top, and others to a white head, slightly discharging at times. Every day they grew worse and worse and caused disfigurement, and at night they were more inflamed and I could hardly bear the bedclothes.

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, bathing the pimples with Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment afterwards, morning and night. In two days there was a great improvement, and two weeks' treatment gave me a clear complexion. I was healed." (Signed) Guy Leonard, Oak Cottage, Rayne, Essex, Eng.

Often distressing skin troubles may be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. 1. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

WHERE OUR WEATHER COMES FROM

The vagaries of our climate and the apparent changes in it of late are discussed and explained in an interesting article in the varied October number of the "Windsor Magazine," entitled "Where Our Weather Comes From," and the diagrams and other drawings reproduced are ingeniously attractive. In the course of their theme the authors, Mr R Brenand and Mr Harry Harper, say:—

"The first plain fact to stand revealed in this—the ingredients of our British weather are mixed in four great zones, two of which lie north of us and two south. First let us throw a glance a thousand miles or so north-west. There, over cold, void Greenland, broods a great zone of settled weather—a 'high-pressure' system, meteorologists call it. What it means so far as we are concerned, and in simple terms, is that the conditions which come to us from there in winter are of a pronounced frosty type—a period of what we should call 'seasonable' weather, though the cold may prove arduous; while in summer, should this zone spread southward and envelop us, we may look for a spell such as will cause us to cease, at any rate for the time, from the worst of our grumbles. With this weather from Greenland we have, in fact, as a rule, not so much to cavil at, save that in winter some of us may find it severe.

"Away north-east of us the story is different. Here, now, we look towards Scandinavia, away above cold seas and mountains to those Siberian plains across which the bleak east wind, rushing pitilessly, acquires the icy chill which makes it 'neither fit for man nor beast.' Both, in fact, hate it, and on many days in winter, with its freezing breath, it renders unbearable conditions which, in its absence, we should find we could put up with pretty well."

The October "Windsor" also includes a remarkable new nature study by Charles G D. Roberts, entitled "The Fishers of the Air," and the well-known traveller, Captain F. Kingdon Ward, gives an interesting account of that land of mystery, Tibet, of which new and probably unique photographs are reproduced as illustrations to the author's narrative. The fiction of this handsome issue is particularly entertaining, for it opens with a delightful piece of comedy, in the happiest manner of Dornford Yates, the first of a new series of stories, in which the principal characters are the now familiar figures of Berry and Daphne Pleydell, their cousins Jonah and Jill Mansel, the charming American girl, Adele, and her husband, the brother of Daphne, the narrator of their previous adventures. Edgar Wallace records a further picturesque episode from the career of Sanders and his colleagues in Africa. Frank Swinnerton, Ralph Stock, W Pett Ridge, and other clever authors, contribute characteristic work, and this wealth of good fiction is admirably illustrated by clever artists.

AGE OF EMPTY CHURCHES.

Preaching on Sunday morning in Glasgow, Father Bernard Vaughan said that the Press had been busy airing its views about Sunday observance, and want of observance. Truth to tell, they were experiencing the swing of the pendulum from a Sunday too strict to a Sunday too lax—from a day with church and chapel full to both empty. He hoped Sunday would be brought back to what it was intended to be in the Christian dispensation. It was never meant to be modelled on the Jewish or Puritanical lines of observance.

THE HARVEST MOON.

It is a quiet symbol of autumn peacefulness to see the harvest moon shining brilliantly in the sky at nights, and throwing dark shadow lines behind gate-pillars and hedge-tops (the "Farmers' Gazette" says). The term is bestowed on the moon which becomes full nearest the autumnal equinox, and this happened on the Friday of last week. The peculiarity of the harvest moon is that, as it approaches the full, it rises for several nights at very nearly the same hour. For this reason it enables field work to be carried on even when the sunlight begins to fade, and after the latter has finally disappeared. It is not, however, as close to the earth as the full moons of the winter months, but even if the distance of the satellite is 249,000 or 28,000 miles further away than January's moon was, what is this in a universe where the sun irradiates both our planet and its attendant night lamp, and blazes through a space of 93,000,000 miles? In comparison, the moon is as close to the earth as the gas-jet in the across street lamp is to the head of a passer-by on the footpath, while the moon, in turn, with all the 249,000 odd miles of intervening space, is still nearer than the sun is to both. The sun was worshipped by primitive man as the source of life. In truth, it is the sun's heat which makes life of all kinds on the earth possible, but with heat the sun also supplies light, or rather through light he supplies heat. The light of the full moon is the sun's reflected rays playing upon the averted side of the earth. Whether these weakened and deflected rays contribute any material heat to the earth's surface is little likely, though some scientists claim that they do. None the less, it would need much of even bottled moonlight to cook a chop or grill a steak. The virtue of the moon is the light she gives, and many things have happened since Chapter I. of human history opened "under the silence of the friendly moon," as the Latin poet neatly and appreciatively phrases it. Poets of all nations have sung the beauties of the moonlight, and painted pen pictures, such as the American writer sketches in the lines:—

"Above the clouds the moon was slowly drifting,
The river sang below,
The dim sierras far beyond uplifting
Their minarets of snow."

The farmer has no regard for either scientist or poet, but he has a warm place in his heart for the soft autumn moonlight which at late harvest succeeds to the mellow rays of the sinking sun. The brightness of the harvest moon throws a glimmering softness over the cleared fields and enables the last finishing touches to be given to the day's work around the threshing mill, which has been booming and droning throughout the long day hours. It is a seasonable sight, the face of the fields and the new-built straw ricks lying clear and marked under the quietness of the orb overhead. It is, in turn, sad and pleasing, for, as it marks the passing of summer, it bodes the coming of winter.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION—

you can get instant relief by taking a little Bisurated Magnesia in water after meals. This immediately neutralises the dangerous stomach acids and so prevents fermentation, nausea, "fulness," dizziness and other distressing symptoms. Bisurated Magnesia is recognised the world over as a sure remedy for digestive disorders; it is sold by chemists everywhere and its cost is trifling. When buying, it is wise to look for the name "BISURATED," as this insures your getting the one thing that WILL do you good.

NEW IRISH SUPREME COURTS.

Adaptation Order Ready.

The Adaptation Order for the setting up of the Supreme Courts in "Southern" and "Northern" Ireland under the Partition Act has been drafted, and as from October 1st writs and other proceedings are to be instituted in, respectively, Dublin and Belfast. The actual sitting and opening of the courts in Belfast will not take place until October 25, but the offices in connection with them will be open for business on October 1st. The staff has been appointed, the necessary forms and documents have been provided, and the requisite alterations of stamps, etc, have also been arranged. One of the results that will necessarily follow the issue of writs in Belfast in the name of the Lord Chief Justice of "Northern" Ireland will be that every solicitor in the Six Counties must have a registered address in Belfast, and, consequently, the large number of Dublin solicitors who act as "town agents" for solicitors in the Six Counties will lose this business.

It is understood that a new principal Probate Registry Office will be set up in Belfast, and that the principal Registry in Armagh will be absorbed.

As Co Donegal will in future belong to "Southern" Ireland, it is probable that the Derry local Registry will be continued, to deal only with business from Derry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh. The Belfast Bankruptcy Court will continue to function as at present.

FOOD PRICES IN CORK.

The Cork Commission for the prevention of profiteering, at a meeting on Saturday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, decided to write to the Dairy Farmers' Association and the Cork Milk Vendors' Association, asking them for an explanation of the present high prices of milk in the city, and to send a representative to the next meeting, as it was the intention of the Commission, should the same be maintained, to establish milk centres or depots in the city. It was further ordered that the secretary write to the Farmers' Association and the Victuallers' Association asking for some explanation in regard to the extraordinary prices of beef and mutton in the city. It was also decided to apply to Dail Eireann for powers to fix maximum prices and for the carrying out of prosecutions for the enforcement of same.

"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 troubles. "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.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Of all Chemists, &c. 3/- per bottle, six times the quantity 12/-

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

DUSTING FURNITURE.

Very few women seem to have learnt the art of dusting furniture—for assuredly it is an art.

It is always necessary to have a duster in each hand, the one in the left hand being to prevent finger-marks when lifting or steadying furniture. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downwards, to remove dust, and then, after the dust has been shaken out of the window—not over the carpet—it should be rubbed between the dusters with both hands. This saves time, and ensures all sides being bright.

A damp cloth is the best of all dusters, although many women will not use one on any account, under the impression that it injures the polish. This is absurd. It may remove the gloss, but this can be brought back when the surface of the wood is dry by rubbing with a dry cloth. The advantage of a damp duster is that, instead of allowing the dust to fly all around the room, it takes the whole of it on the cloth, keeping it from settling elsewhere. When using a damp duster go over a small space at one time, and rinse the cloth well and often.

Should the varnish on furniture have become scratched, take a teaspoonful of turps and mix with an equal quantity of linseed oil. Take a small brush, dip in the mixture, and pass quickly over the scratch. In half a minute the scratch will disappear. Instantly wipe off the mixture with a soft cloth, and rub vigorously for two or three minutes.

TO REMOVE MEDICINE STAINS.

Stains made by medicines and liniments are among those most obstinate of removal, and frequently tax amateur knowledge to the utmost. Iodine marks may, however, be successfully removed by means of liquid ammonia, a little of the spirit being poured into a saucer, the stained garment laid across it, and the spot dabbed repeatedly with the fingers until it disappears. It should then be rinsed in tepid water and washed with strong soapsuds in the usual manner.

CLEANING OILY BOTTLES.

A good method for cleaning bottles which have contained an oily substance is to wash them with very hot coffee grounds, and then rinse in hot water.

TO EXTERMINATE ANTS.

These tiresome little insects usually make their home in a cupboard or larder, and they are very partial to sweet foods. It is a good plan to attract and to exterminate them at the same time. Remove all food from the infested spot, and make a trap by placing a large plate smeared with jam or honey in a conspicuous position. Search for every possible entrance and paint with paraffin, a strong solution of carbolic acid, or spirits of camphor. Ants are averse from strong smells, but their tastes differ, and it is sometimes necessary to try several means of driving them away. Wherever possible drop quicklime into an opening through which they come, and plug the hole with cement.

CLEANING THE TEAPOT.

A badly stained inside of a metal teapot is best cleaned by filling it with very hot soda water, and allowing it to remain so for some hours. Turn out some of the solution, double a length of copper wire, which, being pliable, can be used when covered with a piece of flannel to scour with. Rinse thoroughly afterwards in plenty of clear tepid water until all trace of soda has gone.

HOW TO MAKE CANDIED PEEL.

Thick peel is better than thin. Scrape the inside carefully to remove all pith, and soak the sections of lemon or orange peel in strong salt water for forty-eight hours. Wash well, cover with cold water, and boil until tender. Remove from the fire, and place the peel in a sieve to drain. In the meantime prepare a syrup of one pound of loaf sugar to a pint of water, and boil for half an hour. Then replace the peel once more, and allow to boil for another half-hour or until it looks transparent. Remove the peel for the second time, and add to the syrup as much sugar as it will take (probably one pound). Bring to boiling point, replace the peel, and allow to simmer very, very gently until the syrup candies about it. It is then ready. Two pounds of sugar will make several pounds of candied peel.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.

Take two quarts of green tomatoes, wipe them, remove the stalks, and cut them into thin slices. Sprinkle them with two tablespoonfuls of salt, and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Into a saucepan put a quart of vinegar, a gill of treacle, a tablespoonful of mustard, a dessertspoonful of mixed spice, and bring them to boiling point. Add the tomatoes, three large onions thinly sliced, and half a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. Cook for five minutes, put into jars, and cover in the usual way.

SPINACH A LA CREME.

Pick and wash about two pounds of spinach, put it into a stewpan with a very small quantity of water, add salt to taste, and boil until tender. When done, pour off the water, drain the spinach on a colander, soak in cold water for a few minutes; then drain again and chop it rather finely. Melt one ounce of butter in a stewpan, add half an ounce of cornflour, put in the chopped spinach, season with pepper and a little grated nutmeg, stir over the fire till thoroughly hot, add a little cream or milk, and let simmer for a few minutes. Dish up on a round dish, and garnish with a few neatly-cut pieces of toasted bread. Serve hot.

VEAL AND HAM MOULD.

This makes a very nice cold dish served with salad. Cut about six slices of cold roast veal and the same number of slices of cold boiled bacon or ham, and have ready two hard-boiled eggs cut in slices. Put the slices of veal, ham, and eggs alternately in a mould with chopped parsley, pepper, and salt sprinkled in between each layer. When the mould is nearly full fill up with half a pint of good, well-flavoured gravy in which has been dissolved half an ounce of gelatine. Bake in a moderate over for three-quarters of an hour.

RABBIT STEWED WITH ONIONS.

Cut a rabbit into the usual joints, soak all discoloured parts for an hour in strong salt and water, then wash in fresh water. Line a large stewing jar (or strong iron saucepan) with rather thin slices of mild onion, put in a single layer of rabbit, season with salt and pepper, and cover rather thickly with pea flour (or ordinary flour baked to a fawn colour, but the pea flour is better). Add a little pickled pork in fine strips, then put in the remainder of the rabbit, adding seasoning, &c., as before. Cover the top completely with slices of onion, and add two tablespoonfuls of water. Cook as gently as possible from two to three hours, according to the age of the rabbit.

STEWED PEARS.

Pare, halve, and quarter the pears if they are large, and throw them into water as you remove the skin, to prevent them turning black. Now pack them in an enamel pan, sprinkle well with sugar, add a strip of lemon peel and a clove or two, then just cover with water, and fit the lid on tightly. Stew slowly for three or four hours till tender. Cool, turn into a glass dish, and, if liked, colour the liquid a delicate pink with cochineal.

LANARKSHIRE MINERS' UNION.

Mr Smillie Elected President.

London, Saturday.—Mr Robert Smillie has, by a ballot vote, been elected out of eight candidates as President of the Lanarkshire Miners.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT

To avoid cases of hardship, the Ministry of Agriculture has extended to October 3rd the date for receipt of farmers' claims under the Corn Production Acts, and will pay these late claims as soon as possible after January 1st.

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 £60 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—Awards. 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 secure 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 (Antoinlan)"; An Cleasaide; "Filide na Maige; Foola Gnoca, 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 Seanduin."

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 data. 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 data. 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 data. 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 data. 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, with 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 [illegible] these 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 vary 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 principles of practical banking; banking methods of financing foreign trade. 4. The general principles of foreign exchanges.

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 in marks

TYPEWRITING—1. Questions covering—(a) Mechanical construction of machine and accessories, adjustments and remedies for slight accidents, [illegible] 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 from given material; (c) methods of duplicating—press copying, carbon, gelatine, stencil, lithographic, or other processes (d) arrangements of authors' manuscripts, i.e., display and centring of headlines 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 of 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," McDonagh's "Literature on Ireland," and a Book of Irish Verse, selected by W B Yeats, and Mitchell's "Jail Journal." 3 GRAMMAR—The functions of words and the structure of sentences. N.B—Bad handwriting 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 91 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 scales 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 those 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 Logarithmetric 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 mathematics subjects.

MAURICE FITZGERALD,
Secretary to Committee.

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