

FIRST EDITION.

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

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ESTABLISHED AS "THE TIPPERARY PEOPLE" 1875.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1921

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TIPPERARY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, at
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GENTS' CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING
DEPARTMENTS.
Smart Striking Goods at ASTOUNDING
REDUCED PRICES.
N.B.—Post Orders carefully attended to.

ALL BUSINESS
REMOVED
From 15 BANK PLACE
TO

68 Main Street
TIPPERARY

TIPPERARY PEOPLE ON
HOLIDAY

WILL FIND
DUNALAN HOTEL,
The Esplanade, BRAY,
A Real Home from Home.

LARGE, WELL-APPOINTED ROOMS,
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
MODERATE CHARGES.

NOW, before the summer rush sets in, is the
time to book apartments.

Proprietress:
Mrs. McCONN,

(O'Dwyer's Restaurant, Tipperary) 748

To FARMERS!

WE ARE BUYERS OF
ALL CLASSES OF
FARM PRODUCE.

EDWARD CARTON & Co.

16 Henry Street, DUBLIN.
Telegrams—"Capable, Dublin." Phone—1312

EASILY FIRST.

Regarding loanes of interest and most non-
conveniently arranged repayments I have been
straightly and dealing promptly. I have been
and ability have been my watchword always!
Hence my nationwide business. Write for par-
ticulars. If you need a loan or are paying
exorbitant interest elsewhere. Full and infor-
mation freely furnished.

J. EPSTEIN,
13, RICHMOND STREET, DERRY.
(Established 1894.)

The London Finance Co.

27 VICTORIA ST. BELFAST.
are noted for straightforward Deal-
ings, Privacy and Low Charges.
Cash advanced daily from £5 to £50
to any part of Ireland, to Ladies,
Clergymen, Farmers, N.S.T's,
R.L.C's, and Others, on own signa-
ture. Borrowers are advised to
apply for Loans to this Firm before
going elsewhere, and they will find
it to their advantage.

NOTICE!

Owing to unforeseen circumstances
Mr. CHAS. F. RYAN, D.C.O.
Ophthalmic Optician,
36, HENRY STREET, DUBLIN,
will be unable to attend at his different
branches until further notice.

INCOME TAX.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED ABOUT
INCOME TAX, CALL OR WRITE TO
JOSEPH RYAN,
3, DAVIS STREET, TIPPERARY.

TIMONEY'S,
CAPPAWHITE.

SPECIAL LINES THIS WEEK:

Irish-made Ladies' Shoes, patent cap,
all sizes, 19s. 6d. pair.

Irish-made Men's Derby Box - Calf
Boots, 25s. pair.

Irish-made Men's Socks, 2s. 6d. pair.

Irish-made Men's Shirts, 6s. 11d. each.

Support Irish Manufacture and send for
these to

TIMONEY'S, Cappawhite.

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.

J. W. KISSANE Co, Ltd.,

CHEMISTS,

SCOTCH HOUSE, TIPPERARY,

Invite your attention to the following STOCKS of their
specialities:—

HORSE, WORM, AND CONDITION POWDERS; HOOF AND
SANDCRACK REMEDY; CLEANSING DRINK; DRYING
DRINK; PIG POWDERS; FOWL POWDERS.

CAMERAS AND PHOTO GOODS.

**SILVERWARE
& ELECTRO-PLATE**

We have the
Finest Stock
in the whole of this District

THE purchasing of Silver or Electro-plated goods is regarded by
some people as an expensive matter—but we are constantly
proving the contrary. ¶ Although we invariably secure the best
quality, our prices are the lowest possible and we can show you
a great variety of beautiful things
of real Service in the Home
which will surely surprise you by their inexpensi-
ness in comparison with similar goods which are sold
elsewhere. ¶ You can always rely upon getting the best in
Silverware and Electro-plate here, and being charged
reasonably prices.

A. DUFFNER,

Practical Watchmaker & Jeweller,

4 Main Street, TIPPERARY.

THE ARCADE.

Special Value in

LADIES' HOSIERY.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE HOSE—2/6, 2/11, 3/6,
& 3/11.

COLOURED Do. Do. —2/11, 3/6.
BLACK & COLOURED CASHMERE-FINISH HOSE—1/6
& 1/11.

BLACK SILK HOSE—2/6, 2/11, & 3/6.

COLOURED Do. —2/6, 2/11, & 3/6.

BLACK & COLOURED LISLE HOSE—1/6, 1/11, & 2/6.

BLACK COTTON HOSE—10/d, 1/-, 1/3, & 1/6.

31 MAIN ST., TIPPERARY

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You Support Local Industry if you have
your Printing done at the County Printing
Works, Davis Street, Tipperary—now the
only Printing Works in the Town. If all the
Printing used in Tipperary which could be
produced in the town were produced in it, we
should be able to pay £70 or £80 a week
in wages. And any Printing entrusted to us
would be well done, and charged for fairly.

The Tipperary Printing and Publishing Co.,
Ltd.

**O'CONNELL'S
DUBLIN
ALES**



AND

**D'ARCY'S
DUBLIN PORTER.**

BREWERS

John D'Arcy & Son, Limited,
Usher St. DUBLIN.

**P. COMAN'S
DELICIOUS TEAS
ARE THE BEST. ALL PRICES.**

P. COMAN,

GROCER, TEA, WINE & WHISKEY MERCHANT,

49 & 50 Main Street, & James' Street, Tipperary

Condon's,
MAIN STREET,
TIPPERARY,

Continue to give
special attention
to the selection
of their

WINES,

SPIRITS.

TEAS.

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ALL THE BEST BRANDS

STOCKED.

TRY

KIELY'S

FOR

Teas, Coffees, Wines, Spirits, and
Groceries.

Wholesale Bottler and Wine
Shipper.

MAIN STREET,
TIPPERARY.

Phone 34. **GODFREY'S,**
Wholesale & Retail Bacon Stores,
Church Street, Tipperary.

OFFERS

Best Brands of American Bacon.
Guaranteed absolutely Fresh Meats
at Decontrolled Low Prices.

Specialities:—O'MARA'S AND SHAW'S
Irish Bacon and Heads. 667

Telegrams—"KIELY, Bank Pls etc."
M. KELLY,

Wholesale and Retail
Bacon Merchants.

Bank Place, Tipperary.

Being a direct Importer of
AMERICAN BACON,

OF
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND CUTS,
it will be to the advantage of
the Retail Trade to ask for
Quotations from me before buy-
ing elsewhere.

Special Quotations for Box Lots or over.

All the best qualities of
IRISH SMOKED and GREEN STOCKED

Also
Sausages, Puddings, Pork Steaks & Lard

SIRES FOR 1921.

YOUNG THURLES, by Old Thurles, dam
by Sheldrake. Young Thurles is a chestnut
horse, stands 14.2 on the best of legs and feet,
with good bone and quality and the best of
action, and his produce are making record
prices—yearlings from £20 to £30. Also
THURLES II., by Young Thurles, dam by
Dandy Dick. A beautiful brown pony, stands
13.2 hands high, 3 years old.

Both sires will stand at Cahir on Fridays;
at J. H. Burke's, Tipperary, on Saturdays;
and on all other days at home. No responsi-
bility for accidents. For further particulars
apply to Owner, J. O'DWYER, Brenches,
Tipperary.

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES

RETAIL

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

THE MYSTERY OF BEACON HALL

L. C. REDMOND-HOWARD, Author of "The Redwood" (A Novel), "The Days of Pagan" (A Novel), &c.

CHAPTER XVI

"Beacoh!" said the triumphant... "Beacoh!" said the triumphant... "Beacoh!" said the triumphant...

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CHAPTER XVII

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THE SHOOTING OF DISTRICT-INSPECTOR M'GRATH.

Relatives Petition for Condemned Prisoner.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been forwarded by the relatives of the late Inspector McGrath to Viscount Fitzalan, Lord Lieutenant, Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin:—

Your Excellency,—As father, mother, and brothers of the late District-Inspector Thos. J. McGrath, M.C., who was killed at Kilsirewey, Co. Longford, on January 7th, 1921, and of whose murder, we understand, John J. MacKeon has been found guilty, we humbly desire to convey to you in all haste that it is our most sincere wish that you be pleased to exercise the prerogative of mercy towards John J. MacKeon.

Letters similar to the above have also been forwarded to Sir Haugar Greenwood and General Sir Neville Maceroddy. John J. MacKeon, who was tried by court-martial in Dublin in connection with the shooting of the late District-Inspector McGrath, is one of the Sinn Fein representatives for the Co. Longford.

A KING'S COUNTY MURDER.

Ex-R.I.C. Man's Startling Confession.

The trial of John H. Coburn and John Reive, formerly members of the R.I.C., on a charge of murdering Mr. James Whelan, at Ballyroan, King's County, on December 20th, 1920, was brought to a dramatic close on Saturday, when both men were detained to await the court-martial decision on the capital charge.

The accused were asked by the President if they wished to say anything. Coburn replied "Yes," and proceeded to explain that he knew he was a marked man in Ireland because a few people had been arrested, and that was why he changed his name.

"I am found guilty of this charge and am absolutely innocent," he continued; "but I am guilty of murder because I took part in murders of men previous to this. I do not say in Ireland. It was in Fiume, in Austria. I took part in the murder of thirteen men with some comrades. I wish to state again that I am innocent of this charge, but I am guilty of the murder of Italian soldiers when my life was in danger. I think if the records were looked up—my Army character—it will be found that I went out in civilian clothes while stationed at Fiume with Jugo-Slavs and attacked these Italian soldiers as revenge for our comrades who were murdered the previous night. I wish to say if I was released to-morrow I would give myself up for wilful murder, as it was my full intention when my people were attacked—my sisters and brothers—to carry out my duty."

"I swear before God and man on my Bible oath," said Reive, "that I am absolutely innocent of this charge." The decision will be promulgated.

SHEEP-DIPPING AND MILK SUPPLIES.

Important Discussion by County Committee.

Mr. John Dillon presided at a meeting of the Tipperary (S.R.) Diseases of Animals Committee on Monday. Arising out of the reading of a letter from the Department of Agriculture approving of sheep-dipping arrangements in the county.

Mr. Cahill remarked that in the lowland areas portable baths for sheep-dipping did not seem to be utilised at all, or at least to an extent justifying their being kept there. The Accountant said the tanks were intended only for people with a small number of sheep. The public authority put these tanks there for the convenience of such people, and if they were not availed of they could not help it.

Mr. Cahill—These tanks are supposed to do the whole county. Chairman—How will you provide for men with ten or twelve sheep if these tanks are not there? Mr. Cahill—Cannot they get a tub, as well as everybody else? Chairman—It is very hard on the small farmer.

Mr. O'Flynn—What are the duties of the Council in relation to this? Accountant—Your duties are practically handed over to the veterinary inspector. Mr. O'Flynn—How does it concern us then? Accountant—Well, you have to pay half the compensation. Mayor—How does it arise that a poor man would not be compensated as well as a rich man? Chairman—Another thing I would like to bring to your notice is that poor people and their cows suffer because they don't report to the veterinary surgeon, and the veterinary surgeon, with the payment he receives, cannot be running around to every little farm; and I may also point out this—that there are a good many people supplying milk to the town of Clonmel, and it would be better if the veterinary surgeon visited such farms oftener than is the case. I am not a detective, but I saw a case myself where a cow was offered for sale and its milk was being sent to the town a week before.

Mr. Cahill said in cases where the cows were suffering from tuberculosis the owner was supposed to send for a veterinary surgeon. If they did not, it was their own fault; or if they reported to the County Council the Council would report to the veterinary surgeon and he would attend. Chairman—I know the veterinary surgeon will attend if it is reported to him. The Accountant stated that the small farmers generally did not report. Mr. Cahill said until people reported the thing would continue.

The Mayor said the Corporation had made provision for supplying milk to the poor of the town, and, therefore, the point raised by the chairman was a very important one. They ought to ask a higher authority to look into the matter.

Mr. O'Flynn—It rests on the individual to report. Chairman—It does; the veterinary surgeon goes around as best he can. You cannot expect him, at the rate of £9 or £10 a year, to run all over the locality. Dr. Murphy said that any man supplying milk to Clonmel ought to be put on a list of suppliers, and his cows inspected from time to time. The Chairman concurred. Keeping a list of the names would be a very good idea. Mr. O'Flynn—What machinery have you at your disposal to compel these

COURTMARTIAL RESULTS.

The following Court-martial results have been announced.

Patk. Cassel, Cashel, a months' hard labour, and Jim Tierney, Monanleigh, Co. Tipperary, found not guilty and released. Tried at Fermoy.

It was stated that on the 18th Feb. at Carrick-on-Suir a document was found headed, "Intell. Dept. 4th Bn. Tipp., No. 3 Bde. 28-4-21," and entitled, "Report of enemy reprisals in Tipp. town," and addressed, "D.I. H. H. H." He admitted he was "on the run" for several months. Tierney was manager of a creamery, which was searched, and a rock rifle found in the engine shed. Later the house was searched. A cash-book found containing orders, "roads to be trampled and walled on night of 17th active service group to link up on Mon. night, 7.30 p.m." He denied all knowledge of the rifle, as anyone could enter the engine-room. The cash-book belonged to Casey, which Casey admitted. Thos. Fitzgerald, Skeemearkey, fined £100 (time paid); Frank Payne, Ballyporeen, Co. Tipperary, 10 years' penal servitude. Tried at Fermoy May 24.

It was stated that on April 25th, Fitzgerald's farm was searched. Two civilians seen sitting on a bank; one ran away towards dyerling bushes; the other seen to be nothing found on him. One of 50 party went around the house where the civilian was seen to go, but could see no one. Under a bedroom window on the ground a service rifle, a D.B. gun and a bandolier of ammunition found. Egan, who was identified as the man who ran away, came from a belt of trees. What searched he was in possession of a party through. The bandolier contained a round ammunition and a cartridge box and 13 cartridges. Payne was a labourer with Fitzgerald.

John J. Flynn, Ballinard, tried at Carrick, May 27. Two years' hard labour. It was stated that at Ballylin on Aug. 31, 1920, 5 men entered house of a man named White in search of arms. Two were armed with guns. The accused was identified as thoroughly searching house. He then ordered another house of White's to be searched, where they found his gun, which they took away.

Wm. Dwyer, Duran's Cross, Freemount, Charleville, tried in Cork June 11. Sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude. It was stated that on Feb. 14 accused was identified as having, near Freemount, with others unknown, held up two soldiers, whom they blindfolded and took across fields to a cowshed, where they imprisoned them for about 24 hours. They held a court-martial, and after asking the two accused soldiers questions, found them not guilty. He was found not guilty of impersonating the soldiers, but guilty of being present and abetting in the holding of an unlawful court-martial on soldiers.

Mary Burke, P.O. clerk, Killinane, Co. Limerick, tried in Limerick May 26; sentenced to 2 years with hard labour. It was stated that on March 11 a number of R.I.A. despatches were seized near Killyteely. Among the documents were copies of cipher wires sent to military and police in Killinane. One of the copies was a handwriting of accused, which she admitted.

Patrick Reid, Michael Woods, Thomas Woods, and Edward Woods, of Hospital, Co. Limerick, tried at Limerick. On the 3rd May a party of police were proceeding in two motor tenders near Rathnany, Co. Limerick. Two trees were felled across the road. Men were seen running away. Police opened fire, and gave chase and captured the four accused. Six months with hard labour, each. Constable W. J. Wilton, R.I.C., tried at the Curragh. The charge was that at Maryborough, Queen's Co., on the 20th of January, he did kill and murder Thomas Lawless. He was found guilty of manslaughter. Ten years' penal servitude.

COUNTY COUNCIL CHAIRS.

Mr. L. D'Alton and Dr. Murphy Re-elected.

Ex-Constable and Clerkship in Surveyor's Office.

Dr. Murphy, outgoing vice-chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the Tipperary S.R. County Council, held in the Council Chamber, Clonmel, on Monday, when the following were also present:—Mrs. Marion Crawford, the Mayor (Mr. D. E. O'Meara), Messrs. John Dillon, W. Cantwell, P. O'Flynn, D. M. Cahill, and M. Wall.

Mr. Dillon proposed that Mr. L. D'Alton be re-appointed chairman. Mr. Cahill seconded the proposition. The proposition was passed unanimously. The Mayor proposed the re-appointment of Dr. Murphy as vice-chairman. He thought there could be no better choice. He attended there at all times, and it was only right that he should be re-appointed.

Mrs. Tobin seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously. Dr. Murphy—I will do my best to attend here regularly for the ensuing year. You know very well it is not easy to attend, but all I can promise is to do my best.

Clerkship in Surveyor's Office. Mr. E. Shanahan, Irishtown, an ex-constable R.I.C., wrote asking to be appointed to the clerkship in the Co. Surveyor's office, in accordance with the resolution promising assistance to people in his position. It was pointed out that it had been decided to fill all public positions by competitive examination, and Mr. Shanahan could offer himself as a candidate in this way. In recognition of his action—retiring from the police—he would be given a certain percentage of marks, and would thus be in a more favourable position than other candidates.

Mr. Dillon proposed that no permanent appointment be made until normal conditions are restored. There were a great many of their best men in gaol at present, and he thought it best to wait and leave the position as it stood until these men were released and in a position to compete. Chairman—What Mr. Dillon can do is to hand in notice of motion deferring the examination until such time as he thinks fit. Accountant—A committee was appointed to carry out the examination, and it will be held and the result made known in a few days.

Ronan & Sons, 4 and 35 Main Street, TIPPERARY.

UNPRECEDENTED OFFER OF BOOTS & SHOES AT LESS THAN COST.

See Our Windows and Compare Styles and Prices.

RONAN & SONS have won a reputation
for unrivalled quality.

The Family Boot House.

LOURDES & HEDNESFORD

TWO DOUBLE NOVENS OF MASSES AND PRAYERS IN COMMEMORATION
OF OUR LADY'S FAREWELL VISIT TO BERNADETTE.
FINAL NOTICE.

As announced in detail last week the usual Double Novenas of Masses and Prayers established by the late Father Boyle will be continued at Lourdes and at Hednesford, beginning on Wednesday next, June 23rd (Feast of St. Peter and Paul), and ending on Thursday, July 1st. The Second Double Novena will begin on Friday, July 8th, ending on the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Saturday, July 16th.

Beautiful pictures, including a splendid photographic of the proposed New Church, Novena Prayers, Lourdes Medals, and a List of the Double Novenas for the year will be sent to all who join in the Novenas.

Prayers are specially said several times a day at the Shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes for the intentions of all benefactors.

OUR HOLY FATHER POPE BENEDICT XV. GRACIOUSLY IMPARTS TO ALL BENEFACTORS THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING.

Pending the appointment of a Successor to the late Father Boyle, names for enrolment in the Arch Confraternity of Our Lady of Lourdes, and petitions and alms, should be sent to:

REV. FATHER DEMPSEY, Hednesford, Staffordshire.

KELLY & CO., WHOLESALE BOTTLERS, TIPPERARY, ARE TURNING OUT O'CONNELL'S Dublin Bottling Ale IN PERFECT CONDITION.

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.

Orders from Traders, not doing their own Bottling solicited.

Our Cans deliver weekly in Tipperary and District.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Monday, 27th June—At Stonepark, Cashel, 35 acres bawn meadowing (in lots), for Miss Grace. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Same Day—At Ballinadine, 5 acres second-crop ryegrass meadowing, for Mrs. K. Doherty. Sale at 6 o'clock.
Same Day—At Knockaton, Golden, 6 acres ryegrass meadowing, for Mrs. A. F. O'Brien. Sale at 7 o'clock.
Same Day—At Cloghaleigh, 8 acres ryegrass meadowing, for Mr. Patrick Hourigan. Sale at 7.30 o'clock.
Wednesday, 29th June—At Rathelloghen, 70 acres first-crop ryegrass hay, for Mr. James Fitzgerald. Sale at 5.30 o'clock.
Same Day—At Cloghaleigh, 60 acres first-crop ryegrass hay, for Mrs. Blake. Sale at 6 o'clock.
Same Day—At Cloghaleigh, 15 acres first-crop ryegrass hay, for Mr. Michael Kelly. Sale at 6.30 o'clock.
Saturday, 2nd July—At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, compact small holding, situate at Kilsenane, for Mr. Owen Davern. (See below.)
Same Day—Same place, residential holding, for Mr. Richard Conroy. (See below.)
Same Day—Same place, valuable roadside holding, situate at Grange, for Thomas Cleary, Esq. (See below.)
Same Day—Same place, compact small farm, situate at Owen and Bigg's Lot, Cashel, for Mr. Patrick Dwyer.
Same Day—At Clareen, 20 acres ryegrass and bawn meadowing, for Mr. Thomas Hayes. Sale at 7 o'clock.
Monday, 4th July—At Longford, 15 acres brown meadowing, for Edward O'Dwyer, Esq. Sale at 11 o'clock.
Same Day—At Boherewoke Cottage, 20 acres bawn meadowing, for M. F. Ryan, Esq. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Same Day—At Ballygibbon, 7 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Patrick Harding. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Same Day—At Ballybrine, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Michael O'Brien. Sale at 2 o'clock.
Same Day—At Gurtacareen and Farranfina, 50 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. John Landers. Sale at 4 o'clock.
Same Day—At Toon House, 12 acres bawn meadowing, for Patrick Quirke, Esq. Sale at 5.30 o'clock.
Tuesday, 5th July—At Hayes Hotel, Thurles, two compact holdings, situate at Upper and Lower Turraheen, for Michael Ryan, Esq. (See below.)
By Private Treaty—Compact, residential holding, containing 17a. 3r. 3p., situate

measure, or thereabouts, with comfortable residence and outbuildings thereon, situate in the suburbs of the important town of Tipperary, held at the half-yearly rent of £9 6s. 3d.
Further particulars can be had from the Auctioneers.
Private Treaty—Attractive Residential Holding, centrally situate, containing 205 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts of prime dairy and feeding land, beautiful residence (front and back entrances), two workmen's houses, all in good repair, and the whole estate held at £134 5s. 9d. annually. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.
Private Treaty—Leading licensed and grocery establishment, with bakery and large yard attached, situate in one of the best business towns in the county. For further particulars apply to N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen.
Highly-Important Auction of VALUABLE ROADSIDE FEE-SIMPLE HOLDING.
N. MAHER & SONS are favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Cleary, to Sell by Public Auction,
At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, on
SATURDAY, 2nd JULY, 1921,
His Interest in his Valuable Roadside Holding, situate at Grange (Cashel), containing 66a. 2r. 21p., statute measure, or thereabouts, held from the Irish Land Commission, subject to a terminable annuity of £17.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands are nicely situate on the roadside, and are well adapted for feeding and tillage purposes. They are divided into fields of convenient size, well fenced and sheltered, with a never-failing supply of water.
The Lands are remarkable in the district for their prime feeding properties and tillage results, are sound sweet, and healthy, have always been worked to advantage, in great heart, and capable of giving a marketable finish to cattle without artificial aid.
The Auctioneers direct the special attention of those in quest of a first-class tillage and feeding farm to the sale of this most desirable, remunerative holding, most centrally situate for fairs and markets, being within two miles of Cashel.
Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money will be required on purchaser being declared.

chase money will be required on purchaser being declared.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
RICHARD CONNOLLY, Solicitor,
Cashel; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers & Cattle Salesmen.
Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary. 836
Highly-Important Auction of COMPACT SMALL FARM.
N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mr. Owen Davern to Sell by Public Auction,
At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, on
SATURDAY, 2nd JULY, 1921,
His Interest in his Holding at Kilsenane, containing 13 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts, of first-class dairy and tillage land, held from the Irish Land Commission at the nominal half-yearly annuity of £1 14s. 2d.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands are all in ancient pasture, of a deep, rich, fertile soil, except about four acres cropped with barley, potatoes, mangolds, and two acres under meadowing.
They are nicely divided, well fenced, and sheltered, and watered by a spring well; they are favourably known for their feeding properties and tillage results, have always been well treated, and are at present in great heart.
The Auctioneers wish to draw the attention of those desirous of extending their holding to the sale of this attractive holding, being situate within 11 miles of Gould's Cross village, and only four miles from the important town of Cashel, Churches, Schools, and Creameries being within convenient driving distance.
Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money will be required on purchaser being declared.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
NICHOLAS F. MAHER, Solicitor,
Tipperary; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers & Cattle Salesmen.
834
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES For Sale By Private Treaty.
The Vendors offer for Sale the Interest in a Fully Licensed Hotel and Grocery Establishment consisting of an attractive Residence, Sitting-rooms, Large Dining room, Breakfast-room, Commercial room, 10 Bed-rooms, Bathroom (hot and cold water), Park, Punties, Kitchen, etc., Lock-up Yard, with most extensive Stores of recent construction, affording accommodation for machinery, corn, provision, bakery (if required), bottling stores, Stabling for 10 or 50 horses; Three Tenement Houses adjoining. All held on a long lease. Full profit rent of £150 over all rates and taxes.
For further particulars apply to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary. 846

Highly-Important Auction of COMPACT RESIDENTIAL HOLDING.
N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mr. Richard Conroy to Sell by Public Auction,
At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, on
SATURDAY, 2nd JULY, 1921,
His Interest in his choice Residential Holding situate at Fery, containing 14 acres, or 36p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of prime Feeding Land, held from the Irish Land Commission at the nominal annuity of £15 0s. 1d.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands are all in ancient pasture, equally well adapted for dairying, feeding, and tillage purposes. They are divided into fields of convenient size, well fenced, and sheltered by fine whitethorn hedges, and watered by a running stream and spring well. They are remarkable in the district for their productiveness. The Residence is a comfortable slated structure, and the Out-offices are in every way up to the requirements of the holding.
The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those in quest of a medium-sized holding, being within four miles of Cashel City, Churches, Creameries, and Schools are in the immediate vicinity.
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.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
RICHARD CONNOLLY, Esq.,
Sols., Cashel; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary. 848

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT AUCTION OF THREE VALUABLE DAIRY AND FEEDING FARMS.
N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Michael Ryan, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,
At Hayes' Hotel, Thurles, on
TUESDAY, 5th JULY, 1921,
His Interest in three of his Outside Holdings, as follows:—
LOT 1.—Part of the Lands of Upper Turraheen, known as Gurtacareen, adjoining the Dooree road, containing 155a. 0r. 23p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of great dairy and feeding land, with cattle-shed thereon, held from the Irish Land Commission at a nominal annuity.
LOT 2.—Part of the same Lands, adjoining Turraheen road, containing 80 acres, statute measure, also held from the Irish Land Commission at a low annuity.
LOT 3.—Part of the Lands of Turraheen Lower, containing 40 acres, statute measure, or thereabouts, of sound feeding land, also held from the Irish Land Commission, at the low annuity of £2.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands comprising the three lots are all in ancient pasture, equally well adapted for Dairying, Feeding, and Tillage purposes. They are divided into fields of suitable size, well fenced and sheltered, and have a never-failing running water supply. They are remarkable in the district for their prime feeding properties and freedom from disease, are sound, sweet, and healthy, and altogether in great heart. Part of lot 3 is capable of giving perpetual meadowing, while both holdings bear a high reputation for feeding and tillage results.
The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those in quest of high-class fee-simple holdings to the sale of these attractive farms, which are for the most part bounded by the county roads (Dooree and Turraheen), from both of which there is access. They are situate adjacent to Creameries, Churches, and Schools, and within about six miles of the important fair and market town of Thurles.
Private Proposals will be taken up to Saturday, 2nd July, when the highest (if deemed sufficient) will be accepted.
Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money in each case, with 5 per cent. commission, will be required on purchaser being declared.
Sale at One o'clock.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR, L.L.B.,
Solicitor, Thurles; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen.
Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary. 843

Sales by W. Sadleir & Son.
Wednesday, 29th June—At Gortard Sawmills, Anacarty, extensive sale of sawn timber, comprising roofing timber, scantlings, boards, paling stakes, larch cuttings for manufacture of cars, carts, drays, etc. Also 300 lots of firewood and 100 lots firewood blocks. Vendor, F. A. Evans, Esq. Sale at one o'clock (old time).
Monday, 4th July—At Thomastown Castle, Golden, extensive auction of 150 acres, Golden, (feeling), comprising beech, ash, and oak, suitable for carpenters, undertakers, firewood, etc. Vendors, The Glenbegh Timber Co., Ltd. Sale at one o'clock, old time.
W. SADLEIR & SON, Auctioneers.

High-Class LADIES' & GENT'S TAILORING
CHARLES DALY (late of Pim Brothers, Dublin), begs to announce to the general public that he has
OPENED
High-class Ladies' & Gent's Tailoring Establishment
AT
MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY
(late premises of Mr R. M. Seale, Jeweller.)
FIRST-CLASS CUT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

Sales by P. L. Ryan.
Monday, 27th June—At Ballymore Castle, 10 acres of first-crop ryegrass (in lots). Vendor, J. J. Murphy, Esq. Sale at 1 o'clock (summer time).
Monday, 10th July—At Garrydoole, 100 acres of very heavy meadowing. Vendors, The Oola Co-operative Creamery Company. Sale at 12 o'clock (summer time).
Same Day—At Russborough, 10 acres of very superior upland bawn meadowing, for Self. Sale at 1 o'clock (summer time).
Tuesday, 5th July—At Four, 8 acres of heavy meadowing, for Mrs. Moraney.
Wednesday, 6th July—At Crosssally, 5 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. M. Browne.
Same Day—At Kilross, on Mr. Garrett Hennessy's holding, 8 acres heavy upland meadowing. Sale hour, 2 o'clock. Vendor, Mr. John Finner.
Same Day—At Carnahalla, 10 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. M. Garmody.
Thursday, 7th July—At Clashdrumsmith, 10 acres of heavy upland bawn meadowing, for Mrs. Mary Rogers. Sale at 12 o'clock (summer time).
Same Day—At Ballynecy, 10 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. Matthew Beary.
Friday, 8th July—At Shanahallymore, 10 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. John Dwyer. Sale at 12 o'clock (summer time).
Same Day—At Rose Cottage, Pallasgreen, 14 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mrs. E. M. Ryan. Sale at 3 o'clock.
Monday, 11th July—At Dunderum, 5 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Miss Nora Ryan.
By Private Treaty—At the Salerooms, Bamford mowing machine, almost new, and in perfect order.
PATRICK L. RYAN, Auctioneer.
Offices and Salerooms: Tipperary and Cappawhite. 849

Denise Kelly's Sales.
Monday, 27th June—At Churchfield, Donohill, 10 acres of very heavy meadowing, for Mr. John Leahy. Sale at 12 o'clock.

ST. MICHAEL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, DUNDRUM, COUNTY TIPPERARY.
This School is beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds in one of the loveliest parts of the Golden Vale, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the comfort and instruction of the Pupils.
The School is fully staffed with qualified Teachers, holding First-class Certificates from the Technical and Agricultural Department. The aim of the School is to provide girls of 16 years and over with a course of training and instruction which will render them good, economical housekeepers, so that later they may prove thrifty managers of homes. The teaching will be strictly practical, combining Cookery, Needlework (including Dressmaking, Shirting, Re-making, Repairing), Sewing Machine, Laundry, Hygiene, Physiology, First Aid, Sick Nursing, Household Management, Poultry-keeping, Dairying (including Butter-making), Gardening of every kind, and Bee-keeping.
Should parents wish, girls can have special lessons in Commercial Subjects, Music (both Instrumental and Vocal), Dancing, or can be prepared in practical work for the Entrance Examination to Kilmacud Training School, or to the Munster Institute, Cork.
Re-opening 16th August. For terms, etc., apply to
REV. MOTHER.

50 TONS Sulphate of Copper (CRYSTAL AND POWDERED).
Also
WASHING SODA
in small or large lots,
AT ROCKBOTTOM PRICES.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
DENISE KEHAN,
COMMISSION AGENT, TIPPERARY.

FRIDAY'S TELEGRAMS.
TROOP TRAIN DERAILED.
MANY CASUALTIES.
The Press Association's Belfast correspondent telegraphs that it is reported that a train carrying troops from Belfast to Dublin was derailed between Adavoyle and Dundalk this forenoon. The wires are cut, and no details are available. A relief train with doctors and nurses has proceeded to the scene.
A Dundalk message says many casualties are reported in the disaster. Two trains carrying troops who had been on duty in Belfast for the opening of the Ulster Parliament passed without mishap, but it is stated, a length of rail was lifted before the third, conveying the 10th Hussars, arrived.
It is learned that three soldiers and the guard were killed, many soldiers wounded, and thirty horses killed.
An official message says that portion of the line had been removed and baulks placed in the gap. The engine and leading coaches jumped the gap without injury, but the bombs exploded under several coaches, some of which crashed over the embankment.
Three troopers and the guard were killed. Approximately twenty soldiers were injured, besides the assistant guard. About thirty horses were killed, or subsequently destroyed owing to the injuries they had received.
TRAINS HELD UP AND MAILED TAKEN.
Yesterday a goods train was held up by twenty armed men at Lisshuff, near Templemore, and a quantity of goods, the property of Crown Forces, taken and destroyed.
The down mail train last night was raided at Bultevant, and the mails taken.
ANOTHER COASTGUARD STATION ATTACKED.
Howth Coastguard station was raided at half-past twelve today and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.
MR. SNOWDEN REFUSED A HEARING.
The Labour conference at Brighton today debated liquor reform, but no decision was arrived at, and the conference proceeded with the next business. Uproar prevented Mr. Snowden speaking.
A £100,000 FIRE.
A hundred thousand pounds' damage was caused by a fire last night at Dunder, when the jute warehouses of Messrs. Law Bros. were gutted.
TRAIN BOMBED IN DUBLIN.
A train, mistaken for a troop train, was bombed at Annesley Bridge, North Strand, Dublin, today. There were no casualties.
CASUALTIES TO CROWN FORCES.
Dublin Castle official summary today says that casualties to Crown Forces for the week numbered forty (eight killed, sixteen police and sixteen military wounded).
KEEPER OF THE MATCH-BOOK RESIGNS.
Mr. Charles W. Brimley has resigned the position of keeper of the match-book to the Turf Club.
BOMB-THROWING AND SEOU LAE IN CORK.
Following bomb-throwing from a motor car which roared through Cork last night, Crown Forces took possession of the city. Several volleys were fired.
A nineteen-year-old girl, sitting at a window, was killed, and six people, including three children, wounded.
An official order brings curfew into operation at 8 p.m. as from Friday.
THE KING AND THE ROTARIANS.
About twenty members of the Rotarian Convention now visiting this country were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace today. In a friendly chat the King expressed the opinion that the movement could not fail to assist in promoting good feeling between the members of the two great English-speaking countries.
THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.
A further sitting of the Imperial Conference was held at 10 Downing street today.

LIMERICK JUNCTION RACES
Wednesday & Thursday,
29 & 30th JUNE.

SPLENDID LARGE ENTRIES. STAKES.
Support Home Industry AND DRINK ONLY
Power's Irish Cider
MADE AT DUNGARVAN.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Agent at Tipperary:
DENISE KEHAN.
828
J. H. GROGAN & SONS,
Coachbuilders, BANSHA.
HORSE, PONY, & DONKEY TRAPS (New & Second-Hand) FOR SALE.
REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c., CAREFULLY CARRIED OUT UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.
Posting Cars for Hire.
WANTED, COACHPAINTERS. Apply above address.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, Farm Mare, with colt-foal at foot. The Masher; engaged all work; splendid mover.—Inspect at Peggabro, Tipperary.
838
WANTED, Good General Servant, business houses; plain cook; light washing.—Apply, with references, Box No. 830, "Tipperaryman" Office, Tipperary.

"AN ARAVALE INCIDENT."
In reference to the paragraph headed "An Aravale Incident," appearing in our last issue, Mr. Michael Hogan, New road, Tipperary, states that it was by a soldier he was held up, and that in emptying his (Hogan's) bag of feathers this soldier was assisted by another soldier, who jumped over a wall at the call of the first soldier.
ACCIDENT AT TIPPERARY.
On Saturday evening a soldier accidentally fell out of one of the swing-boats in the fair green at Tipperary, and received slight injuries to his head. He was removed to Tipperary military hospital.
SALE OF ARDMAYLE HOUSE & LANDS.
Ardmayle house and lands, the property of Mr. L. H. Grubb, situate on the banks of the Suir, midway between Gould's Cross and Cashel, have been sold by Messrs. Maher and Sons, auctioneers, with all the stock and chattels thereon, for a good round sum, the purchaser being Mr. N. F. Maher, solicitor, on behalf of the representatives of the late Mr. P. N. Maher, of Thurlesbeg House.
Messrs. Gordon and Son, solicitors, Dublin, had carriage of sale.
MILITARY FIRED ON AT BALLINAHOW
Military, while passing along the road at Ballinahow, near Tipperary, on Wednesday evening, were fired at from some distance in the fields. They replied to the fire, and subsequently made an exhaustive search of the locality, arresting a man whose name has not transpired, and who was later released. There were no casualties.
TIPPERARY POSTMAN RAIDED.
The postman from Tipperary to Limerick Junction was held up on Thursday by armed men at Carron and relieved of the mails. They were found on Friday morning at Ballykisteon. The ordinary correspondence was censored and marked "I.R.A." Registered letters and packets were returned intact.

RACING.
FOLKESTONE MEETING.
Castle Selling — BELIAVE (10/1), 1; Crocus (5/2), 2; Laugh (11/8), 3. Five ran.
Maiden T.Y.O. — LADY BRENDA FILLY (100/8), 1; Lull (13/8), 2; Queen's Beauty (8/1), 3. Ten ran.
Public Sales — ETONA COLT (6/1), 1; Cerise Billy (7/1), 2; Baylot (4/7), 3. Five ran.
Folkestone H'cap — NOSENTITY (100/8), 1; Flying Simon (100/8), 2; Arville (6/1), 3. Eleven ran.
Dover Mid-Weight — SUN ORB (3/1), 1; Warrington (20/1), 2; Merville (20/1), 3. Five ran.
Walmer Plate — WIN OVER (1/9), 1; Red Ronald, 2; Paramour, 3. Four ran.
WHITE CROSS COLLECTION IN TIPPERARY.
Prominent Residents Charged.
On Friday, at a court of inquiry at Tipperary military barracks, Messrs. L. J. Dalton, C.C.C.; P. J. Godfrey, U.C. Bank place; Thomas Greene, merchant, Main street; P. O'Doherty, Tipperary, secretary to the local branch I.T.W.C.; James Reardon, Dillon street; Michael Hanly, Galtee View, were charged with holding a collection outside St. Michael's Church on Sunday, 5th June, in contravention of the military proclamation which forbids collections for any purpose whatever in a public place without a permit.
The collection was in aid of the Irish White Cross Association.
Mr. John O'Dwyer, B.L. (instructed by Mr. J. O'Dwyer, solicitor), appeared for the defence.
Evidence was given by police witnesses that the defendants took part in the collection outside the church.
Mr. O'Dwyer contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case. He also contended that the place where the collection was held, which was inside the church yard railings, and off the street, was not a public place. He further contended that there was no evidence that the proclamation was valid, as it was a printed notice, and not personally signed by General Strickland.
A military witness stated that the proclamation was forwarded to Tipperary by official aeroplane post.
The finding of the Court will be announced in due course.

TIPPERARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Cahirvillahow Ambush Recalled.

Military Motor Driver Awarded £3,200.

Big Award for Cappawhite Burning.

Decrees in Town Cases.

Sub-Sheriff Sustains a Claim.

Litigation About a Lattin House-Letting.

Tragedy of a Boycot.

Father Awarded £1,000 for Loss of Son.

On Monday last, at eleven o'clock, His Honor County Court Judge Moore opened the business of the above Sessions in the Courthouse, Tipperary.

The hearing of the few undecided cases for price of shop goods supplied was first taken up, a decree in each case being granted.

Alleged Failure to Till.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction sued Thomas Maloney, Thomastown, Golden, for £196 10s. for failure to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of his lands at Thomastown in the year 1918.

Mr. M. Gleeson, C.S., for plaintiffs.

Mr. N. F. Maher defended, and stated that his client was not in court. If the case were allowed to stand he might arrive by the midday train. He (Mr. Maher) wrote to him several times to come, but, whether he got his letters or not, he never gave him any instructions. The amount of £196 10s. was a large one, and he was sure if Mr. Maloney got his letters he would have come in.

His Honor—Did you wire him? Mr. N. F. Maher—No. I am sure my client would make a reasonable settlement if the amount was gone into.

The case was adjourned to next Sessions.

Cahirvillahow Ambush Echoes.

Private Charles Morrison, a military motor driver, claimed £3,500 damages for injuries received in the Cahirvillahow ambush on the 28th October, 1920.

Mr. H. Hamilton, B.L. (instructed by Mr. A. H. Morgan) for the claimant.

A defence was not entered. The claimant deposed that he was thirty-two years of age, and on the 28th October was driving a military lorry when the ambush took place.

Mr. Hamilton—Were there some killed in this ambush?—Yes; three were killed and five wounded. I was wounded in the right leg below the knee. I was also hit in the arm.

Mr. Hamilton—Was your leg shattered?—It was. I have been in hospital ever since. I was eight months in bed, and suffered very much.

Have you any use of the leg at all now?—No; I cannot put it to the ground.

Have you to pay in hospital?—No. It was stated that soldiers have not to pay in hospital for treatment, but police have.

Continuing, the claimant stated that he joined the Army on 6th October, 1914, and previously worked in a cinema. He would not be kept in the Army or be able to return to his old job.

Mr. Hamilton—And he has not much education, as he left school when he was fourteen years of age, and will not be able to take up the position of a clerk. What is your pay at the present time?—Seven shillings a day.

Did you intend to stay in the Army?—I did.

Were you through the war, and never wounded?—I was.

Colonel Woods, R.A.M.C., deposed that the claimant was in hospital since 28th October. He was wounded in the forearm and in the leg. One pellet went in one side of the shin bone and came out the other, leaving the bones between shattered. The wounds were exceptionally serious, the most serious witness had come across in a long experience. Attempts were successfully made to save the leg, which was broken, but not by a bullet.

Mr. Hamilton—What broke it?—It would appear he broke it in endeavouring to get back to his lorry. The inner bone is much shorter, and he will never have the same power in the leg. It has not united in the ordinary way. He never will be able to use his leg for anything which requires effort. If he uses special effort the leg may break.

To His Honor—I do not think he would be able to drive a heavy car.

Mr. Hamilton—Will he be a cripple all his life?—He never will be able for hard work.

To His Honor—He suffered torture; the pain must have been tremendous. Is the wound now healed?—No, it is still discharging.

His Honor—Is it dangerous to his life?—No. The wound will heal; but I could not say definitely how long it will be until the bone is strong enough to carry his weight.

Will he be able to carry heavy weights?—No.

Can you tell me any employment that would suit him?—Well, there is no

Army career that he could take up.

Witness further stated that the applicant was a man who would likely have got promotion. He would require better education, but in his own corps he was capable of getting promotion.

Mr. Hamilton—The claim is for £3,500, and I am sorry it is not more. He is a man who acted with the greatest possible pluck, and the doctor tells you he would have come forward for promotion in the ordinary course. He is only thirty-two years of age, and at the present time he is unable to do anything. Unless he met a chance job who could keep him except as a porter, or something of the kind. The doctor stated he was the worst case he ever met.

His Honor gave a decree for £3,200, and costs, to be levied off the South Riding.

The Clonmore Shooting Case.

William Stone applied for £10,000 compensation for the murder of his son at Clonmore on 16th April, 1921.

Mr. Hamilton, B.L. (instructed by Mr. A. H. Morgan), for the claimant, said this was a particularly hard case, for, besides losing a fine son, applicant had to leave his farm derelict, for the military took himself and his family to the barracks for safety, and he had to come to court that day under an armed escort, and every time he went to his farm he had an armed escort. It was very hard to calculate the loss in such a case.

His Honor said that he could not give compensation for the loss of the farm. What was the size of it?

Mr. Hamilton—Seventy-seven acres. You could give me such per acre. The whole thing culminated in the shooting of the son, and if he had not been shot applicant would be on the farm now.

His Honor—Could you quote me any decisions governing such a case?

Mr. Hamilton—No, for I know of no other such case. There was a case where a man had to go away, but he left his wife to carry on.

The applicant deposed he had six sons and three daughters. There had been trouble when he took the farm, and up till ten or twelve years ago, when it died down, to start again last June, when he got threatening notices. He was boycotted, and shopkeepers refused to supply him.

His Honor—That would bring you under another class of case, and can you get compensation at all?

Mr. Hamilton—The young man was shot by an unlawful assembly, and it does not matter whether it was political or agrarian. As a matter of fact, it was a boycotted farm in the old days.

Applicant, replying to further questions, said he was always friendly with the police and military, and they had patrolled his place since June last. Prior to the shooting he had trouble, and the military used to stop in his place at night.

Mr. Hamilton—Have you to get your supplies from the military?—I have; from the canteen.

To His Honor—On the morning of the shooting his son Robert went out with three horses. He was about 150 yards from the road when the military, who were out in the fields, heard shots, and then a sort of a volley. Witness was closing the door when another son rushed from where he was working to get the gun in the house, and as he was going in the door shots hit the door and the walls of the house and the window. Firing ceased for a while, and witness sent his son for the military. He found his son Robert on the road with several bullet wounds in his body. He was dead. He found a number of cartridges and shells at the place where his son was shot, which was near the watering place. I would say that there were fifteen or twenty men in the attack. The place was trodden down, and there were a lot of tracks in the place along by the fences. His son was as good as two men. After the shooting witness was taken to the barracks by the military and kept there. Any time he went to his farm he had to have an armed escort.

To Mr. Hamilton—I got the livestock away from the farm and sold some of them.

His Honor—It is a peculiar case. He is claiming as a dependent, but his son did not own the farm.

Mr. Hamilton submitted that it did not matter whether he contributed to the support of the family by his labour or in money.

His Honor—He might have gone away.

Mr. Hamilton—And a money contribution might cease. He would be worth £100 a year at least in his father, and that could be calculated on the father's life.

Serj. Glancy stated that he examined the place where the murder was committed, and found several tracks around the hedges.

Mr. Hamilton—How many would you say were there?—There were five or six, or more.

You found cartridges at this place?—Yes.

These people were under protection?—They were, and are, and the military or police cannot give them sufficient protection at the present time.

His Honor—I will allow £1,000, and

think it is entirely inadequate, having regard to all the other circumstances of the case.

Litigation Over a House.

William Cummins, Fethard, sued Michael Barrett, of the same place, for possession of a house in the village of Fethard.

Mr. J. P. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. M. Skehan), for the plaintiff. Mr. Frewen defended.

The plaintiff deposed that he bought the premises for £100 in 1920, and that the defendant was in possession of them, and refused to give them up. Witness had been in America, and at present was working at the Presentation Convent, Clonmel.

Mr. Kenny—Have you got a month's notice at the Presentation Convent?—I have.

And you want to go back and live in the house?—I do.

Did the defendant pay you any rent since he got possession of the house?—He did not; he absolutely refused to pay me rent.

Did he ask you to sell the premises to him?—He did, and I agreed to sell to him for £120, and he went back of it, and would not carry out the agreement.

Mr. Frewen—Show me the notice you got?—I did not think it was necessary to bring it. The agreement is to give a month's notice on either side.

Further cross-examined I was 1½ years in America. I would not give the house for £120 now. The defendant did not offer to pay me rent. I am after losing a lot of money on it, and I am only a poor man, and will not give it.

Mr. Skehan gave evidence that he acted as solicitor for plaintiff, and met the defendant in Fethard. He admitted the arrears were due, and said that any man should be paid his rent. He said he would pay provided he got a guarantee that he would not be put out. Witness told him to pay the rent, but as regards the guarantee he could not advise him. An agreement was drawn up for the sale of the premises at £120, but it was afterwards cancelled.

Defendant, sworn, said he was six years in the house, and was willing to pay the rent.

Mr. Frewen—There was some talk about a sale of the premises for £120. Did he want more than £120 for it?—He did.

Did you offer him the arrears as well as the rent?—I did.

And to pay until such time as you would get a house to live in?—Yes, but I could not get any place to live in.

Mr. Kenny—When did you make this offer?—After I got the notice to quit.

On the 21st February Mr. Skehan wrote asking you to give up possession quietly?—Yes.

And you saw him in Fethard, and did not offer him the rent?—He would not accept it from me.

Why did you change your mind so quickly after the notice to quit?—I was willing to pay the rent from first to last. The first thing he said about the house was that he would give me £5 compensation to give up possession, but I could not leave the house, as I had no place to go.

Did you ever agree to pay the £120?—I did.

Is Mr. Skehan wrong, then?—Oh! well—

Had you £120 at the time?—I could get it.

Did you try to get it from the bank?—No, I did not.

Did you agree that a deed should be drawn up, and when Mr. Skehan's clerk said it would cost £6, you said you would let it fall through, as you could not get the money?—I never said that, sir.

Mr. Frewen—You would not pay the £6 and the arrears of rent?—I could not pay it.

Mr. Frewen submitted that there was no case made against his client. He had a wife and four children, and no place to go if turned out. He was always willing and ready to pay the rent. The controversy all along was would this man buy the premises, and there was no question of refusing to pay the rent. It was mentioned once in the office if he would knock it down.

Mr. Kenny—That was on conditions. Mr. Frewen—On conditions, but he has come up here and stated he was willing to pay the rent, and I contend there is no refusal to do so. If every man was to lose the benefit of the Act for being half a year in arrears it would be a very peculiar Act. My client intended to pay the rent and arrears and remain in possession.

His Honor dismissed the case.

Price of a Trooper.

The Secretary of State for War claimed £90 compensation for a horse killed in an ambush at Garryduff on 14th March.

Mr. H. Hamilton, B.L. (instructed by Mr. A. H. Morgan), appeared for the claimant.

Lieut. Thomas Purcell and Sergeant Walter Hally (Yorks) gave evidence of value, and

His Honor awarded the full amount. **Raid at Bansha Railway Station.**

The G.S. and W. Railway claimed £10 for tools taken away and damage

done to a tool store in a recent raid at Bansha railway station.

Mr. O'Dwyer for the railway company.

Mr. Cornelius O'Leary, assistant engineer, gave evidence of value, and a decree for £7 10s. was granted.

Another Banaha Raid.

The G.S. and W. Railway claimed £35 for tools taken away in a raid on the toolhouse at Bansha railway station on 28th April.

Mr. O'Dwyer for the railway company.

Hugh Brady, an employee of the company, stated that on this occasion the station was raided by a number of men. Witness was made a prisoner while the raid was going on. He afterwards saw the toolhouse open, but he did not know what was taken out of it.

Edward Hazelett gave evidence of value, and said he saw five or six men take the tools away.

A decree for £27 was given. **Damage to Holycross Barracks.**

Mr. Charles N. Clarke claimed £80 for damages to Holycross barracks.

Mr. Hamilton, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Morgan), for the applicant.

His Honor gave a decree for £20. **Thomastown Ambush Sequel.**

Mrs. B. Gilligan, Thomastown, claimed £86 compensation for the contents of her house, destroyed on the occasion of an ambush in the locality on 26th October.

Mr. N. F. Maher, for the applicant, stated she was living at Thomastown, which is only six miles from Tipperary, and although he wrote her on the 15th inst. it was only that morning she got his letter. It showed the delays that occur in the post.

His Honor—Only six miles away, and you posted it on the 15th inst! Is there a delivery there every morning?

Mrs. Gilligan said there was.

Mr. Maher—Did the postman call to you today?

Mr. Gilligan—He did, and I came in, but did not think the case would be heard today. My house was attacked. I took the children to school, and when leaving everything was intact. When I was returning I heard a lorry coming up the road, and waited to let it pass me. When I got back the windows and everything were broken.

To Mr. Maher—There was nothing left of any use to me at all. There was an attack on troops that morning in Thomastown.

Did a fire occur?—There did; they burned the beds on me.

His Honor—Who were attacked that morning?

Mr. Maher—What happened was, a party of Northampton were coming for practice to the rifle-range at Tipperary, when they were ambushed.

His Honor gave a decree for £84. **Sub-Sheriff's Motor-car Trenched.**

Mr. J. W. Buggy, sub-sheriff, Clonmel, claimed compensation for injuries to his motor-car.

Mr. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Skehan), for applicant.

Mr. Buggy stated he was driving along the road, when he ran into a trench, smashing the front axle, damaging a tyre, the steering wheel, and rod. The repairs cost £30 14s. 7d.

A decree for £30 15s. was given. **Henry-street Claim.**

Patrick McGarry, hairdresser, Henry street, Tipperary, claimed £20 for damage to his premises on 21st October.

Mr. N. F. Maher for the applicant. A decree for the full amount was granted.

Cappawhite Shooting Sequel.

Michael Carroll, Cappawhite, claimed £1,860 for damages to his shop, and for drapery and cycle goods destroyed on 21st January.

Mr. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher), for applicant, said this was a sequel to the shooting at Cappawhite. The applicant was visited on 21st January by men in two lorries, who told him "to get out," and they burned the place.

The applicant deposed he lived in the shop, which was destroyed, with his wife and six children. Along with the drapery he had a cycle-repair shop. On the night in question they heard a noise at the door, and his wife went down and found nine or ten police inside, who told them to clear out.

Mr. Kenny—Had they lights?—They had.

Where were they at the time?—Some of them were in the shop, and more in the kitchen. I thought they were making a search, and so told them they could search away, that there was nothing there for them, and that I was a pensioner and belonged to the post-office.

Did you show them anything belonging to the Post Office?—I did; I showed them the record of my service. They told me then that they came to burn my house, and I asked them to let me go up as far as the barracks to get further proofs of what I said, and they said if I went outside the door they would shoot me. I had only my trousers on me, and I went upstairs to get out of the children, and could save nothing. I had not time to save anything as they sprinkled the place with petrol, and it was all burned in about twenty minutes.

His Honor—Who managed the shop

for you?—My daughter.

Mrs. Carroll deposed that the men forced open the door. They had lighted candles in their hands. She was thirty-nine years married, and during that time had collected a lot of things for the house. They had not lived all that time in the house that was burned.

Miss Carroll gave evidence of value of the stock and contents of the house, and Mr. Kirby, C.E., of the cost of repairs, after which a decree for £2,150 was granted.

A Tipperary Town Burning.

Mr. W. J. Hansard, Tralee (landlord), claimed £1,500 compensation for the burning of a house in Market street, Tipperary, which was fitted up as a bar by Miss K. Ryan, whose licensed premises adjoining it had been previously burned, and who claimed damages for stock consumed.

Mr. N. F. Maher for applicants. After evidence of value,

His Honor gave a decree for £1,500 to Mr. Hansard, and one for £88 to Miss Ryan.

A Burning at Ballinard.

Michael Kenna, Ballinard, claimed £1,000 for the burning of bawn hay, ryegrass, and straw.

Mr. N. F. Maher for the applicant. The applicant stated that a crowd of men came to his place and two of the military let out his cows, after which all the hay was burned.

His Honor—Did the military assist in liberating the cows?—They did.

Bryan Shanahan, Grantstown, deposed there were fifty tons of bawn hay, worth £7 per ton, burned. The ryegrass was first-class stuff, but he could not say what was the market value of it. There were about eighteen tons of straw on the land, but witness could not say how much was there the night it was burned.

The applicant stated he had used only seven of the hay, and none of the ryegrass.

His Honor gave a decree for £400.

WEDNESDAY.

The Licensing Business.

A Burning at Limerick Junction.

£2,750 for Burning at Ballyhoney. £1,428 for Limerick Junction Hall.

Laffan's Bridge Raid Sequel.

On Wednesday Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M., occupied a seat on the bench with His Honor.

Licensing Applications. Mrs. Bridget Cunningham, Main street, Cashel, applied for a transfer of licence from Patrick Cunningham.

Mr. Connolly, solicitor, for applicant. His Honor adjourned the application for further particulars in an administration lawsuit.

The following transfers were granted:—Margt. Dwyer, Main street, Cashel, from the name of John Dwyer; Mr. Connolly for applicant.

Mrs. Anastasia Hayes, from Daniel Hayes; Mr. Frewen for applicant.

Mrs. May Hogan, Main street, Tipperary, from Patrick Hogan; Mr. Frewen for applicant.

Mrs. Bridget Kennedy, Gould's Cross, from John Connolly; Mr. J. F. D'Arcy, for applicant.

Mrs. Hannah M'aney, Cashel, from Patrick M'aney; Mr. Connolly for applicant.

Jeremiah Grafton, from Margaret Ryan; Mr. J. F. D'Arcy for applicant. **New Licence.**

On the application of Mr. N. F. Maher a new licence was granted to Jeremiah Hayes, Church street, Tipperary.

A Burning at Ballyhoney.

Michael Quish and others, Ballyhoney, Eady, claimed £2,150 for the destruction of a dwelling-house, furniture, and a quantity of hay on the 13th February.

Mr. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. O'Dwyer), for the applicants.

Miss E. Quish, daughter of applicant, deposed that on the night of 13th February she was sitting at the kitchen fire when a knock came to the door. She opened the door, and saw men there.

Mr. Kenny—Were they military?—No; one was in uniform, and the others had long coats on them.

What did they say?—They rushed in, and asked who were in the house. They then went upstairs, and said that if there were people in bed I had better call them. They then set fire to the house.

Did they burn hay also?—They did. In reply to his Honor, witness said she had one brother in Ballykinlar and another "wasn't at home." (Laughter.)

Thomas Quish, brother of the last witness, swore that thirty tons of hay, worth £8 per ton, were burned.

Evidence of value exceeded the amount claimed, and His Honor gave a decree for £2,750. **Recreation Hall Burnt Out.**

The G.S. and W. Railway Company claimed £1,428 for the burning of the railwaymen's recreation hall at Limerick Junction on 15th January last.

Mr. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. O'Dwyer), for the applicants.

John Fitzgerald (railway porter) deposed that on the night of 15th January, about ten o'clock, Limerick Junction police barracks were attacked. He was on duty at the station, and about one o'clock a.m. he heard a noise at the recreation hall. The door was broken in, and the hall was set on fire. He saw about ten police coming from the direction of the hall.

Mr. Kenny—Did you see any cans of petrol there?—No; there was a can, I believe, found on a window outside.

Evidence was given that it would cost £1,351 to make good the damage to the hall, which was erected in 1914 by direct labour.

His Honor—Is the roof gone? Mr. Kenny—It is, and the doors and windows.

A decree for the full amount was given. **Laffan's Bridge Raid.**

The G.S. and W. Railway Company claimed £100 damages for goods taken in a raid from Laffan's Bridge railway station.

Mr. Hamilton, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Morgan), for the applicants.

Mr. Jeremiah Brosnan, stationmaster, stated that the store was, in his opinion, entered by a large number of men. Tobacco, whiskey, and wines were taken away; for these he produced way bills. He had no estimate of the damage done to the locks, which the railway company repaired themselves, and which was debited to the traffic department.

To Mr. Hamilton—The report of the raid was made to me when I came on duty in the morning. The tobacco came through from Waterford.

His Honor gave a decree for £62. **Destruction of Tipperary Premises.**

Miss Kate Ryan, Bridge street, Tipperary, claimed £4,000 compensation for the destruction of her premises at the corner of St. Michael's street and Market street on the 20th December.

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

Mr. Frewen, on behalf of the Urban Council, opposed the claim.

Mr. Connolly stated that the case came before his Honor at the last Sessions, when he (his Honor) thought there should be more evidence as regards invoices and lists of articles produced. The place, continued counsel

CANNOCK'S LIMERICK

High-Class Furniture. Carpets of Newest Designs and Colourings. Bedroom Suites and Wood Bedsteads. A Speciality.

THE BRUFF SHOOTING.

Further Details.

Further details are now being given of the shooting of Patrick O'Brien, deaper's assistant, at Kibballyowen early on the morning of the 12th inst.

It appears that late on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, a party of civilians raided the residence of Mrs. O'Grady, Kibballyowen, which is quite a distance from Bagginstown, where O'Brien lived with his parents. The raiders entered the house where the O'Grady family resided, and some members of the party pressed a button in the electric machine, which instantly illuminated the whole house, one of the first innovations in East Limerick. The light was observed by a cycle patrol of military who happened to be passing on the main road, which is about a quarter of a mile from the house. An alarm was immediately raised, and the whole party who were in the main building, apparently broke through the dining-room window and effected their escape through the domestic, which lies directly at the west of the building.

In the meantime the military had surrounded the house, and O'Brien was making a short cut through a field in front of the house, when he was intercepted by the military, who interrogated him as to his movements at that hour. O'Brien said he was returning from a wife at Kilduffane, but owing to the presence of the other civilians in the house his story was apparently not regarded as credible. He subsequently received a bullet in the neck and fell to the ground in an exhausted condition, where he was found by the police with blood flowing profusely from the wound. He was conveyed to the Infirmary at Kilmallock, where he at present lies in a precarious condition. He is to undergo an operation for the extraction of the bullet, which has not yet been located.

Another account says: O'Brien was held up by the military, that they interrogated him, and that he gave an satisfactory answer, that shots were fired at the military, who returned the fire, that during the confusion O'Brien made an attempt to escape, that the military called on him to halt, which he failed to do, and that a shot was then fired at him which struck him in the neck.

A FLYING BICYCLE.

As a result of a series of experiments M. Poulain, a French aviator, has just succeeded in flying without a motor by means of a contrivance he calls an "Aérocycle," a bicycle with biplane wings attached, says Reuter.

He managed to leave the ground several times, the longest distance flown being ten yards, at a height of nearly three feet. M. Poulain thinks a propeller is essential to keep the Aérocycle in the air for any length of time, and he is now to experiment in that direction.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Water Supply.

It is only by the practice of the strictest economy in its use that the water supply of Tipperary town can be eked-out to meet the reasonable needs of the inhabitants. This is, of course, particularly true of the summer months, but even in the winter it is still necessary to turn-off the mains during the night hours if there is to remain in the reservoirs sufficient for the normal requirements, domestic and industrial, of the day. It is, therefore, somewhat disconcerting to hear that there is considerable waste going on which could be prevented if only the consumers as a body would see to it that tap and cistern leakages are promptly remedied. The Borough Surveyor's staff have been for some time past, and continue to be very active in the detection of such leakages, and those who abuse an essential service designed for the common use of these days will find themselves in one street so far as their individual water supply is concerned. If they do not realise their responsibility to their neighbours and act as if the realise it by stopping avoidable waste, it is the intention to cut-off the connection of offenders with water mains. And quite right too. A few examples would have

a salutary effect. Leakages are most easily located at night, but in prevailing circumstances the Borough Surveyor's men could not be expected to take the risks incidental to "the times that are in it" of nocturnal street wanderings, "stethoscope" in hand. That being the state of affairs it is certainly the duty of the inhabitants to assist the Surveyor in his anti-waste campaign by reporting to him any leakage, no matter where occurring.

The Small Margin.

A water famine in Tipperary is an affliction which is never very remote. An illustration of this was afforded a few days since when, owing to a burst in the main at the cross of Rossadrehah, the reserve of water in the reservoir fell from 18ft. to 5ft., though the supply to the town was during the repairs of the main shut-off for eight hours. It was very fortunate indeed that this big leakage was promptly reported and promptly remedied by the Borough Surveyor. The storage tank contains, normally, about 316,000 gallons, and at present the reserve is only about ten feet. The ordinary day demand on the available supply reduces it from 21ft. to 18ft., the day's consumption being made good by the accumulation during the night, when the supply is cut off from the town. So it will be seen that the water supply must always be husbanded closely if we are not some fine day to find ourselves on short commons even during working hours. No leakage is too small for prompt remedying. Every nickle makes a muckle, and a vast volume of water may be lost through multiplication of small leakages.

Irish Agricultural Wages Board.

A meeting of the above was held on the 9th inst. This Board had under consideration the announced decision of the Cabinet to repeal Part I of the Agricultural Act, 1920. There is no indication, however, as to the decision arrived at by the Board following the withdrawal of farmers' guarantees which the repeal of this part of the Act means.

The New Insurance Benefits.

Those interested in National Health Insurance and they are many, will no doubt watch keenly the result of the valuation of their different societies which have generally been recently held. In passing it is satisfactory to know that on the whole Irish Insurance Societies have given excellent results, and that as a rule most societies are in a position to offer further benefits. Several schemes have been suggested for the utilisation of surpluses. In some cases increased sickness or maternity benefits are proposed, while in others it is suggested that some portion of the surplus should be given to such schemes as treatment and maintenance in hospitals and convalescent homes, dental and optical treatment, etc. However, the Insurance Commissioners, in a memorandum recently, express the opinion that payment and cost of maintenance of members in a convalescent home or hospital would have to be ruled out, the reason being probably the very high cost.

Dental and Optical Treatment.

Curiously enough there is a very general demand among members of societies for dental treatment. This has arisen owing to the widespread prevalence of bad teeth and the recognition of the many evils that follow therefrom. Owing to the cost of providing artificial teeth it is considered that it would be necessary for societies to limit such treatment to extractions and fillings. The same policy would apply in the case of optical treatment, though in a rural country like Ireland the number of optical cases would probably be low in proportion to those from a country where a big percentage of the population lives in cities. Societies could hardly bear the full cost of treatment, but in many cases they could help to provide optical appliances, etc.

Need for Live Interest.

Most societies have it in their own hands to select in what way any surplus which their society may have shall be utilised, and it is well that insured members should take an intelligent interest in these things. The new benefits come into operation next month, and general meetings of all societies must be held to prepare schemes before that time.

Union Amalgamation.

A couple of weeks ago we referred to the matter of local rates, and, arising therefrom, certain matters connected with local administration. We are glad

to note from the report of a conference held some days ago that serious steps are at last being taken to amalgamate the unions of South Tipperary, which is one of the matters we touched upon. That is a reform long needed and eagerly awaited, and we trust full and final arrangements will be made to carry it into complete effect without delay. The rate-paying community are faced with an enormous burden of 14s. in the £. payable, it must be remembered, notwithstanding falling markets, stagnant business, and unsettled conditions generally. Therefore the need for economy is vital.

Charlock Spraying.

Charlock, or, as it is more commonly called, pre-slaughter, is a very injurious plant, especially in corn crops. Not only does it exhaust the soil, and by its quick growth overhelm corn, but it is also a deplorably active agent in the spread of insects and diseases such as turnip-fly and finger-and-toe. It is unfortunately prevalent this season, and farmers, although it is now almost too late to do so if conditions are favourable, should take steps to eradicate it. The only successful and practical method of killing pre-slaughter is by spraying with a solution of copper sulphate. About sixty gallons per statute acre should be applied of a three per cent. solution of copper sulphate, that is, 12 lbs. of copper sulphate dissolved in forty gallons of water. The ordinary horse-sprayer can be satisfactorily used.

Potato Spraying.

Although the potato crop was planted earlier this year than in most recent years, spraying cannot be neglected without incurring grave risks. The potato crop is a vital one for Irish farming, and no steps should be neglected to ensure that spraying is carried out. Our climate is uncertain, and no matter how fine the weather may be now, heavy rains are always possible in the critical weeks of July, and farmers should make early arrangements to attend to this very important matter. The method of spraying should now be universally known. The mixture is 8 lbs. of copper sulphate and 10 lbs. washing soda mixed in forty gallons of water for an Irish quarter.

A Useful Institution.

The annual report of Clonmel Cottage Hospital, just published, shows a useful record of work. 134 patients were treated during the past year, 83 of which were operation cases. The majority of patients admitted required immediate surgical treatment, and the facilities provided proved a great boon. The average cost of maintenance of a patient for 1919 was £3 0s. 7d. per week. Only half of the cost of upkeep is defrayed by the patients, hence the place is largely dependent on subscriptions, etc. A properly planned public health service would largely develop the cottage hospital system.

A LIMERICK JUNCTION SHOOTING.

Civilian Charged at Cork.

Before a Military Court at Cork Barracks on Thursday, James O'Connell, civilian, of Rathfriland, was charged with (1) committing an offence in that he, at Limerick Junction, on the 12th March, was improperly in possession of arms, namely, one revolver, and (2) on the same date, at Limerick Junction, he did levy war against His Majesty the King by joining with other persons unknown in attacking with firearms two members of His Majesty's forces.

The accused, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. James Kealy, K.C.; Mr. Robert J. Kinahan, B.L.; and Mr. James F. Meagher, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Jas. F. D'Arcy, solicitor, Tipperary).

A military witness stated that he saw the accused at Limerick Junction on the evening in question walking up and down the platform with another civilian. He saw the accused go to the Limerick Junction-Waterford train. The train was standing in the station, and the accused went across and spoke to somebody in the train. He (accused) then rejoined the other civilian on the platform, and the two walked up the platform. He heard two shots, and saw Lance-Corporal — on the ground, and saw the accused and the other man with revolvers in their hands. They fired two more shots, one at witness and one at his comrade. Witness and the lance-corporal were not armed. He went to the stationmaster's office to phone the R.I.C. He then lifted the lance-corporal, put him on the train, and took him to Tipperary. At Tipperary, on 23rd March, he picked the accused out from among six other men, and about 10.30 hours on the same date he identified accused from twelve others. He could not account for six shots being fired that night, but he thought there were eight fired. He had seen the accused often before, and bade him good-night on one occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, K.C.—The station is lighted with gas. Portion of the

platform is covered. He had known two railway policemen on duty there that night about two hours previous to the occurrence. Witness remarked to the lance-corporal that the accused was always walking up and down the platform, and he did not know what he wanted. Neither of the men was masked, but accused had on a big, heavy, dark-grey overcoat, with the collar turned up, covering his mouth.

To the Prosecutor—The accused had no mask on, but he did not take much notice of the other man. On another occasion he had seen the accused; that was before the shooting.

To the Court—Before the night in question he did not know the name of the accused. The man had automatic revolvers. The accused was by himself nearly every time that he (witness) saw him.

A lance-corporal swore that he was in Tipperary in March and was wounded on 12th March at Limerick Junction. The first witness was with him on the occasion. Witness was on duty there, and was standing on the platform between the Tipperary train and the Cork train. He was facing the Tipperary train and the other witness was standing on his right about three yards away. A volley of shots rang out, and witness was hit in the left hip and left thigh. Witness turned towards the man who fired and he had a mask on. Witness fell down, and while down another shot was fired and hit him in the wrist. He only saw one man. Witness suffered much from the wounds. About ten minutes after witness crawled under the train. While in hospital several men were brought before him and he failed to identify anybody. The man who fired at him had a dark black coat and a soft hat. The man was 5ft. 8in.

To Mr. Sealy, K.C.—At the taking of the summary in Fermoy he did not see the man who was a workman. He had not seen the accused at the station before. He did not remember the first witness pointing out the accused to him. He did not remember the first witness saying "This fellow is always being about here." Witness's duty at the station was looking out for suspicious characters.

To the Prosecutor—His memory was pretty good of everything that happened that night. Replying to the Court—I had not the same opportunity of seeing as much as the previous witness.

Mr. Meagher, B.L. (who had his wig on the table), addressing the Judge Advocate, said there was one point in the evidence which had been read out—

Judge Advocate—I can't hear you, sir. Mr. Meagher was about to proceed.

Judge Advocate—I can't hear you, sir. I am surprised that any member of the Bar, to which profession I belong myself, should address the Court improperly dressed.

Mr. Meagher—I beg your pardon, sir. The incident then ended.

A soldier stated that he attended an identification parade at Cork Defence Barracks. About twenty-five men were paraded. Witness recognised the accused, placed his hand on his shoulder, and told the officer he identified the accused. He heard the officer ask his name, which he gave as James O'Connell. Witness had seen the accused before at Limerick Junction station. He saw him occasionally.

To Mr. Sealy, K.C.—I failed to identify the accused at the first parade, but the accused was not fully dressed then.

To the Court—Each time he saw accused he wore a dark grey overcoat, a muffler, and felt hat. The collar of the coat, if buttoned up, would reach a man with his mouth. Witness never seen the accused's coat buttoned up.

An Army officer stated that on 23rd March he was on duty in the town of Tipperary, and was returning to barracks, when a military policeman made a report to him, in consequence of which he, with two other officers and two others, took a motor-car and proceeded to a cemetery, where there was a funeral taking place. There were groups of men standing around. They arrested a man, whom a soldier identified. The accused, when arrested, asked what it was for, and witness said: "You know very well what you are wanted for."

Another Army officer stated that he was with the party that proceeded to the cemetery. The accused was arrested as the result of a report received. While the party were going along on the motor-car one of the witnesses examined recognised the accused, who was standing by the side of the road. The car was stopped and the accused arrested. After this the first witness pointed out another man, who was standing in a crowd around the church, saying: "This man works at Limerick Junction railway station." Witness released this man, as he could not be identified.

This closed the case for the prosecution. P.W. Crockett, counsel for the accused, made a statement in which he had made in the course of which he stated he was innocent of the charge, that he never used a firearm in his life, and did not belong to the I.R.A., Sinn Fein, or any illegal association.

Mr. Sealy, K.C., asked for a direction in favour of the accused on two grounds. First, that the main charge against the prisoner was that he did levy war against His Majesty the King by joining with other persons unknown in an armed attack on two members of His Majesty's forces. That, of course, covered the other charge of being in possession of arms. The charge of levying arms was one of high treason, and there should be two witnesses to an overt act of treason. In this case there was only one. Though this was a military offence or a new offence. These were offences recognised by the laws of England since they had kings of England. And, therefore, being a new offence, and the Act of Parliament stating there should be two witnesses, he asked the learned Judge Advocate to give a direction in favour of the accused, in view of the fact that there was only one witness. Counsel submitted that that covered the charge of having arms. The second ground was that, apart from the High Treason Act, the prosecution had not discharged the onus

that rested on them of proving the case against the prisoner beyond reasonable doubt. It was a case, counsel respectfully submitted, where a judge would direct a jury that there was not sufficient evidence to go before the Court to warrant the conviction of the prisoner. Counsel then dealt with the evidence of the two first witnesses examined, and said their evidence was contradictory on vital points.

The Judge Advocate said as regards the first point, the Court was sitting under martial law to try any act which the Military Governor or any person acting under his authority considered an offence, entirely independent of common law. With regard to the second point, it was one for the Court to consider.

The Court closed, and, on reopening, the Judge Advocate said the Court had decided to go on with the case.

A civil engineer produced a map of the country around Limerick Junction, including the accused's house.

The accused was then called, and made a statement that he lived with his mother and two brothers, his father being dead. His mother carried on a dairy farm. He was going on twenty-one years of age, and had a brother whose age was eighteen. In 1918 accused left school, and had since been helping his mother. He had been studying to get a bank clerkship, and had been promised a nomination by a local landlord. He was not a member of the I.R.A. or the Volunteers. On 12th March he had supper in his house at 6.30 with his mother and two brothers. After supper he went to a neighbour's house close by.

The time was 7.30. They were talking about the Grand National. Accused stayed at the house about half an hour, after which he went back to his own house, where he heard a woman in a neighbour's house, who was leaving, say it was time to be going. Accused, on looking at the clock, noticed it was a few minutes past eight o'clock. Accused sat with his mother at the fire until ten o'clock that night, and when — was going home accused saw him off. He was not at Limerick Junction that night. It was last August when he was on Limerick Junction platform. He was then going to the show at Templemore. He never had a firearm, and did not know how to use one.

To the Prosecutor—The person he remembered the occasion in question was because he had lent Mrs. — the newspaper, and had gone back for it in the evening. Mrs. — knew nothing about backing horses, but her husband did. He could not tell what Mr. — fancied for the Grand National. They were talking about the race from the newspaper. It was about eight o'clock when he returned to his home from Mr. —'s residence. He had been at a Limerick college from 1913 to 1918 studying for a bank clerkship.

Re-examined—On one occasion he was paraded before two policemen for identification at Tipperary. One was in uniform and the other in militia.

To the Court—He could not tell who brought his (accused's) family the paper that day.

A lady witness stated that she lived near the accused. The latter came to her house at about 7.20 on 12th March. Her husband was reading the names of the horses for some race—she thought it was the Grand National.

Cross-examined—She looked at the clock when he left, and it was ten minutes to eight. She wanted to set it right for Mass on Sunday morning.

The husband of the last witness corroborated. He was reading the paper and talking about some "good things" for the Grand National. (Laughter.)

To the Court—His wife was wearing a sort of a blue skirt that day. He did not take much notice of ladies' clothes. (Laughter.)

The Court then adjourned till Friday.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED. The hearing was resumed on Friday. A constable of the R.I.C., who had 22½ years' service, swore he was on detective duty at Limerick Junction. On 12th March, he was on duty up to the time the train came on. He had never seen the accused at Limerick Junction. There were five or six men walking up and down the platform; he knew them to see, but did not know their names.

The mother of the accused stated that she had three sons, and ran a dairy farm at Ballynery. On 12th March they had supper at about 6.30. The supper lasted about half an hour, and the boys then went out and returned soon again. A woman and Mr. — came to the house. It was near eight o'clock. The woman did not remain long, and Mr. — and the accused stayed until ten o'clock.

To the Prosecutor—She remembered the accused coming back from Mrs. —'s house with Mr. —. It was not dark at the time. The accused did not belong to the I.R.A. or Volunteers. She remembered the date in question because of the letters from Fermoy from the accused. She was not in Tipperary on 12th March. It was not true when her son (the accused) wrote: "You and — were in Tipperary that day."

A twin brother of the accused stated that he remembered the night of 12th March. He left the house at 7.30, leaving accused and another brother in the house. On witness's return — was in the house until ten o'clock, when he left.

To the Prosecutor—He did not read the letter his brother wrote to his mother. One of the cows calved in the morning and the other in the evening, about four o'clock.

Another brother of the accused said he lived on the farm, and helped in the dairy. He gave further evidence in support of the alibi.

Replying to the Prosecutor, he said he knew nothing about the I.R.A. or the Volunteers. He did not think the accused had been at Limerick Junction since last October or September.

A lady witness, who resides near the accused, stated that she was in his mother's house on 12th March, at 7.30 p.m. She left at eight o'clock, leaving — and the accused behind in the house.

Answering the Prosecutor, the witness said that when going to Tipperary on 12th March accused asked witness if she would do some

messages for his mother. Witness did those messages.

To the Court—She did not bring back a newspaper with her that day.

Mr. Kinahan, B.L., addressed the Court on behalf of the accused, and said the identification by one man several times on the same day was relatively valueless. The Court was invited to act solely on the powers of observation of No. 1 witness. No. 2 witness knew nothing until he was shot, and he then looked around and said the man who shot him was masked. In this country, even in these terrible times, no person could be sent to penal servitude on the vision of one man. There was an odour of the I.R.A. about this case. Did the Court think that the accused would swear he was not a member of the I.R.A. if in fact he was. Why, if he did he would be executed much quicker than he would be by sentence of that Court. There was the evidence of the police constable, who knew every person in the locality, that the accused was not at Limerick Junction on 12th March. He confidently asked the Court to acquit the accused.

The Prosecutor, in the course of his reply, said that counsel for the defence said he was not aware of any case where a prisoner on such a charge was convicted on the uncorroborated evidence of one man; but he (Prosecutor) was aware, and he presumed so was the Court, that there were at least two people undergoing penal servitude at the present moment on the uncorroborated evidence of one witness. He submitted that the alibi put forward by the defence was tinged by the fact that the prisoner himself gave instructions for the alibi, and gave the names of witnesses and what they were doing on 12th March.

The Judge Advocate then summed up and reviewed the evidence at some length.

The Court closed, and after about fifteen minutes' deliberation re-opened, whereupon the President announced that the accused was found not guilty of both charges.

GHASTLY HAPPENINGS AT DUNDALK.

THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

ANOTHER WOUNDED.

MANSSION BURNED DOWN.

On Friday night last Constable Campbell, a native of Glasgow, left Bridge St. barracks, Dundalk, for a cycle run into the country. He did not return. A search party found his dead body about a mile from the town, shot through the heart. Deceased had served in the war.

At two this morning armed men entered the house of a Mrs. Waters, Dundalk, and asked for one of her sons. Told he had left the house, they entered the bedroom of her other two sons, John, aged twenty-two, and Patrick, eighteen. Both were ordered out, placed against a wall, and shot dead, ten shots being fired.

This morning, Patrick Brady, residing near Dundalk was brought into hospital suffering from gunshot wounds. He is in a critical condition.

CHARLEVILLE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Charleville Rural District Council on 15th inst., Mr. M. Motherway presided. Also present—Messrs. James Hedigan, John Cramin, T. Ryan, P. Casey, James Walsh, Denis Reidy, and Daniel Cagney.

Mr. Hedigan proposed the election of Mr. Michael Motherway as chairman for the coming year.

Mr. Reidy seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously. Mr. Motherway suitably returned thanks for his election.

Mr. James Hedigan was unanimously elected vice-chairman.

POSTAL DELIVERIES CURTAILED AND SUSPENDED.

A number of postal deliveries in the Tipperary district are now seriously curtailed or suspended altogether owing to the frequent raids made on the mails. The post to Galbally and Cullen is suspended, and the post to Cappawhite curtailed to three days a week. It is probable that other deliveries in the locality will be similarly dealt with.

TIPPERARY SHOW.

Tipperary Show Committee at a meeting to-day having carefully considered the present state of affairs decided to wait a few weeks before definitely deciding whether they will hold the show in September.

POST EARLY.

Advertisers and other correspondents who desire matters inserted in our columns, are requested to forward same as early as possible to avoid delay in publication, as postal and other transit services are at present very much disorganised.

CLONMEL QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Wednesday morning his Honor County Court Judge Moore resumed the business of Clonmel Quarter Sessions.

Hay Burning Claim.

Michael Murphy, Carrigawilliam, claimed compensation for the malicious burning of hay on Saturday, April 30th.

Mr. Esmonde, B.L. (instructed by Mr. J. J. O'Brien, solicitor), was for the applicant.

Mr. Esmonde said this was an application for the malicious destruction of a rick or hay containing eight tons, and one load of straw value for £2 10s.

Mr. Esmonde—Yes, your Honor. Mr. Murphy, applicant, gave evidence that he was the owner of some 75 acres of land.

Mr. Esmonde—Had you any previous difference of opinion? I refused to lend him a horse. I used to help him to do all his work, and he used to help me.

Mr. Esmonde—What did you do after the fire took place? I did my best to extinguish it, but it was smouldering next day. I sent to Clonmel for assistance.

James Murphy, son of the applicant, gave evidence that when Griffin came into his father's yard he had a box of matches in his hand.

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afternoon. They were four light draught artillery horses. The approximate value of these horses, according to the official price list of stores, was £80 each.

Mr. Connolly—I don't think his Honor will go by that.

Lieut. Musket—They state in their paper, "An T-Oglas," that the value of a horse to the British Government when bought was £50 in the raw state, and when trained it was worth £100.

His Honor gave a decree for £360.

R.M.'s Motor-car. Mr. J. E. St. George, R.M., applied for compensation for damage to his motor-car, caused by a trench on the road, into which it ran.

Mr. Hearn, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Quirk, solicitor), appeared for the applicant.

Mr. St. George gave evidence that on 2nd May this year he was motoring to the Petty Sessions at Carrick-on-Suir.

Mr. Hearn—Your car was badly smashed? Yes, and it was a new car. Had you a car while it was being repaired? Yes, I have had a car hired for the past six weeks.

What were your expenses? About three guineas a week.

His Honor—You are not allowed anything for travelling? No, I have to find my own way.

Stewart Timothy Cummins said he was one of a relief party sent out to the assistance of Mr. St. George. He saw the trench into which his car ran. He had the trench filled in.

Mr. R. Beady, engineer in the employment of Mr. T. Dunne, Council, described the damage done to the car. The springs of the car were in a shocking condition.

The car was adjudged for evidence of value.

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applicant was awarded £1,000 by his Honor on a previous occasion in respect of the destruction of outbuildings and hay situated not far from the premises the subject of the present claim.

His Honor—What was the reason of the burning?

Mr. Connolly—The only thing is that they supply the military and police with goods, and are friendly with them.

Applicant—I should supply them. Describing the destruction of his shop, the applicant stated that armed men came and ordered the household outside.

They placed an armed man on guard at the door, and then proceeded in a systematic fashion to wreck the place, smashing windows, furniture, etc.

His Honor awarded £2,000, with costs and expenses.

Newcastle Police Barracks. Capt. John Perry claimed £1,500 compensation for the destruction of Newcastle police barracks.

Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Farrell, solicitor), was for applicant.

A decree for £350 was given.

Ballyporeen Cattle Drive. Margt. O'Donoghue, Ballyporeen, claimed compensation for the driving of four cattle from her land and the cutting and beating of same.

Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Farrell), was for the applicant.

In reply to his Honor, Mr. Connolly said there would be no allegation against the Crown forces in this case.

His Honor—You are not allowed anything for travelling? No, I have to find my own way.

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KILMALLOCK BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Military Occupation of the Workhouse.

Bill Not Paid Yet.

The Amalgamation Scheme.

Guardians Meet for the Last Time.

The annual and also an extraordinary meeting of the Kilmallock Board of Guardians were held on Saturday, Mr. James Birrane presiding.

The other members present were Messrs. J. McGrath, J. Maguire, J. Morrissey, B. Flynn, M. Casey, A. Burke, M. Murphy, J. Aherne, T. Ryan, and P. Casey.

The Master reported as follows: "I received a medical certificate, dated 11th May, stating that Michael Lewis, porter, is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, by reason of which he is unable to carry out his duties; he will require a week's rest."

Employed Henry O'Grady to do his duty at £2 10s. per week, without rations? Approved.

The Master further reported: "Nurse Sullivan, who was doing temporary duty in the infirmary, left on 17th May. I employed Nurse Higgins, from Kilmallock, in her stead, at the same remuneration as Nurse O'Sullivan. Miss Higgins was employed at the County Infirmary, Limerick. She has not yet submitted her certificate to me."

Order: That certificate be submitted as soon as possible before an order is made.

The Master reported that the military came in on 25th May and took over possession of the body of the house. They provided their own bedding, but were using the workhouse beds.

The infirmary nurse, the matron, and himself were residing outside. Approved.

Mr. Flynn asked the clerk if he had heard anything from the military authorities as regards the last bill submitted to them for the previous period of their occupation of the workhouse.

The Clerk said he got only an acknowledgment of the bill.

The Clerk reported that on the 16th inst. the Master handed in a medical certificate that he was suffering from haemorrhoids, and required a week's leave of absence.

He (clerk) took up duty, subject to the approval of the board. Approved.

The local government department of Dal Eircum wrote forwarding copies of a report from the commissioners appointed by the Cork Board of Guardians to examine the affairs of the union with a view to effecting economies and remedying certain abuses that had crept in during the regime of their predecessors in office. Approved.

Thomas O'Keefe wrote asking for a further extension of time in the matter of living with his wife in the apartments recently allotted to him by the board.

The application was granted. Dr. Lee, medical officer, Kilmallock, applied for half a ton of coal for the use of Kilmallock dispensary. Allowed.

Miss N. McCarthy, Kilmallock, wrote stating that she regretted that, owing to the cost of cartage, etc., from Kilmallock to Kilmallock, she could not supply collins, etc., at the same price as in the Kilmallock tender, except at a great loss to herself.

Mr. Birrane said she got notice that her tender would be accepted if she agreed to the Kilmallock price.

Mr. Casey—It would be an advantage to give it to her. The difference was only one shilling in the quotations. Order: Adopted.

Nurse Fitzgerald, district maternity nurse, applied for four weeks' holidays, from 8th June.

The application was granted, and Miss Kearney appointed as substitute at £2 10s. per week.

A letter was read from the Assistant Director of Medical Services, 6th Division, Victoria Barracks, Cork, asking for the union scale of charges for the cost of maintenance, treatment, etc., of (1) soldiers, (2) soldiers' wives, and (3) soldiers' dependants, should it be necessary to admit them to hospital; also their charges for (a) general medical and surgical cases, (b) maternity cases, and (c) infectious diseases.

Mr. Birrane—We will, for the present.

Mr. Ryan—Suppose we had a sick patient whom we wanted to send to hospital—are we to communicate with Mr. O'Donnell for the purpose of having that patient sent on to Mallow?

Mr. Birrane—Yes. Mr. Ryan—Can we send patients to Croom?

Mr. Flynn—Yes, until such time as the Cork amalgamation scheme is complete. Another thing you want to do is to get in touch with the governing body in Cork, and see how you stand with them.

Mr. Birrane—You will send your patients to Croom and your infirm to Newcastle West; but we will charge you for them. Cork will have to pay until such time as the Cork scheme is complete.

Mr. O'Donnell will continue paying outdoor relief in Charleville, and the dispensary will be supplied as usual.

Mr. Ryan—Will that entail extra expenditure on us?

Mr. Birrane—No; I don't think so. Mr. Flynn—It is only natural to think that they are under our protection until their own scheme is complete.

Mr. Ryan—Are we entitled to come here as usual until the amalgamation scheme is complete?

Mr. Birrane—Yes. Mr. Flynn—We will have no board of guardians from this day out—only the district council. Any poor-law case that comes before the council, it is within their right to deal with it.

The Clerk said that what he heard first was that the governing body was to take over the outdoor relief. How could the district council take it over? He would like to see that matter drawn up in a scheme. How could the council turn out to do it without a scheme of some kind?

Mr. McGrath—Who will object to it? Clerk—The Dail will object to it. The amalgamation scheme at present is that you are only doing away with workhouses; you have not done away with yourselves.

Mr. Flynn—The amalgamation scheme has been adopted since the 8th inst., and the board was out of office since then. The poor-law guardians are a thing of the past.

The Clerk said the way he looked upon it was that they could not dissolve themselves without some scheme in writing.

Mr. Flynn—We are bound to obey the authority we have given allegiance to. The district council will take over poor-law work and medical charities.

Clerk—What about the finances? It was stated that the finances would be regulated by the governing body.

Mr. Casey—There will be only one set of officials paid now instead of two. Hitherto a clerk was in receipt of two salaries, one for the poor-law board and another for the district council.

Clerk—What I want to have done is that the guardians be dissolved in a proper manner. Continuing, he stated they had two accounts, one for the poor-law and one for the district council.

Mr. Birrane said they could now be made into one.

Mr. Flynn said the changing of the system, handing these things over to the district council, entitled the Charleville members to come before the meetings and put their grievances until such time as their own amalgamation scheme was complete.

Mr. Birrane said the board of guardians was dissolved now, and consequently there would be no election for chairman, vice-chairman, or deputy-vice chairman for the coming year. He returned his most sincere thanks to the members for the kindness and courtesy which they had extended to him during the past twelve months.

Although the board was dissolved they would still have the same men in the district council.

Messrs. Casey and Morrissey were appointed representatives on the Glin School Board.

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cas among cattle. Order: "Noted."

The Clerk reported that the minute books taken from the boardroom by the military were returned by them on the 18th May, 1921. He perused them, and found that pages 1, 2, 23, 67, 68, and 111 had been abstracted since they were taken from the boardroom.

Order: "Noted." John Herbert, Newport, wrote resigning the tenancy of his cottage in favour of his son, George Herbert.

The letter was marked "Read." The following letter, from Mrs. Maud Coll, Post-office, Bruce, was read: "I wish to thank you for your resolution of sympathy with me and family on the death of my dear husband. It is a consolation to know that each and every member of the board was his friend, and regretted him. I also wish to thank Mr. Cleary, assistant clerk, for his expression of sympathy."

The letter was ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

Dr. P. J. Cleary, medical officer of health, reported that no action had been taken by Daniel Martell, Wolfe Tone street, to have his premises connected with the main sewer, as ordered by the council. He recommended that immediate steps be taken to have the work properly carried out.

The Council made an order that the work be carried out within two weeks.

Dr. Cleary also reported that the rear premises of the house occupied by Michael Jurko, Sarsfield street, were not connected with the main sewer, and suggested that the owner be compelled to construct a proper drain in his yard to connect with the main sewer.

An order was made to have notice served on the owner to comply with the terms of the doctor's report.

A report was read from the department of labour, Dal Eircum, stating that in view of the convening of the partition Parliament in Belfast no notes or cheques should be accepted from the Ulster Bank and the Belfast Bank after the 7th June, as such notes or cheques, if seized, were liable to be confiscated.

Order: "Noted." The medical officer of health reported that the national schools in Kilmallock (both boys' and girls') were entirely insufficient in size for the number of pupils attending them.

As a consequence the schools were considerably overcrowded, and were most insanitary and dangerous to the health of the pupils. Diseases of the throat, chest, and skin were very prevalent, especially amongst the pupils attending the boys' school, and complaints of various kinds were constantly received by him that their children contracted the disease while attending school.

His own opinion that the schools were insanitary, and entirely inadequate for their present purpose.

The council decided that the matter was one for the local parish priest to deal with, and the report was marked "Read."

Regarding the arrears of rent due by cottiers, Mr. Birrane said there was over £1,000 arrears of rent due to the council, and some steps should be taken to have it collected.

Mr. Flynn said it was not the tenants' appointed law by the council, who took possession of a cottage, but the man who took forcible possession. They had a case of that kind in Kilmallock some time ago, where the man left a house and took possession of another.

Mr. Casey said there was a man in the locality who paid no rent, and the reason he was allowed for not paying was that he was short seventeen perches in the half-acre plot. The tenant considered the rent should be reduced or the extra amount of land given.

Mr. Flynn—He never raised that objection until the new council came into power. We made an order here at a meeting of this council that where a tenant owed rent and rates he should get an employment, and we will stick to that.

Mr. Casey—In the case of every occupier of a cottage whose rent and rates are not paid I suggest that the farmers be compelled to give the additional half-acre during the coming season on the same terms as they are given in other parts of the country.

Mr. Aherne said that in his division he had gone around and succeeded in collecting the rent from some parties.

After further discussion an order was made that the rent collectors supply lists of the rents due to the guardians in the respective districts with a view to having the arrears collected.

A member reported that the scavenger was dumping refuse in the island of the river, and also that the whole scavenging of the town was done in a scandalous manner. People were dumping everything outside their doors, and it was suggested that refuse should be put into a box until the scavenger called round.

Order: "That the scavenger be instructed to cease dumping in the island." The council also made an order that Mr. Walsh be notified to remove the wall which he is building across the river within two weeks, otherwise action would be taken.

Mr. S. T. O'Riordan (in gaol) and Mr. W. T. Parnell were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively for the coming year.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Only three grand juries and six petty juries answered when their terms were called. Of the three grand juries two were ladies.

James Griffin, Carrigawilliam, Lisgoonagh, charged with the burning of hay and straw on 30th April, was sent for trial to the Assizes.

Mr. Skinner, who appeared for the defendant, said he was now in good over two months. Had the case been heard before that day it was his intention to plead guilty on his behalf. In this respect he desired to say that the accused was the only one at home to look after the place—he was the owner of a small farm. He had a number of sisters, who, together with his mother, were of weak intellect. The place was going to waste at the present time, there being nobody at home to cultivate it or look after it in any way. In fact, it was the prisoner who had to perform the household duties for his mother and sisters. He asked that he be let out for the Assizes on his own recognisances.

Mr. Gleeson, Crown solicitor, said no doubt the man committed the deed openly on the premises of Mr. Murphy, showing his mind to be not steady at the time. If he could get sureties he would not interfere with Murphy again he would not object.

Mr. Skinner—It was all owing to the influence of drink. I would ask his Honor to give him very small bail.

His Honor said the question of bail could be settled before a magistrate.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES.

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 18th June, 1921.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 20s 10d; Londonderry, 18s. 4d.; Dublin, 19s. 5d.; Enniscorthy, 17s. 6d.; Cork, 18s. 4d.; Limerick, 17s. 4d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 21s. 3d.; Londonderry, 18s. 4d.; Dublin, 18s. 4d.; Enniscorthy, 17s. 6d.; Cork, 18s. 4d.; Limerick, 18s. 4d.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Belfast, 1s. 10d.; Londonderry, 2s. 9d.; Dublin, 1s. 5d.; Enniscorthy, 1s. 3d.; Cork, 1s. 4d.; Limerick, 1s. 9d.

Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 12s. 6d.; Londonderry, 6s.; Dublin, 9s.; Enniscorthy, 10s.; Cork, 5s. 2d.; Limerick, 8s.

Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 15s.; Londonderry, 8s. 6d.; Dublin, 15s.; Enniscorthy, 12s.; Cork, 8s. 6d.; Limerick, 9s.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 12s. 6d.; Londonderry, 8s.; Dublin, 12s.; Enniscorthy, 5s.; Cork, —; Limerick, 6s. *Potatoes, per cwt, Belfast, 5s. 3d.; Londonderry, 4s. 10d.; Dublin, 6s. 6d.; Enniscorthy, 10s.; Cork, —; Limerick, 9s.

Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 150s.; Londonderry, 144s.; Dublin, 120s.; Enniscorthy, 123s.; Cork, 120s.; Limerick, —. *This represents the average of all varieties. The averages for "Up-to-Date" varieties during the same week at the following centres were:—Belfast, 4s. 9d.; Ballymoney, 3s. 3d.; Newry, 3s.; Dublin, 5s. 9d.; Athy, 12s.

KILMALLOCK RURAL COUNCIL.

Doctor's Report on the Schools.

"Overcrowded, Unsanitary, and Dangerous."

Over £1,000 Due in Arrears—Council's Action.

Mr. James Birrane presided at the last meeting of the above council. There were also present Messrs. J. McGrath, J. Maguire, B. Flynn, J. Morrissey, A. Burke, M. Murphy, J. Aherne and M. Casey.

John O'Donnell, sub-sanitary officer, reported that for some time past some persons unknown were dumping the carcasses of animals into the river Maigne at Cregane Bridge. He suggested that the council should take practical steps to have the nuisance abated, as people living in the neighbourhood complained of the terrible stench, and farmers were apprehensive that it might cause the spread of dis-

TIPPERARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Continued from Page 5.) was taken on the day the first one was recovered, and he had not since seen it. On 20th May a motor-lorry, also his property, was seized between Tipperary and Cashel, and burned. The lorry was a four-ton one, and cost £20 altogether. Patrick Corcoran deposed he drove the car on the 9th May, and when he came near New Inn three men jumped over the ditch and took the car. They said they were the I.R.A., and would send a receipt for the car in the morning to Mr. Hannigan. Mr. Kenny—There was no receipt sent, as far as you know?—No, sir. The driver of the second car stated that on the 15th May three men came out as he was getting his fare, and said they wanted the car. They did not say what they wanted it for. To His Honor—They had revolvers in their hands. To Mr. Kenny—I did not see the car since. It was driven in the direction of New Inn. The driver of the lorry deposed that he was returning from Tipperary to Cashel, when two men met him and told him to drive down a lane, where he met six more men. He was told to dismantle the car, and when he had some of the parts taken out, which the men subsequently carried away, they burned the car. His Honor—On the spot?—On the very spot. His Honor allowed £510. Claim for Clothes. Miss Mary Farrell, Ardmayle, claimed £120 compensation for clothes, etc., destroyed on the occasion of the burning of Miss Ryan's premises, St. Michael's street and Market Street, Tipperary, in December last. Mr. Cherry, B.L. (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher), for applicant, said the applicant was a minor, and asked leave to amend the claim, so that her father could proceed. His Honor agreed. Miss Farrell deposed that she bought the clothes and a trunk when going to work with Miss Ryan. All were destroyed. His Honor, after examining receipts for goods purchased, gave a decree for £50. Death of a Cow. Tobias McGeath, Cashel, claimed £50 for the loss of a cow. Mr. Cherry, B.L. (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher), for the applicant. Applicant deposed that on 5th November he heard the report of shots, and saw a military lorry with ten or twelve soldiers pass along the road. He went up to a field and found the cow wounded. He tried to drive her home, but she was unable to walk, and died nine days after. To His Honor—I paid £35 for her. She was hit in two places with bullets. A decree for £35 was given. Claim Amended. Mr. N. F. Maher, referring to a claim heard the previous day, in which Miss K. Ryan, Bridge street, Tipperary, was awarded £88, pointed out that Mr. Heffernan's estimate in regard to fixtures, which amounted to £47, was omitted from the award. His Honor increased the amount to £135. Mr. Maher—Thank you, your Honor. Railway Company Sued. Mr. Martin Butler, Bansa Castle, sued the G.S. and W. Railway Company for £7 10s., loss and damage sustained by the defendants' failure to deliver certain goods, namely, five years' numbers of "Punch," six years' numbers of a periodical called "Colour," and seven numbers of "Country Life," consigned from Tipperary, to be delivered at Clonmel. Mr. Frewen for plaintiff; Mr. O'Dwyer defended. Mr. Butler deposed that the goods were sent from Tipperary, but were never delivered. He tried to trace them, but failed. To Mr. Frewen—The railway company should be responsible for them when they were not delivered. Mr. O'Dwyer—When were they consigned?—On the 10th March last year. When did you give notice to the railway company?—When I heard from the "Chronicle" office, or later. His Honor (to witness)—Have you any letters about those goods?—I have one from the "Chronicle" office, dated 11/11/20, stating they were not able to trace them either. Mr. O'Dwyer—Did you give notice to the railway company for several months after the goods were lost?—No; not for two or three or four months after. You know the company's rule, "that no claim will be entertained unless lodged within three days from the date of delivery of the goods, in respect of which the claim is made"? It would be impossible, your Honor, for the railway company, after two or three months, to trace the goods. I think it would be unreasonable to ask them. His Honor—Who consigned the goods?—Mr. Carrigan. Mr. Carrigan deposed to sending the parcel to Clonmel, and identified his writing on the consignment note.

Mr. O'Dwyer—I say that it is impossible for a railway company to carry on business if they are asked to trace goods after two or three months. Mr. Frewen—I submit I am entitled to succeed, because the goods were delivered at Tipperary railway station, to be carried to the Clonmel "Chronicle" office. The consignment note is dated 19th March, but they were not delivered in Clonmel. The moment they were delivered to the railway company there was an obligation on the company to carry and deliver them to the place to which they were consigned. There was no evidence given in court to say that the company would not admit the claim, and the onus of proving delivery of the goods falls on them. Mr. Butler said he wrote to the company as soon as he heard about it. His Honor—He did not. Mr. Frewen—Well, he wrote to them as soon as he heard from the "Chronicle" office. Mr. O'Dwyer—He said he did not write to them for three or four months. Mr. Frewen contended the onus lay on the railway company, and stated the only evidence before them dealing with the goods was the document he put in, from the clerk at Clonmel railway station, as follows:—"In reply to yours re parcels and periodicals, I beg to inform you that we are not able to trace same. Perhaps you will take the matter up with Mr. Carrigan to trace them at that end." "In a similar case," proceeded Mr. Frewen, "against the railway company (the same point was raised, and the judge held against the company." His Honor decided that the railway company was not liable, and dismissed the claim. Postmaster-General Claim. The Postmaster-General claimed £19 in six cases, for damages to telegraph poles and wires, and for tools and instruments taken away. Mr. J. F. D'Arcy appeared for the applicant. Decrees for the full amounts were granted. THURSDAY. Constable Claims. Constable Richard Reburn claimed £2,000 for injuries received in an ambush near New Inn, on 17th January. Mr. Kenny, B.L. (instructed by Mr. D'Arcy), for applicant, who stated that on 14th January four other constables and himself were attacked near New Inn at 9.15 p.m. They were on duty at the time. Applicant was wounded in the legs, and was in hospital until 16th March. To His Honor I am doing duty again, but when I walk my left leg gets stiff, and swells. The case was allowed to stand for the evidence of Dr. Dowling. Newtown Ambush Sequel. Mrs. Mary Kingston claimed £15,000 for the loss of her husband, Sergeant Kingston, R.I.C., killed in an ambush at Newtown on 6th May. Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher), for applicant. Constable John Hickie deposed that on 6th May Sergeant Kingston and seven constables left Cappawhite on duty, witness being one of the number. They were going towards Limerick Junction at the time, and at the back of Newtown saw two men in a field. Witness brought the matter under the sergeant's notice, and they arrested one of them. After the arrest a shot was fired from Carey's house, and the police took cover behind a ditch for two or three minutes. They then proceeded towards the road, taking the civilian with them, and a volley of shots rang out, and the sergeant was killed. Mr. Connolly—Was he shot in the first volley?—Yes. And the remainder of you then took cover?—Yes, firing then started, and lasted for half an hour. To His Honor—We were going on special duty at the time to a certain place, and were not expecting an ambush. Mr. Connolly said that Sgt. Kingston was absolutely certain of promotion if he had lived. Captain G. Gallogly, D.I., stated that the deceased had previously defended the barracks, and was awarded a first-class favourable record and £20 He had considerable experience as a policeman, and there would have been no bar at all to his promotion. He had twenty-five years and five months' service. In reply to Mr. Connolly, witness stated that the county inspector was rather anxious to give evidence in the case. The case was adjourned for further evidence. Ballinure Claim. Michael Bulfin, Ballinure, claimed £490 damages to his house, farming implements, etc. Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. F. J. O'Connor), for applicant, said the house was destroyed on the occasion of the burning of the barracks at Ballinure. During the attack it was set on fire, probably by one of the Verrey lights sent up. Sgt. John Sheehan deposed that the house was only fifteen yards distant from the barracks. There was no desire on the part of the police to burn

it. The police were defending the barracks when it took fire. His Honor—Did you send up Verrey lights on this occasion?—We did, and I believe some of them went in the direction of this house. Mr. Connolly—That would be a case of accident. Applicant stated that the house was thatched. A reaper and binder, a new crusher, a turnip pulper, wooden gates, shovels, etc., were burned. Mr. Connolly—You got your cows out safely?—I did. His Honor gave a decree for £150 and costs. A Burning at Killusty. Mrs. Mary Quinn, Killusty, claimed £700 for the burning of a hayshed, several tons of bawn hay, ryegrass, and farm implements. Mr. Connolly, B.L. (instructed by Mr. W. J. Skinner), for applicant. Edmund Quinn, son of applicant, deposed that on 18th April, after feeding the cattle, he noticed a fire in Killusty, about a mile away. He went to see what was burning, and shortly afterwards he saw their own haggard in a blaze. His Honor—Do you say it was done maliciously? Mr. Connolly—We make no allegation against anyone. Witness, proceeding, stated—Our hay was burning in three sections in the shed, and two ricks of oaten straw, and one of wheaten straw were on fire. His Honor—What size was the shed or barn? Witness—75ft. long, 24ft. wide, and 18ft. high, with both ends closed to the eaves. Over fifty tons of hay were burned. His Honor—In the notice you say only forty tons. Witness—That was my mother's mistake. She was knocked about at the time she went to the solicitor. Mr. Connolly applied for, and was granted, permission to amend the claim. Witness, further examined, stated the produce of sixteen acres of ryegrass hay, and thirteen of bawn, was burned. To His Honor—Every acre yielded over three tons. Very little of the hay was used before the burning—only what two horses got. To Mr. Connolly—Second-crop hay at the time was going at 8s. per cwt. at Clonmel market, and I intended to sell some of ours as we had too much. There were twenty tons of straw destroyed, and a rake. The shed was destroyed, and the zinc that was left is rusty. There were shooks broken also. Thomas Quinn, brother of the last witness, corroborated. His Honor recalled Edmund Quinn, and asked: When you left the haggard on this particular evening was it all right? Witness—It was. How long were you away?—About ten or fifteen minutes. Had you any light with you in the haggard?—No; it was daylight. Mr. Connolly—Was there any other fire in the neighbourhood?—There was. Had you to leave the dwelling-house that night?—I had. His Honor—Why? Witness—There was a lot of commotion round the place, and shots were fired over my mother's head. Mr. Connolly—Could she identify any individual?—No. His Honor—Had any ambush taken place around the place? Witness—There was a young man shot a few days before that. His Honor said that altered the case, and a permit would be required before he could hear it. Unpaid Interest. Mr. T. English, Main street, Tipperary, sued Daniel Hughes, Drumlee, to recover £1 5s., two and a half years' interest due on foot of a judgment mortgage, obtained by plaintiff in the year 1907. Mr. J. O'Dwyer for plaintiff; Mr. N. F. Maher defended. A decree for the full amount was given. DEATH OF MR JAMES MACMAHON, J.P., PALLAS. General regret is felt at the death of Mr James MacMahon, Woodville, Pallas. Deceased, who was sixty years of age, was for many years sub-sheriff for Co. Clare. As a magistrate he always acted with the greatest impartiality, tempering justice with mercy, and invariably dealing leniently with any delinquent who showed signs of a desire to reform. He was held in the highest esteem by everyone who knew him. He was a well-known sportsman, and a popular figure at local shows and other gatherings. His remains were interred on Sunday last at Pallas and a very large cortege accompanied them to their last resting-place. TIPPERARY MAGISTRATE DIES OF WOUNDS. Mr George Lysaght, J.P., Kilburry, Fethard, shot at and severely wounded by civilians on 17th March, succumbed to his injuries in a private nursing home in Dublin on Monday last. A claim by Mr Lysaght for £20,000 compensation for personal injuries was before Clonmel Quarter Sessions last week, and a commission was appointed to take the applicant's evidence.

FROM OUR District Correspondents CAPPWHITE. Ordination. On Sunday last, in Dublin, Rev. Roger Furlong, second son of Mr. G. Furlong, Ardagnassane, Cappawhite, was raised to the priesthood. He received his early education at Cappawhite national school, then proceeded to Rochestown, Cork, and completed his studies at All Hallows College, Dublin, where he was ordained. Throughout his student days he was popular with all, and his neighbours and friends wish him many happy years of successful work in his sacred calling. Acquitted. Much satisfaction was felt locally at the acquittal of Field General Court-martial in Limerick last week, of Mr. Philip Ryan, creamery manager, Foildarrig, Cappawhite. It will be remembered that he was taken and detained after the big roundup in the hills between Cappawhite and Hollyford one morning about two months ago. The charge made against him was that he took part in an ambush of a police patrol at Ballyboy, near Uppercurech, Collection. It had been announced that a collection in aid of the White Cross Fund would be held at Cappawhite church gates at both Masses last Sunday. Early on Sunday morning it appears that Crown forces, fully armed, took up positions outside the church gates and walls. No collection was held, and it is understood that an announcement was made that the collection was postponed to a future date. Clonbrink New Creamery. This new creamery, founded on co-operative lines by the local farmers, is making rapid progress towards completion. It is being built chiefly of cement and corrugated iron, and the promoters are making every effort to have it in working order as soon as possible. The old creamery at Clonbrink, formerly owned by Apfin and Barrett, and now, it is understood, the property of the Irish Condensed Milk Co., is at present closed. Bridges, Trenches, Trees, and Stone Walls. There has been much "liveliness" in this district latterly. Trenches have been opened on almost every road; trees have been cut in several instances; three stone walls have been built across the road at Moher of material got from the side wall of the bridge; and, finally, Carnaballa bridge, just on the boundary between Counties Tipperary and Limerick—was trenched and part of one wall pulled down. In this latter instance Crown forces commandeered a number of young men at Carnaballa Creamery last Saturday morning, and compelled them to fill up the openings. Turf Cutting. In the hills behind Cappawhite and back to Hollyford and Kilecommon, as well as in the flat country between Doon and Cappamore, the turf-bogs—what have been described as the "peasant's confield"—are plentiful. We are glad to know that large quantities of turf have been splendidly saved this season; the weather for the purpose was ideal. With the high cost and great uncertainty of coal in these times it is a great advantage for all people who possibly can to try and save a supply of turf, which, if not quite sufficient for one's needs, will still be a great standby. Bogs are intensely dry and fires are common. So great is the heat sometimes that fences made of healthy surface-soils have taken fire and been burned almost to ashes. Weather and the Crops. Farmers are crying out for rain; grass and meadows are backward; roof crops, grain, and, in fact, everything needs rain. First-year hay crops are ripening rapidly; indeed, a number of meadows have been already cut and saved. Mr. Purefoy, at Greenfields, has already a considerable acreage of hay saved. GOLDEN. The Rates. As the general bulk of the ratepayers here have already received their demand-note by post, it is now a certainty the alarming increase on an already heavy burden which the taxpayer has to meet for services 1921-1922 (and all this exclusive of malicious injury claims, which in the South Riding are enormous) is a certainty. Of course it is only fair to state that a great amount of the rates now falling directly on the taxpayer is attributable to the non-recognition of the Local Government Board. The refusal of Government grants out of the Local Taxation Account, which is our own money, is in my view altogether indefensible. These grants were only a refund, or, rather, "restitution" money. Inequality. A few days ago I was speaking to a farmer on the well-tought battle-ground in Land League days of Cloughleigh, whose rent, or annuity, is only

£13, with rates £26 5s. A nice comparison! Where now are the fine orators of a few years ago, calling themselves the Ratepayers' Association? Gone into oblivion, I suppose—unwept and unremembered. One of these reformers used to accommodate his whole audience on an inclement Sunday under the shelter of his family umbrella. At that time the rates were only one-third of their present figure. May I put the question: "Where, oh, where is he?" Gone, I daresay, the way of all will-o'-the-wisps. Commandeered. Trenches were dug during the week-end on the main road from Tipperary to Cashel, between Thomastown and Golden villages, which were subsequently filled in by labour commandeered by the military in the former village. Even the local national school teacher was requisitioned for the purpose, and fully-equipped, so to speak, with a crowbar, toiling at the end of a five-footer of cold steel, the man of letters was like a fish out of water. HOSPITAL. Mass for Recently Executed. On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., Mass was celebrated in the parish church, Hospital, for the repose of the souls of the late Patrick Maher and Edmund Foley, recently executed at Mountjoy. Father Kennedy, C.C., was the celebrant, and there was a large congregation. Commandeered. On the evening of the 16th Crown forces commandeered a number of young men in Hospital, and compelled them to fill in trenches which had been cut in the district. On Thursday night of last week Crown forces in Bruff searched all houses in that village at eleven p.m., and compelled every available man to accompany them to the scene of some road trenches. These they were compelled to fill in. Some bank clerks were among those rounded up. Bruff is under curfew, from 10.30 p.m. to 3 a.m. Sentenced. It is rumoured locally that Messrs. Woods and Real, tried last week before a court-martial, have been each sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Arrested and Released. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Quinlan, Knockaney, Co. Limerick, who were arrested last week and lodged in Kilmallock military barracks, have been released, no charge having been preferred against them. YOUNG MAN SHOT DEAD AT EMLY. VARYING ACCOUNTS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES. According to a police report, about 2 o'clock p.m., while a constable in plain clothes was searching a suspicious-looking man between Emly village and the railway station, a man suddenly approached the constable, pinioned his arms, and calling to another man to come to his assistance. The second man responded by firing a revolver shot at the constable but missed. After a short struggle the policeman wrenched himself free from his assailant, and, drawing his revolver, shot him dead. A duel, it is stated, ensued between the constable and the second man, who subsequently ran away, and succeeded in escaping without injury. The constable on searching the body of the dead man, found in his pocket a five-chambered revolver, containing four flat-nosed bullets. The body was later identified as that of John O'Meara, Ballyhane, Emly, and was conveyed to the mortuary in Tipperary military barracks. It is stated deceased has been "on the run" since shortly after liberation from prison last year, after completing a term of six months for a political offence. Another report states that two men standing on the road near Emly station, when they saw police coming, ran and, refusing to halt when called on to do so, were fired upon, John O'Meara being shot dead. On Wednesday the remains were conveyed to Emly for interment, and were accompanied by a large number of friends. A third account states three men attempted to disarm a policeman, who had alighted from the evening train, when O'Meara met his death. A Dublin Castle report says that two constables returning from leave were fired at, and that O'Meara was killed by their return fire. KING OPENS NORTH-EAST ULSTER PARLIAMENT. Belfast was en fete on Wednesday when the King paid an official visit to the City and opened the Northern Parliament. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, and escorted by the Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, and many Ulster notabilities, was accorded a reception the enthusiastic cordiality of which could not be denied. On Wednesday in his Speech the King said he prayed his visit to Ireland might be the first step towards the end of strife amongst her people, whatever their race or creed. In that hope he appealed to all Irishmen to pause, to stretch out the hand of forbearance and conciliation, and join in making a new era of peace, contentment and goodwill. Mr Lloyd George, in a message to Sir James Craig, says: "The Government of Ireland Act has put the future of Ireland in the hands of her own people, provided only that Southern Ireland renounces its claim to secession from the Empire."

FATE OF THREE OFFICERS. KIDNAPPED AT FETHARD, THEIR DEAD BODIES FOUND NEXT MORNING. After lunch—about two o'clock—last Sunday, Lieuts. Letheridge, R.F.A., Glossop, R.F.A., and Toogood, Lincolnshire Regiment, left Fethard military barracks, dressed in multi, but, it is stated, carrying revolvers, for a walk, and went in the direction of Coleman. Here they stopped a while to watch the operations of some men engaged in drawing a badger, and moved on and passed out of sight. In the morning their dead bodies, bearing bullet marks, and with the eyes bandaged with blue-coloured handkerchiefs, were found dead on the roadside near the little church at Woodroffe, half-way between Cahir and Clonmel, and seven or eight miles from Fethard. It is assumed that they were kidnapped after they passed out of sight of the badger-drawers at Coleman, but how they were conveyed to Woodroffe has not transpired. The bodies were removed to Cahir military barracks, and after a military enquiry that of Lieut. Toogood, who was on detachment duty at Fethard, was taken to the military barracks, Tipperary. By order of the military all places of business in town were closed on Monday from noon. The continued absence of the three officers causing uneasiness, military were sent out from Fethard on Sunday evening, and carried out a house-to-house search over an extensive area, without, however, discovering trace of the missing gentlemen. One arrest was made in the course of the search. On Monday night the windows of all the principal shops and some private houses in Fethard were smashed and some shots were discharged, much to the alarm of the residents. Two shop assistants—a Mr. Mr. Mahoney and a Mr. Keene, employed at Mrs. Fenelly's hardware store—were arrested coming from a country walk. On Tuesday all shops in Fethard were closed. Lieut. Letheridge, aged 26, belonged to Battersea, and was the son of a vicar. Lieut. Glossop, aged 22, was also a Londoner, belonging to Looting. Lieut. Toogood, who was only 19 years, was son of Lieut. Col. Toogood, D.S.O., commanding the 2nd Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment at Poona. The funeral of Lieut. Toogood. The first part of the funeral of Mr. Toogood took place on Thursday from Tipperary military barracks, the remains being taken on a gun carriage to the 12.11 train en route for England, and full military honours accorded. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was covered with many wreaths, and appropriate music was supplied by the band of the Lincolns. Col. Wilson, Commanding troops of South Tipperary, and a large number of officers and men of the regiment, a company of police, and a party of discharged soldiers marched behind the gun-carriage. As the train was leaving the station "The Last Post" was sounded. All business houses and offices in the town were closed from 11 o'clock a.m. until 5.30 p.m., when they were allowed to open for a half-hour. TWO BROTHERS WOUNDED AT LATTIN. On Sunday, after 11 o'clock Mass (old time), three military lorries arrived in Lattin, from the Kilross direction. The congregation had left the local Church at the time, but some young men, twelve or thirteen in number, remained in the village, and on the approach of the lorries, started to run, some going through the Chapel yard, and out by the rear of the Chapel. A call to halt was not heeded, and fire was opened on a young man who was running in the direction of his own house. Evidently the soldiers fired high, for, while the young man at whom presumably they shot escaped, two brothers named William and David Heffernan, who were examining cattle in a field some distance further on, were both wounded—one in the arm and the other in the wrist. The soldiers gave first aid to the wounded men. A trap having been commandeered, others of the party drove to Emly and brought back Dr. Keogh, who attended to Messrs. Heffernan's injuries, as did Dr. Dowling subsequently. The wounds, fortunately, are not dangerous. TIPPERARY MAN RELEASED. Mr Denis Kirby, brother of Mr Michael Kirby, C.E., Tipperary, arrested some time ago, was released on Tuesday (it is stated, unconditionally) from Ballykinlar Camp. HELD OVER. Exceptional pressure on our space compels us to hold over for next Edition some notes and news. Famous 4s. TEA. There are many Teas available, but the discriminating Tea-drinker chooses the Tea with an established reputation—OUR FAMOUS 4/- BEST-QUALITY AMERICAN BACON, AT 1s. 2d. PER LB. M. STACK, Ballyvistica.