FIRST EDITION.

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

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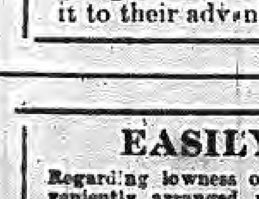

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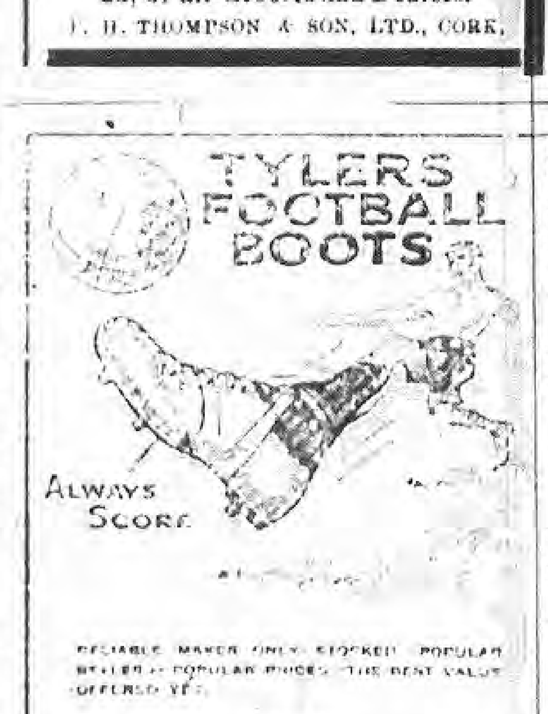

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CROP & LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS 1st APRIL.

DEPARTMENT'S REPORT FOR MARCH 2.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland issues the following:—

The weather during the past month was not on the whole favourable; the latter half especially was very broken, and checked field work. Although snow fell in many counties around the 27th and 28th of the month there was little frost. In the earlier counties and on light gravelly soils some sowing of barley and planting of potatoes was completed. Generally, however, the number of rainy days hampered sowing operations and prevented any start being made either with the planting of potatoes or the sowing of oats. In many counties spring ploughing is practically completed. In some parts of Co. Clare the work is backward, and in Co. Fermanagh little progress could be made owing to the heavy and soaked state of the soil. Winter wheat looks very promising and healthy. There was little spring wheat sown during February, and no seeding could be done since; the area is certain to be small. In the earlier counties a good area of the potato crop has been already planted; in most southern counties the work is in full swing, and in the northern area many fields are drilled and ready to be planted.

Owing to the severity of the month out-grazed stock caused a drain on the fodder supply, which was fortunately sufficient owing to the unusual mildness of the winter months. Roots lasted out well, and in most counties are stated to be ample to carry stock over till the grass season begins. Most of the in-fed cattle have been marketed, but a proportion are still being kept over to finish in consequence of the closing of the ports. In some counties beef cattle are stated to have been brought out in better condition owing to the lowered price of feeding stuffs. Prices for both roots and fodder were high in the western counties; in Co. Roscommon hay brought from £4 to £5 per ton, and mangels up to £1 per ton.

Fat cattle fully maintained February values for the greater part of the month, but values gave way somewhat near the close owing to the restriction on export. Prime finished beasts cashed at from 90s. to 95s., and in some cases up to 100s. per cwt., and secondary sorts at from 80s. to 84s. Choice aged stores were in strong demand, and brought almost up to the same rate as beef cattle; in Co. Cork it is estimated store values dropped by £3 to £5 per head as a result of the embargo. There was a considerable drop in the selling price of springing heifers and cows. In Co. Down the fall is put at £10 to £15 per head, and in Co. Roscommon such stock are estimated to be £10 per head cheaper since January. Milch cows met with the best demand in Co. Tyrone and in Co. Tipperary. In the former counties £50 was not an uncommon price, and in South Tipperary the range for milch cows was from £35 to £50, and for in-calf heifers from £30 to £40. Dropped calves fetched from £3 to £4 each in Co. Tyrone, and as much as £5 to £6 in Co. Roscommon.

The milk supply increased during the month, though no material reduction in price was to be noted. A downward tendency is, however, expected in some counties owing to the fall in the price of springing cows and heifers and the cheaper cost of feeding stuffs. The range of retail price in country towns was from 6d. to 8d. per quart; creamery rates were from 1s. 1d. per gallon (Co. Monaghan) and 1s. 2d. (Co. Tyrone) to 1s. 4d. (Co. Carlow).

The sheep trade was again dull, especially for stores. There was a good demand in Co. Dublin for prime wethers for home use, but hoggets suitable for shipping were neglected. Fat hoggets brought from £4 to £5 5s. and wethers from £6 10s. to £8 8s. per head. Store sheep sold at little advance on autumn values. All round it is estimated that sheep were down 15s. to £1 per head since January. The collapse of the wool market is assigned as a cause for the weakness in demand. In some counties the lambing season is almost over; in others it is counted later than usual owing to the cold, wet autumn. Lambs are stated to be plentiful and strong, and it has been a good year for couples. A few fat lambs in Co. Kildare, about two months old, brought 70s. each, and in Co. Down the few on offer brought from £4 10s. to £5.

Pork prices remained firm and, if anything, improved on February rates. Dead-weight prices were from £8 10s. to £9, and in some northern counties, for suitable weights, as much as £9 5s., and even £9 15s. was paid. Live-weight prices were from £5 10s. per cwt. (Co. Galway) to £6 (Queen's County) and £7 10s. (Co. Roscommon).

The feature of the pig trade during the month was the keen demand for young pigs and the advance in price of these. In Co. Monaghan young pigs ten to twelve weeks old made from £3 10s. to £5 each; the high prices in this county are attributed to a good cross-Channel demand as well as to a shortage of supply, due to the large number of breeding sows which were fattened and sold off during the winter and late autumn. In Co. Down young pigs fetched from £5 to £6 10s. each, and brood sows sold at from £15 to £20; the keenness of demand is accounted for by the good price prevailing for finished pork and by the low market price of potatoes. A keen demand for young pigs, with advancing prices, was also reported from the western counties.

Horse fairs were as a rule small, and the business done was of a lifeless nature. In the Midland counties the best demand was for fancy hunters and animals suitable for polo ponies. In Co. Meath good working horses sold at from £35 to £40, and 4 year-olds from £18 to £25; in Queen's Co. the range for the former was from £25 to £35, and for good untrained colts from £20 to £27. A slight improvement in the price of working horses was noticed in Co. Wexford. Prices advanced from £30, which was the maximum hitherto, to a range of from £35 to £50. In Co. Cork, and other Southern counties the trade was at a standstill except for farm horses, and these brought from £25 to £35 each. In some Tipperary fairs a good demand for trappers for export is reported. These were bought at from £40 to £60. In the Northern counties values of farm horses are stated to be £10 to £20 per head below those current at this time last year.

There was quite a negligible offering of grain at all markets, and trade was merely nominal. The chief business was done in seed samples. Some seed wheat made up to 55s. per barrel in Co. Carlow. Barley of the Spratt-Archer variety for seed met with keen demand in Co. Louth, and made from 45s. to 50s. per barrel; in Co. Tipperary the range was from 50s. to 60s. per barrel; other varieties brought from 25s. to 30s. in Co. Cork, 30s. to 35s. in Co. Wexford, and up to 40s. in Co. Louth. The range for seed oats was from 30s. to 35s. per barrel in the Midland counties; in Co. Cork prices ranged from 12s. to 14s. per cwt. for black seed oats, and 16s. to 18s. for white. There was wide variation in the price for seed oats in the Ulster counties, the range being from 1s. 3d. in Co. Donegal to 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. per stone in Counties Fermanagh and Tyrone. Wheat straw brought 90s. per ton in Co. Cork, and in other counties oat straw sold at from 90s. to 100s. Small quantities of rye straw for thatch fetched from 10s. to 12s. per cwt. in Co. Sligo.

The big bulk of the potato crop has been cleared in the chief growing counties, and prices are much lower. Elsewhere over the country supplies are ample, though in South Tipperary it is stated that potatoes are scarce and dear, and were sold at as much as 2s. 6d. per stone. The general range in most counties was from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per stone. Seed of the newer varieties brought from 6s. to 8s. per cwt.; in Co. Down, and in Co. Derry Up-to-Dates (seed and ware) dropped to £2 15s. and £3 per ton loose, or £3 5s. in bags for shipment.

The flax market is still stagnant. Only small quantities were offered during the month, and in Co. Down the best offers were from 10s. to 18s. per stone. In Co. Monaghan the range was from 7s. to 17s. per stone, the latter being exceptional. In Co. Antrim only choice lots touched 20s. In Co. Fermanagh the current prices ranged from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per stone. Most catch crops will be ready by the middle or end of April. Some have already been cut for use in Cork.

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IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES.

Prices wholesale, current at important Irish centres during the week ended 9th April, as furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Londonderry, 15s 10d; Belfast, 20s; Dublin, 17s 11d; Limerick, 15s; Cork, 13s 4d; Tralee, 11s 2d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Londonderry, 20s; Belfast, 20s 5d; Dublin, 21s 3d; Limerick, 19s 7d; Cork, 17s 6d; Tralee, 18s 4d.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Londonderry, 3s 4d; Belfast, 3s 1d; Limerick, 3s; Cork, 2s 4d; Tralee, 2s 10d.

Hens, per pair, Londonderry, 9s 6d; Belfast, 11s; Dublin, 9s 6d; Limerick, 8s; Cork, 9s 3d.

Chickens, per pair, Londonderry, 12s 3d; Belfast, 13s 6d; Dublin, 16s; Limerick, 10s; Cork, 11s.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 11s; Dublin, 12s; Limerick, 8s; Cork, 8s.

Potatoes, per cwt, Londonderry, 5s; Belfast, 5s; Dublin, 7s 2d; Limerick, 11s 9d; Tralee, 11s 4d.

Pork, per cwt, Londonderry, 188s; Belfast, 190s; Dublin, 157s 6d; Limerick, 160s; Cork, 164s; Tralee, 155s.

THE DROMKEEN AMBUSH.

£30 COMPENSATION AWARDS.

County Court Judge Bigot made his awards on Wednesday in the claims for malicious injury in connection with the Dromkeen ambush on the 3rd February last, and in which a number of police constables were shot dead. The following were allowed:

Hannah Mullen, widow of Constable S. Mullen, £2,160, of which a sum of £200 is to be divided between two minors.

Louisa Kingston, sister of Constable W. Kingston, £500, and £2,100 in trust for three children in equal shares.

Agnes Adams, mother of Constable S. Adams, £1,000, of which applicant receives £500 and five children £100 each.

Sarah Hayton, mother of Constable W. Hayton, only son, £1,700, of which £1,200 goes to the mother and £300 and £200 are to be paid into court for Ada Hayton and Agnes Hayton.

Julia Smith, mother of Constable H. Smith, £850.

Mrs. S. A. Pearce, mother of Constable S. A. Pearce, £540.

Mrs. C. Bell, mother of Constable G. Bell, £1,600, of which £1,100 was awarded to applicant and £500 to three children.

Mrs. Nellie Doyle, widow of Constable M. Doyle, £1,660.

Mrs. Kate Mollaghan, widow of Constable B. Mollaghan, £3,400, of which £1,900 was allowed to the applicant and £300 to each of five children.

William Bourke, father of Constable J. J. Bourke, £250.

Mrs. Mary Foody, mother of Constable P. Foody, £550, of which £100 was to be paid to applicant, £250 to Michael Foody, brother, and £200 to Mary Foody, niece.

District Inspector Sanson, Newpallas, was allowed £80, and Constable W. J. Cox £175 for personal injuries on the occasion.

KILDORRERY TRAGEDY SEQUEL.

FAIRS AND MARKETS PROHIBITED.

By proclamation published by Colonel Cameron, competent military authority, all fairs and markets in Mitchelstown (Nos. 1 and 2 District Council areas) are prohibited, the reason given being the fatal shooting of two constables at Kildorrery on 10th April. The areas include the following towns where fairs are held:—Mitchelstown, Kildorrery, Ballylanders, and Galbally.

BIG OFFER TO CARPENTIER.

It is stated here that Stadiums, Ltd., have cabled to Carpentier offering him £20,000 for three contests in Australia.

It is stated that Dempsey may also possibly be persuaded to come to Australia.

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THE MYSTERY OF BEACON HALL

BY

L. G. REDMOND-HOWARD,

Author of "John Redmond" (A Biography), "In the Days of Parnell" (A Novel), &c.

CHAPTER I.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

"There's a ring at the door, Pat," said Depford Hope, the famous private inquiry agent, late one evening, as he sat leisurely smoking his pipe in his Dover Street Chambers, [illegible] the account of the [illegible]

[illegible] the famous detective [illegible] a copy of the last number of the "[illegible] News," at which he had been glancing, [illegible] out of the room.

"Well? Was it [illegible]" queried the detective significantly [illegible] appeared a moment later. [illegible] to give the boy the name by which he was always known [illegible] entered close upon his heels [illegible] spare man, in a fur-lined coat, whose [illegible] and keenly cut features, [illegible] beard and hair, bespoke at once the aristocrat and the man of the world.

"Pardon my [illegible], Mr. Hope," said the stranger; "I am Sir Louis Beacon, and have come to consult you about the most mysterious death of [illegible] young author, Mr. Raymond Jones, details of which, or at least outlines, have [illegible] reached you already."

He glanced at the paper in the hands of the private detective.

"I was just reading an account of it," said the latter, "and, in spite of the evidence to the contrary, I must say that I am convinced it's no case of suicide."

"You are right, Mr. Hope," replied the Baronet. "It was a case of deliberate murder, and I believe I know the criminal."

Sir Louis Beacon took the proffered chair as he spoke, but before Hope had had time to reply, added: "What is more, I know his name."

The famous detective could not forbear some feeling of surprise; people generally came to ask him, not to announce to him, the names of murderers.

"You surprise me," said Depford Hope.

"Richard Lionel Braceford," continued the Baronet, clearly and deliberately, "is Richard Lionel Braceford."

Hope wrote the name upon his shirt cuff.

"I think I shall surprise you more, Mr. Hope," continued the Baronet, "when I say that only the other day we entertained the murderer himself under the impression that he was the victim."

"How on earth was that?" said Hope, pretending to be surprised.

"It's the state of [illegible]," replied Sir Louis Beacon, settling down comfortably into the chair [illegible] which was not lost upon the eyes of the detective.

"Pray go on," said the latter, "I am entirely at your service."

"Well, then, what I have to say is this. [illegible] I have a large country house in [illegible], the Beacons being one of the oldest families in the county, and Beacon Hall [illegible] a [illegible] for the [illegible] we call them, [illegible] within the [illegible]. It is, [illegible] in the county.

"[illegible] I have consequently to take [illegible] tenders of [illegible] considerable [illegible] My wife, who [illegible] having [illegible] the latest [illegible] Raymond Jones, had [illegible] and I had [illegible]

[illegible] came down, [illegible] to the [illegible] little [illegible] roughly [illegible] gentleman.

[illegible]

[illegible] the body [illegible]

[illegible] genuine [illegible] produced a whole [illegible] and producing [illegible] from his table [illegible] signatures, [illegible] then at the [illegible] growing intensity [illegible] even to [illegible] all this while are [illegible] the "Police News"), [illegible] had led to no discovery [illegible]

"[illegible] yours," said [illegible] into the hatch.

"[illegible] a perfect forgery?"

"[illegible]," replied Hope courteously.

"[illegible] only [illegible]," continued the Baronet, "that Braceford was either the real or the assumed name of my mysterious visitor; but I swear to you I never came across anyone whom I knew by that name, and certainly do not acknowledge the signature."

"It is strange," said the detective, "because I have never seen two signatures more completely identical than these two. Whoever he was, he must have been a clever rogue; and I prefer a clever rogue to a stupid one when I hunt up quarry, Sir Louis."

"Indeed?" replied the latter, lifting his eyebrows.

"Yes, because a clever rogue is a logical man, whereas a stupid man is an illogical one. When the former gets caught it reflects credit upon the capter's power of penetration, when the latter, it is generally the man's own stupidity."

The baronet assented, and picking up the cheques again began once more to examine them with the aid of Hope's powerful magnifier, the detective eyeing him as he did so. As the two were thus engaged upon the examination they were suddenly aroused by the sound of the newsboys crying out at the top of their voices:

"Another murder at Beacon Hall. Latest news. Special Edition."

"What's that?" said the Baronet, getting up with a start.

"Pat," said the detective to his boy assistant, "just go down and buy me a paper and see what it is."

As the boy left the room, Depford Hope, turning round quickly, saw that the face of Sir Louis Beacon was somewhat flushed, now white, now red, as if his mind were alternately swept by conflicting emotions. There was scarcely enough to cause them in that cry of the newsboys, "Another Beacon Hall Murder," but he gave no sign of any definite anxiety, only general evidence of the existence of anxiety in some quarter or other. Hope was himself rather perplexed, and thought that perhaps the best thing he could do would be to await Pat's return. At last the heavy closing of the outer door, a thing unusual for Pat, who was rather careful, told Depford Hope that there was something up.

"Sir," whispered Pat half-inaudibly behind the baronet's back; but being unable to convey any message save across that gentleman's ear, he raised the sheet and came across the room to give it into his master's hand, which he did with the whisper:

"It's Lady Beacon found dead."

Hope could hardly forbear a shudder. The baronet noticed this, and sprang up as if he had been shot.

"Tell me what has happened!" he shouted distractedly. "Tell me quickly. I feel something terrible has taken place, and your silence leads me to suspect the worst: perhaps it is even my wife. Good heavens! speak, man!"

Hard man as the detective was, he could hardly resist the display of emotion. It was a trying situation to be placed in, to announce to a man that his wife had been found murdered.

"I am afraid, Sir Louis," answered Depford Hope, "that your surmises are apparently right, but we can only hope that the rumour which has made its way into the papers is exaggerated."

A shot fired at the baronet's head could not have had a more completely demoralising or stunning effect. For a moment a serious look came into his face, as if he were trying to realise the full significance of the catastrophe, then with one great heartrending cry of "My wife, my wife!" he threw up his hands and fell heavily to the ground.

At first Depford thought that it was merely a case of ordinary faint, but as soon as, after some sal volatile, he caught sight of [illegible] upon the baronet's face and clutched [illegible] his hands, and [illegible] apparently [illegible] these [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] genuine [illegible] start [illegible] fast [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] there was [illegible] a strange [illegible] [illegible] the case. [illegible] author is [illegible] address, Authors' [illegible]

Fact number two: It is found out that a few days before, this author had been impersonated at the Hall by a man quite different in appearance from the individual he represented.

Fact number three: This visit is followed by a cheque forgery by which his host, Sir Louis Beacon, loses £20,000, the culprit being one Richard Lionel Braceford by name.

Fact number four: At the very moment that Sir Louis Beacon, the victim, announces the matter to the detective, news comes that his wife and her maid have just been found dead.

Such in outline were the brief facts on which Depford Hope prepared to take up a case, which afterwards became so well known in the annals of criminology as "The Mystery of Beacon Hall."

Half an hour later Hope was taking his place in a first-class smoker on his way to Beacon Hurst, the village nearest to the Baronet's Suffolk residence, where he was met by a fine motor-car which had been sent up to the station.

The moon shone brightly as the detective, well wrapped up in his ulster, with rugs cast about his shoulders and dressing-case in hand, emerged into the crisp midnight air. Sir Louis' chauffeur was on the platform, and a few minutes later they were rolling away upon the leviathan car of eighty horse-power, a power which struck the detective at once as somewhat out of the common for country house purposes.

"That's it, sir," said the chauffeur, breaking in upon the detective's reverie for the first time, as the car turned quickly round a curve in the road some ten minutes later.

Beacon Hall was a large, old-fashioned mansion, partly Gothic and partly modern, such as are often the country seats of old English families, for the Beacons could trace an uninterrupted line of ancestry to before the days of the Conquest. The Gothic part was low and rambling, with gables and oriel windows and buttresses, and was just such a place as Harrison Ainsworth or Sir Walter Scott would have made live again with all the legends of the past.

Hope took in all these points—nothing was too small to escape him—as with a low hoot of the horn the car turned into the drive, at the end of which a huge old-fashioned gate was pushed back by a burly lodge-keeper. Hope noticed how enclosed the place was, with its long nook walls running along the roadway, and its thick woods overhanging them; even the building itself seemed so when the open gate of the outsider, for instead of being a long straight or masonry, as common to the seats of the English nobility, it was doubled and redoubled upon itself in small courtyards, so that each window seemed to be overlooked by some other.

"Very much closed in, this place," said Hope to the chauffeur, who had been anything but communicative during the journey.

"Yes, it is rather, sir," was the latter's reply.

"When was this modern wing added?" asked Depford Hope, pointing to one section.

"It was built by the eighth baronet, sir, in the days of my great-grandfather, who was butler, shortly after the oldest part of the Hall had been burnt down by fire."

"You are one of the old servants, then," observed the detective.

"Yes, sir; we're all old servants."

"How's that?"

"Couldn't say, sir, except that we always have been."

"What do you mean by always?"

"Well, five generations at least."

"Family very kind?"

"Very."

"Are they much in residence?"

"Not so, sir, but Lady [illegible] a lot."

"[illegible] you are [illegible]"

A [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] servants, [illegible]

[illegible]

the unfortunate maid of Edith, Lady Beacon.

This tragedy had hardly had time to "catch hold" of them, so to speak, before it was followed by another, and, if possible, still more tragic discovery.

Her ladyship's room led off that of her maid's. It was never locked; in fact only a curtain divided the two. This was thrust aside as if by one in a hasty retreat, and there upon the bed, with eyes glazed in death, they beheld to their horror the corpse of their late mistress.

Such was the account given by the servants of the events of that day; all of which were endorsed by the officials from "The Yard." Such, moreover, Depford Hope could see for himself had been the facts.

He was taken to the rooms in question. There lay the two women, like veritable wax models taken from the most ghastly of Madame Tussaud's collection, with the same glassy stare of the eyes and with the same angular disposal of the limbs. What was most remarkable was that there appeared no evidence of physical violence any more than there had been upon the body of young Raymond Jones: he had been simply found drowned; these two bodies had been simply found dead.

One thing was evident, they had died in the conscious anticipation of their fate, as if they had been in the presence of some superhuman being who had both paralysed and stunned their faculties, thus causing death through sheer fright. At any rate, such would have been the impression left upon the mind of a medical man, and Depford Hope had at one time spent some years at Bart.'s. There were no traces of any liquid of which they could have partaken in innocence; there was no trace of discoloration in the mouth, as when some virulent drug has been swallowed.

Only the simple fact, "found dead," as the coroner's verdict might have said, "from cause unknown"—that was the evidence—but such cases interested minds like Depford Hope's.

Up and down the room paced the famous detective, scanning it from roof to floor with that eagle glance of his that swept every nook and corner as a searchlight from a modern Dreadnought. It was all in vain he looked for a sign of external violence; none was to be found. It was in vain that he had sought for signs of burglary; there lay Lady Beacon's jewelled watch still ticking upon the table beside her bed. He had looked for some traces of an intrusion by night; all the windows were closed from the inside, so that there could have been no entrance possible save through the door.

Perhaps the strain of being long in the presence of these two bodies was getting too trying even for Hope; perhaps it was that he had already summed up the situation, but he had hardly been in the rooms a quarter of an hour before he emerged again, his face wearing the same sphinx-like look as upon entering, and leaving the Chief Inspector as much informed of the results of the investigation as if that worthy had never beheld his face before.

"Well," said Matheson, as the private detective came down into the hall.

"Well," replied Depford Hope.

"What do you think of the case?"

"I never think aloud," said Hope.

"Well, to me it seems pretty clear; it's this mysterious Richard Lionel Braceford that Sir Louis tells me was the guest of the family, and who has executed his threat."

"What threat?" asked Hope.

"Oh, this one," answered the inspector with an air of triumph, producing from his pocket a letter which he had withheld up till then.

The detective took the sheet and read:

"Dear Lady Edith, I am writing to you [illegible] that [illegible] the £20,000 [illegible] when enjoying your hospitality as Raymond Jones. I was [illegible] Sir Louis Beacon's [illegible] I just signed his signature for the [illegible]

"Of course, I [illegible] that you should have [illegible] the [illegible] being a young man of very great [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible] place with [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] been heard of [illegible]

"[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

"I must finally state [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] You [illegible] me [illegible] Lady.

"[illegible] Beacon."

Depford Hope glanced at the document [illegible]

"The envelope?" he asked.

"Here it is," replied the inspector.

[illegible]

"[illegible] the question of [illegible]"

"[illegible] the [illegible]"

"[illegible] my friend [illegible] anything [illegible] on earth [illegible] [illegible] where did you [illegible]"

"I found it on the [illegible] unopened."

"[illegible] opened?"

"[illegible]"

"Cautious."

"Her ladyship," broke in the butler, who had been anxiously following the drift of conversation, "would never refuse to read letters, at night, especially if they [illegible] with her name."

"How could she tell that before she opened them," said Hope, turning upon the interrupter almost savagely.

The butler shrank back abashed.

"It's the curse of the Beacons," added the housekeeper with a sob, breaking her [illegible] she [illegible] upon. "It's the curse [illegible]."

"I [illegible] stay here to-night," Matheson [illegible] in. "Perhaps you can find out something more by yourself. As for me, I [illegible] to London."

"The most improbable is often the guide to the most true," was Hope's pithy answer.

"Well, we're going to take the three o'clock train back to town," said Matheson, "and keep a sharp look-out for the murderer."

"Wait a minute," said Hope, as Matheson was about to depart in the motor. "Come into the library for a moment."

The two walked leisurely into the apartment where was housed a great collection of medieval and heraldic lore for which Beacon Hall was famous, and Hope, after switching on the light as he passed each cross-section of the bookshelves and then putting them out one by one, at last stopped in front of the historical section, just as if he had been familiar with the whole library for years, and with that portion in particular.

For a minute the detective ran his eye down the rows of volumes, and after some searching, slightly pushed back from the rest he discovered a copy of the "Haunted Houses of England."

"Do you happen to know this, Matheson?"

"No," replied the inspector.

"Perhaps it might interest you, for the ghost of Beacon Hall is somewhat famous in history."

"Tut, tut, Mr. Hope," retorted the laughing inspector, "we are living in the twentieth century."

He refused the proffered volume.

"Surely you don't believe in ghosts?" continued the inspector in banter.

"I am interested in them," said Hope.

With this enigmatic answer the famous detective conducted the chief inspector back to the hall, where, rejoining his colleagues, he prepared to leave the Hall satisfied, as no doubt the English Press would likewise be satisfied, that the mystery was solved, since both the author of the crime and his methods had been discovered.

As to Depford Hope, he stood upon the terrace, looking in that fixed manner of his at the retiring official, in one hand holding the familiar old briar pipe, the companion of so many adventures, in the other a copy of the book above-mentioned. He allowed himself at last, however, to be aroused from his reverie and conducted to his room, where, refilling his pipe, he drew up his chair towards the fire and began to think.

"It is a queer form of superstition," he thought, "that attributes a series of catastrophes always to supernatural motives; but if ever there has been a series of tragedies to give rise to such a superstition it is surely in the case of Beacon Hall."

The Ghost, as it was called by some, or the Curse, as others termed it, had manifested itself at different periods in history. It formed a strong argument in a Catholic work on the evil results of confiscation of Church property; it appeared in the books of Society prattle in the days of the Georges, and again, even in late Victorian days it had acquired apparently a new lease of life. Generations would come and go—the mystery seemed always to survive.

At one time it was the murder by an unknown hand of an eldest son, at another the suicide of a parent. In the good old days the Ghost had frightened to death a foreign ambassador staying at the Hall. At another time it was some theft; but whatever their cause this great last had made Beacon Hall one of the most interesting country houses of the East of England, and the curse of the Beacons contained as much terror for the inhabitants of the little village of Beaconhurst as the curse of Cromwell has for the Irish peasant.

"Ye who go to Beacon Hall
Guard ye lest ill chance befall."

So ran the doggerel rhyme among the village gossips; and so ran the verdict of county history, for even Hope, who was familiar with the history of most county families, was struck by the enormous list of coincidences that endorsed the legend.

It was while in the midst of these and like reflections that he was aroused by a slight creak outside his door.

In a minute the sharp intelligence was on the alert. He thought the servants had all retired to bed at least an hour ago. With characteristic determination he seized the small revolver in the left side-pocket of his coat, and rose upright beside the table.

There came a faint knock at the door, so faint as to be almost inaudible. With one stride Depford Hope was across the room and had flung open the door. Dilmot the butler stood on the threshold.

(To be Continued.)

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

[illegible]

"[illegible]," growled the judge.

It was at dinner-time.

Young Bobbie had had a third helping of everything, and, with the stamina of health, [illegible] passed his plate for another helping of pudding.

"My goodness, Bobbie, how can you eat so much?" exclaimed his mother.

"Dunno!" grinned Bobbie. "Specs it must be just my luck!"

A little boy, the youngest member of a large family, was taken to see his married sister's new baby. He seemed more interested in the contents of the baby's basket than in

THE OLD STORY.

He came across the meadow-pass,
That summer-eve of eves,
The sunlight streamed along the grass,
And glanced amid the leaves;
And from the shrubbery below,
And from the garden trees,
He heard the thrushes' music flow,
And humming of the bees;
The garden-gate was swung apart—
The space was brief between;
But there, for throbbing of his heart,
He paused perforce to lean.

He leaned upon the garden-gate;
He looked, and scarce he breathed;
Within the little porch she sate,
With woodbine overwreathed;
Her eyes upon her work were bent,
Unconscious who was nigh;
But oft the needle slowly went,
And oft did idle lie;
And ever to her lips arose
Sweet fragments faintly sung,
But ever, ere the notes could close,
She hushed them on her tongue.

Her fancies as they come and go,
Her pure face speaks the while,
For now it is a fitting glow,
And now a breaking smile;
And now it is a graver shade
When holier thoughts are there—
An Angel's pinion might be stayed
To see a sight so fair;
But still they hid her looks of light,
Those downcast eyelids pale—
Two lovely clouds so silken white,
Two lovelier stars that veil.

The sun at length his burning edge
Had rested on the hill,
And save one thrush from out the hedge,
Both bower and grove were still.
The sun had almost bid farewell;
But one reluctant ray
Still loved within that porch to dwell,
As charmed to stay—
It stole aslant the pear-tree bough,
And through the woodbine fringe,
And kissed the maiden's neck and brow,
And bathed her in its tinge.

Oh! beauty of my heart, he said,
Oh! darling, darling mine,
Was ever light of evening shed
On loveliness like thine?
Why should I ever leave this spot,
But gaze until I die?
A moment from that bursting thought
She felt his footstep nigh.
One sudden, lifted glance—but one,
A tremor and a start,
So gently was their greeting done
That none would guess their heart.

Long, long the sun had sunken down,
And all his golden trail
Had died away to lines of brown,
In dusker lines that fail.
The grasshopper was chirping shrill—
No other living sound
Accompanied the tiny rill
That gurgled under ground;
No other living sound, unless
Some spirit bent to hear
Low words of human tenderness,
And mingling whispers near.

The stars, like pallid gems at first,
Deep in the liquid sky,
Now forth upon the darkness burst,
Sole kings and lights on high;
In splendour, myriad-fold, supreme—
No rival moonlight strove.
Nor lovelier e'er was Hesper's beam,
Nor more majestic Jove.
But what if hearts there beat that night,
That recked not of the skies,
Or only felt their imaged light
In one another's eyes.

And if two worlds of hidden thought
And fostered passion met,
Which, passing human language, sought
And found an utterance yet;
And if they trembled like to flowers
[illegible]
[illegible] silent starry hours
[illegible] a dream;
And if [illegible] the parting time,
[illegible] still and clear
[illegible]
[illegible] the world began,
[illegible]

[illegible] several pretty [illegible] Much surprised [illegible] looking quite [illegible] young for [illegible]

[illegible] athlete and [illegible] for all events [illegible]

[illegible] was the [illegible] Dugald [illegible]

[illegible] fellow-Scot, [illegible]

[illegible] scornfully, "not me [illegible] competition."

[illegible] those dark [illegible] You know [illegible]

[illegible] if you'll bring the bill [illegible] will be pleased [illegible] You know I've [illegible]

"Dinah," said the mistress, "I hear you are married."

"Yessum. I've got a man now."

"Is he a good man? Does he provide for you all right?"

"Yassum. He's a good provider, but I'se powerful skeered he's gwine ter git kotched at it."

It Pays!

Dyspeptic: "And to what do you attribute the wonderful curative property of the springs here?"

Native of the Health Resort: "Judicious advertisement, sir."

M. CAREW, Limited,
TIPPERARY.

THE OLD RECOGNISED HOUSE FOR

Liqueur Whiskies

Still and Sparkling **White and Red Wines.**

ORDERS executed from stock or bond. Samples at disposal of Buyers. Carriage paid on Parcels of £5 and upwards to any Station in Ireland; England and Scotland on £10 and upwards.

679

Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.

SOME 1920 FIGURES.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 112,163	Assuring	£23,528,225
TOTAL PREMIUMS RECEIVED		£8,800,749
INCREASE OVER 1919		£1,173,202
CLAIMS PAID, WHICH INCLUDE ENDOWMENTS MATURED (£3,795,577)		£5,273,541

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED	£12,991,608
INCREASE OVER 1919	£1,835,734
CLAIMS PAID, ENDOWMENTS MATURED, etc.	£3,396,291
FREE POLICIES GRANTED	88,879
TOTAL OF POLICIES NOW IN FORCE	23,918,536

NATIONAL INSURANCE BENEFITS PAID SINCE JANUARY, 1913, OVER £12,216,560.

TOTAL ASSETS NOW EXCEED £124,453,151.

GENERAL BRANCH.

IN ADDITION TO LIFE INSURANCE THE COMPANY TRANSACTS FIRE, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, THIRD PARTY, AND OTHER FORMS OF GENERAL INSURANCE.

Copies of the Annual Balance Sheet, Prospectuses, and all other information may be obtained from the Company's Chief Office, Holborn Bars, London, E.C. 1, District Offices in all large centres, or from the local Superintendents—

Mr. M. CONWAY, WATERFORD;

MR. P. J. SHEEHAN, 6 EMMET SQUARE, TIPPERARY.

£500 MISSING!

As our result of the recent [illegible], we have traced all accounts due us excepting [illegible].

Will those good folks who owed this in accounts and have not been furnished with [illegible] please communicate with the undersigned:

O'NEILL'S
(LATE IRISH HOUSE).

TIPPERARY.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

By Private Treaty: Three residential holdings, 60 to 130 acres, first class land, well watered, sheltered, and fenced, some gross timber, and all held at nominal annuities. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, N. Maher & Sons, Auctioneers.

Saturday, 16th April: At Tipperary, Arravale, attractive residential holding, for John Moloney, Esq. (See below.)

Monday, 18th April: At Demone, Dundrum, compact medium-size farm, for Mr. Cornelius Ryan. (See below.)

Wednesday, 20th April: At Oola, 56 in-calf heifers and dairy cows, for Messrs. Jos. McKenna and James Hickey, Birr, and Daniel Hourigan, Mountmellick.

Saturday, 23rd April: At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, choice residential estate, known as The Deerpark, adjoining Cashel City, for John Connolly, Esq. (See below.)

Same Day: At Windmill, Cashel, clearance sale of dairy cows, store cattle, useful cob, donkey, cart and tackling, and the entire household furniture, for Miss Kate O'Neill, who has disposed of her holdings.

Tuesday, 26th, and Wednesday, 27th April: At Newtown House, near Thurles, extensive sale of antique and modern household furniture and outdoor effects, for A. G. W. Cooke, Esq., J.P. (See below.)

Saturday, 30th April: At Tipperary, fully-licensed and grocery establishment, with tenement houses and land attached, situate at Bansha, for Michael Hogan, Esq. (See below.)

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
TWO FULLY-LICENSED SHOPS,
with

LARGE GROCERY, BAR, DRAPERY, BOOTS, BAKERY, AND PROVISION DEPARTMENTS,

Stores, Stabling, Hay Barn, and Land Attached, in One or Two Lots.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Michael J. Hogan, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

AT TIPPERARY,

On SATURDAY, 30th APRIL, 1921,

His interest in his valuable property, situate in the thriving village of Bansha, in one or two lots, as follows:—

Lot 1. All that and those that old-established Licensed Premises, with Stores, Stabling, Forge, Hay Barn, Tenement Houses and Offices attached, all held by lease at the yearly rent of £12 11s. 0d. The tenement houses are sublet at £48 2s. 0d. annually, showing a profit rent of £35 11s. 0d.

Lot 2. Compact medium-size Holding, containing 9 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts, of the Primest Feeding Land, held at the yearly rent of £9.

Descriptive Particulars.

The premises consist of Two Seven Days' Fully Licensed Shops in up-to-date order and repair, the residential portion containing private hall door entrance to spacious hall, back hall, drawing room, dining room, five large bedrooms, kitchen, and servant's room. No. 1: The enclosed yard at the rear contains stabling, coach house, bottle and bottling stores, extensive bakehouse, coalhouse, flour, meal, and bran stores. No. 2: Yard in continuation contains forge (a valuable asset in itself), some range of new sheds, force pump to supply water for domestic and general purposes. At the rear there is a well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, together with pleasure ground extending to river; also hay barn, free of charge, and house to tie six cows. The entire stock-in-trade will be at the option of the purchaser, and can be taken over at a valuation.

There are two creameries, railway station, post and telegraph offices, churches, and schools all within 200 yards of this most desirable property.

The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of investors to this sale. The trade carried on is of immense proportions, and to those desirous of purchasing a made business, with attractive possibilities, it affords a rare opportunity of acquiring what is undoubtedly one of the best business concerns in the Provinces.

Any particulars as to turnover or other matters will be supplied on application.

Business will be carried on up to completion of purchase.

Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase-money, with 5 per cent. commission, will be required on purchaser being declared.

Sale at 1.30 o'clock (New Time).

For further particulars an deonditions of sale apply to

JOHN O'DWYER, Esq., LL.B., Solicitor, Tipperary; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
7-DAYS' LICENSED HOUSE AND PREMISES,

With Enclosed Yard, Stores, Stabling, Offices, and Land attached, together with

FOUR TENEMENT HOUSES,

situate in the Village of Golden; rent £6 per annum.

Also Part of the Lands of Persse's Lot, adjoining the village, containing 16 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts, of the Primest Dairy Land, held from the Irish Land Commission at a nominal annuity, for Mrs. Ellen Blake, who has purchased Clohideah holding. Full particulars next issue.

WILLIAM FREWEN, Solicitor, Tipperary.
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

TIPPERARY GREAT ANNUAL BULL SALE
WILL BE HELD MIDDLE OF MAY.

Entries now received.

N. MAHER & SONS.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
ANTIQUE & MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by A. G. W. Cooke, Esq., J.P., to Sell by Public Auction, at

NEWTOWN HOUSE, HOLYCROSS,

On Tuesday & Wednesday, 26th and 27th April, 1921,

The Entire Household Furniture and Effects, as follows:—

Dining-room. Antique Inlaid Oval Table (to seat eight), 8 Chippendale Chairs, with 2 Armchairs to match, Inlaid Sheraton Sideboard, Long Mahogany Table (to seat eight), Butler's Tray, Bookcase and Books, Quarter-size Billiard Table complete, Antique Gilt Overmantel, Mahogany Copper-mounted Coal-box, with ladle and sections to match, 8 Artist's Proof Engravings, Four Poles, Curtains and Blinds, Carpet and Rug, Three Bottle Tantalus, Inlaid Coffee Tray, Chippendale Teapoy, [illegible] Coffee Tray, Double Lamp Copper Breakfast Warmer, China and other Ornaments, Piano, 5 Chairs, and Harmonium.

Smoking-room. Inlaid Centre Table, Pair Sheraton Chairs, Inlaid do., Sheraton Mahogany Brass-mounted Writing Desk, Antique Mahogany do., 3 Upholstered Armchairs, Upholstered Settee, Angelus Player Piano (by Herbert Marshall), Revolving Bookcase, Antique Gilt Mirror, Oak Cabinet, Fourfold Screen, Antique Clock, Brass-mounted Fender and Set, Brass Letter-weights, Do. Inkstand and Candlestick, Engravings, Pictures and Old Prints, Axminster Carpet and Rug, Pole, Curtains, and Blind.

Drawing-room. Chippendale Centre Table, Curio Table, 2 Chippendale Chairs, 2 Upholstered Armchairs, Handworked Priedieu Chair, Gilt Occasional Chair, Sofa, Fancy Mahogany Music Cabinet, Folding Card Table, Carved Chippendale Lampstand, Gilt Corner Bracket, Sheraton Chest Drawers, Occasional Table, Nest Table (with drawers and brass mountings), Round Table (with drawer), Copper-bound Flower Stands, Large Square Gilt Mirror, Old Dresden China, Duplex Lamp, Clock and other Vases, 8 Watercolour Paintings with gilt frames, Rose-colour Axminster Carpet (12 x 12½) (almost new), Wool Hearthrug (handworked), Brassmounted Coalbox, Fender Set and Fireguard, 3 Oak Footstools, Poles, Curtains, and Blinds, Pianola.

Front and Side Halls. Hat Rack, 3 Chairs, Antique Grandfather Clock, Brass Gong, Lamp, Pole and Hangings, Tarpaulin and Doormats, Brass Stand, Stair-rods, Umbrella Stand, &c.

Three Family Bedrooms are fully furnished with Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Mahogany do., Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Mahogany Dressing-tables and Toilet Mirrors, Sheraton do., Sheraton Washstands and Ware, Mahogany, Sheraton, and other Wardrobes, Towel rails, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Pedestal, Ottomans, 8-Drawer Etomological Cabinet, Clothes Baskets, Medicine Chests, Pictures, Brassmounted Fenders, Fire-sets and Coal Vases, Carpets and Hearthrugs, Poles, Curtains and Blinds.

Dressing-room. Wardrobe, with Cabinet and Bookshelves combined; Antique Round-fronted Chest of Drawers, Brass-mounted Mahogany Pedestal, Towel-rails, Dressing-table with drawers, Inlaid heart-shaped Toilet Glass, Marble-slab Washstand and Willow-pattern Set of Ware, Antique Mahogany Medicine Chest, Chippendale Table, Boot Cabinet, 2 Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Trousers Press, Inlaid Occasional Table, Walnut Foot Sewing Machine (by Wilcox and Gibbs), Chairs, Mahogany Table, Linoleum and Rugs, Pictures, Poles, Curtains, Blinds, &c.

Bathroom. Chairs, Cork Mat, Toilet Glass, Brass and Plated Water Cans.

Two Landings.—Linen Press, Oil Paintings, Stair Carpet, Rugs and Brass Rods, 8-roomed Doll's House (complete), Rocking Horse (in perfect condition), Clothes Rack, Abingdon Carpet, Brass Poles, Wooden Pole and Curtain.

Two Servants' Rooms.—Fully furnished with Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Dressing Tables and Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Ware, Chests Drawers, Towel Rails, Chairs, Pictures, &c.

Pantry.—Fully stocked with Morning, Dinner, and Tea Services, Cutlery, Glass, and a quantity of Silver, Plated Ware, &c.

Dairy and Scullery.—Bradford Mangle, in perfect order; Meatsafe, Marble Pedestal, several 4lb. and 7lb. Jampots, Table, Preserving Pan, 42-Bottle Fruit Outfit, Fish Kettle, small Domo Separator and Stand, Glass Churn and Milk Cans.

Kitchen.—Replete with the usual Valuable Furniture, in perfect condition.

Outside.—Young Engaged Dairy Cow, Donkey-cart and Tackling, Dog Kennel, Croquet Set, Galvanised Wheelbarrow, 2 Wooden Barrows, 5 Oil Barrels, Galvanised Water-cart, Small do., McGregor Pulper, Roll Wire Netting, 2 Bags Potato Manure, Telescope Ladder (33ft.), 12ft. Ladder, Double Step Ladder, 2 Pennsylvanian Lawn Mowers, Tennis Marker, Grinding Stone on metal stand, Bench, Vice and Bench, Motor Jack, 3 Tins Motor Oil, Boy's Bicycle, Gent's Bicycle, American Roller, Pony Set Harness (brass-mounted), American Roller, Stillion, Child's Saddle, Ferret Hutch, Quantity of Boards and Scantlings, Galvanised Sheets, Cornbin, 2½ Tons Cake, about 4 Tons Best Orrel Coal, Quantity of Farmyard Manure (in lots), Quantity Firewood, 2 Iron Girders, Quantity Straw, Stone Lawn Roller, Beehouse with 7 hives (complete); Cross-cut, Landau (in perfect order), 2 Portable Fowlhouses, and several other Miscellaneous Lots.

Garden. Large Collection Flower Pots, Glass Frames, untworked Grinding Stone, Garden Tools, Waterçans, Potato Sprayer, 2 large Terra-cotta Flower Vases, 2 Ornamental do., Tennis Net and Poles, 3 Garden Seats, and various other lots.

Order of Sale. First Day, the Furniture of the Dining and Drawing Rooms, Smoking-room, Halls, 3 Bedrooms, Dressing-room, Bathroom and Landings. Second Day, Pantry, Servants' Rooms, Dairy, Scullery, Kitchen and Outdoor Effects.

Sale Each Day at 12 o'clock (New Time).

To prevent overcrowding a charge of 2s. will be made at door, which will be refunded to purchasers.

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
of
SALE OF ANTIQUE & MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CAR, TRAP, AND HARNESS, &c.,
ON AN EARLY DATE,
At CLONARD, DUNDRUM.

For Alexander E. Doran, Esq.
Further particulars later.
MAHER and SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION OF FIFTY-SIX
SUPERIOR IN-CALF
HEIFERS AND DAIRY COWS,
AT OOLA,

On WEDNESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1921,

viz.: 40 In-calf Heifers on the point of calving and some calved, and 16 Engaged Dairy Cows, for Messrs. Joseph McKenna and Jas. Hickey, Birr, and D. Hourigan, Mountmellick.

Sale at Twelve o'clock (New Time).

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
COMPACT SMALL FARM.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mr. Cornelious Ryan (who has purchased Pingstown Holding) to sell by Public Auction,

AT DEMONE,

ON MONDAY, 18th APRIL, 1921,

His interest in his holding there containing 5a. 2r. 0p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of the primest dairy and feeding land, held from the Irish Land Commission at the low half-yearly annuity of £2 6s 10d.

PARTICULARS

This particular parcel needs but very little comment as it is well and favourably known for its exceptional feeding properties and tillage results. It is in ancient pasture, except half an acre highly manured for cropping; suitably divided, sheltered and fenced and has a never-failing supply of water.

The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those desirous of extending their holdings to the Sale of this attractive fee-simple property, which is situate midway between Ballagh and Dundrum and forms a rare opportunity of securing a tidy holding of deep, rich pasture lands.

Terms.—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money, with 5 per cent commission, will be required on purchaser being declared.

Sale on the lands at one o'clock (new time).

For further particulars apply to

NICHOLAS F. MAHER, Esq., Solr., Tipperary, or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

HIGHLY - IMPORTANT AUCTION
OF ATTRACTIVE
RESIDENTIAL HOLDING,
ADJOINING TIPPERARY TOWN.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by John Moloney, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

AT TIPPERARY,

On Saturday, 16th April, 1921,

His Interest in his Choice Residential Property

SITUATE AT ARRAVALE
(Otherwise Ballinilard),

Containing 60a. 3r. 20p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of the Primest Fattening Land, with a most Desirable Residence and fine range of Out-Offices thereon, held at the half-yearly rent of £45. There is a sub-letting of three acres (I.P.M.), at £8 7s. 6d. per annum.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This most desirable Holding is all in ancient pasture, of a deep, rich, fertile soil, remarkable for its exceptional fattening properties. It is divided into fields of convenient size, having a plentiful water supply from the River Ara, which runs by the bounds, fenced and sheltered by fine whitethorn hedges and gross timber, which abounds thereon. It is situate beside the county road, entirely without waste, and altogether on ideal homestead. The two-storeyed Residence, which has a southerly aspect, and is approached by a short carriage-drive through a tastefully-planted lawn, contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five Family Bedrooms (all large, well-ventilated apartments), two commodious Kitchens, Pantry, &c. The Out-Offices comprise accomodation for 15 cows, Stabling for four horses, Coach-house, Car-house, Coal and Fowl Houses, with Lofting for Hay and Corn, all like the residence, in up-to-date and repair.

The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those in quest of an attractive Suburban Residential Holding to the sale of this well-circumstanced property, which has all the coveted advantages—fattening properties, proximity to churches, schools, creameries, post and telegraph offices, railway station, fairs, markets, &c., being within five minutes' walk of Tipperary Town, hence worthy the attention of investors.

Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money, with 5 per cent. commission, will be required on purchaser being declared.

Sale at One o'clock (New Time.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WILLIAM FREWEN, Solicitor, Tipperary; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

TIPPERARY GREAT ANNUAL BULL SALE
WILL BE HELD [illegible] MAY.
Entries Now Received.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION
of
CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
Known as THE DEERPARK, Adjoining Cashel City.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by John Connolly, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

At CORCORAN'S HOTEL, CASHEL,

On Saturday, the 23rd April, 1921,

His Interest in his attractive Residential Holding, situate at THE DEERPARK, and comprising as follows:—

Part of the Lands of The Deerpark, containing 111a. 0r. 8p., statute measure, or thereabouts, together with part of the Lands of Farranamanagh, adjoining, and containing 7a. 2r. 24p., statute measure, with gentleman's residence and fine range of outoffices thereon, all held from the Irish Land Commission at the low half-yearly annuity of £39 12s. 4d.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This particularly desirable Holding is all in ancient pasture, of a deep, rich, fertile soil, resting on a limestone bed, and universally known for its exceptional fattening properties, being capable of giving a real finish to cattle without artificial aid. It is divided into fields of convenient size, has an ample water supply, is fenced and sheltered by fine whitethorn hedges, plantations, and a valuable lot of gross timber, while the whole estate is bounded by a stone wall of solid structure. The feeding and finishing properties of this picturesque Holding are too well known to need further comment, while portion is highly adapted for tillage, thus constituting the present remunerative system of mixed farming.

The Residence is a picturesque two-storeyed slated structure of handsome design, containing Ornamental Porch to spacious Hall, Drawing and Dining Rooms (with Verandah), Morning-room, Winding Staircase to Seven Family Bedrooms (all well ventilated apartments, with lofty ceilings), Servants' Rooms, Bathroom complete, Lavatory, Kitchen, Pantry, Scullery and Storeroom, and the Out-Offices in a lockup yard adjoining, which, like the Residence, are in up-to-date order and repair, and consist of Motor and Coach Houses, Saddle-room, Stabling for seven horses, Loose Stalls, with Corn and Hay Lofts, Coal and Fowl Houses, together with Back Kitchen or Boiling-house. The second yard contains Shed to tie 25 cows, Calf house and Piggery. There is a large tank (2,000 gallons capacity) for use of Bathroom, &c., while there are two Concrete Tanks and Pump to supply water for domestic and general purposes.

Immediately at rear of offices is a well-stocked Fruit and Vegetable Garden, perfectly enclosed by high wall.

The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those in quest of an ideal Suburban Residential Holding which is situate under the shadow of the historic Rock of Cashel, standing on a gentle eminence, with gate lodge, pleasure grounds, and a winding carriage-drive through a nicely-timbered lawn to the side of this well-circumstanced property, which has all the desired advantages—fattening properties, low annuity, proximity to churches, post and telegraph offices, railway station, creamery, fairs, markets, &c., all within ten minutes' walk of the Estate.

Private Proposals will be taken up to 21st April, when the highest, if deemed sufficient, will be accepted.

Terms.—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money, with 5 per cent. commission, will be required on purchaser being declared.

Sale at 1.30 o'clock (New Time.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

RICHARD CONNOLLY, Esq., Solicitor, Cashel; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

LUCRATIVE BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY,
AS A GOING CONCERN,
A LARGE GROCERY, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION BUSINESS,

With Land Attached, in one of the Best Business Centres in the County.

A large and remunerative trade has been carried on by the Vendor for many years, and the present turnover is a record one. The premises are in perfect condition, and in every respect up-to-date, for the extensive trade which has been carried on in the different branches. Convenient to Railway Station.

For particulars apply to

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

P. L. Ryan's Sales.

Thursday, 28th April—At Oola (fair day), [illegible] young engaged dairy cows (four and five years old), 6 handsome in-calf heifers, one five-year-old working horse (engaged to all work), and Ralli trap (in perfect order). Vendor, Mr. William Crowe.

Saturday, 21st May—At the Paddocks, **Tipperary, Great Annual Exhibition and Sale of Bulls.**

Thursday, 2nd June—**Supplementary Sale.**

By Private Treaty—At Clashdrumsmith, letting of 12 acres of very superior grazing pasture, for Mrs. Mary Rogers.

By Private Treaty—Letting of 12 acres of high-class grazing lands at Solohead[illegible], in one or two lots, for Mrs. Bridget Treacy.

By Private Treaty—At Newtown, 6 tons of well-saved hay, for Mr. Michael Looby.

PATRICK L. RYAN, Auctioneer & Cattle Salesman.
Salerooms—Tipperary.

Denis Kelly's Sales.

Monday, 16th May—At Donaskeigh Cross, Bull Show and Sale: 200 Bulls already entered; 3 pure-bred shorthorns; also dairy herd and Aberdeen Angus. Prize lists and entry forms free. Apply the Auctioneer.

By Private Treaty—At Ballysheedy, [illegible] 10 tons well-saved hay, in ricks, for John English, Carline.

By Private Treaty—Jennet car and set of common harness (complete); strong, useful jennet, [illegible] to all work, for Denis Kelly, [illegible], Albert House.

By Private Treaty—[illegible] car (almost new), with rubber [illegible]; can be seen by appointment.

By Private Treaty—[illegible] cows, from two to four years old, [illegible].

By Private Treaty—[illegible] working horses; two days' trial given.

Monday, 9th May—At Donaskeigh Cross, usual sale of store [illegible]. Particulars later.

DENIS KELLY, Auctioneer, Cattle Sales [illegible].
Offices—Mertin street, Tipperary.

A FOREWORD.

This is the first number of [illegible] after many months of preparation, construction and [illegible] premises, organisation of staff, and the installation of new machinery and [illegible] plant, we are now in a position [illegible] new paper that we [illegible] on its way to the homes and [illegible] of the people of Tipperary [illegible].

[illegible] give the public [illegible] some indication of the purpose and policy of the new paper.

[illegible] that Ireland [illegible] with Ireland [illegible] to herself. [illegible] come when [illegible] administration [illegible] within [illegible] the country's needs and fully [illegible] thought and [illegible]. Believing this [illegible] we [illegible] and [illegible] will be a [illegible] powerful [illegible] and even [illegible].

[illegible] from sufficient [illegible] build up a nation. Constructive effort in industry, in education, in social betterment, and along economic lines shall always command our attention and support. The [illegible] as the basis of the prosperity of town and country [illegible] to the best advantage it is a [illegible]. It will be to the [illegible] question arises to discover what we can by information and suggestion to increase the knowledge and skill of the agricultural community, and to advocate the [illegible] demands of the farmers in the public and national life of the country.

There are many important towns and villages with varied business interests and special problems in the area which we shall endeavour to serve. The wants and possibilities of these we shall specially study. We hope that they will become centres of greater industrial activity and productive effort, and in these columns we shall always work towards such a most desirable development.

Labour is a vital factor, and its problems will not be overlooked in THE TIPPERARYMAN. We hold the broad view that every worker is entitled to a good wage, and that he is bound in return to give a good and honest day's work. Good housing, proper health and sanitary services, and provision against destitution—these are fundamental, and on their provision in amplitude much of the happiness and security of the workers depends. These shall, therefore, command our cordial support.

As regards the local public bodies, perhaps the best service we can render—and we intend—is to give in our columns full and reliable reports of their proceedings for the information of the ratepayers and public generally. On any issues of public interest that arise from their working we shall preserve full independence of outlook and entire freedom of action.

The revival of our native language, the preservation of our distinctive games and kindly old customs, the fostering of our literature and music, the diffusion of knowledge regarding our local history and antiquities are so eminently desirable in the Ireland of our day, that we mean to devote much space to these interesting and important matters. A healthy serial will be a feature in our pages—we make a commencement in this issue with the opening chapters of a powerful story by a leading Irish novelist and biographer. It is our ambition to produce a newspaper that will be informative, independent and interesting, racy of the soil, and

helpful factor in the uplift of the country and the community.

We do not underrate, and we specially ask our readers not to underrate, the difficulties with which a newspaper is confronted at the present time. We have made as full arrangements as possible to ensure variety and completeness in the contents of the paper, and as the successor of "The Tipperary People" the new journal aspires to reach a wider public and to fill a much bigger and more useful place in the life of the district.

The enterprise is an entirely local one. When there was the danger of the local newspaper and printing businesses falling into the hands of people without any intimate association or interest in the town and district, the proprietors came to the rescue, so to speak, and made sure the concerns should remain in local ownership; and they will spare no effort to merit for The Tipperaryman and Limerick Recorder the large measure of support which a very heavy expenditure in the purchase of vested interests, the procurement of the most up-to-date mechanical equipment, and committal to a large weekly wages bill, require. [illegible]

THE SECOND EDITION OF "THE TIPPERARYMAN"

[illegible]

IRISH BANK OFFICIALS ASSOCIATION.

Tipperary Branch.

[illegible] took place in the [illegible] Hotel, Tipperary. [illegible]

[illegible]

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

Those present were Messrs. Thorpe, Killeen, [illegible], Cantwell, Byrne, and Lalor (Bank of Ireland); Messrs. Waring and Hayes (Provincial Bank); Messrs. Dwyer, Ryan, and Galvan (Munster and Leinster); and Messrs. O'Meara, Creagh, McHugh, Tagert, Fogarty, Smithwick, and Moriarty (National Bank).

FIRST CASE OF THE KIND.

CHARGED WITH NOT GIVING BAIL.

At a Field General Courtmartial in Derry, John Ward, Killybegs, was charged with failing to enter into recognisances with securities to be of good behaviour. This is the first case of the kind in Ireland. Accused declined to recognise the Court. The Prosecutor, asking for exemplary sentence, said if, as had happened in this case, a person refused to enter into recognisances, it must be assumed he did not intend to be of good behaviour, and in the circumstances existing in Ireland he must be regarded as a rebel.

The decision will be promulgated later.

SUGGESTED ARMING OF EX-R.I.C. MEN.

When the circumstances attending the death of Thos. Morris (68), Thurles, an R.I.C. pensioner, who had served in the R.I.F. during the war, were detailed in the Commons by Mr Henry, who said, in reply to Sir E. Batcher, that there was no suggestion for murdering him, save that he was a pensioner of the R.I.C., Mr Ashley asked if he would represent to the Chief Secretary the desirability of giving these and ex-service men arms to defend themselves. Mr Henry said the question was one for the military and constabulary authorities. Mr Lynn said no man could get a permit for arms in Ireland at present. "Except your party," rejoined Commander Kenworthy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Irish Coal.

The increased cost of English coal and the heavy freight charges had set many of our people thinking as to the value of Irish coal and its possibilities of meeting Irish needs, and the existing crisis in the British coal-mining industry should make us all think still harder. Wolfhill and Castlecomer coals are being used to an increasing extent, and we notice that Roscrea Board of Guardians and other bodies have tested these coals and have found them very satisfactory. While some-going" they make splendid fires. There appears to be some suggestion that they do not suit ordinary stoves so well, and, indeed, some correspondence has taken place in regard to the manufacture of stoves that would suit the special characteristics of Irish coal. But are special stoves necessary? Irish slack and culm, if made into laminated briquettes, are said, we believe with truth, to be the equal of any coal for burning in any sort of grate, stove, or furnace. The production of these laminated briquettes is, of course, best carried out near the pit-head, and [illegible] development of the Slievardagh [illegible] is contemplated on a big scale. The [illegible] of this undertaking is, we hear, ready [illegible] and may be expected any time now. According to the report of Dr. Sweeney, the [illegible] geologist, there are [illegible] of suitable coal at the Slievardagh beds [illegible].

Irish Athletic Prowess.

[illegible] we have fallen on evil times in [illegible]. Last Saturday Ireland suffered two defeats, one by France in Rugby, [illegible], and the other in Cardiff by the [illegible] Soccer. Thus we have won the [illegible] distinction of the wooden spoon [illegible]. These results only emphasise that [illegible] to win international fame in [illegible] or any other arena, the people [illegible] concentrate on some national game. Of [illegible] evident that in this country hurling and Gaelic football are the national [illegible] that they are the only [illegible] by the Irish people as a whole, [illegible] particularly played by [illegible] Ireland, where, naturally, [illegible] In former times there is no doubt [illegible] such as running, weight-throwing [illegible] should be encouraged [illegible]. Handball particularly [illegible] should be played wherever possible [illegible] great muscle of the body, [illegible] and [illegible] sanity and skill. [illegible] has been famous for its athletes [illegible] the district has produced [illegible] jumpers, weight throwers, and runners, who may not look back with pride on the [illegible] at Rathcrogue and the Aravale [illegible] the football field? We hope [illegible] in the near future will make it possible for the younger generation to equal the feats of those who have gone before.

[illegible] that adequately [illegible] done by the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., who publish in our advertising a demand to give "Some Figures" for [illegible] these are, the total [illegible] one hundred and twenty millions [illegible] but our readers can see them [illegible] referring to the advertisement. We learn with interest that the [illegible] employment for [illegible] in Ireland. Evidently [illegible] their advisers [illegible] that their number is so great [illegible] people have confidence in the [illegible] the company's methods generally [illegible] the Prudential is admirably represented by the local superintendent, Mr. P. J. Sheehan, Emmet street, Tipperary, who has in Mr. T. McCormack an equally [illegible] coadjutor.

NOTICE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the fact that Martial Law is in operation in this area, it is to be understood our liberty as to publication in both our editorial and advertising columns is greatly restricted.

From Officer Commanding Troops Tipperary.
To the Publisher "The Tipperaryman and Limerick Recorder," Tipperary.

Dear Sir, I have to inform you that from this date references in the Press on the following subjects are prohibited until further notice:—

1. All movements of Troops in the Martial Law Area, whether the movements are contemplated, being carried out, or accomplished.
2. All movements of civilian prisoners or internees in the Martial Law Area, whether the movements are contemplated, being carried out, or accomplished.
3. Movements in 1 and 2 above refer to individuals as well as to parties.

R. WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding Troops, Tipperary.
Tipperary, 13th April, 1921.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

Among those called to the Bar last Wednesday was Mr John L. Esmonde, late Nationalist M.P. for North Tipperary. Mr Esmonde served as captain in the Dublin Fusiliers during the war. His father, the late Dr John Esmonde, Drominagh, Borrisokane, was also M.P. for North Tipperary, and it is interesting to recall that he died here in Tipperary town in 1914, where he had been active in the R.A.M.C. with the troops then under traning in the local depot. At the general election of 1918, Mr J. L. Esmonde did not contest the constituency, and Mr Joseph McDonagh, brother of Thomas McDonagh executed after Easter week, 1916, was elected unopposed.

TIPPERARY PETTY SESSIONS.

BRIDGE-STREET LARCENY CASE.

ROBBERY AT THE JUNCTION.

ACCUSED "WILLING TO JOIN THE R.I.C."

HOW HE FARED AS A SOLDIER.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' WAGES.

"DRUNK AND DISORDERLY" CASE.

At the above court, held yesterday, Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M., presided, and there were also present Messrs. John Bourke and J. W. O'Shea.

Bridge-street Larceny Case.

Capt. Gallogly, D.I., charged Lizzie Larkin, Henry street, Tipperary, with the larceny of £3 on the 25th March, from the bedroom of Mrs. Dorothy McCormack, Bridge street, Tipperary.

Mr. Frewen appeared for the accused, and Mrs. McCormack stated that she did not wish to press the case.

His Worship—Was the money taken on three different occasions?

Head Constable Vaughan—In her (Lizzie Larkin's) statement she said on three different occasions.

The deposition of Head Constable Vaughan was read as follows—"A complaint was made to me on the 25th March by the military police, and I visited the house of Mrs. McCormack, and in consequence of a statement made to me by Mrs. McCormack I arrested Lizzie Larkin and charged her with the larceny of three sovereigns. I gave her the usual caution, and at first she denied the charge, but later she admitted it. She stated the sovereigns were in a purse, and that she changed one at Tom Crowe's, and bought a pound of tea and milk. She took another sovereign and changed it at Miss McKeown's, and spent the money in sweets. With the third sovereign she bought a pair of shoes at Mr. Kinnane's. I brought her before Major Colley, and a sister of the accused handed me £3 to give to Mrs. McCormack.

Mr. Frewen—We plead guilty on her behalf. The only thing I have to put before you is that she is the daughter of a respectable man, who is here, and who regrets that this thing occurred. There is nothing against her or against any of the family, and it is unfortunate that she is brought up now. In the circumstances, and with regard to her age (17 years), I will ask you not to inflict any punishment on her, but to discharge her under the First Offenders Act. She has promised to be good in future.

The statements previously made by Mrs. Dorothy McCormack, Miss McKeown, Mr. Crowe, and Mr. Kinnane were read and signed.

Mr. Crowe said the girl charged was not the girl who tendered him the sovereign.

Head Constable Vaughan—Who was it, then?

Mr. Crowe—Her younger sister.

Head Constable Vaughan—Do you wish to [illegible] a younger girl also.

Mr. Crowe—It was a younger sister who changed the sovereign.

Chairman (to the father of accused)—What do you propose to do to see that the girl goes the right way in future?

Father—I can assure you nothing like this will occur again.

Chairman—But what guarantee can you give?

Father—I will keep her inside in my own place, and will not let her out.

Chairman—This is a very serious thing entirely for a young girl to do.

Father—If Mrs. McCormack came to me at first it would not come into court at all. I would at once have paid the money.

Chairman—That would not do at all. That is the way criminals are made. They start by taking a little at first.

The accused was allowed out under the First Offenders Act.

No Light.

John Bunce, Mountain View, Tipperary, was summoned by Sergt. Brien for using a donkey and cart without a light.—Fined 6d and costs.

Drunk and Disorderly.

Constable Sheerin summoned John Ryan, Castlejane, Knocklong, for having been drunk and disorderly.

Defendant did not appear.

Complainant deposed that a complaint was made to the barrack that defendant was up at the Employment Exchange, where he held up the staff and used very filthy language. He kicked up a row in Main street.

Major Colley—What is he?

Complainant—He is an ex-soldier. This is not the first time he did this. He has a pension and plenty of money, but never works.

Fined 7s. 6d. and costs.

Labourers' Wages.

Capt. Gallogly, D.I., charged John Dwyer, Kilcomat, with unlawfully failing to pay one John Ryan, an agricultural worker, wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate of wages for such workmen, as fixed and provided by the Agricultural Board, thereby leaving the sum of £3 balance due for the week ending the 24th December, 1920.

Mr. Frewen defended.

Mr. Dwyer appeared, and in reply to Mr. Frewen stated that he paid the amount due.

Major Colley (to Ryan)—Do you admit having received the money due to you?—I do.

The case was dismissed.

Michael Breen, Miltown, Cullen, was charged by Capt. Gallogly with unlawfully failing to pay a labourer named John Ryan less than the fixed minimum. The balance due was £1. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Frewen appeared for Breen, who stated he was willing to pay the amount due.

Defendant was ordered to pay the amount due, and fined 1s. and costs.

A young man named William White, aged about twenty years, and described as a labourer, and a native of Co. Limerick, was charged by Capt. Gallogly, D.I., with the larceny of a jacket and vest, value £5, the property of James Healy, Limerick Junction; also with the larceny of an overcoat and jacket, the property of John Griffin, and four delph dishes the property of the G.S. & W.R., on 16th March.

The accused was not professionally represented.

James Healy deposed—On the 16th March I saw the accused on the platform, and he had two coats on him. (Laughter.) He was looking for sandwiches. (Laughter.) He was told that he could not get sandwiches. Afterwards there was a noise in the kitchen, and Griffin came in and made a statement to me, and I went to my room and found my jacket and vest missing. I went around to the kitchen and searched, and found the four dishes produced in the guard's van, and they were the property of the Limerick Junction railway station hotel. I afterwards saw the accused in charge of Griffin.

Mr. Gallogly—Was Griffin with him the first time you saw him?—No; not for a little while after.

Chairman—Had he then the coat and vest produced?—He had. The dishes were value for 5s. 6d. each.

The accused did not cross-examine, but said: "I was drunk."

John Griffin deposed—On the 16th March, about 8.30 p.m., I saw the accused at the kitchen door of the railway hotel. He offered me money to get a sandwich, and I said I could not, as the place was closed. I took him the back way into the kitchen to get some bread, but I did not get him [illegible]. I then brought him on to the platform [illegible] way.

Chairman—When did you miss your clothes?—About half an hour afterwards I missed my overcoat and jacket when I went to my room. The place was tossed about very much, and there was a trousers belonging to James Healy on the floor.

To the Bench—James Healy slept in the same room with me. I then went and told Healy what had happened, and we went in search of White, and found him. He was then taken in charge by a number of porters and others, and he was wearing my jacket and overcoat. (Laughter.) They were value for about £1 10s.

Accused did not cross-examine.

Chairman—Was he then sober?—I could not say. He was like as if he was getting over it. (Laughter.)

Chairman (peremptorily)—Was he drunk?

Witness—He was like if he was after getting over it. (Renewed laughter.)

Chairman (to accused)—What have you to say? (No answer.) Do you wish to say anything about yourself? (No answer.) Were you a soldier?

Accused—I was.

Chairman—Where?—I joined up in February last, but I never reported. (Laughter.)

Chairman—And what are you going to do now?—I will join the R.I.C. (Laughter.)

Chairman—To disgrace the Constabulary. Have you anything to say why you stole these things? (No answer.)

The question was repeated, and the accused replied: "I was going to travel on the train."

Chairman—And to take the things along with you. Where did you come from?—From Limerick.

Chairman—After consultation with the other magistrates—We have decided to sentence you to two months with hard labour, and we hope this will be a warning to you. You are commencing a bad career, but perhaps you had already begun it.

The accused was removed in custody.

SCHOOLS INTER-PROVINCIAL RUGBY.

After a trial match at Cork on Wednesday, the team to represent the Munster Schools in the Inter Provincial match against Leinster was selected, the following players of the Abbey School, Tipperary, being amongst those chosen—G Studdert, J Handcock (captain), A Pike and T Pike. S Studdert, also of the Abbey, is one of the substitutes.

LOCAL RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

From Tipperary.

To Limerick—9.30 a.m., 12.11 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 10.40 p.m. (night mail).

From Limerick—8.50 a.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m., 9.25 p.m.

To Dublin—Same hours as to Limerick.

From Dublin—7.35 a.m. (mail), 9.30 a.m., 3.4 p.m., 7.20 (night mail).

To Cork—Same times as to Limerick.

From Cork—8.15 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m. (mail), 5.15 p.m., 8.45 p.m. (night mail).

To Waterford—10.30 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.20 p.m. (Rosslare express).

From Waterford—7.30 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 1.50 p.m.

From Limerick Junction.

To Limerick—10.20 a.m., 1 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.0 p.m., 12.50 p.m.

To Cork—5.30 a.m., 10.17 a.m., 12.48 p.m., 6.45 p.m., 12.25 p.m.

To Dublin (King'sbridge)—10.15 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.17 p.m. (up day mail).

To Waterford—10.25 a.m., 5.5 p.m., 8.10 p.m. (Rosslare express).

Note.—Owing to the trouble between the miners and colliery owners in England and the likelihood of a coal shortage, a number of trains have been temporarily discontinued, including the following:—12.15 p.m. from Dublin, 10.30 a.m. from Cork, 1.5 p.m. to, and the 5.10 p.m. from, Waterford. The 11.30 a.m. from Limerick only runs as far as Limerick Junction.

SALE OF TIPPERARY PREMISES.

Last Saturday Messrs. Ryan and Ryan, auctioneers, put up for sale, at the Royal Hotel, the business house and premises of Mrs. Mary Godfrey, Church street, Tipperary. These premises were formerly licensed. Mr. Jeremiah Hayes, Henry street, was declared the purchaser at £610.

"IRISH" GOODS MADE ABROAD.

DONEGAL TWEEDS FROM YORKSHIRE.

Several cases have come under the notice of the Dublin Industrial Development Association in which foreign goods have been sold as of Irish manufacture.

The sale of imported chocolate as Irish was one of the many matters reported to the Council of the D.I.D.A. A toothbrush sold as Irish manufacture was ascertained to have been imported from England. A complaint made regarding the importation of brass flange clocks, formerly made in Dublin, was found to be correct.

A Manchester firm offering "Donegal" tweeds made in Yorkshire were written to and undertook to withdraw the name "Donegal" on representations being made. The question of the high freight charges on Irish rail-borne coal is receiving the attention of the association, preparatory to taking the matter up with the Ministry of Transport.

The Overseas Trade Dept. report markets in Cuba for beer; Belgium for agricultural and other seeds, and church goods in Honolulu.

BILL TO BANISH HIGHER RATES.

A scheme to prevent the increase of rates is embodied in a Bill which has just been presented to Parliament by Col. Royds, the Coalition Unionist M.P. for Grantham. The measure provides that every local authority shall provide a finance committee for regulating and controlling finance, and no order for payment must be made by the authority except when recommended by the finance committee. No costs, debts, or liability exceeding £50 would be incurred except on a resolution of the authority passed on an estimate approved by the finance committee. The Bill transfers from the Ministry of Health to the Treasurer, on and after September 30th next, powers relating to property and loans to local authorities.

FISHING BY LIGHT.

[illegible] steamer [illegible] powerful electric [illegible] power, which could be [illegible] and was intended to be [illegible] for attracting the fish [illegible] conductors conveyed [illegible] the lamp, which could be [illegible] The lamp was enclosed in a [illegible] cylinder [illegible] and was protected by a [illegible] the boat on the [illegible] was submerged for four hours [illegible] and the appearance of the illuminated water was very beautiful.

PAPER RAILS.

A paper factory at Syracuse, New York, [illegible] rails at the rate of [illegible] a day. They were made by steaming rags and paper [illegible] for a few hours, then [illegible] them in troughs with revolving [illegible] which reduced the rags to pulp. Paper pulp was then run in and blended with the rag pulp, and the rails were formed into [illegible] moulds [illegible] machine like [illegible] The rails were dried in a room [illegible] temperature of 150 deg. Fahr., and afterwards "turned" to [illegible] the sides. [illegible] and handle were then added, and a [illegible] composition painted over.

SELF-LIGHTING BEACONS.

[illegible] a system of self-acting beacon lights was introduced. Each beacon was [illegible] with a reservoir of [illegible] under a pressure of [illegible] and in quantity sufficient [illegible] for three months [illegible] supplies were [illegible] A clockwork mechanism [illegible] the beacon turned on and [illegible] at the hour [illegible] for the [illegible] experience showed [illegible] of the plan, the only attention [illegible] on the shore to see if the [illegible] properly lighted.

AN ANCIENT TREE.

[illegible] a gigantic plane tree in the [illegible] Tradition says that [illegible]

[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

WILL THE BIG THREE STRIKE?

AN ANXIOUS DAY IN LONDON.

BOTH SIDES AGAIN ASKED TO CONFER.

OWNERS ACCEPT AT ONCE. THE MEN HESITATE.

London, Friday, 11.35 a.m.—The Triple Alliance assembled in London this morning, and later it was learned that owners and miners had been invited to a resumed conference at the Board of Trade.

The owners at once proceeded there.

The miners have accepted the Government's invitation, and will join the conference later.

London, 12.15 p.m.—The miners have not yet decided to meet the owners in conference. At noon they left Unity House for their own headquarters.

Subsequently, the owners left the Board of Trade.

The Premier went to the House of Commons.

[illegible] o'clock the [illegible] Executive were considering the position [illegible]. It is understood that some of the Executive do not agree with Mr Hodge's proposals.

The Press Association says that at two o'clock the Miners' Executive adjourned until three o'clock. They are still considering the invitation to a conference with the owners, [illegible] had been reached.

Will Remain at Work.

The North Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Joint dock staff at Belfast to-day decided to remain at work on the ground that the men should have been balloted before the strike was called.

The railway clerks at [illegible], Swansea, and Chester have voted against joining the strikers.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier said the miners' reply stated that the only condition on which a [illegible] settlement could be arrived at was that it must follow the acceptance of a national wages board and a pool. There was now no doubt, continued the Premier, as to the issue. The Government considered that surrender on the question of a national pool would be disastrous to the best interests of the nation.

A SPLIT.

STRIKE POSTPONED.

[illegible] at 4.50 the Press Association says that Mr. Thomas states that the strike for to-night has been cancelled.

Mr. Thomas informed the Miners' Federation Executive that in his view the Miners should accept Mr. Hodge's proposal. In the circumstances they would not feel justified in calling out the Railwaymen to-night.

The same view is taken by the Transport Workers Executive.

Mr. Moore, secretary of the Engineers and Firemen, said that the decision of the N.U.R., the Transport Workers, and his own organisation has been come to in consequence of the refusal of the Miners to negotiate further.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWNED IN CARLINGFORD LOUGH.

Three sailors have been drowned through the capsizing of a boat in which they were fishing in Carlingford Lough.

THE ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD CASE.

At the resumed hearing of the Archdeacon Wakeford case in London to-day, Harold [illegible], of Worcester, identified in court the Archdeacon as the clergyman he saw in a private room at the Bull Hotel seated with a young lady at a table where there were signs of a meal. Witness added that he saw the Archdeacon and a lady in the hotel in March on a Sunday night and Monday.

Mrs. Osborne corroborated the testimony of her husband.

Witnesses as to character were then called.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

LEOPARDSTOWN MEETING.

Newtown Hurdle.

STEADY SCOTCH (8 to 1)	1
Navan Boy (6 to 1)	2
Mutiros (10 to 1)	3

Ten ran.

Stillorgan Plate.

ROYDAMNA (2 to 1)	1
Jubinder (3 to 1)	2
House (3 to 1)	3

Eight ran.

Spring Plate.

PUSSYFOOT (10 to 1)	1
Muttifold (2 to 1)	2
Caronroe (2 to 1)	3

Five ran.

Stand Plate.

KEREDERN (2 to 1)	1
Irish Life (5 to 2)	2
Holy Fooks (100 to 8)	3

Ten ran.

Leopardstown Steeplechase.

PACIFIST (6 to 1)	1
Woo Hoop (12 to 1)	2
Clonsheever (10 to 1)	3

Eighteen ran.

CANNOCK'S — LIMERICK

High-Class Furniture. Carpets of Newest Designs and Colourings.

Bedroom Suites and Wood Bedsteads, A Speciality.

CLONMEL QUARTER SESSIONS.

MANY MALICIOUS INJURY CLAIMS.

His Honor County Court Judge Moore, K.C., opened the business of Clonmel Quarter Sessions.

The cases included 73 civil bill entries, 7 detinues, 1 ejectment, 8 spirit licence applications, 1 Crown case, 4 new equity suits, 2 equity motions, 1 workman's compensation case, 32 criminal injury applications.

In several cases service was by registered letter, the civil bill officer explaining that he could not serve them personally owing to the disturbed state of the country.

Claims for Cutting Telegraph Wires.

The Postmaster-General applied for £20 for damage for cutting of telegraph wires at Ballyclerahan. Mr. Power, B.L. (instructed by Mr. O'Farrell), was for the applicant. His Honor gave a decree for £9 6s. 3d.

In a like application for wires cut at Ballydine on another occasion a decree for £4 2s. was given.

Decrees were also given for £15 3s. for wires cut at Powerstown; £15 3s. for wires cut at Garrymore, and £12, for wires cut at Barne.

Adjourned to Tipperary.

The application for compensation for damage to a building, brought by Countess Stanhope, was adjourned to Tipperary Sessions. Mr. [illegible] for applicant.

"Drive" at Shanbally, Kilmore.

Lady [illegible] Carew and Lady Constance Butler applied for £500 for damage to cattle, horses, and sheep, which were driven off the lands of Shanbally, and also for damage to gates.

Mr. Power, B.L. (instructed by Mr. O'Farrell), for applicants.

Major [illegible], sub-agent to applicants, gave evidence that there had been trouble on the mountain; a shepherd was intimidated and had to leave the country. There was also trouble because of the removal of a herd.

His Honor—I am not going to [illegible] into the question. The fact that gates and locks were smashed showed malice.

Mr. John Moore deposed that 116 cattle and a number of sheep and horses had been driven. They were found next day in the mountains, three and five miles away. He estimated the damage to the cattle at £214.

His Honor—I think that is too much.

Mr. Power—There were 116 cattle.

His Honor—Even so, you can never prove damage to that extent—cattle out one night. It is very annoying, of course, to have your cattle driven.

Mr. Power—It is only 30s. a head?

His Honor—It is a ridiculous claim. You see, I have cattle of my own; fortunately they were never driven. How long did the cattle take to recover?

Witness—Some of them were bare for three weeks.

His Honor—It is absurd? [illegible] I can't [illegible] there [illegible] claims [illegible] cattle [illegible]

[illegible]

"The Black and Tans Did It."

Patrick Sullivan, Nine-Mile-House, applied for compensation for the burning of hay, straw, [illegible] and damage to his shop and goods.

Mr. Power (instructed by Mr. Quinlan), for applicant, said at last Sessions they had a singular claim by a man from Nine-Mile-House for damages following the Mullinahone ambush. The applicant said his hay, &c., was set on fire by uniformed men, and when the military came to extinguish the fire the gentlemen in uniform said: "Why do you undo our work?"

His Honor—It was one of those cases in which they said who did it; in others they refuse to tell.

Mr. Power—The present applicant lives next door, and he will tell you who did it, and, as in the other case, the military came to put out the fire.

Applicant said he remembered the night of the Mullinahone ambush. The Black-and-Tans that night came and broke the windows and smashed and burned everything in witness's house.

Mr. Power—Did they say who they were?—They did, and two of them stayed with me until the morning.

And did you have to give them breakfast?—Yes, and supper. I had two cocks of hay, oats, and straw outside, and they set it on fire. I saw them. They threw that stuff (petrol) on it and set it on fire. The military came along and tried to quench it, brought buckets and got the neighbours.

His Honor—Did the two men pay you for the night's lodging?—They did not, and I did not ask them.

Miss K. Sullivan said the men came at about 8.30, smashed the windows, and fired shots through them. She gave a list of the articles smashed and missing from the shop. The total amounted to £97 7s. 2d.

Mr. T. J. Tuite gave evidence of the value of the hay, straw, &c., burned.

His Honor made a decree for £250, to be levied on Tipperary South Riding.

A Ballyporeen Licensing Application.

Michael O'Brien, Main street, Ballyporeen, had an application for the granting of a new ordinary licence, and also an application for a transfer of a licence from Bridget Griffith.

Mr. [illegible], solicitor for the applicant, asked that the applications be allowed to stand over, as the applicant had not yet arrived. He understood the roads were rendered impassable by trenches from Clogheen into Ardfinnan, and his client was obliged to take a circuitous route.

His Honor—He may be lying in the trenches already.

Mr. Skinner—He went over deeper trenches than that. He will be able to find his way out.

When the applicant arrived the applications were heard.

With regard to the application for a transfer from Bridget Griffith,

Sergt. Sullivan, Ballyporeen, objected to the granting of the licence on the ground that no business had been carried on in the premises for the past twelve months.

Mr. Skinner said the licence in question was [illegible] for the years, and the late Bridget Griffith, the last holder of the licence, had [illegible] to [illegible] such a licence [illegible] conducted the licence up to [illegible] of her death, March 9th, 1920.

[illegible]

Mr. Gleeson—We do not charge you with keeping the cash.

Mr. Gleeson, continuing, said the case had been adjourned from time to time. In fact, the prisoner had been six times there already. The offence was committed over twelve months ago. It appears there was a herd in the employment of a horse trainer named Kennedy, who lived in the neighbourhood. Mr. Kennedy sent a cheque for £4 to this man, and through some mistake or other it was delivered by the postman to the man in the dock. The accused, on receipt of the cheque, put Gilseman's name on the back of it and went into a shop and attempted to cash it. He could not cash it, however, and eventually he handed it back to the postman.

His Honor—Before he was found out?

Mr. Gleeson—Yes. In one respect there was not so much criminal intention or deliberate purpose attached to this case. His own statement was that he had no intention of keeping the money if he got it. It was out of curiosity he went into the shop. With regard to the prisoners' character, he was once in an industrial school or a Borstal institution, otherwise he was well-conducted, and the police had nothing against him. He has already been up here six times, and I think, your Honor, if you let him out to come up for judgment it would meet the case.

His Honor said he would discharge the accused under the First Offenders' Act, to come up for judgment when called upon. He warned the prisoner that if he was brought before him again this, in addition to the other offence, would be brought against him. He undoubtedly had tried to obtain the money. He would now let him out on his own personal recognisance of £10.

Malicious Injury Claims.

Patrick McGrath, Burntcourt, applied for his property.

Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. W. O'Brien), said his client was not in a position to attend, and asked for an adjournment.

His Honor—What? Is he "on the run"?

Mr. Connolly—No. It appears on account of an attack upon himself personally his nerves are not right, and under the circumstances I ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Skinner said he had applied to the Government for compensation for the destruction of this man's property before. He had been attacked and assaulted, and his nerves were gone at present.

Mr. Connolly—It is a terrible state of affairs that people can go into a man's house and beat him that way.

His Honor adjourned the claim to the next sessions.

Ballyporeen Burning.

John O'Brien, Ballyporeen, claimed £600 for the malicious destruction of hay and straw, his property, on Wednesday night, March 23rd.

Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. W. O'Brien), for the applicant.

Mr. Connolly said that on the night before the burning there was some kind of an attack on the police barracks at Ballyporeen, and on [illegible] two publichouses, which Mr. [illegible] had alluded to, had been also burned [illegible]. The following night the hay [illegible] after the burning. The [illegible]

[illegible]

His Honor—Who is she? She is another [illegible] whose house was burned the same night, and has been living next door to [illegible] for safety.

Mr. Connolly—Repeat what he said to you.

Applicant—He asked what brought me there. I told him, and he answered: "You were all, too. We will make ye suffer for this. Ye would not tell us this thing was coming off."

His Honor—This is not evidence.

Mr. Connolly—It is a statement made to this man by the person who came.

His Honor said it was only hearsay evidence against men not represented.

Mr. Connolly—It is my duty to bring out the facts.

His Honor—Yes, in what is legal evidence.

Mr. Connolly—Did you make any promise to give hay to Mr. Farrell, whose own hay was burned on March 22nd?—I told him he could get hay out of my place for his cattle.

Patrick Coughlan gave evidence of value.

A decree for £350 was given, to be levied off the South Riding of Tipperary.

Internee's Claim.

An application for compensation for the malicious destruction of property by Mr. Jas. Slattery, Kilbeg, was adjourned at the request of Mr. J. C. Skinner, solicitor for the applicant.

Mr. Skinner asked for an adjournment on the grounds that his client was an internee, and could not therefore attend.

His Honor—Influenza?

Mr. Skinner—Government influenza. (Laughter.)

[illegible]

were [illegible] and no [illegible] were [illegible]

False Pretences.

James Parkinson was charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. M. Gleeson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not professionally represented.

Mr. Gleeson said the accused, through some mistake, had received a cheque by post in favour of a Mr. Gilseman. He endorsed the cheque and tried to cash it. The cheque was written for a sum of £4.

The accused pleaded guilty of receiving, but not guilty of keeping the cheque.

OFFICIAL REPRISALS IN COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The following list of reprisals has been officially issued to the Press for publication:

1. The houses of the following persons were destroyed on 8th April, 1921: (1) Mr. Ned Cuddihy, of Garona; (2) Mr. Nicholas Moroney, of Ballynindon; (3) Mr. Michael Vaughan, of Carrick street, Mullinahone; (4) Mr. Alexander Redmond, Mullinahone.

2. The destruction of these houses was ordered by Colonel-Commandant N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., Commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade and Military Governor, on the grounds that the owners must have known of the intention of certain unknown rebels to murder Constable William Campbell, R.I.C., in the village of Mullinahone, on the 20th March, 1921, and failed to give information or warning to the police or military authorities.

3. Before the work of obstruction commenced, Notice "B" was issued on the owner of each house, telling him that his house was going to be destroyed, and the reason, and giving him one hour in which to clear out valuables, foodstuffs, hay and corn, but not furniture.

4. In all cases at least one representative of the family was in occupation, and was given every facility to comply with the orders.

The work was then carried out. No fire of any sort occurred.

KILMALLOCK MAN SUED.

On Friday, in the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Samuels, in the case of Arthur W. Balding, of Collinstown, Leixlip, Co. Dublin, v. Henry W. Fields, Riversfield, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, Mr. Lardner (instructed by Messrs. Montgomery and Chaytor) for the plaintiff, applied for an order for discovery of documents. The action was brought for the detention of the well-known polo pony, Mistletoe, and for damages for its detention. During the war a man named De Vries had been living in the neighbourhood of Lucan, and a man called Barrie, who was afterwards associated with turf frauds in England, came to the plaintiff and, by representing that he was an agent of De Vries, got possession of Mistletoe, and also a horse, for neither of which he paid the plaintiff. The plaintiff subsequently discovered that Barrie had no authority from De Vries. He succeeded in recovering possession of the horse, but Mistletoe was purported to have been the subject of a sale by Barrie to the defendant in the action. The plaintiff at once informed Mr. Fields of his position in the matter, but the defendant continued to hold the pony. Certain correspondence had passed in reference to the transaction, the discovery of which was necessary for the trial of the action. Mr. E. J. Phelps (instructed by Mr. T. F. Power), for the defendant, applied for a cross-order for discovery. Mr. Justice Samuels granted both orders.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN'S HOUSE BURNED.

On Sunday night a large number of armed men arrived in the village of Rosscarbery, the police barracks of which were recently attacked and destroyed. Posting scouts at various points, the majority of the men proceeded to the house of Mr. Serjeant A. M. Sullivan, K.C., which was purchased only a few years ago by Mr. Sullivan. They first went to the lodge, and two men held up the lodge-keeper and kept him a prisoner while the remainder of the party went on to Derry House, which they entered. Petrol and other inflammables were sprinkled about the premises, and the house was then set on fire. In a few minutes it was blazing fiercely. The building, which burned for some hours, was almost completely destroyed. Serjeant Sullivan's house does not seem to have been the only one burned in the Rosscarbery district on Sunday night, for it was reported on good authority in Cork on Monday night that the house of a Mr. O'Callaghan Walsh had also been destroyed by fire.

KILMALLOCK MAN SENTENCED.

A court of summary jurisdiction was held at the Military Barracks, Kilmallock, when a young man named John O'Donnell, from the Tobrnea district, was charged with giving a false name to the authorities. The accused, who refused to recognise the Court, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MODERN IRISH DRAMA.

MUST "THE ABBEY" CLOSE?

The Abbey Theatre and Its Work.

The threatened closing down of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, writes a local contributor, makes a few words about its scope and activities opportune. It is a remarkable fact that Irish literary effort has found its most distinctive success in drama and poetry. The Abbey Theatre was a direct outcome of the Irish Revival movement, and we owe its success largely to the brilliant powers of Yeates, Synge, Lady Gregory, and other writers, and the munificence of Miss Horniman. The main note of Irish drama has been one of deep realism. The Abbey writers were not afraid to hold the Irish people, as it were, before a mirror in which their weaknesses, their foibles and faults were shown as unmistakably as the many better qualities of kindliness, generosity, and honesty that are equally possessions of our people.

Some Abbey Plays.

There are a number of plays which deal with Irish public life, and which have done much to kill the spirit of nepotism and corruption in our midst. "The Eloquent Dempsey" and "The Lord Mayor" are among this class. Others of the plays, like "Cathleen Ni Houlihan," "The Briery Gap," "Birthright," and "The Man Who Missed the Tide" deal with phases in Irish rural life that are perhaps fierce and terrible but yet are expressive of the passions as well as the hopes and pleasures of every community.

Influence on Irish Literature.

The loss of this theatre to Irish literary effort would be very serious. It is probably true to say that in recent years the standard of the plays has fallen somewhat, a fact, we think, largely to be attributed to over-production. Young writers, obsessed with an idea, have been too ready to rush it into drama and then to the stage. However, one of the surest means of developing the literary life of the country is the knowledge that a platform or a stage will be found on which men can produce their efforts if they are worthy of being given to the country.

Wonderful Acting.

One of the outstanding features of the Abbey Theatre was its wonderful acting. Many of the players were amateurs, or, at all events, were engaged during the daytime at business, and only acted in the evenings after their day's work. The brothers Fay, Arthur Sinclair, Fred O'Donovan, and Sara Allgood are gifted with most remarkable powers of character delineation. Literary men and writers from all parts of the world, in their many appreciations of the Irish literary movement, always paid tribute to the acting of the Abbey stage.

NEW MARVEL OF TELEPHONY.

A remarkable despatch from a Washington correspondent records the latest triumph of science over distance, remarks "The Times." [illegible]

[illegible]

TIPPERARY MAN HEADS POLL.

At the recent urban council elections in Chesham, Buckinghamshire, a Tipperary man and a Home Ruler, Mr. H. A. V. Byrne, headed the poll. He stood for re-election as an Independent, and came out on top with 1,682 votes, the next nearest getting 932. The "Bucks Examiner" says Mr. Byrne's figures are the highest ever recorded in the town, and nearly double those of 1919. The "Examiner" adds:—"After the result of the poll was announced and the fine figures of Mr. Byrne were seen, one of the lady electors passed the remark: 'We put him there.' There is little doubt about the fact that the ladies considerably helped the genial Irishman."

ROSSLARE EXPRESS HELD UP.

PALLAS AUXILIARY RELIEVED OF DESPATCHES.

An extraordinary occurrence is reported from Co. Wexford, where the night Rosslare express was stopped on Saturday last by armed men and a passenger taken out and relieved of arms and papers. The express left Waterford at 11 p.m., and was held up at Campile station, Co. Wexford. The signalman was previously seized and the signals put at "danger." When the train slowed up, armed men, after searching it, entered a compartment in which was seated a man dressed in civilian clothes, but stated to be a member of the R.I.C. Auxiliaries from Pallas, Co. Limerick. He was taken out on the platform and relieved of a revolver, some ammunition, and, it is stated, despatches, to which apparently some importance was attached. It is also reported that the man was made swear never to return to Ireland, and that a young lady pleaded with the raiders not to shoot him. The train subsequently proceeded, being half an hour late in arriving at Rosslare.

SALE OF "HAYSEED" AS AGRICULTURAL SEED.

Examination by the Department of samples of seed offered for sale as "hayseed" has shown that the material consists of so-called seeds collected from the sweepings of hay-lofts or hay stores, and often contains a very large proportion of seeds of noxious weeds. Needless to say, material of this description is totally unfit for sowing as agricultural seeds. Intending purchasers are advised to consult Leaflet No. 59 Testing of Farm Seeds—which can be obtained free on application to the Department.

HOUSE OF C.P.S. ENTERED.

A few nights ago two armed and masked men called at the house of Mr. C. Clarke, C.P.S., Moneygall, and on being informed he was not at home they presented revolvers at Mrs. Clarke, and demanded the money Mr. Clarke had received in payment of the dog-tax. They searched the house, and decamped with a considerable amount of money which they found in a drawer.

FRUSTRATED RAID ON TEMPLEMORE BANK.

On Saturday afternoon, an official report states, armed men entered the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Templemore, and ordered the officials to put up their hands. One of the officials, however, rushed out of the building and made his way to the police barracks and reported the matter. On his return it was found that the raiders had bolted.

BELFAST GOODS BURNED AT KILMALLOCK.

Early on Saturday morning the goods store at Kilmallock railway station was raided by a number of armed men who seized two bales of drapery for a [illegible] draper in Kilmallock, and which, it is alleged, were Belfast goods [illegible] from Manchester. The goods were set on fire [illegible] and completely destroyed [illegible]

[illegible] FAIRS PROHIBITED.

The military authorities at Limerick on Monday gave notice that until a further permit to the contrary is issued by them, all fairs within eight miles radius of Limerick are prohibited.

TIPPERARY (No. 1) RURAL DISTRICT.

LIST of County Surveyor's Proposals for Works, together with Councillors' Applications by Notice of Motion, to be laid before the Rural District Council at their Quarterly Meeting to be held at the Temporary Boardroom, 61 Main street, Tipperary, on SATURDAY, 16th APRIL, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon (Summer Time).

County Surveyor's Proposals:

To patch, roll and supply 200 yards of material on 699 perches Ballykisteen Main Road, from Limerick Junction Railway Station to County Boundary at Monard—£160.

To patch, roll and supply 200 yards of material on 591 perches of Ballykisteen Main Road, from Tipperary Urban Boundary to Limerick Junction Railway Station—£150.

To divert stream and build river walls at [illegible], along the Hollyford Main Road—£[illegible].

To complete construction of embankment on the Glengar bye-road—£18.

Notices of Motion by Councillors:

Notices by Mr. Ferris, D.C.:—

"That the old bridge over the River Aherlow at Ballydavid be removed and replaced by a metal one, cost to be estimated by County Surveyor and charged to County at Large."

"That the corner of the bye-road at Rath[illegible] be removed and placed on a low portion of the road, amount to be fixed by County Surveyor." Chargeable to Rural District.

"That the bye-road to Ballymacady be repaired at 1s. per perch. Cost not to exceed £[illegible]. Rural District Charge."

Published by order,

J. GUBBINS, Clerk of Council.

Temporary Offices: 61 Main Street, Tipperary, 9th April, 1921.

TIPPERARY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

RESOLUTION OF REGRET PASSED.

CHANGING THE TIME OF MEETING AGAIN.

MORE ABOUT THE GUARANTEE TO THE BANK.

KILMALLOCK INMATES' MAINTENANCE QUESTION.

The fortnightly meeting of the above Board, held on Saturday last, was presided over by Mr. P. Doherty, V.C., and there were also present Messrs. Paul McCormack, Jack McCarthy, P. Fitzgerald, P. Toomey, Michael Kelly, Michael Kirby, D. Quinlan, P. Ferris, Michael Boddy, J. Buckley, P. O'Kennedy, and E. O'Dwyer.

Confidence in Board Shattered!

Messrs. Sumner and Co., Liverpool, wrote to the Clerk, under date March 31st, 1921, as follows:—"We have your telegram of today expressing your opinion as to our unbusinesslike methods of not executing your requisites. You must be perfectly aware that our confidence in your Guardians has been considerably shaken by the fact that they dishonoured their paying order."

Assistant Clerk—We did not dishonour the paying order.

Chairman—We did not; [illegible] the bank.

The letter continued: "There is still a balance owing to us by your Guardians of £153 0s. 11d., which is due to [illegible], and we frankly tell you we do not feel inclined to increase this amount. It is with extreme regret we have to take this attitude. We have not tendered at all for Irish Unions in the [illegible] this time on account of the very distressful condition of the country, which has led to us experiencing great difficulty in obtaining payment for our goods. We shall be glad to execute any further orders that your Board of Guardians may be pleased to send us upon the terms of our last year's contract, provided the order is accompanied by cash."

Mr. McCormack—Is that the engine business?

Chairman—Not at all.

Assistant Clerk—They wrote before, in February last, that they would execute any of our orders, and now they are going back of it.

Clerk—I wanted them to [illegible] back the original requisition, to procure the necessary medicines, and [illegible] not since heard from them, and the doctors are in a bad way for medicines and [illegible].

Chairman—Ask our old contractors, who were they.

Assistant Clerk—Boileau and Boyd.

Chairman—Ask them to supply you.

The Clerk suggested that the Board should condemn the contractors' action, and let it go to the public.

Mr. McCormack—It would be well to cut them out altogether.

Chairman—Let us hold on to their money, and deal with Boileau and Boyd.

It was ordered that the cheque due be withheld until Messrs. Sumner and Co. return the orders, the meeting [illegible] condemning their action in view of their previous letter.

The Inmates of Kilmallock.

Mr. T. J. Coll, clerk of Kilmallock Union, wrote [illegible] that he was directed to request the Tipperary Guardians to forward immediately the money due for the maintenance of their inmates, &c., as long overdue.

The Assistant Clerk said they had had cheques, but they had not got any money.

Chairman—It the guarantee at the bank cashing the cheques now.

Assistant Clerk—We have applied to the Council for some money, but we have not got it yet.

Chairman—Some of your constituents, Mr. McCormack, refused to sign the guarantee to get the money.

Mr. McCormack—Yes, but more of them signed it than in any other place.

Chairman—But some refused.

Mr. McCormack—Only in particular.

Chairman—I suppose the only order we can make is that we will send the cheque when we get the money.

An order was made accordingly.

The Late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Fitzgerald seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That we desire to [illegible] our [illegible] regret [illegible] Most Rev. Dr. W. J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, [illegible] occurred yesterday [illegible] short illness. The [illegible] Church [illegible] man, [illegible] who always [illegible] project calculated to better the political and business conditions of the country. That the clerk be directed to forward copies to his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland and to the secretary of the deceased Bishop."

Guarantee to Bank.

The Clerk reported that in accordance with your instructions I have called personally on the six ratepayers whose names are necessary to complete the guarantee arranged for the overdraft with the bank, namely: Messrs. Bryan Shanaghan, Thomas Cross, Wm. Ryan (Donaskeigh), Pat Ryan (Gorteen), Mrs. Catherine Tinan (Lattin), Mr. Wm. Heffernan. The four whose names are given first promised to attend and sign the agreement on the 31st ult.; but Mr. Bryan Shanaghan is the only one who has done so up to the present. Mrs. Catherine Tinan and Mr. Wm. Heffernan declared, in presence of Mr. Paul McCormack, to adhere to their original promise.

Chairman—If ever we get a free Ireland they will be the first to stand up and say they fought the fight.

Mr. P. McCormack—We will know that they were patriotic, anyway.

Chairman—If the Co. Council does not step in now I don't know what we will do.

Mr. McCormack—It is their duty to do so, anyway.

Chairman—Mr. Gubbins has already written to the Co. Council.

Clerk—I have done all I could.

Chairman—I know that. We are badly off for money.

Clerk—And I was ably assisted in Lattin district by Mr. McCormack.

Mr. McCormack—If talking was any good, we did enough of it.

The Chairman asked if they would call another special meeting, and it was decided that the clerk apply again to the Co. Council Tipperary South Riding for the instalment due on 1st April, and also to Limerick Co. Council for the instalment due by that body.

Clothing.

In connection with the clothing supply the clerk was directed to re-advertise, as the Guardians considered the prices quoted too high.

A Question of Time.

Mr. P. McCormack—I beg to propose that the Guardians put back the clock, and hold the Guardians meeting at one o'clock in future.

Clerk—That would be very late when you have three meetings on the same day.

Mr. McCormack—Give them an hour each. If you come six miles you do not like to have the meeting so early. Working men cannot come in too early, and there are other working men to come in as well as me.

Mr. Ferris—You have a bicycle to ride in. Personally I do not care what time the meetings are held.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I think the old Board met at 12.30.

Mr. McCormack—It did not.

Clerk—You have made a number of changes lately.

Chairman—But Mr. McCormack, you will have to give the officials a chance to carry on the business.

Mr. McCormack—And you will have to give a chance to the working-men, too. Make it 12.30, and I will try and do the six miles in the half-hour.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I will second that.

The Chairman suggested that No. 2 District Council meeting be held before the Board of Guardians meeting.

Clerk—But would that suit the members of No. 2?

Mr. McCormack—Let them come in on bicycles, too. (Laughter.)

The Clerk asked if Mr. McCormack proposed that the meetings be changed directly.

Mr. McCormack—I do.

Clerk—That is irregular. You should give notice of motion.

Mr. McCormack—There were things done here and there was no notice of motion given.

Mr. Shelly—So far as I understand there are no standing orders at this board.

Chairman—Would twelve o'clock suit you, Mr. McCormack?

Mr. McCormack—If you had your breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning you would like something to eat before leaving at twelve. I do not come here to do the jubilee at all. (Laughter.)

Chairman—I hold that notice of motion should be given, and I rule the proposition out of order. The other members of the Board should also be notified.

Mr. McCormack contended that previous changes had been made without notice of motion.

Chairman—No matter. I rule it out. You must give notice of motion.

Mr. J. McCarthy—That will be more expensive. It will require stamps.

Chairman—What harm.

Mr. McCormack—Then I give notice that the meetings be held at one o'clock old time. I will be in it some way. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCormack handed in notice that he would move at the next meeting that the Guardians' meetings in future be held at one o'clock old time.

The military officer present said that the time should be fixed to suit the convenience of the military officer attending the meetings.

Mr. McCormack—Would that time suit you.

Military Officer—Eleven o'clock would suit better. Whatever would suit the majority of the members of the Board would be the best for me.

Mr. McCarthy—The absent members should not be considered at all, for it is only a few of us who attend every day.

The notice was accepted.

Leave of Absence.

Dr. Kelly applied for, and was granted, [illegible] month's leave of absence. Dr. Morrissey would act as the substitute.

The Assistant Clerk said the arrangement would not cost the Guardians anything.

Advertising.

The tender of "The Tipperaryman" for the advertising of the Union for the ensuing year was accepted.

The Coal Crisis.

Mr. Shelly proposed, and the Chairman seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That we call upon the local coal merchants not to take advantage of the coal strike and consequent crisis in the coal trade, and with this object we request that they will not increase the price for coal beyond a figure which will afford them some [illegible] profit and will not place the article beyond the reach of the poorer classes in the town and district."

Chairman—Before we go any further, what about the coal business in the dispensaries?

The Clerk said the matter would come up at the next meeting.

The Assistant Clerk's Increase.

In accordance with notice, the Chairman moved that the Board ratify the increase of the assistant clerk's salary to £200, agreed to on arbitration.

Clerk—I am paying him a portion. I am giving him £65 a year.

Mr. Quinlan—Were you paying that first and last.

Clerk—Certainly.

Mr. Quinlan—Is he permanently appointed now, or have we two clerks.

Mr. McCormack—We have one, and an assistant.

Mr. Quinlan—He got £65, and then a bonus of £10. The reason I speak about the matter is that a county councillor met me, and said that I was very free in raising salaries. "I do not know about that," said I; but he said, "You are raising them more freely than the old Board of Guardians, and you know that money is very scarce at the present time, and I think you should stay your hand." I said that I was not instrumental in raising salaries. "Oh!" he said, "you are not getting on as the old Board did." "Well, so far," I said, "I am not a bit sorry for what I have done. I am a long time here—I am here as long as the clerk, Mr. Gubbins—and I only put in one notice of motion during that time to raise a salary, and that was on an occasion when there was a plague raging. That was my part of the salary raising. I have clean hands when I speak, and I am under no compliment to anyone. Mr. Harrington had £65 before the new Board—"

Mr. McCormack—If Mr. Harrington had £65 then, three sixty-fives would not be equivalent now to what it was in the old Board's time. About whether he is permanent or not, he will be permanent while he suits Mr. Gubbins, and I think Mr. Harrington works very hard for his money.

Mr. Shelly (to Mr. Quinlan)—Do you consider £65 at any time was a living wage for a clerk?

Mr. McCormack—It never was.

Chairman—When this Board was formed I understand Mr. Harrington had 15s. a week, and that was not a sum sufficient to keep an agricultural labourer.

Mr. McCarthy agreed.

Chairman—Let alone a public servant. Even £200 is little enough for him, for he is an obliging and efficient official. So far as I see—and I am here night and day—he is working night and day.

Mr. Shelly—Does £200 cover all the charges?

Chairman—It covers the whole thing.

Mr. Shelly and others said it was small enough for any man doing clerical work.

Mr. Kirby—I think every member of the Board agrees with you in that.

Mr. J. McCarthy—There is an assistant or official of the Board here who never worked since the military took over the workhouse.

Chairman—Who are you referring to, Mr. McCarthy?

Mr. McCarthy—To Mrs. Allis. I just want to show that people who are doing nothing are getting paid.

Chairman—We will deal with Mr. Harrington's case first.

Mr. McCormack—Any man who works is entitled to be paid.

Mr. McCormack—He could not support himself.

Mr. Fitzgerald—No man could work for less than £4 a week now.

Mr. Toomey—In the town, anyway.

Mr. McCormack—I will second the Chairman that the amount be ratified.

Chairman—Before we finished the business of the Arbitration Board Mr. Quinlan left—when we were up to, I think, £180 for Mr. Harrington—and we increased it to £200.

Mr. J. McCarthy—Pay the people who are working, and do not pay those who are not.

Mr. Shelly—That is quite right.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. McCormack—Mr. Harrington fully deserves it.

Mr. Ferris—He deserves more than that.

The proceedings then terminated.

TIPPERARY (No. 1), DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MORE ABOUT THE PUMPS.

THAT LABOURER'S PLOT AT DONASKEIGH.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Saturday last, and was presided over by Mr. Michael Shelly, and there were also present Messrs. P. McCormack, P. Breen, M. Broddy, and Patrick Ferris.

About Pumps.

Myles O'Keeffe, Golden tendered to keep in repair for twelve months the two public pumps in the village of Golden at £5.

Chairman—The contractors for pumps in the past gave no satisfaction.

Mr. McCormack—They gave no satisfaction at all. What I think is that persons should look after the pumps, and if they could not keep the pumps in repair let them get someone sufficiently qualified to do so.

Mr. Ferris—While you would be waiting for outsiders to do the repairs very little expense by local men would get them done.

O'Keeffe's tender was accepted.

Labourer's Plot at Donaskeigh.

Mr. Wm. Quinlan, Donaskeigh, wrote:—"With regard to my cottage plot, situate at Donaskeigh, there is no house built on this plot, and I therefore could not till it. I have let it in grass at £7 per year, and it would be only worth 7s. a year to till it, as there are five dwelling-houses at the opposite side, the fowl from which would leave it useless. I think I have put it to the best advantage until there is a house built thereon.

Mr. Ferris—Are all the people going to pitch on this plot with their hens besides any other one. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCormack—There is no house on it, and no one can expect him to live on it.

Mr. Ferris—But we don't want him to have it as a receiving depot for auctioneers and [illegible].

Mr. McCormack—But when there is a cottage there he will live on it. Isn't he quite right to get all he can out of it?

Mr. Ferris—But he should till the plot—to till it he got it.

Mr. McCormack—But shouldn't he get a house on it?

Mr. Ferris—Yes, but would you think it fair to have the plot as a receiving depot at all.

Mr. McCormack—When he gets a house on it he will live on it, and till the plot.

R.O.—It's useless to till that plot, and there is a likelihood there would be trespass on it.

Mr. McCormack—If he were living there he could prevent people trespassing on it. I know people who have cottages and they are not entitled to them at all.

Mr. Ferris—That is so. In several places that can be seen, and wouldn't you think it is time to stop that.

Mr. McCormack—It would not give the land to the labourer.

Chairman—Well, what will you do with this man.

Mr. McCormack—If that man can derive some benefit from the plot by grazing it, and so long as he pays [illegible] the rent, what more do you want.

Mr. Ferris—I [illegible] different opinion altogether.

Mr. McCormack—What is it?

Mr. Ferris—That labourers got the plots to grow food on them, and not grass.

Assistant Clerk—And, according to agreement, they cannot be sublet.

Mr. Ferris—It is quite irregular for him to sublet it.

Assistant Clerk—They sign an agreement that they would not sublet.

Mr. McCormack—I say that it would be taking a mean advantage of the man to interfere with him at all.

Chairman—It might be an exceptional case.

Mr. McCormack—If he were a man of independent means it would be another thing. I know people of independent means who have cottages, and they have no right to them.

Mr. Ferris—You should see that they are taken from them.

Chairman—What is your decision in this case?

Mr. McCormack—I propose that he be left alone.

Mr. Boddy—Give him a chance of living.

Mr. Ferris—There are worthy people in the locality who would grow crops on it if they had it.

Chairman—Well, then, if other people could grow crops on it why shouldn't he grow them?

Mr. McCormack—You will not act as evictors and put him out of it?

Mr. Ferris—I hold that he cannot sublet to a farmer.

R.O.—You have no power to evict him.

Mr. Ferris—Eh? (Laughter.) Has he power to sublet?

Assistant Clerk—He cannot sublet, whatever else he does.

Mr. McCormack—There is a man near me who has an additional half-acre, and the owner can take it from him at any time. The Council was to put a house on it for him, and they never did so.

Chairman—The Council in that case did not complete the agreement.

R.O.—In normal times he could take action against you for not building the cottage.

Mr. Ferris—If we adopt a scheme here, and go looking for land, and face a farmer with the forms to be signed, the first thing he will ask us is "Is it for a receiving depot for other farmers you want it?" Can we look for any other plot while this one is in this condition?

Mr. Breen—Were there any complaints before about this plot?

Mr. Ferris—There were.

Mr. McCormack—I would not agree to Transport Unions or any other unions taking it from him.

Mr. Ferris—Why should he have it when he will not till it?

Mr. McCormack—Why are other cottiers allowed to sell their interest in the cottages?

Mr. Ferris—Two wrongs do not make a right. Will you allow this thing to go on?

Chairman—If we allow one to do this everyone will do it.

Mr. Ferris—You must begin with something. You must come to some decision. We cannot stop here all day. This plot is a receiving depot for farmers. There are threshing machines on it and auctioneers' rings, and I can tell you it is establishing a bad precedent.

The Assistant Clerk read previous complaints made about the manner in which this plot is kept.

Mr. Ferris—This is an auctioneer's plot, and there is a threshing engine going around by a man named Cross, who has thirty acres of land and plenty of room to put the engine without putting it into this garden that should be growing the food which is so badly needed at present.

Mr. McCormack—But the structure for the man to live in has not been put on it yet.

Chairman—We are at it again. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCormack—I do not know the man at all, but if I had the cottage I would consider I would be within my rights to make the best use of it.

Mr. Ferris—I propose that he tills it, and, if not, that he gives it up.

Chairman—We know that he must till it, but we cannot make him do it.

Chairman—If he grows a crop of hay on it?

Mr. Ferris—Then let him keep it.

Mr. McCormack—Then would he have to sell the hay? (Laughter.)

A Member—I suppose so.

Mr. McCormack—He will not be able to eat it himself (laughter), and doesn't it amount to the one thing?

Chairman—This is going too far. What will you do?

Mr. Ferris—Let him till it or give it up.

Mr. Breen proposed that Quinlan be asked to cultivate the plot, and if he refused to do so that it be taken from him by the Council.

Mr. Ferris seconded the motion.

Chairman—Do you, Mr. McCormack, propose an amendment.

Mr. McCormack—No, I will not interfere. The local men best know what they want. I think it should be left to them.

The proposition was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

TIPPERARY No. 2 DISTRICT COUNCIL.

There was no meeting of this Council on Saturday. It was three o'clock before the business of the Board of Guardians and No. 1 District Council was over, and the military representative present stating that he could neither remain nor return again that day, the business of the Council was abandoned.

AUXILIARIES' DUBLIN QUARTERS BOMBED.

DARING EXPLOIT.

DID ATTACKERS USE POISON GAS?

1 PERSON KILLED; 3 WOUNDED.

At about a quarter to eight on Monday morning a determined bomb attack was made on the London and North Western Railway Hotel, North Wall, in which is billeted a force of about 100 Auxiliaries, under the command of Major Ryan, and during the subsequent shooting by Auxiliaries and attackers the following casualties occurred:—Killed: A man (name not given) stated to be one of the attackers. Wounded: Thomas Walsh, 19 Mark street; James Shaw, 2 Ralph place; and Terence [illegible] Bodie.

The latest official report of the matter issued by Dublin Castle states:—"At the London and North-Western Hotel, North Wall, which was taken over by the Auxiliaries, bombs were thrown and revolver shots fired at the sentries and at the hotel itself almost simultaneously, one of the sentries being injured and the hotel damaged to some extent. The Auxiliary police within returned the fire, seriously wounding one man (name unknown) who was one of the attackers. He died, and was taken to King George's Hospital. He was about twenty-five years of age, medium height, clean shaved, and dressed in a dark-blue suit, overcoat, and dark hat. Another man, similarly dressed, was seen to make his escape into the L.N.W. premises. How many men were engaged in the attack cannot be clearly ascertained, because workmen and clerks were at the time passing on their way to work. Two men, named Thomas Walsh, 1, Mark street, and James Shaw, 2 Ralph place, were wounded, the former rather seriously, and were taken to the Mater Hospital. The Auxiliaries took possession of a number of live bombs which were left behind by the raiders. There is reason to believe that the attackers also used some kind of poisonous gas or volatile liquid."

BIG SEIZURE IN CORK SHOW GROUND.

LEWIS GUN FOUND.

An official report issued at Dublin Castle states that a search by police of the agricultural showground and the athletic and sports field in Cork City on Saturday led to the discovery in the showgrounds of a Lewis gun, in a wooden case, which was addressed to a well-known Cork merchant.

There were also found a motor-car and a horse-trap, both of which are known to have been used in recent I.R.A. exploits. A revolver and some ammunition were found in a shed, and a large quantity of foodstuffs; also a number of baths, which had recently been robbed during transit by rail from the Navy and Army Canteen Board. Concealed in the grand stand in the sports field enclosure were found more than 100 bicycles, in parts; also a large quantity of bicycle tyres.

Some idea of the extent of the seizure can be gathered from the fact that it took ten lorries to convey the property to Union Quay Police Barrack.

Following upon the discovery, searches were continued on Sunday and Monday. A further "find" has been made in the shape of a new motor-bicycle and other things.

TWO CONSABLES SHOT DEAD NEAR CORK.

An official report states that Constable Woodworth and Constable Joseph Byrne, who were out walking on Sunday at Scart, Kildorrery, East Cork, were attacked, and both were shot dead on the public road. Five empty shot-gun cartridges were found where the attack took place.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN PASSES AWAY.

His Grace Most Rev. Dr. W. J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, died at 2.23 on Saturday morning.

Over the last thirty years his Grace was not prominently identified with the Irish national movement, but remained a close student of events. Within the last few years he has written some three short letters to express his opinion of matters of moment, and in this, as in all things else, it may be truly said he was actuated with the same high purity of motive that characterised his every action in matters of moment. In 1915 he conceived it his duty to express his conviction in the policy suggested as a temporary expedient to settle the question of Irish self-government, and wrote in protest against the policy to exclude for a time six northern counties in Ireland from the control of an Irish Parliament; and just before the Longford by-election, previous to the last General Election, in a letter to the Press he regarded it as opportune to indict the general policy being pursued by the Irish parliamentary party. These are matters well within the public mind, and of too recent date to be without the realm of controversy, and, as in other such matters, history will be the arbiter. The sincerity of motive of the late Archbishop, however, will not be questioned, and the end of a life dedicated to the service of God and His Church, to the advantage of the Irish people and their cause will be deeply regretted by the prelates, clergy, and people of Ireland, for all unite in admiration for the gifted scholar and patriotic Irishman who, with so much distinction, ruled the Metropolitan See for the last thirty-six years.

DR. HARTY'S TRIBUTE.

Most Rev. Dr. Harty, preaching in the Cathedral, Thurles, on Sunday, asked the congregation for fervent prayer for the soul of Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. "During these days," continued his Grace, "there is gloom over Ireland because of the irreparable loss [illegible] by the death of one who spent a long and fruitful life in fighting for the glory of God and the honour of Erin. His voice and pen were always at the disposal of every good Catholic and Irish cause. Before he became Archbishop of Dublin he was known as a brilliant professor of theology in Maynooth, and as a prudent President of the College. He was also known in those days as a defender of the tenant farmers in connection with the Ashbourne Act, which sought to [illegible] tenants out of the benefit of the [illegible] Land Act of 1881.

"Dr. Walsh's defence of the professors of Maynooth College, who were evicted because of their refusal to accept the Leinster lease, formed a new and bright chapter in the history of Irish landlordism. A few years later the See of Dublin became vacant, and all Ireland, as well as Dublin, looked to Dr. Walsh as the future Archbishop; but England used all its influence with the Vatican to prevent his appointment. The Holy See declined to accept the guidance of England, and Dr. Walsh became Archbishop of Dublin to the great joy of the Irish people. During the next thirty-six years the story of Dr. Walsh has been the story of Ireland. In conjunction with our own great Archbishop, Dr. Croke, Dr. Walsh was in the forefront of Ireland's fight for freedom and of Irish [illegible] efforts to [illegible] of the iniquitous [illegible] which [illegible] so many of our Irish people [illegible]. He lived to see the return of the Irish [illegible]. But God did not permit him to see Irish [illegible] freedom. He saw its dawn, but [illegible] the great joy of seeing its daylight [illegible]. His name will live in Irish history as that of a great ecclesiastic and a great Irishman. To-day there is grief in Dublin. To-day there is grief in Ireland. To-day there is grief wherever an Irish heart beats. We in Cashel unite with the people of Dublin and of Ireland in paying a tribute to the memory of the beloved Archbishop of Dublin. We pray that God may reward him for all he has done for the Catholic Faith and for Ireland. We pray that God may grant him eternal rest."

ROSSCARBERY INVADED AND LOOTED

A Skibbereen correspondent, telegraphing on Monday, says: Terror reigned in Rosscarbery for several hours on Sunday. The place had been without police since the attack on the barracks on the night of the 31st ult., and towards evening scores of young men from the neighbouring parishes invaded the little town on cars, and began to loot almost every shop. The shopkeepers resisted as best they could, and wild scenes resulted. Fierce conflicts between the villagers and the looters took place in the houses and streets, and many on both sides received injuries. Foods of every description were carted away by the looters, who later set fire to Derry House, a fine mansion acquired two years ago by Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, K.C. It was burned to the ground. Here also many valuables are reported to have been looted. The damage runs into many thousands of pounds.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK MUST LEAVE AMERICA.

A "New York Herald" telegram from Washington on Monday says:—Secretary of Labour Davis, officially notified of the State Department's denial of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan's appeal to remain in the United States as a political refugee, decided that O'Callaghan must leave the United States not later than within sixty days from April 7th. The decision says that it is the practice here to allow an allied seaman sixty days in which to re-ship, and that this period is timed from the moment he is notified that the State Department had decided that he is not a political refugee.

KILSHEELAN CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Mr. William O'Brien, farmer, aged 104, has died at Seskin, Kilsheelan, Clonmel. He participated in the '48 and '67 risings.

BOMBS AND SHOTS IN LIMERICK.

POLICEMAN AND CIVILIAN KILLED.

Dublin Castle reports that a police patrol was fired at on Friday night of last week, shortly before ten o'clock, in John street, Limerick. A head-constable, two sergeants, and one constable were seriously wounded. One civilian, an old man, was shot dead, and three civilians were wounded by the attackers' fire. In all there were eight casualties, including one death.

Further details were issued on Sunday at Dublin Castle, where it was stated that at 9.45 Friday night a number of civilians were in the streets returning from a Confraternity Service. A simultaneous attack was made on police in the neighbourhood of John street Barracks. At one point a head constable, who was walking with two sergeants, and at another one constable, who was walking by himself, were simultaneously fired upon by men collected in the side streets and alleys. One bomb was thrown which killed a civilian named Frank Mahony, aged 60 years. The head constable returned the fire of the attackers, but he and his companions were immediately disabled. The same fate overtook Constable Wiggins, who was by himself. He was dangerously wounded, and died the same night. The wounds of Head Constable Rhodes and Sergeants McCarthy and Salmon are serious. As a result of the firing and bomb explosion, Frank Mahony was killed, and four civilians, named Frank Murphy (26), Jeremiah Keane (15), Michael Gleeson (16), and Mrs. Keane, were wounded.

The official proclamation on Saturday afternoon, stating that curfew hours would be from 4 p.m. to 3 a.m., entirely disorganised the business of the city. All the shops were closed at two o'clock, and the warning to leave windows open during the night, with a view to diminishing the possibility of danger from explosives, was generally taken.

AUSTRALIA AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

Referring in the House of Representatives last week to the proposed Constitutional Conference, Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister, said that he thought the surest way to destroy the Empire was to tamper with its constitution. The only practical methods of dealing with matters of common interest, such as defence, were annual conference meetings in London or elsewhere, and improved means of communication. Referring to the Conference of the Prime Ministers of the Empire, the speaker said that there was no way whereby Australia could secure a free nation except by having at her elbow an adequate naval defence. The Australian was quite unable to provide for herself. The question of a satisfactory scheme of Imperial [illegible] was one literally of life and death for Australia, and such a scheme must provide for defence in the Pacific Ocean. The Prime Minister stated that he thought that the interests of Australia [illegible] renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and that in the [illegible] Nations was an unwieldy and clumsy conference, the most powerful agency for the world's peace was the British Empire.

The Federal Government has decided to grant £30 war bounty to all Australians for each year of active service. The recipients will include the nurses who enlisted in the General Army.

Speaking in the House of Representatives the following day, Mr. Hughes said that Australia had no quarrel with America or Japan. "We," he declared, "have our ideas and Japan has hers. For all practical purposes Australia sees eye to eye with the Western States of America. It is utterly wrong of the Japanese to think that because we have passed certain laws we regard them as inferiors. Our treatment of the Japanese compares favourably with their treatment of foreigners generally."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. DANIEL CAREW, GOLDEN GARDENS.

The remains of Mr. Daniel Carew, son of Mr. James Carew, Golden Gardens, Tipperary, one of the victims of the Harcourt street tragedy, were removed from the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, on Saturday and conveyed to Kingsbridge, en route for Dundrum, and were accompanied by a large concourse of people. At Dundrum they were met by a very large company of relatives, friends and sympathisers, and taken to Annacarthy parish church. On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, a crowd of several thousands assembled in the vicinity of Annacarthy churchyard. Three lorries of military, with a machine-gun, and one lorry of policemen, attended, and allowed only fifty persons, including the relatives of the deceased, into the churchyard. By order of the military, the tricolour, in which the coffin was wrapped was removed, and the funeral procession was limited to fifty people. The following clergymen attended the obsequies:—Rev. Martin Ryan, P.P., Annacarthy; Rev. Matt Ryan, P.P., Knockavilla; Rev. E. Ryan, C.C., do.; Rev. Joseph Cleary, C.C., Annacarthy; Rev. Father McGrath, Golden.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. M. DALY.

The funeral of the late Mr. Michael Daly, 17 Crampton Buildings, who was killed in the Harcourt street bombing affray on the same occasion as Mr. Carew, Golden Garden, Dundrum, took place on Saturday, to Glasnevin Cemetery, after ten o'clock Mass in the Church of SS. Michael and John, where the remains had laid overnight. The funeral cortege was of immense dimensions.

The coffin, which was placed in a motor-hearse, was covered with a profusion of wreaths, two of which were sent by his fellow-players of the Glasnevin Association Football Club, of which he was vice-captain.

The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Daly, stonemason, Tipperary Town. He was a brilliant footballer, and had played his last game for his club last Saturday week.

FROM OUR

District Correspondents

KILMALLOCK.

Market Banned.

The weekly market has not been held for over five weeks, since the shooting of Sergt. McGuire. Fairs are also prohibited.

Sport.

A move is being made, I am informed, for the holding of a cycling and athletic sports at Kilmallock at an early date this summer. There is a fine enclosure available, admirably suited for such a reunion. When cycling and athletic sports were more popular than now the Kilmallock meeting took a foremost place amongst fixtures, and provided sport equal to any in the "Sunny South." Kilmallock may well be proud of its athletic associations, and of the athletes it turned out "on foot," and "on wheel." Everyone has either heard or read of "Condon of Kilmallock," the doyen of cyclists, and who succeeded up to a few years ago, when he retired from the path, in getting a favourable "wink from the judges" at the most important fixtures in the South and Midlands. There is plenty of old sporting blood still left, and let us hope that they will place Kilmallock again amongst the foremost athletic centres of the day, and where "it once had been."

In the Country.

Farming operations are well advanced, or, in other words, "the spring work is almost completed." In some few places I noticed potato stalks as high as three inches over the ground which luckily escaped the frost on Sunday and Monday nights last.

Early Arrival.

On Tuesday last the first swallow of the year [illegible] in the town.

The Petty Sessions.

The first Petty Sessions court for over ten months was held in Kilmallock last week. There were only a few [illegible] of no importance on the [illegible] "[illegible] fines" were [illegible]. Fishermen were [illegible] for breaches of the [illegible] Acts were fixed before a [illegible] some found on the premises at prohibited hours.

"The Tipperaryman."

"The Tipperaryman" [illegible] every Saturday [illegible] from Mrs. McCarthy, Main street.

HOSPITAL.

The Lynch Fund.

The fund in aid of the dependents of the late Patrick Lynch, Hospital, who met his death in [illegible] last August, was closed on March 31st. After paying all expenses the substantial [illegible] of [illegible] had been realised. The committee [illegible] seconded by the secretaries (Messrs. Walsh and Mahony), are [illegible] to be heartily congratulated on the success of their efforts. [illegible] of the committee [illegible] when times become [illegible] memorial to the deceased.

Irish Horses on the Indian Turf.

Galway Gate and Western Wave, bred by Mr. Joe Ryan, Knocklong, which were sent to India last year, are giving good accounts of themselves, according to Indian papers. In India, The former, with 9st 1lb., recently won a five-furlong race worth £2,000, and is greatly fancied for the Empire Cup, which is to be run shortly. Galway Gate is the property of General Sir Hari Singh, and was bought while in training at Mr. Parkinson's stables.

Curfew Relaxed.

Curfew, which has been in operation in Hospital for the last eight months from 8 p.m. till 3 a.m., has been relaxed. The hours have now been fixed from 10.30 p.m. till 3 a.m. (new time). This relaxation is very much appreciated by the townspeople, and it is hoped that in a few weeks' time curfew will be taken off the district altogether.

Recovered.

Dr. Cleary, who was seriously ill last week, is up and out again, looking as hale and hearty as ever. His many friends will be glad to hear of his quick recovery.

Bank Service Changes.

Mr. A. Hynes, Munster and Leinster Bank, Hospital, who has been appointed manager at Ennistymon, will be succeeded as cashier by Mr. J. J. Meehan, of the Kildysart branch.

Fine Weather for Farmers.

The weather in Hospital for the past two weeks has been beautiful, and farmers were quick to avail themselves of it. All the preliminary operations in tillage have been performed, and in a few weeks' time it is thought the farmers will have done with all their spring work.

GOLDEN.

Mail Bag Rifled.

About 4 p.m. on Friday evening last, when the postman carrying mails from Golden to Cashel had reached Schoolhouse Cross, equidistant from his point of departure and objective, he was confronted by two armed and disguised men, who held him up and relieved him of his mail bag, which contained, inter alia, several registered letters and packets. The parcels, which he carried strapped on to his bicycle, were not touched. Arrived at Cashel, the postman reported the matter to the postmaster there, who returned with him to the scene of the ambush. Near the place the mail bag was found on the roadside. The official correspondence had been abstracted, but no other letters.

The High Rates.

As already stated, the high rates have become a matter of public and private discussion. The City Fathers in Cashel and elsewhere are ventilating the grievances under which the ratepayers in general suffer. It appears from the figures to hand that a small ratepayer of £40 valuation, allowing £4 on buildings, now has to pay the modest sum of £24 19s. 0d.! the poor man having a valuation of £25, £15 10s. 5d. nett. Nobody expects that the public service can be maintained without money, but surely there is a limit to expenditure. It is time to cry halt before the country is bankrupt. The old prophecy is coming true: "More rates than rent." What next?

CAPPAWHITE.

To Be Re-opened.

Carnahalla Creamery, in connection with the re-opening of which negotiations have been going on recently, will probably commence work again on Monday next. The date of re-opening will be definitely settled this evening. The separation of the milk received at Carnahalla will be carried out at the successful Tipperary Co-operative Creamery. The re-opening at Carnahalla cannot fail to be of great convenience to suppliers in the neighbourhood, and, linked up with the Creamery at Tipperary, it should have a prosperous time before it.

Presentation.

Mr. James Kirby, deputy surveyor of Co. Wexford, was presented by his friends in Wexford with a smoker's cabinet at a dinner given in his honour a few days since. Mr. Kirby is a former student at The Monastery, Tipperary, and from there obtained a University Scholarship. In the University he took the course in Engineering most creditably.

Rural Postmen Held Up.

On Wednesday John Bolster, rural postman, was held up some two miles from Cappawhite, while on his way to Tipperary, by a party of armed men, who took the mails from him. On the same day Patrick Hogan, rural postman, Rossmore, while on his way to Tipperary, was similarly held up, and had the mails taken from him at Kilshane, midway between Donohill and Tipperary. On Thursday the Cappawhite [illegible] discovered the missing [illegible] on a gatepost near the scene of the raid. Some of the letters [illegible] were [illegible] opened [illegible]. The envelopes of all the letters bore the inscription "Censored by the I.R.A." So far there [illegible] of the [illegible] letters.

Spring Work.

Spring work in the district is very advanced, all corn and potato crops being now sown, under very good conditions. The fine weather greatly facilitated the farmers.

Robberies.

It is regrettable to hear that larceny of potatoes, fowl, &c., is rife in the locality. Father Fenno, P.P., referred in strong terms to the matter last Sunday, and it is to be hoped everything of this kind will immediately discontinue.

"Tipperaryman" in Cappawhite.

The new issue of "The Tipperaryman" is being looked forward to with much interest here. It can be purchased on Saturdays and [illegible] at Mr. Jas. Timoney's, The Square.

DUNDRUM.

Death of Mr. Daniel Carew.

Widespread regret was occasioned throughout the [illegible] districts when the sad announcement was made of the death of Mr. Daniel Carew, which took place in Meath Hospital, Dublin, as a result of gunshot wounds received in the Harcourt street affray. Mr. Carew, who was only twenty two years of age, was second youngest son of Mr. James Carew, Goldengarden, Dundrum, and was engaged in the grocery business up to the time of his death. Deceased, of very genial manner, was an extremely popular young man. The remains were brought by rail from Kingsbridge to Dundrum station, and from thence to the parish church, Annacarty, whence the funeral took place on Sunday. Thousands attended the obsequies and visited the church to pray at the coffin, on which was placed the tricolour. Before the funeral started four lorries of Crown forces arrived and restricted the number of mourners to fifty. The tricolour was also taken possession of by the Crown forces. Several beautiful wreaths from Dublin and local Volunteer companies and branches of the Cumann na mBan were placed on the coffin, and heads were bared and many a fervent prayer was breathed as the funeral procession slowly went its way. To the parents, brothers, and sisters of the deceased sincere sympathy in their bereavement is generally extended. On Tuesday morning Requiem Office and High Mass were offered up in the parish church, Annacarty, for the repose of his soul. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. J. Cleary, C.C., Annacarty, and the other clergy present were Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Anacarty; Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Knockavilla; Rev. E. J. Ryan, C.C., do.; Rev. J. Ryan, chaplain Presentation Convent, Dundrum; and Rev. Father Hayes. Besides the immediate relatives and friends there was a large attendance of the general public.

Late Archbishop Walsh.

The announcement of the death of his Grace Most Rev. Dr. Wm. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, was received locally with profound regret. Ireland to-day mourns the loss of a noble son—prelate, patriot, and scholar. His death is a national loss which Ireland can ill afford in the critical times through which she is passing.

DOON.

Mails Raided.

The postman conveying the mails from Doon to Pallas was held up on Thursday afternoon between the two places, and all correspondence taken from him.

The New Bank Building.

The spacious new premises of the Munster and Leinster Bank are rapidly approaching completion. Situate in the centre of the village, the new building will add much to its appearance.

Death of Miss Ryan.

Much regret is felt locally at the death of Miss Ryan, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Ryan, M.C.C., The Hotel, Doon, which took place on Wednesday. Deceased was a general favourite, and her bereaved parents have the sympathy of all. Mr. Ryan, who has been prominently associated with Sinn Fein for years past, is "on the run." His hotel has been taken over and converted into a barracks.

Not Sold.

It is understood that the limit for the farm recently offered by Mr. John Duggan (who has purchased a fine holding near Fethard) was not reached. In his new place he will have as a near neighbour his brother, Rev. Father Walsh, C.C., Cashel.

"IMPROVE AND GRADE THE HERDS."

THE BEST DEFENCE OF LOCAL LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

A correspondent writes: Tipperary town is the centre of one of the best cattle-raising districts in Ireland—the centre of a fine rich county yielding pasture that is admirably fitted for dairying and the raising of young cattle. With a knowledge born of long experience, its farmers largely depend on dairying and cattle raising. It is well, therefore, that they should realise that we are at a critical juncture in the history of the Irish cattle trade.

The cry of cheap meat, as well as the cry of cheap stores, backed by very strong influences in both Canada and England, make the question of the admission of Canadian stores a very pertinent one. Those who had experience of feeding Canadian stores many years ago, and all who have given thought to this question, agree that Canadian cattle take much longer to fatten than the homegrown stores. With or without the admission of Canadian cattle, we believe the Irish animals could prove their worth and would eventually yield as much profit as others but there is no doubt whatever that the real and final defence of the Irish cattle trade is the improvement of Irish livestock. The country must aim at producing quality, good quality stores that possess early maturity qualities that will commend themselves to the feeder. Of course the great need, especially in a district like Tipperary, is to improve the milking output as well as the general purposes qualities of the herd. Milk recording seems to be a slow and laborious process, and, owing to the fact that farmers in this locality keep the largest possible number of dairy cattle on their lands, and have not hitherto found it profitable to rear up their own heifers, it seems to be hardly fulfilling its purpose. We think, however, that if something could be done to retain in the district the best bred bulls it would have a very beneficial influence. Purebred bulls are few, and owing to the fact that they have been largely of the beef producing class, the few we have had have not been of the greatest advantage. Hundreds of bulls are sold in Tipperary and in other centres in Co. Tipperary and Co. Limerick every season. It is a great pity something could not be done to have a graded system, and, if necessary, public prizes and premiums for the best animals shown at these sales. A great objection by some is that you cannot breed true to type from cross-bred cattle, such as we have in this district; but that is a false argument applied locally, for the breeding here has always been true to type, and men who have kept dairies for a long number of years have bred bulls and heifers that have rarely differed from their sires and dams. We trust this matter will be discussed publicly. In view of future possibilities every effort must be made to bring up the standard of our cattle, and in view of the tremendous influence that is exercising itself on the livestock trade, it is evident that any steps that would tend to improve and grade our herds would have a very wide and valuable influence.

NENAGH DIVORCE BILL.

WIFE'S EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS TO HUSBAND.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday the bill to dissolve the marriage of Samuel Doupe with Mary Doupe, his present wife, and to enable him to marry again, came before Lords Haldane, Finlay, Cave, and Sumner. The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Kenny, in support of the bill, said that the parties, who lived near Nenagh, were married in October, 1902 according to the rites of the Church of Ireland. They lived together down to 1919, when the wife went away and lived with the co-respondent, John Stapleton, at Cross Quays, Kildare, and elsewhere. There were six children.

In January of this year the husband obtained a decree of divorce in the Irish courts. His wife wrote that she did not regret the step she had taken, as the co-respondent Stapleton was "honourable", and her husband "mean." "I would not give his little toe for your whole carcase," she said.

In another letter she wrote "God bless my love. He often wondered at my marrying such a slow coach as you."

BRITISH GOODS FORBIDDEN BY SINN FEIN.

Dail Eireann has issued an order against the importation and sale of British makes of biscuits, boot-polishes and soaps.

Look ahead or you won't get ahead.

Those who have no taste for discipline, sacrifice, or service had better remain single.

The best time to hold on is when you reach the point where the average fellow would fall off.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH LAID TO REST.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN DUBLIN.

The last tribute paid to the memory of the late Archbishop of Dublin was a fitting earthly close to a great and noble career. In the capital city Church and people were united in rendering the highest meed of honour to the deceased Prelate, and the obsequies were of an impressive and solemn character throughout.

At the Solemn Office and Requiem High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral his Eminence Cardinal Logue, with the Archbishops and the greater number of the Irish Hierarchy, were present, and a dense congregation followed the sacred ceremonies. Numbers of priests were present from all parts of Ireland.

The funeral procession later from the Pro-Cathedral to Glasnevin Cemetery was a memorable scene.

Church and people united in mourning, and every class and religious denomination was represented among the 100,000 persons who joined in the last tribute paid in the streets of the metropolis.

For three hours, from noon until three o'clock, business was suspended in the city and in many provincial cities and towns.

Cardinal Logue, the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam, and many bishops and priests (of whom it is estimated there were 260) took part in the funeral obsequies.

The representation at the services and in the funeral procession was national rather than diocesan, and at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin Castle and the military barracks, as well as at the civic buildings, flags were at half-mast.

From all parts of the country messages of regret and sympathy in the loss of Dublin and Ireland continue to pour in.

STEERING BY SOUND.

Unusual interest has been aroused by the working of the "radio" piloting cable laid at the bottom of the Channel leading to Portsmouth, which enables fog-bound vessels to steer an accurate course into the harbour by means of sound.

This cable, which is about twenty miles long, is laid from the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour to the Warner Light on the Channel side of the Isle of Wight. It is beneath the exact course to be followed by vessels, and its "free" end is out at sea. The high-frequency electric current in the cable emits a certain "note" in Morse code.

The navigating officer on board a ship wears a set of ordinary wireless telephone receivers. These are connected to a battery, a set of "amplifiers" similar to those used in wireless telephony, and two coils, the latter being hung one over each side of the vessel, above the water-line.

When approaching the harbour the officer listens first through one coil and then through the other for the "note" of the guiding cable. It may come to him through the starboard coil; if so he knows his vessel is to the left of the cable.

As soon as he hears the "note" equally loud through both port and starboard coils, he knows that his ship is directly above the cable, and in the correct channel.

A similar cable has been laid in one of the channels of New York Harbour, and these are the only two in use at present.

GOLDEN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the recent religious examination held in the above schools the junior grade (in the capable hands of Mrs Sara F Russell) scored the highest possible number—100—marks, and the senior grade coached by Mr P. J. Heffernan, B.A., scored 92 marks. We congratulate both teachers and pupils on theis brilliant answeriug. The children's early training in religious kowledge is evidently in most capable hands.

TIPPERARY GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Prize.

The Captain's Prize competition was carried out during last week, with the following results:—

Third Round.

T. Breen, w.o.; P. Kelly, scratched.
G. Mahony beat A. Darcy—1 up.
J. P. Hunter beat G. Coman—2 and 1.
G. Killeen beat J. F. Darcy—3 and 2.

Semi-Final.

T. Breen beat G. Mahony—5 and 3.
G. Killeen beat J. P. Hunter—5 and 3.

Final.

T. Breen beat G. Killeen at the 19th hole.

VICE-CAPTAIN'S PRIZE — LADIES' COMPETITION.

Second Round.

Miss R. Ronan beat Miss M. Hennessy—1 up.
Miss R. Millea beat Miss Kinane—4 and 3.
Miss Kennedy beat Miss V. English—3 and 2.
Miss B. Ronan beat Miss D. Thorpe—2 and 1.

Don't depend on others, or by and by you won't be able to depend on yourself—nor will anyone else.

Cheerfulness is the rubber tyre of life's vehicle. It helps us to pass over many bumps and rough places.

It may be true that the willing horse gets the heaviest load. But once in a while he also gets [illegible] most oats.

SIR A. VICARS SHOT DEAD.

HIS RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

Sir Arthur Vicars, one time Ulster King-of-Arms and Custodian of the Crown Jewels, Dublin Castle, was shot dead at Kilmorna House, Listowel; and his residence destroyed by fire.

A Listowel message states the tragedy took place about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

From an official account of the occurrence it is learned that Sir A. Vicars was taken from his bedroom in his dressing gown and shot outside the house. "A label was attached to his neck," the official report says, "'Spies and informers beware; the I.R.A. never forgets.' The house and contents were afterwards fired and completely destroyed." About 30 men are stated to have participated.

A Previous Raid.

A further official statement says:—"Sir Arthur Vicars' house was raided by armed men on the night of April 2 last year. He was writing in his study late at night, when he heard a knocking at the back door. On asking who it was, the voice gave the name of a well-known local district inspector of the R.I.C., but Sir Arthur became suspicious, and refused to open the door. The raiders then proceeded to batter it in with hatchets. When they entered, they seized Sir Arthur, and threatened him with death unless he gave them arms which they declared were hidden in the house, but he refused, saying he would rather be killed than surrender. They then took his keys and ransacked the house, but failed to gain admittance to the strong room, they key of which they were unable to find. They then tore up the flooring of a bedroom in their efforts to enter the strong room from above, but failed. The raiders then made off."

The Castle Jewels.

During Sir A. Vicars' term of office in July, 1907, the sensational disappearance of the Crown Jewels, belonging to the Order of St. Patrick, and valued for £50,000, occurred. The jewels had been stored in the Ulster Office, situated in the Bedford Tower. Following the Royal Commission of Inquiry into their loss Sir A. Vicars vacated office.

Sir A. Vicars, who was in his 57th year, was third son of the late Col. H. Vicars, and half-brother of The O'Mahony. He was educated at Oxford and appointed Ulster King-of-Arms in 1893, being probably the youngest ever to hold the office. On questions of heraldry he was considered one of the leading authorities of his day. At his apartments under the Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, he had amassed a unique collection of prints, paintings, and books connected with his office, and at one time, in addition to his official duties edited Lodge's Peerage, the oldest of all the Peerages.

AMBUSHES NEAR CLONMEL.

EX-RUBBER PLANTER'S NARRATIVE.

For further evidence, Judge Moore at Clonmel Quarter Sessions adjourned the claim of Major Blackmore, formerly a rubber planter, and now a special sergt. attached to the R.I.C. at Clonmel, for compensation for injuries to his toe, alleged to have been caused by gunshot wound received while cycling home after superintending defence works at Lisronagh barracks. He said he was ambushed by five men who fired at him. He dived through a hedge, and got away to a farmer's house. Some hours afterwards he was brought to Clonmel.

His Honor said it was curious five men did not do more.

Dr Dowling said the big toe bone was smashed. A piece of metal was still in the foot. An operation was necessary to remove it,

Const. C. Cranmar said a sergeant and three constables going to church were ambushed at Lisronagh. In the fight he was wounded in the foot. Const. Shelbourne said there were 20 ambushers. The police retreated. Const. Cranmer was hit, but he got away with witness. Three men were captured, and the attackers took their arms.

His Honor—Did any of you fire?

Witness—I fired.

A decree for £150 was given.

INSECTS THAT SNARE BIRDS.

It seems incredible that insects should trap and kill birds. Nevertheless, there is a spider which asks birds, and not flies, to step into his parlour.

He is a very beautiful fellow with slate-coloured back and breast of scarlet and gold, and in his home in the mountains of Ceylon he spins his wide yellow web.

The cords of the web are very strong. When a fat lizard strays into the net, or a bird alights upon it, the spider rapidly winds his threads about his victim, which he blinds and chokes. In the jungle are often seen skeletons of small birds which have been caught in the deadly yellow web.

Your employer may determine your salary, but you yourself determine your worth. To get more, make yourself worth more.

There is nothing as elastic as the human mind. Like imprisoned steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do the more we are able to accomplish.

On the New York to Chicago air service passengers are to be charged according to their weight.

AT KILMALLOCK.

VISITOR'S NOTES.

Kilmallock is an interesting little town. It was once a city. It's name is associated with great traditions. The first thing that struck me on my visit on Wednesday last was the peacefulness of the place and the beauty of the surroundings—truly rural, towering mountains on either side, with vales and wooded dells which greet the eye in no matter what direction it is cast. The road leading to the town from the Railway Station, which lies a half mile distant, is hedged on either side, and on the right as one enters there are some pretty villas, while other structures in the course of erection are peeping up. The M in St. is prefaced—so to speak—with my future home, the workhouse. It a wood-girt institution looking through a wealth of green foilage to the road close by. From here, Main St.—a long narrow street extends to the old Castle, and in the absence of traffic, caused presumably by the peculiarities of the times, presented a rather lonesome-looking appearance, and one—I was informed—not at all like the scene of bustle in other days.

But Kilmallock is a historic centre, and can boast of having been the home of military chiefs and sportsmen of renown Sir Eyre Coote, the conqueror of Hyder Ali, was a native of Kilmallock, and General Lord Blakeney, who added Minorca, to the British possessions was born at Mount Blakeney, about two miles on the Charleville road. And at the present moment the town is the home of many sportsmen whose names are household words in the cycling and athletic world.

Several old ruins greet the eye of the visitor to Kilmallock, which in the reign of Edward III was surrounded entirely by fortifications. And who would now think that it was entered by four gates, namely, St John's, Water Gate, Ivy, and Blossom's Gate. The remains show where two of the gates formerly stood; although I made several inquiries on the occasion of my visit I could not ascertain authoritively their names. A small portion of Blossom's Gate can be traced on the south side of the town.

Sieges of the City.

As I have already stated, Kilmallock was once a city, and it would be tedious to recount all the sieges that it underwent. The ruins of old castles and churches stand out in bold relief to-day. It is sufficient compliment to the constant valour of its defenders to state that it was by order of Cromwell that the fortifications were destroyed.

Other Features.

The nobility and gentry in other days had their town houses within its walls, and they remain in varying stages of dilapidation to import to the whole place an added touch of fallen greatness.

The fortunes of the Desmond family, who owned more land and possessed more influence in Munster than any family before or after them, are interwoven with the whole history of Kilmallock, and, I might say, with the South of Ireland, and have been the subject of many a tale from the wonderful address, the courage, the hairbreadth escapes, and the romantic career of many of its members.

LIVESTOCK EXPORT.

IRELAND'S CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

A conference representative of the Irish Farmers' Union, Irish Cattle Traders' Association, Cattle Salesmen, and other interests affected by the cattle embargo was held on Thursday at the offices of the Department of Agriculture to consider the question of the shipment of store cattle.

The various delegations made a strong protest against the continuance of the embargo on export, as there was no disease in the country, as was shown by the fact that the inspectors of the Department, who had inspected over 1,300 farms and over 30,000 animals, had failed to find any indication of the disease. It was demanded, as of right, that the embargo should be forthwith removed. The officials of the Department who were present were sympathetic, and promised, an "Irish Independent" representative learned, to make strong representations to the Ministry of Agriculture, England.

It was brought to the knowledge of the delegations that a concession may be expected in the case of stores in the shape of a quarantine of two weeks at the port of landing and a further week's quarantine at the port of arrival, which was an unreasonably long period, and would have a most serious and deteriorating effect, and would mean a substantial loss to the raisers of cattle in this country. If there were to be any restrictions they should be at the destination and not at the port of arrival.

TIPPERARY MARKETS.

The market held in Tipperary on Saturday was well attended, and large quantities of agricultural produce were disposed of. There was a further decrease in the price of bawn hay and mangolds, the former fetching from £4 to £6 per ton, and the latter £3. Ryegrass, which was in good demand, realised £6 10s. per ton. Straw sold at £5, and potatoes at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per stone; eggs, 1s. 10d. per dozen; butter, 2s. 8d. and 2s. 10d. A few bundles of cabbage plants on offer fetched from 10d. to 1s. per bundle of 120.

The market held on Thursday was fairly large. There was no ryegrass on offer. Bawn hay fetched £6 per ton; straw, £5; mangolds, £3; potatoes, 1s. 10d. per stone; butter 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.