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The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

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ESTABLISHED AS "THE TIPPERARY PEOPLE" 1875.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921

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Guaranteed absolutely Fresh Meats
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Telegrams:—KELLY, Bank Place.

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OF
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND CUTS,
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with good bone and quality and the best of
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THURLES II., by Young Thurlies, dam by
Dandy Dick. A beautiful brown pony, stands
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Both sires will stand at Cahir on Fridays,
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ARBEY POLISH CO., 41 HURST ST., DUBLIN.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Polish, from the best to the most economical. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of Polish, and can supply you with the best quality of Polish at the lowest prices.

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AN IRISH SOAP with 5000 guarantee of purity. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of Irish soap, and can supply you with the best quality of Irish soap at the lowest prices.

AGRICULTURAL Field Drain Pipes, all sizes. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of agricultural field drain pipes, and can supply you with the best quality of agricultural field drain pipes at the lowest prices.

ABOUT RICK COVERS. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of rick covers, and can supply you with the best quality of rick covers at the lowest prices.

ALL WATERPROOF Cart and Van Covers. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of waterproof cart and van covers, and can supply you with the best quality of waterproof cart and van covers at the lowest prices.

ANY SACKS, Rick Covers, Waterproof Covers, for Sale or Hire on best terms. We have a large stock of all the latest styles of sacks, rick covers, and waterproof covers, and can supply you with the best quality of sacks, rick covers, and waterproof covers at the lowest prices.

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Four Courts Hotel, INNS QUAY, DUBLIN.

Electric Light throughout. 100 most comfortable Bedrooms, Ladies' Coffee Room, Wedding Parties specially catered for. Large Banqueting Hall, Billiards, Table d'Hotel dinner each evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Choice Cuisine. Old Vintage Champagne a speciality. RESTAURANT-POPULAR PRICES. Wines—"Excel, Dublin." Phone—1328 & 144. H. G. KILBEY, Managing Director.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY. Ladies or Gentlemen can have their own acceptances discounted or post dated cheques cashed... Loans GRANTED BY POST.

THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LTD. 15 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

BOTTLES. Manufactured in Ireland by the most up-to-date American Machinery. Prices on Application.

Irish Glass Bottle Co., Ltd., CHARLOTTE QUAY, DUBLIN. Tipperary (S.R.) CO. COUNCIL. NOTICE TO SHEEP OWNERS.

A Supply of forms required by owners in connection with the Dipping of Sheep in the Summer and Autumn, 1921, Dipping Pensacks have been sent to the several creameries in the county, and copies may be obtained on application to the Managers. Copies can also be had on application to the undersigned. Notices and declarations are to be sent to M. O'DONNELL, Secretary Co. Council. Offices: Courthouse, Clonmel, June 6th, 1921.

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.

When you WANT PRINTING, AND KEEP THE WORK AT HOME in Tipperary Town.

Incidentally, you will get intelligent and tasteful service, and prompt attention to your orders.

We are properly equipped, well-staffed, and already doing a fine job-printing business—but we want to do more.

We want the local community to enable us, by their orders, to AT LEAST DOUBLE AN ALREADY HEAVY WAGES BILL.

The County Printing Works, Tipperary.

PLUMBING, DRAINAGE and HEATING. J. GORDON, 74 HENRY STREET, TIPPERARY. ESTIMATES FOR HOT or COLD WATER ARRANGEMENTS and SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Any class of Sheet-metal Work carried out. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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RETAIL.

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

THE MYSTERY OF BEACON HALL

A. G. BEAUMONT-HOWARD, Author of "The Mystery of Atherley," "In the Days of Lincoln," &c.

CHAPTER X.

THE MYSTERY OF BEACON HALL

Just as quietly and just as unobtrusively he moved the barrel of one of his weapons until it covered the man in question, then without a word of warning he aimed at the crown and fired.

The heavy thud that followed told his own followers that the man-chamberlain, revolver in hand, had been shot.

The man gave a scream, but he was far too much terror-stricken to do anything beyond indeed, he seemed, from the look of horror on his face, to be thinking his state that his life had been spared.

"He's dead," said one of the men who were half-stunned still at the sudden outbreak of violence.

"He's dead," said another, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a third, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a fourth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a fifth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a sixth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a seventh, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said an eighth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a ninth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a tenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said an eleventh, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a twelfth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a thirteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a fourteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a fifteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a sixteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a seventeenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said an eighteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a nineteenth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a twentieth, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a twenty-first, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a twenty-second, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

"He's dead," said a twenty-third, who was looking at the man who had fallen.

IRISHMEN TRIED IN ENGLAND. Penal Servitude Sentences.

The trial opened at Maidstone on Saturday afternoon of four young men, alleged to have been concerned in the shooting affair at Bromley, Kent, on June 17th.

The accused—Wm. Affection Jeremiah Minihane, Wm. M. A. Robinson, and Denis Tanglew—were charged with shooting, with intent to murder, Police constables Jack Lewis and Charles Hall, and with being in possession of firearms and ammunition, with intent to endanger life, and causing serious injury to property.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt was the judge, and the accused pleaded not guilty.

On entering the dock they saluted the judge and the court.

Opening the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Habber, K.C., said the case was a case of a man of shooting with intent to murder.

It was a very serious offence, and the jury could see that it was part of this Sinn Féin campaign which this wild Irishman was endeavouring to carry on in this country.

Conrad told the story of how the men, in which the prosecution alleged the four prisoners were taking part, were stopped at 12.15 in the morning of June 17th in Burnt Ash Lane, and of the fight which ensued between the men and Constables Lewis and Hall, who held them up.

Robinson, he said, was the first to get out of the cab when ordered. While Constable Hall was coming round from the off to the motor side, two shots rang out. A bullet was captured in the cab, and a second shot was discharged, but luckily neither of the constables was injured.

There was a clear attempt at murder. There was little or no doubt that the accused were acting together for a common purpose—probably that of cutting the telegraph wires in the district, and that they intended to carry through that purpose without any regard to any danger to life or property.

There was no doubt Robinson was hit. There could also be no doubt as to Affection's guilt as in the bottom of the cab there was found a loaded revolver and two wire cutters.

All the men could be identified. In the house where Robinson and Minihane were arrested was found a quantity of insurrectionary documents, such as Irish songs and that kind of literature which poisoned the minds of these men.

Constable Lewis, giving evidence, said that when the men were ordered out of the cab he saw Robinson put his hand into his breast pocket. Witness covered him with his revolver, and told Constable Hall to search him.

Immediately afterwards he heard a strange noise, and two shots were fired. Witness further said he saw Robinson with a revolver levelled, and he fired, and believed he hit the prisoner. Witness also fired at the two men who ran away across the fields.

Cross-examined—He said he did not pay much attention to the other three men in the cab as the one sitting near the door (Robinson) looked "in funny ways."

He was sure Robinson fired the first two shots.

Counsel—You did not want this man to get away, did you?

Witness—No, I was not keen on it.

Constable Hall bore out Lewis's statement, and identified the prisoners as the men who were in the cab.

Farrow, the taxi-driver, said he was engaged to drive the accused to Grove Park. The constable ordered the men to put up their hands, and Robinson jumped and pointed the revolver at the officer, saying "Put your hands up!" and fired twice at him.

Evidence was given of the finding in Affection's house of a letter from Ireland, and in Minihane's possession were found a leaded headed "Irish Self-Determination League," and a packet of pepper.

When Robinson was arrested his hand was banded, and he said, "I did not shoot; I was hit in the hand. I threw my revolver away."

In his room were found a copy of "The Irish Exile" and other books relating to Ireland. A pair of wirecutters was found in Tanglew's room.

Evidence was also given of the finding of a revolver, containing a number of bullets, in the hedge near the scene.

Robinson, giving evidence, admitted that he was in the cab with three other people. Minihane was not one of them.

The Judge—Who were the three?

Robinson—I would rather not say that.

The Judge (sternly)—You shall say. You have come to give evidence as to the truth. Who were they?

Robinson—I am afraid I am in the position that I cannot do so.

The Judge—Then you decline to tell the truth?

tell the whole truth he would commit him if he (Robinson) were not convicted.

"If he will not answer questions I shall not take any notice of his evidence," added Mr. Justice Rowlatt, who thereupon folded his arms and waited while Robinson was further examined by Mr. Dickens, counsel for the defence.

Robinson admitted he fired one shot. "When I got out of the cab he declared, 'I was covered by Constable Hall, and I put my hands up. Somebody made as if to search me, and I shouted out to Lewis and Hall. 'Put your hands up' and, pointing my revolver to the ground, fired once. I had no intention of killing either of the constables."

Cross-examined, Robinson said he was out that night to cut telegraph wires.

The Judge—How many people were about that night cutting telegraph wires?

Robinson—I don't know. He declined to give the names of the men who told him to cut the wires.

The Judge—Now, the real truth—can you be a very useful man?

Robinson—He is not in custody.

The Judge—I don't care. Who was he?

Robinson—Obviously there is nothing I can make me say that. There were two revolvers in the possession of the party.

Tanglew and Minihane both denied on oath that they were in the cab.

Upon stepping into the witness-box Affection explained, "I was not answering questions about the brothers" at the same time looking towards the dock.

The Judge said if that were so it was useless for Affection to give evidence and the prisoner returned to the dock.

A sentence was given that Minihane was at a dance on the night of the affair.

Robinson, whom the Judge regarded as the leader of the four, was sentenced to penal servitude for twelve years, and the other three prisoners were each sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

As the prisoners passed down into the cells they shouted, "God Save Ireland," and seemed in no way perturbed by the seriousness of their sentences.

At Newcastle Assizes on Saturday, Owen Salmon, twenty-five, a labourer, and Anthony Dunlavey, thirty-three, miner, were charged with having, on the night of March 5th, attempted to break into a bonded warehouse in Newcastle with intent to cause an explosion, with having been in possession of explosives, and having conspired with others to cause an explosion.

Three men were found by the police outside the warehouse, a padlock on the door having been cut away. Salmon was caught, and in his possession were found explosives and a fuse. The other two men got away, and Dunlavey was arrested later.

Dunlavey, in the witness-box, denied having any connection with the affair. He admitted that he was a member of the Gaelic League and the Irish Self-Determination League, both constitutional bodies, but said that he had no sympathy with violent methods.

He denied knowledge of Sinn Féin objects.

Salmon did not go into the witness-box. Dunlavey was acquitted. Salmon was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

James Conroy, twenty-five, school teacher, and John McAlinden, nineteen, brassworker, convicted of having on May 21st, at Walsend, set fire to a timber shed, and of having been in possession of revolvers and cartridges, with intent to endanger life, were sentenced. Conroy to seven years and McAlinden to five years' penal servitude.

LORD MUSKERRY'S MANSION DESTROYED.

A report reached Charleville on Tuesday stating that Springfield Castle, Dromcollogher, Co. Limerick, the residence of Lord Muskerry, was set on fire on Monday night by a party of armed men and completely destroyed, together with valuable furniture and other effects. The ruins were still smouldering. The residence of Lord Muskerry was one of the finest mansions in West Limerick, and the destruction is estimated at thousands of pounds.

LIMERICK ASSIZES. No Bills from Either County or City. Judge's Hope for the Future.

Mr. Justice Pim, attended by the County High Sheriff, Mr. Gerald E. Goodbody, and the Under Sheriff, Mr. Benjamin Lucas, entered the Crown Court at eleven o'clock on Tuesday and proceeded to open the Summer Assizes for the County of Limerick.

The Commission having been read by Captain Sir Francis Kearney, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury—William Waller, D.L., Castle-town Minor (foreman); James T. Barry, Fandyville; Courtney Croker, D.L., Ballynagarde; Capt. Hugh Finch, Marysville; Norman Goodbody, Westbourne; John G. Howley, Rich Hill; Major Charles Langford, D.S.O., Old Abbey; Richard Caplin Langford, Kilsigall; Captain Denis Lyons, Crown House; William H. Lyons, Crown Castle; Sir Vincent Nash, D.L., Shan-non View; John Russell, Clewley; John Ryan, D.L., Sarsfield; Spencer C. Vassell, Coddington; Edward Westcott, Ballymore and Arthur White, Attinon.

His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said there were no bills to go before them for consideration, and the only business they would have to transact was the appointment of visiting justices. He would not have had the pleasure but for their having to do so.

Now, for a long period, for generations, it had been the habit of the going Judge at Assize to tell the Grand Jury what the police authorities reported as to the crime of the county. The Judge had very often also given the Grand Jury the statistics of what they were, and to encourage, or perhaps discourage, them by calling their attention to such matters or others which might be of use.

Today, in the circumstances that were before him, he did not intend to go into the statistics of crime in their county. They were, unfortunately, large, but he saw no use in giving statistics to men who had here in the circumstances, and who must be grievously distressed at what they saw going on around them. He saw no good object to be attained in going over the facts again. He considered it was not the time for talking, or even giving a little admonition. They heard they were in fact now at a moment when an attempt, a very real attempt, was being made at some settlement that may lead to peace of the disturbed condition in which this country is.

There is a very real prospect of some conclusion being come to, and he was sure that among the great mass of law-abiding people of this county, as well as those of other counties, there was a desire, a desire almost painful in its intensity, that a settlement, some settlement, should be come to. Because they all saw that unless a settlement was arrived at there was nothing for the country—He did not like to use the word—but disaster. It would be wrong, therefore, for anybody to say one word that would affect the negotiations going on, and the settlement that might be arrived at. All he could say was that it might please God that the proceedings for a settlement might not prove abortive.

He had one other thing to say. The times were troubling, distressing, perplexing in the extreme, from time to time. They were all, perhaps, inclined to despair to see no end or outlet in such matters. But he would say that people must not despair; they must keep up their courage, not cease to hope, and not give way to despair. Some at least of the Grand Jury were connected with this county for generations, perhaps for centuries, and they would all yet have something to do for their common country. Their interests were the interests of all Ireland, but if they gave way to despair they tied their own hands. There was great evil in this country, but there was also great good. There was also life, which sometimes developed into violence and energy misdirected for the moment, there was great hope for the future. Now, in all those movements in the history of the world there was a tendency, as the movement went on and in the process of time, to change. The present movement was changed; it was broken. There was always a time when the badness began to disappear and the good to remain, and remain effective for many years. In the long run people came back to the life which the law recognises. No doubt the present state of things would pass away. It might be on the morrow, or in the days to come; but the present deplorable condition of things would cease, and there would be days of peace and progress, quiet and law in this country. Of that he had no doubt in the world, and if he did not think so he would most certainly despair. They must all hope.

The time would come again when Ireland would prove worthy of her great old traditions.

The Grand Jury then retired, and were shortly afterwards discharged. The Court then took up the hearing of appeals.

The Lord Chief Justice opened the Summer Assizes for the City of Limerick on Tuesday morning. His Lordship was accompanied on the bench by the High Sheriff (Mr. M. P. Riordan).

The following were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Archibald Murray, M. D., Shaw; Denis O'Dwyer, North Strand; Charles H. Power, E. G. Pitt; John Barry, F. J. Clevee, J. F. Haman, Cornelius Broderick, A. B. Hamilton, M. J. Russell, John Angley, J. A. Diman, James Bourke, P. McDonagh, Daniel Haman, H. Trousdell, Joseph Egan, F. A. Johnson, F. A. Haman, E. H. O'Day, W. M. Nolan, J. G. O'Brien, Sarsfield street.

His Lordship, in his address to the Grand Jury, said there were no bills to be submitted for investigation at the Assizes, but unfortunately that did not mean that there had been no crime committed since last Assizes. To-day crime had been made amenable by courts-martial. In some respects the general state of the city showed improvement since last March, when he addressed them. It also showed that there were at work in their midst influences which prevented a judge from commencing upon the state of the city. It was rather curious to watch from time to time the cross current of crime. There had been a diminution of all forms of ordinary crime in their city, and if it were not for the woeeful disregard of human life in the city he would have been in a position to congratulate them. While there had been a general reduction in all offences against property, there had been an increase in offences against the person.

There had been committed since last March no less than eight murders and eighteen attempts at murder. He knew very well what was said when these crimes were committed, or the opinion which prevailed in their minds. It is said that these murders were committed by persons from a distance, or at least instigated by persons from a distance. But it was a rather melancholy prospect for any city when people would be forced to believe that their lives were not safe in doing their ordinary work. Unfortunately, life is not safe at present, although there had been a great improvement with regard to offences against property. On a previous occasion he had referred to the many influences for good at work in the city, such as the Arch-Confraternity. No Confraternity, however, could reach the persons who deliberately made up their minds to destroy a God-given life of a human being. He hoped that a better spirit would prevail. He hoped that they were approaching a time when in a Christian country the sanctity of human life would be regarded with that reverence which is due to the fact that life is given to them by God, and which should not be severed save by the act of God. If the country, by the force of public opinion, was to allow murder to prevail, and every sanction of human law withdrawn, then the country would naturally become desolate. God forbid that such a disaster should befall their country. Let them pray that a new spirit may dawn over Ireland, and a new spirit and new hope may enter into the minds of them all.

CO. TIPPERARY CREAMERIES CLOSED.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. It is officially stated that the Cahin Creamery was closed because of the burning of Berzurny House and some food consigned to troops. The reason for closing Oulmatti Creamery was that the rebels took meat belonging to the R.I.C. at Cashel.

Celebrated Hay Forks 3/6.

PARKE'S HAY FORKS, 2/6; SCYTHE BOARDS, 10d; SCYTHE STONES, 10d; HONES, 1/-; RIVETTED BUCKETS, 2/10; HARVEST CANS, 1/- each.

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MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Great Reception for Participants.

"Certain Agreements" Reached.

The special correspondent of the Press Association, writing on Monday, says:—The crucial conference between Mr. De Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffith, and the Southern Unionists opened at the Mansion House, Dublin, to-day. The public interest and curiosity were pronounced, and the conference was attended by a demonstration of a kind which only rarely witnesses in the capital under present circumstances.

The conference was fixed to commence at eleven, and considerably before that hour the crowd commenced to assemble. It was a quiet and orderly crowd, and its regulation was left to a few Dublin Metropolitan Police and to a large number of young men who volunteered to supplement the work of the police. No Auxiliaries or soldiers were present. A large number of people carried diminutive Stars and Stripes in celebration of the 4th and in fulfilment of Mr. De Valera's proclamation that the American flag shall be honoured to-day throughout Ireland.

The first of the members of the conference to arrive was Mr. De Valera himself. To see the leader upon this his first public appearance for a very long time was the principal concern of the crowd, and the Sinn Féin chief met with a great reception. He arrived alone in a motor car at 10.30, and a way was made for him through the crowd by young men who linked hands to keep the people back. Amidst a great fluttering of Stars and Stripes and a hearty burst of cheering, Mr. De Valera passed quickly up the steps of the Mansion House and disappeared from view. Inside he was greeted by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and then he went outside and stood at the top of the steps smiling responses to the cheers of the crowd and allowing himself to be snatched by camera men. The Sinn Féin chief looked pale, but appeared very composed and self-collected.

The first of the four Southern Unionists to arrive was Sir Maurice Dugdale, member in the Imperial Parliament for the Rathfriland Division of Dublin. He was quickly followed by Mr. Arthur Griffith, vice-president of the Republic, who was the only Sinn Féin leader to accompany Mr. De Valera at the conference. His little figure slipped unobtrusively through the crowd, and he was scarcely recognised until he reached the elevation of the steps, when the crowd burst into a great sound of cheering.

Sir Robert Woods, one of the members of the Imperial Parliament for the University, arrived just before eleven, and the last two to appear were Lord Middleton, leader of the Unionist Anti-Partition League, and Mr. Andrew Jameson, one of his political supporters. All of the Southern Unionists met with a hearty greeting.

The Lord Mayor received all the members of the conference inside the Mansion House, and the meeting commenced a few minutes after eleven.

The crucial point about to-day's conference is its attitude towards the Premier's invitation and the effect it is likely to have upon De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. The feeling here is one of subdued optimism. The great hope is that the meeting will be able to arrive at some basis of agreement and a united expression of view which may clear the way for a subsequent consideration of the vital issue of partition and the relations. It is impossible to say how long the conference will last.

"Certain Agreements Come To."

The following statement was issued from the Mansion House at 2.15:

The informal conference called by President De Valera was held this morning at the Mansion House. The Earl of Middleton, Sir Robert Woods, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. Andrew Jameson were present. The President was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Griffith, T.D. Views were exchanged upon the situation created by the British Prime Minister's proposal. Certain agreements were come to, and the conference adjourned until eleven a.m. on Friday next.

Until the issue of the above report it was thought the conference had merely adjourned for lunch.

Mr. R. C. Barton, T.D., arrived on the scene at one o'clock. He passed through the crowd and into the main entrance unnoticed, and was then received by the Lord Mayor, with whom he entered into animated conversation. He is, however, taking no part in the conference.

Mr. Barton looks very well, considering that he has passed more than fifteen months in penal servitude. His occupation was bookbinding.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who received the members of the conference upon their arrival, made a passing reference to it at a meeting of the Corporation. He described the conference as one of the most delicate and momentous that had ever taken place in Ireland. Peace was in the air, and he had great hopes that much good would come out of it.

Deputation to Sir J. Craig?

The Central News says:—Lord Middleton and his Unionist friends, as they were leaving the Mansion House, looked bright and cheerful. There were many friends awaiting them, who eagerly shook them by the hand, while a large crowd gave vociferous cheers, which the recipients smilingly acknowledged. Lord Mayor O'Neill came as far as the steps of the Mansion House and bade them good-bye till Friday.

The Unionist delegation were apparently delighted with their day's work, and the crowd appeared to understand their cheerful faces, as salutes of cheering burst out till his lordship and his friends disappeared from the scene.

What the agreements are has not been divulged, but it is understood that they are of a most important character, possibly including a fresh appeal to Sir James Craig, which Lord Middleton and his friends have undertaken to convey. A much commented on fact in connection with the proceedings was the complete absence of Crown forces from the scene. Dublin Metropolitan policemen alone were to be seen directing the traffic through enormous crowds of spectators.

God-Speed from the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly.

At a conference of the Archbishop and clergy of the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, held in Thurles on Monday, His Grace the Archbishop presiding, the following resolution was passed:—Resolved: That we, the Archbishop and priests of Cashel and Emly, assembled in conference, send a hearty God-speed to the conference of Irish leaders in Dublin to-day, that we hope and pray the spirit of conciliation will prevail. Without the sacrifice of any vital principle Irishmen may be able to agree on a national proposal that will bring a speedy peace to our suffering country whilst safeguarding the time-honoured claims of our ancient nation.

GENERAL SMUTS IN DUBLIN.

Lord Middleton Visits Premier.

Sealed Letter from Mr. De Valera.

General Smuts came to Dublin on Tuesday morning. Later he visited the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and during the day he got in touch with Mr. De Valera, Mr. A. Griffith, and Mr. Barton, as well as leading Unionist and business opinion. The "Evening Mail" says that he expressed the hope that the present negotiations would lead to an everlasting peace in Ireland. A Belfast Unionist paper says General Smuts is coming to Belfast. The "Pall Mall Gazette," the semi-official Georgian organ, declares that General Smuts has come to Ireland with the knowledge and approval of the Prime Minister, who has great faith in his ability to help in a peaceful settlement.

The Press Association Dublin correspondent says that the recent atmosphere in Ireland may bring about a tacit pause between the opposing forces. This may lead, the correspondent thinks, to a definite truce if Mr. De Valera goes to the London Conference.

The London "Daily Express" says that Lord Middleton reported to the Prime Minister what had occurred in Dublin, and it is understood, brought a sealed letter from Mr. De Valera, answering certain inquiries which Lord Middleton had been authorised to make on behalf of the Government. Meanwhile there are revived overtures for a truce. Lord Middleton would only say that he was very hopeful. "The door is open," he declared, "and that is a great thing. I think also that there would have been no chance but for our conference with Mr. De Valera."

Mr. De Valera is understood, the writer adds, to be seeking certain information, and when it is obtained, the conference will be resumed.

LIMERICK GRAND JURY AND PEACE EFFORTS.

The Grand Jury on Tuesday passed a resolution expressing keen satisfaction at the prospect of an immediate peace taking place between the Prime Minister and the Irish political leaders. It was their earnest desire that the forthcoming conference should take place, as they believed it would result in quickly ending the present terrible and deplorable state of affairs, and restore the blessings of peace, staple government, and renewed prosperity in their native land.

The Lord Chief Justice accepted the resolution, which was handed to the clerk for endorsement in the court books.

GENERAL SMUTS' OPTIMISM.

Better Atmosphere Needed.

General Smuts was the guest of honour at a dinner by the South African Community in London on Wednesday evening.

The Earl of Selborne, who presided, proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said in the early days of General Botha and General Smuts were as

David and Jonathan, and the mantle of General Botha had fallen on General Smuts. At the present time General Smuts saw what another world war meant ruin, and that was why he threw his energies into the promotion of peace.

General Smuts, who was received with cheers, after paying a tribute to Lord Selborne and Lord Buxton, referred to the time when South Africa emerged from the Boer war, and said that it was Sir Arthur Lawley who put himself out and did the work of conciliating the whole population, and carrying them with him into the British Empire and into the future. The principles upon which the British Empire were founded were sufficient, he believed, to go forward into the future, and retain under the system the biggest Dominion—the biggest State—that might yet develop without any danger of secession. "I have not given up hope of America," the General declared, "or given up hope of her being lost to us." (Laughter and applause.) She is a coy maiden, and must not be wooed too warmly. I want to see America pull with us in this great world service that is to-day being rendered by the British Empire almost alone.

General Smuts alluded to India, and the Empire's attempt to solve the problem of East and West, which, he said, with forbearance and wisdom it would be possible to solve. (Applause.) "And that brings me," said General Smuts, "in easy stages to Ireland. (Loud applause.) I was there yesterday, gentlemen—(applause)—and I found the people of Ireland divided into two classes—those who were in goal—(laughter)—and those who were 'on the run.' Irishmen themselves will have to admit that I can do that job just as well, and better, than they can. I was pursued from London station by a body of journalists. They pursued me all over there. They pursued me, or rather missed me, all the way. (Laughter.) They missed me all day in Ireland. I came back, and they pursued me to London, and again missed me all the way, and one of them subsequently said to me that I was the most elusive General he had ever come across. Well, gentlemen, that is how we are treated in South Africa. With us a man 'on the run' is a great man. We do not think much of the man in the goal. Well, let me say this—I was there, and I looked for a moment at that problem this problem which is engaging the attention to-day of this country and, very largely, of the whole British Empire. I cannot speak tonight on that problem, except to say this: That, in my opinion, it is a solvable problem. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) In itself it is solvable, if there was a better atmosphere—if we all help to create a better atmosphere. (Hear, hear.) If we all thought less of antipathies and more of human goodwill, and determined to wipe out what is really a stain on the record of the Empire, then we shall succeed. Therefore, I think, I am hopeful. I think the question is capable of solution, and I hope, for the sake of Ireland, and for the sake of the British Empire, and for the sake of this Power, which is overburdened with intolerable questions, that that question will also be solved, and that the British Empire will be free from the imputation which rests on it—that in this ancient part of the United Kingdom there still exists a violation of the fundamental principles upon which the Empire rests. I say the problem is solvable because I have seen it solved in my own country under circumstances not so embittered as in Ireland, but certainly of a very difficult character, too. If ever this problem of the subjection of one people to another presented a hopeless view it was in South Africa, where for one hundred years this racial struggle had been going on; but finally, gentlemen, in the spirit of goodwill and wisdom, of give and take, of forbearance, of trying to render something to the points of view of one and another, the agreement was made, and South Africa to-day is probably, if not the happiest, one of the happiest, countries in the whole British Empire. It is the story of sacrifice, of doing all that is best, all that a human being can do. If he is not prepared to sacrifice himself if he is not prepared to give himself up for a great cause, then he is no man. That great statesman, General Botha, taught us that great lesson in South Africa."

Concluding, General Smuts said that the endeavour to bring about these great ideals which would make, or at least help to make, this earth worth living in was a hard task. It was a task that was set them, and the size of the British Empire was too big to succeed on any other plane or on any other principle. (Applause.)

The Hon. Sir Thomas W. Smartt and Colonel the Hon. Hendrik Mentz also acknowledged the toast.

GENERAL SMUTS' VISIT.

Meeting With Mr. De Valera.

Another account says:—

The presence of General Smuts in Dublin, following Monday's conference at the Mansion House, tends to increase the hopes of an early improvement in the present situation. The South African Premier arrived by Tuesday morning's mail boat at Kingstown, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Lane. The fact that he was a passenger was known to very few on board; indeed, every care seems to have been taken to conceal his identity. The passengers' list did not disclose his name. The ships' officers apparently knew nothing of his presence. Press representatives, who were on the qui vive early at the landing stage, were satisfied that he was not aboard, and there was chagrin amongst the army of photographers alert on duty. But the General was in his cabin all the while, obviously anxious to avoid publicity.

SIR J. CRAIG AND CONFERENCE.

In a statement to a Press Association representative on Wednesday night Sir James Craig said that he wished at the earliest opportunity to contradict the statements appearing in certain evening newspapers that his journey to London on Tuesday night had any connection with the Irish Conference. The conference, he said, was held in the morning, and he and Lady Craig did not arrive till the afternoon. "I have come over," he said, "for the purpose of ascertaining his Majesty's pleasure regarding the presentation to him of the resolution passed by the House of Commons of Northern Ireland in reply to his gracious message, to confer with the Treasury and other public Departments regarding the perfecting of the executive machinery of the Northern Administration, and to see my boys at Lords' on Friday and Saturday. I pro-

posed to return in time to take part in the 12th of July celebrations."

MR. DE VALERA AND PEACE.

Cablegram to America.

The special correspondent of the Press Association wires:—A special issue of the "Irish Bulletin" on Wednesday published the following cablegram sent by Mr. De Valera in response to a telegram from the United States requesting a signed statement upon peace prospects. "We trust that the British Minister's letter may prove the first step in substituting the civilised basis of right and reason for that of barbarism and violence in the arbitration of the question at issue between Ireland and England. Should the conference now initiated lead to an ultimate understanding and a lasting peace between the people of these islands, which have been in a state of war with each other for over seven centuries and a half, they will set a worthy precedent for the entire British Empire. The British people will be restored, and young Ireland will live in history as having saved by its courage and by its steadfastness the ideals for which millions were led to offer up their lives in the Great War."

It is no breach of confidence, however, to state that, having been in the Mansion House for over an hour, General Smuts left in a motor-car, and had a conference with Mr. De Valera and his colleagues at the residence of a prominent member of Dail Eireann, not very far from the vicinity of Dawson street. Subsequently he saw other leading citizens, with whom he exchanged views. A statement to the effect that it was probable that General Smuts would remain in Dublin until the conference was resumed on Friday was confidently made by a gentleman who is in close touch with all parties.

There is a general feeling of optimism in Dublin as to the outcome of the peace negotiations, and hopes of an honourable settlement were never higher. Those who have access to authoritative information are certainly hopeful that, should the favourable start made at Monday's conference be maintained, a way to a settlement may be found eventually.

The departure of Lord Middleton for London on Monday evening was generally regarded as of much significance, in view of the visit of Sir James Craig, and the opinion was expressed that it is probable that the outlines of a scheme of settlement will be laid before the conference when it is resumed.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN LONDON.

Truce Question.

A conference took place in London on Wednesday morning between Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Lord Middleton, and Sir James Craig on the Irish question.

The greatest secrecy with regard to the conference was observed.

The Press Association understands these events will have a significant bearing upon the decisions to be arrived at when the Dublin Mansion House pourparlers between Mr. De Valera and the Southern Unionists are resumed on Friday.

The question of a truce throughout Ireland, it is believed, is at the moment receiving urgent attention, and it is understood Wednesday's conference was primarily concerned with the conditions of any possible suspension of hostilities. It is felt in British official circles that the cessation of active operations is almost an indispensable aid to the progress of the peace deliberations.

General Smuts reached London about five a.m., and had an early private talk with the Prime Minister at Downing street, where they were subsequently joined by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Lord Birkenhead, and Mr. Shortt.

SIR J. CRAIG AND CONFERENCE.

SEARCHES AT BANSHA. On Sunday Crown forces in large number visited Bansha and made an exhaustive, but fruitless, search of the surrounding districts. Particular attention was paid to the hills and places likely to shield ambushers.

KELLY & CO., WHOLESALE BOTTLERS, TIPPERARY, ARE TURNING OUT

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SEARCH FOR SUNKEN MILLIONS.

Treasure That Went Down in 1782.

Another attempt is to be made to recover the vast treasure that was carried in the East India Company's ship Grosvenor, which foundered off the coast of Pondoland in 1782.

It is estimated (says a Central News correspondent) that the treasure on board the Grosvenor is now worth three times the amount it was when she sank. The valuables on the ship included a parcel of emeralds, of which no finds are being made to-day, as well as other precious stones and gold and silver ingots. The total value of specie on board in 1782 was £1,714,710. The Grosvenor lies in eighteen or twenty-five fathoms of water. The opinion of the expert who had charge of the operations which were carried out in 1907 for the recovery of the treasure was that the vessel was intact from keel to hull.

During this hunt for the sunken treasure about a thousand gold, silver, and copper coins were recovered, some from the sand of the creek in which the ship is buried. Unfortunately the sea in the vicinity of the sunken ship remains calm only for very limited periods, and this fact makes the work of searching difficult and costly. In the result the operations had to be abandoned as hopeless. A second syndicate was formed and another search made, this time with a Government dredger, but, like the other attempt, it was unsuccessful. It is stated that descendants of some of the female passengers on the Grosvenor are still to be found in Pondoland, that one of the male passengers who survived wrote a book giving an account of the ship and the fate that overtook her. As to the new attempt that is being made to recover the ship's treasure, one shareholder in the syndicate that financed the 1907 operations says he has full faith that the ship and her treasure are there, and he adds that according to the report of the diver Neilson, who went down on the earlier expedition, the Grosvenor is intact. It is proposed in this new effort to wrest these sunken millions from the ocean to have a tunnel ninety feet from the shore to the ship, and, in the opinion of the shareholder referred to, there is every reason to believe that the operations will be successful, as successful, he says, as the new syndicate have been in their flotation. In other quarters it is regarded as a gamble—but Johannesburg loves a gamble.

"SEALED LETTER" STORY.

No Truth In It, Says Dail Eireann.

The following communiqué was issued by the Publicity Department, Dail Eireann on Wednesday evening:—There is no truth in the statement that Lord Middleton took with him to London a sealed letter from Mr. De Valera, answering certain inquiries which Lord Middleton had been authorised to make on behalf of the British Government.

AMERICAN FLAG REMOVED FROM CONSUL'S RESIDENCE.

Dublin Castle Statement.

Dublin Castle issues the following statement:—"The Government is informed that on July 4th irresponsible persons, alleged to have been members of the Crown forces, took down from the Shelbourne Hotel, the residence of the American Consul, a flag which was flying in celebration of July 4th. The matter is being inquired into, and if it is found the persons concerned were members of forces of the Crown they will be suitably dealt with."

The authorities have expressed to the American Consul their regret that such an occurrence should have taken place in Dublin.

ARDFINNAN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

R.I.C. Sergeant Shot by Constable.

Constable Albert Johnson, R.I.C., of Sunderland, was at a Field General Court-martial on Wednesday, charged with shooting and wounding, with intent to murder, the sergeant in charge of his station at Ardfinnan.

The principal witness stated that on March 24th he found the accused in a public-house in the village. Accused was required to go on duty. Witness ordered him out, but he refused to leave. Witness and another constable then proceeded to the barracks, and, when opposite the post office, a shot rang out and a bullet penetrated witness's leg. Looking back he saw Johnson, standing in the middle of the road, with a smoking revolver in his right hand.

A postal official stated he saw Johnson point the revolver at the sergeant, and saw him fire the shot. The sergeant exclaimed, "I am shot."

A constable who was with the sergeant said that after the shooting he exclaimed: "Oh, Johnson, why did you do that?" Accused replied: "That's me, every time."

Mr. P. R. Buggy, solicitor, Waterford, on behalf of the accused pleaded insanity, and produced records to show that he was two years under medical treatment in Noddy Hospital. Judgment was reserved.

SEARCHES AT BANSHA.

On Sunday Crown forces in large number visited Bansha and made an exhaustive, but fruitless, search of the surrounding districts. Particular attention was paid to the hills and places likely to shield ambushers.

PRIEST ARRESTED.

Rev. A. O'Kennedy, President St. Flannan's College, Ennis, was arrested by military on Wednesday morning, and removed to Limerick. The annual Retreat of the clergy of Killaloe diocese was in progress at the college when the arrest was made. The charge is unknown.

TIPPERARY URBAN COUNCIL.

Condition of St. Michael's Cemetery.

Drapers' Assistants' Strike Discussed.

Railway Company and the Maintenance of Bridges.

Night Watchmen Refuse to Extinguish Lamps.

The Chairman's Offer.

The monthly meeting of above Council was held on Monday evening, and presided over by Mr. J. Callaghan, vice-chairman, and there were also present Messrs. J. Godfrey, Thos. Toomey, J. Breen, Wm. Cotter, T. Fitzgerald, T. McCormack, Wm. Allen, and E. J. Lyons.

St. Michael's Cemetery.

The Town Surveyor reported that the condition of St. Michael's Cemetery is unsatisfactory, the walls and flower beds being overgrown with weeds and grass.

Chairman—That is a bad report. Was anyone down there lately to see it?

Mr. Cotter—I was down there lately. It is in a woe.

Chairman—We don't want that part of it. It is the footpaths we want to know about. It is a very good thing to have meadow, for it will be sown and clear this year.

The caretaker was ordered to remove the matter complained of by the Town Surveyor.

Transfer of a Tenancy.

Mrs. Kathleen Tompkins, Cashel road, wrote asking for a transfer of the tenancy of a house to her from her brother Patrick Hartigan.

The matter was referred to the next meeting, inasmuch as the agreement with the County Council expired on the 31st March and the urban council are still carrying on the work.

Maintenance of Main Roads.

The Town Clerk said the council were in a peculiar position with regard to the maintenance of main roads within the urban area inasmuch as the agreement with the County Council expired on the 31st March and the urban council are still carrying on the work.

Mr. Lyons—The council should have taken a decision to contribute to the maintenance of the roads. It is only by obliging us to ask you to quench them, and I think it is very unfair of you not to do so.

Roads Over Railway Bridges.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the engineer of the G.S. and W. Railway Company, stating the railway company is not prepared to give more than £20 per year for the maintenance of sixty-two bridges over roads over railway bridges within the urban area, which he pointed out is equivalent to 6s. 6d. per perch, and double the highest rate paid to any public body by the railway company.

Mr. Lyons—There is more traffic over these bridges than over the ordinary bridges, and the railway company should certainly concede something.

Chairman—If they do not, remarked the chairman, we will not do the repairs.

Other members being of the same mind, it was decided to discontinue to do the repairs.

Unemployment Grants.

The Town Clerk said the Ministry of Labour had issued a certificate stating that serious unemployment, not otherwise provided for, existed in the area within the authority of the urban council.

Mr. Toomey—Then we should get some of the grant, if possible.

Chairman—Is there any left? (Laughter.)

It was decided to make application for a grant.

Chairman—If in existence," remarked the clerk.

No Money for Flagging.

The secretary of the Tipperary Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Davis street, wrote on May 17th, 1921: "My directors desire me to request that your council will continue the flagged footway in front of their recently-erected printing office in Davis street, and I beg to thank you in anticipation of your compliance with their request."

Chairman—Is it a big job?

Town Surveyor—No. They asked me about it, but I could not do it until I got an order from the council.

Mr. Fitzgerald—How long is it?

Town Surveyor—It is only five or six yards.

Mr. Lyons said there was a footway in Market street, opposite Mrs. Kenny's

house, which also required to be done, and asked the council to put the two jobs together, and flag them.

Mr. Fitzgerald—If you do one at all you will have to do them all.

Mr. Toomey—You will have plenty of applications.

Mr. Fitzgerald—If you do it you will get into trouble.

Mr. Lyons—If you do one, do both.

Chairman—Where is the money going to come from?

Mr. Cotter—I don't know. You would want to be financially strong to take on all these things.

The Town Surveyor said there was a path down at the Well that he would like to repair, as it was in a bad state.

Chairman—Now is your time, (laughter.)

Mr. Allen—If you do it for one party you will have to do it for all.

Mr. Breen said a footpath was passed for a long time in John street, and it had not been done yet.

Mr. Godfrey—Where is the pathway wanted for the "Tipperaryman"?

Mr. Fitzgerald—It is where there was an arch one time, and it would not be from here to the door in length. If the directors did it themselves it would not be too much for them.

Mr. Breen—Yes, and if they do, when we get financially settled up, we will allow it to them. (Laughter.)

Chairman—The best thing is to let them do it themselves.

Mr. Toomey—Leave it over until the Peace Conference, when all things will be settled. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotter—We might be rich then. The matter dropped, no action being taken.

Drapers' Assistants' Strike.

Mr. Toomey—I would like to draw attention to the drapers' assistants' strike in the town, which has been on for the last three months, and I would like to know if we could do anything to end it. It is a disgrace. The strike in Dublin was settled, and why should not the strike here be settled also. Can we take any steps to make the assistants and the employers come together?

Mr. Cotter—It is regrettable that they cannot come to some agreement.

Mr. Toomey—The employers are keeping them out of the but they are cutting by not giving them a living wage.

Mr. McCormack said he understood a number of firms in Tipperary had come to an agreement with the assistants.

Mr. Lyons—I do not think it would be wise to discuss the question here.

Mr. McCormack said it appeared in the public Press.

Mr. Lyons—I know, but it would be better to appoint a committee and see the employers.

Mr. Toomey said in mentioning the matter he did not wish to be understood as speaking on behalf of either party.

Mr. Cotter—It is ridiculous they don't come together and make a settlement. They were able to settle the dispute in one day in Dublin, and they should be able to do the same here.

Mr. McCormack remarked there were intelligent men in Dublin at the head of the strike on the employers' side.

Mr. Toomey—The council should endeavor to settle the strike some way.

Chairman—It is running the whole business of the town.

Mr. Lyons—Appoint a committee to meet the employers.

Mr. Toomey—It is up to us to do all we can to bring about peace between them.

Mr. Lyons—That is right, and the only way it can be done is by appointing a committee.

It was decided that a committee of the members of the urban council meet the employers with a view to a settlement of the existing dispute.

Extinguishing the Town Lamps.

The Town Surveyor reported that he had reduced the street lights to eleven lamps, and tried to arrange with the night watchmen to put them out at 3.30, but they refused.

Town Surveyor—They told me they would not put them out.

Chairman—That is too bad. It is not a very hard job for two men to do. I think it is not fair of them.

A member asked if they gave a reason for their refusal, and an answer in the negative was given.

Chairman—I think we should ask the watchmen to put out the lamps.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Are the watchmen out at night at all now?

Chairman—I don't know. I don't be out myself, anyway.

The Town Surveyor said it would be very hard to ask the lamp-lighter to get up and put out eleven lights, and two watchmen on the town.

the agreement was made there was nothing about the lamp-lighter getting up to put out the lights.

Mr. Fitzgerald—It is not fair to expect a man to get out of his bed to put out lights and other men on the street.

Town Surveyor—We left some lamps lighted for their convenience, and they put them out going home, and why they object now I don't know.

Chairman—I think we ought to ask them to put out these lights.

Mr. Breen—A statement is made in a note from Mr. Doherty that they were not asked to quench them before.

The Town Surveyor said that previously they had a contract with the gas company to put out the lamps.

Chairman—They (the night watchmen) would not be doing any harm to the lamp-lighter by putting them out.

Mr. Lyons—They should do a good turn for him, and leave him in bed.

Town Surveyor—There is no use having lamps lighted at five o'clock in the morning.

Mr. McCormack—At a time when gas is so dear.

The Clerk suggested that an order be made that the Town Surveyor's directions be carried out.

Mr. Lyons—If you meet the night watchman in a right spirit they will put out the lamps. It would be a hardship to pull a man out of his bed and they on the street.

Mr. Fitzgerald—The question is, do they be on the street?

It was stated that one of the watchmen (Breen) was outside, and if called in might like to say something on the matter. He was brought before the meeting.

Chairman—Did you refuse to quench the lamps?

Breen—I did.

Chairman—Why?

Breen—Because there is a man you played for that business. We never quenched these lamps.

Chairman—Wouldn't you think you would be doing that man a good turn by leaving him in bed?

Breen—I know I would. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Only for the way the times are, we would not have these lamps lighted at all. They are costing the council a lot of money. It is only by obliging us to ask you to quench them, and I think it is very unfair of you not to do so.

Breen—It is not unfair when another man is getting paid for doing that work.

Chairman—It would not be out of your head to quench them in the morning.

The Town Surveyor said that most of the lamps were on his (Breen's) side of the town.

Chairman—But there are only eleven lamps along the street between two men.

Breen—I have six.

Chairman—It would not be a big job for one man. I will tell you what I will do: I will quench the two in Henry street myself and let you quench the others.

Breen—It would not be too hard to quench them. (Laughter.)

Chairman—You ought to oblige the council and public by quenching the others.

Breen—Why doesn't he quench the lamps the same as Connolly used to quench them?

Chairman—I do not know.

Mr. Fitzgerald asked if it were necessary to carry a ladder around to quench the lamps.

Town Surveyor—No; only a stick.

Chairman—That should not be much trouble to carry. You (Breen) ought to quench the lamps. It is too hard to ask a man to get up and quench them while we have two men employed by the council and public going around the town.

Several members agreed with the chairman's remarks.

Breen—I will quench my six lamps.

Chairman—We might have peace before the week is out, and we might not want the lamps at all.

Mr. McCormack—Let us hope so.

It was ordered that Breen and Mulcahy extinguish the lamps in future.

Water Supplies.

The Rosanna Lawn Tennis Club; Messrs. J. J. O'Connor, Market yard; and Richard Healy, James street, applied for water supplies.

Town Clerk—The expenses in connection with the waterworks and the rents should be fixed on a commercial basis. When we get the Town Surveyor's list of users a revised scale of charges can be fixed by the council. In Clonmel they revised the list and made a new scale of charges, and considerably increased the amounts. The charges in existence here are altogether inadequate, and the water is being used for other than domestic purposes.

Chairman—What do they want with water in the lawn tennis grounds? A Member—For cooking purposes.

Surveyor, who was requested to furnish a list of the names of persons using water for other than domestic purposes.

Immunity from Disease.

The Town Clerk said the town was very free from disease. According to the report of the medical officer of health there was only one case of typhoid in April last.

Mr. Cotter asked if the medical officer of health sent in regular reports.

Clerk—He sends in occasional reports regarding infectious diseases as circumstances arise.

UNION AMALGAMATION.

To the Editor of "The Tipperaryman."

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest the discussion on the above subject at the last meeting of the Tipperary Board of Guardians appearing in the last issue of your valuable journal. Allow me to state that as an old guardian, since the passing of the Local Government Act until I retired to make room for a new order of things at the last triennial elections, I thoroughly endorse most of the statements of the members who took part in the discussion and the independence displayed in upholding the importance and status of the ratepayers of the Tipperary Union—the men and women who have to "keep the drum," to use metaphor—in any amalgamation scheme of the future.

I don't wish to be understood as an opponent of the scheme; quite the contrary. I believe it to be a move in the direction of economy, if properly carried out, but, in the first place, may I be permitted to ask the very pertinent question: Does it mean an amalgamation of the larger workhouses in the smaller ones, with consequent less accommodation which may in the immediate future necessitate a large building scheme, which at the present time is a very serious outlook? To my own personal knowledge Tipperary Union workhouses is capable of containing 502 inmates and officials, and was never overtaxed when so doing. Perhaps it would be a proper question to ask at the present crisis before it is too late. What amalgamation can the Union afford without over-crowding?

I am sure the two members of the conference who proposed the resolution had an eye to business when they specially mentioned Clonmel Union as the centre of gravity, or, if you wish, the axis on which South Tipperary turned. Am I, too, further to assume the two members proposing the said resolution at the conference are members of the Clonmel Board of Guardians? If so, the whole thing is conceived in bad taste, and will certainly deceive nobody. Revenue! Revenue! and more Revenue!—at other people's expense. "Drawing water to our own well" under the guise of patriotism (a word often abused). Something sordid and envenomed lies at the bottom of this disinterested philanthropy (or call it what you will). Certainly not on the part of the individuals mentioned, but on that of the carrion crows who wish to devour and live on the other people's vitals are always hovering near.

As I have stated, I always looked upon amalgamation in a favourable light as I understood it—the combining of the smaller bodies in the larger ones, certainly not the lopping-off of the larger ones in population, area, and finance in favour of the trifling and insignificant ones, such as is proposed in the present case. The figures disclosed by the chairman at the last meeting of the Tipperary Board are well worthy of consideration by the ratepayers and the general public. I assume they are taken from the rate-books. I will content myself by referring only to population and finance.

The population of the Tipperary Union, which it is proposed to amalgamate in Clonmel, is 12,765 in excess—astounding figures, no doubt, affording food for reflection; whilst, as regards valuation, Clonmel is very much behind, there being a difference of £73,270 in favour of Tipperary, which, at 2s. 5d. in the £, works out at £45,490 18s. 10d. on the current year in favour of Tipperary and in excess of Clonmel. Therefore it is up to the representatives of the ratepayers of Tipperary Union, when the time comes, to stand on their rights. I have no hesitation in saying that they will not lower the flag of Tipperary, or allow it to be lowered by anybody who attempts to do so for sinister motives.

As "an old Parliamentary hand," so to speak, I may be allowed to correct Mr. Ferriss when he speaks of the Tipperary Union or Council collecting and disbursing their own rates. This, on the face of it, is absurd. Where does the authority arise? It is patent to everybody the County Council are supreme in this matter, as it is under their authority the rate-collectors act, and to whom their securities are liable. One would require a special Act of Parliament to undo this. But I deprecate the threat of withholding grants as against self-determination. In proving the absurdity and utter unfairness of amalgamating such an extensive, important, and fully-equipped union as

SANDEMAN'S PORTS & SHERRIES "THREE STAR" & "FIVE STAR" SANDEMAN means Fine Port Wine Fine Port Wine means SANDEMAN!

Tipperary in smaller and insignificant ones with scarcely half the accommodation was never intended by the promoters of this amalgamation scheme; but rather the amalgamation of the small, outlying unions in the large one as a central depot. Tipperary Union is, and has been, the fourth largest in the South of Ireland; the three exceptions are Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and this can be proved conclusively by official figures before the Tipperary workhouse was taken over by military. Facts and figures are stubborn things, that you cannot get over no matter how you try.—Yours faithfully, WILLIAM R. RUSSELL.

THE BONAPARTES IN AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Bonaparte, who has just died at Baltimore, was an interesting man, both in his own successful career as a Minister of Roosevelt's Administration and on account of his romantic history. His grandfather Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia, married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, a remarkable woman, who probably influenced the sturdy character of her grandson. Jerome deserted her at Napoleon's command, and she was known afterwards as Mrs. Patterson. It was she who described her faithless King Jerome as "the son who had slipped in by mistake between two Napoleons." She was immensely rich, but very careful in small matters, and when late in life she visited Paris she sent her largest baubles as a present to her grandson. When it was opened it was found to be full of loaf sugar, with a line inside saying that she had collected this from the trays sent up to her with tea and coffee. She left her money to be divided between her two grandsons, of whom Charles was the younger. No one, by the way, seems to have recalled the fact that one member of the Bonaparte family acquired by marriage the name of Moltke. This lady was the niece of the American statesman who has just died, and daughter of Charles Jerome Bonaparte, who took a commission in the French Army, served in the Crimea and Algeria, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel after the war of 1870. She married Count von Moltke-Helfelt, of the Danish branch of the great German military family. Her father was for thirty-six years Danish Minister in France, and the Empress Eugenie once visited her at Nyborg. But a Bonaparte who became a Moltke! Truly, there is sometimes a strange irony in the collocation of names.

CATTLE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Free Movement from Ireland.

The Board of Agriculture announce that orders have been made withdrawing all the remaining restrictions on the movement and marketing of animals which were imposed in connection with the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the North Midlands and in Yorkshire. An order has also been made withdrawing, as from July 6th, all special restrictions on the importation of Irish animals. On and after the latter date Irish animals may be landed in Great Britain, subject only to the normal condition of ten hours' detention in the landing place, at the expiration of which they will be free to be moved to any part of the country without further restriction. Intending importers should, however, ascertain beforehand whether the local authority of the district have in force regulations prohibiting the movement of animals into their district.

LADY TEACHER SHOT DEAD NEAR NEWRY.

A terrible tragedy occurred early on Tuesday morning in the townland of Shinn, near Newry, when Miss Teresa Macanuff, a young teacher, who had only come on a visit from Birmingham, was shot dead by armed men, who, it is stated, had come in quest of her brother.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT IN TIPPERARY.

Early in the week telephone wires in the vicinity of Tipperary railway station were cut and communication interrupted.

TINY CHILD VICTIM OF THE BLACK HAND.

Vengeance Cry Over Coffin.

8,000 People at the Bier.

A cry for vengeance on those who had killed Giuseppe Varetta (says a Central News New York message) was uttered by the father of the victim as he stood over the tiny coffin ere it was carried away for burial.

The boy was kidnapped, and his body was afterwards taken out of the Hudson River, although the Black Hand members who had slain the child had sent word to the grief-stricken parents that they would never again see their boy dead or alive. One of the floral tributes that followed the dead child to the grave was sent by the members of a kindergarten class in which he had been a pet. As it lay upon the coffin a broad ribbon that was fastened to the wreath flaunted in the faces of the mourners the boldly-lettered challenge: "Victim of the Black Hand. We demand justice. Let justice be vindicated." This was apparently the sentiment of the huge crowd that besieged the neighbourhood where the Varetta lives. It was estimated that there were eight thousand people present, and fifty police in uniform were necessary to control them. The children of the kindergarten class stood in front of the house when the small white motor-horse brought the body there, and soon afterwards the crowd was so dense that the traffic was held up. Scores of people peered down on the scene from windows, fire escapes, and even the roofs. As the coffin was borne up the steps the bereaved father, Salva, bore Varetta, stood holding by the hand his baby daughter, sobbing brokenly. The coffin was laid in the family parlour, which was crowded with relatives and friends. Bending over the coffin the father cried: "Are you really there and dead, my little bambino? And did they kill you?" Then, raising his brawny arms above his head, he cried in prayer and in vengeance: "God grant they be punished." Two thousand people passed through the parlour down the staircase and into the street. The church where the service was held was crowded. Detective-sergeant Finchetti, who was moving about the members of his squad through the crowds, admitted afterwards that he had received a threatening letter promising him a painful death if he did not stop his investigation of the murder.

On Sunday morning Special Constables Robert Heaney and Samuel McBrecha, of Mayo Bridge, while cycling to service in the Presbyterian church, were ambushed on the public road at Finnard, a short distance from Mayo Bridge. Heaney was wounded in the stomach and McBrecha in the head. They were attacked from both sides of the road, and were left apparently dead. It is said that there were thirty men in the ambush, and the assailants are stated to have taken the constables' bicycles and revolvers. People on their way to church found the wounded policemen, and removed them to places of safety. Word was sent to Newry, and an armoured car and Crossley tenders were soon on the scene. Three young men were arrested. One young man, named Michael Mullau, of Finnard, who, it is said, tried to escape, was fired at and seriously wounded.

TIPPERARY TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED.

The following trains were run on Monday from Tipperary, and will be continued:—To Waterford: 10.20 a.m., 1.5 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.20 p.m. To Limerick Junction: 9.34 a.m., 12.11 p.m., 3.44 p.m., 6.15 p.m. (short train), 7.26 p.m.

ROSSLARE EXPRESS DERAILED.

The engine of the up Rosslare express to Cork was derailed on Monday, at Fairbrook, about seven miles from Waterford. The passengers escaped injury, in consequence of the blocking of the line the train was compelled to proceed to its destination via Tipperary.

District Correspondents HOSPITAL.

Round-up for Bridge Re-Building. During the week military rounded up a number of men, including shopkeepers, in Knocklong, and had them carried a few miles away, where they were compelled to repair a damaged bridge.

Pedal Cycles Banned. A proclamation signed by Brigadier-General Cameron has been extensively posted up in East Limerick prohibiting the use of pedal bicycles. It further adds that only in exceptional cases will permits be issued for their use.

Released from Ballykilnlar. Mr. Michael O'Grady, Elton, who was for some time past interned in Ballykilnlar Camp, has been released. Bank Service Transfers. Mr. P. B. McSweeney, Munster and Leinster Bank, Kilkenny, has been appointed accountant at the Hospital branch of that bank, in place of Mr. J. J. Mooney, transferred.

More Road Damage. It was reported here on Tuesday morning that several of the roads converging on Hospital had been blocked by huge trees being felled across them. It is also reported that the bridge at Knockaney has been damaged.

Constable Seriously Wounded. A sensational affair took place on Tuesday evening at Hospital. About 7.30 p.m. Constable C. E. H. Brewer, who was in civilian attire, and had been spending the day in Limerick, was proceeding to his lodgings, accompanied by his wife and child, when shots came only. The constable was seen to fall seemingly in great pain. He was immediately removed to a house near by, where he received medical attention, and it was found he had a serious cut wound in the stomach. He was afterwards removed to Kilmallock military hospital, where it was stated the wound is not likely to prove fatal. Constable Brewer, who is an Englishman, had been stationed in Hospital for the past nine months, and was most popular. Great alarm prevails in the district, as this is the first incident of the kind in the neighbourhood.

Sequel to Barrack Attack? During the attack on Enly barracks last Tuesday evening the house of Margaret Breen, an old lady residing in the village, took fire, and was completely destroyed. How the fire originated is not known, but it is surmised that a Vorey light sent up by the police fell on the thatch.

Peter's Pence. The annual collection of Peter's Pence was held at the various Masses in Hospital last Sunday, and generously contributed to.

GOLDEN.

On Sunday last about twenty men were commandeered in Thomastown to remove two trees felled across the road for the previous week near the little hamlet. Five lorries of military superintended the operations. Those commandeered were very respectable and law-abiding young men, including a local school teacher and B.A. These young men were innocently assembled at the local hall alley to while away a long summer's evening when commandeered.

Telegraph Poles Sawn Through. On Thursday night of last week a dozen telegraph poles were sawn through on the road from Golden to Cashel, at a place known as Rock-view. Telegraphic communication is since interrupted, and there is no immediate likelihood of its being restored between Golden and the city of the kings.

PAROCHIAL.

The curate's residence is nearing completion, and is an imposing landmark on the outskirts of the little village. It was a big undertaking on the part of the people of the united parishes of Golden and Killeacle, and supplies a long-felt want. All said and done, none are the poorer of their generosity, and even though war prices still prevail to a great extent, the building has been got up cheaply. Free labour in the drawing of the material meant a big reduction in the cost. I hope the good ladies of the parishes will show their taste in looking to the furnishing of the house, and devise a means of providing it when times are something like normal.

CHARLEVILLE & KILMALLOCK.

Missing Motor-Cars Recovered. Two motor-cars recently seized at Charleville have been discovered, with others, near Newmarket.

Repairing Bridges. During the week military rounded up a number of men, including shopkeepers, in Knocklong, at five a.m.,

and had them carried a few miles away, where they were compelled to repair a damaged bridge. The work of rebuilding it occupied roughly eight hours.

CANADA'S STORE CATTLE. Irish Case Stated.

Sufficient at Home, Says Counsel.

Ireland's case against the lifting of the embargo on the admission of Canadian stores to Great Britain was recapitulated on Wednesday by Mr. Carrigan, K.C., when the Royal Commission in London concluded its sittings on the subject. Many references had, said Mr. Carrigan, been made to the unfortunate disturbances in Ireland, but he was happy to say that, whatever the state of Ireland, there was conspicuously proved to be a remarkable union of interest and cohesion in this matter. A very fine example of the unanimity of interest and opinion on this question in Ireland was seen in the fact that not a single witness had come from Ireland to give evidence in favour of the removal of the embargo. "I know," said Mr. Carrigan, "that a suggestion was made before the Commission that such witnesses were in fear of their lives if they came. The suggestion was very unwarranted, and there has been no proof of it at all. It was an unwarranted suggestion, and if it were intended seriously it was a desperate excuse to explain the bald statement made by Mr. Charteris, counsel for the removal of the embargo, that he was going to examine witnesses from Ireland in opposition to the representatives who have come here to give evidence in support of the embargo." Proceeding, counsel invited the Commission to visualise the position of the small farmer in Ireland, which, he said, bore a remarkable similarity to that of the Scotch farmers in the highlands. Out of 187,000 holdings in Ireland there were 150,000 small holdings, freehold, with 10 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, held 10 per cent. of the cattle. Scotland, because of large and powerful interests, was divided on the question of small holders. The composite forces represented by Mr. Charteris only represented ten agricultural associations. The remaining interests were chambers of commerce, municipal interests, butchers, and market interests. It was not surprising, therefore, that many strange things were said by the witnesses. He recalled, for instance, the case of one who came and said that his grievance was that the price of beef had fallen, and that if it had kept up it would have been all right.

The rehabilitation of the number of cattle in the country for which it had been suggested in 1917, not that there should be a general lifting of the embargo, but that a limited number of cattle should be admitted for a limited time, had been effected by natural increase beyond what the numbers had previously been. Upon the question of the supply of meat, Mr. Carrigan argued that the statistics proved conclusively that from 1911 to 1919, instead of there being a sign of exhaustion there was a marked improvement in the supply of meat, and that notwithstanding the greatest war the world had ever experienced. Could there be stronger proof of the vitality and recuperative strength of the present system? Dealing with the number of cattle to come from Canada, counsel said—"We seem to have settled on 200,000 as the supply. May I point out that Ireland sends 460,000 store cattle in the year to Great Britain? If, under the enormous improvement of agriculture that is going on among the small farmers in the three countries the whole body of small farmers could be got to increase their stock by one calf per holder in Ireland, this would mean half a million." A point seemed to have been made, went on counsel, that Ireland had a monopoly, but inasmuch as a monopoly implied power to exact the last farthing for what they supplied, there was no monopoly in Ireland. If it was found that Irish farmers could not compete with Canadian cattle the Irish farmer would reduce the number of his cattle, so that store cattle would decline. It was not likely that Ireland would go in for fattening cattle and supply the English market with beef. A great point had been made about the embargo amounting to protection. "We have travelled a long way since that word conveyed its sinister meaning," said counsel. "The present system for cattle needs no artificial aid or stimulus. All it wants is conservation of what nature has bestowed upon the three kingdoms. Whatever be the fate of Ireland, there will be no change in industrial relations with Great Britain."

CLONMEL ASSIZES OPENED. Lord Justice O'Connor's Hope.

Lord Justice O'Connor opened Clonmel Assizes on Thursday, and told the Grand Jury as the criminal affairs of the county were practically all in the hands of the military there was only one case to go before them, one of arson.

Only 21 out of 140 jurors attended. It was stated the jurors had a difficulty in getting in, and his Lordship said he would not fine any of them. Next year they would probably meet under happier auspices.

There were only three cases in the Record Court.

SUCCESSFUL IN BANK EXAMINATION.

Mr. Thomas A. O'Doherty, son of Mr. David O'Doherty, the respected postmaster of Tipperary, has, it is just announced, passed the examination held in May for clerks in the National Bank, obtaining a high place on the list. Mr. O'Doherty, who is only seventeen years of age, was specially prepared for the examination by Rev. Brother Coffey, principal Christian Brothers' School, Tipperary, and is receiving the congratulations of friends on his success.

MOYDRUM CASTLE, THE COUNTRY SEAT OF LORD CASTLEMAINE AND CREGGAN HOUSE, NEAR ATHLONE, WERE BURNED DOWN BY ARMED MEN, WHO, IN THE FORMER CASE, DECLARED THIS WAS A REPRISAL FOR RECENT BURNINGS AT COOGAN AND MOUNT TEMPLE.

TIPPERARY PETTY SESSIONS. Cruelty to a Jennett.

The above Court was held on Thursday. Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M., was the only magistrate adjudicating. Cruelty to Animals.

Sergt. John Donoghue summoned Michael and Peter Russell, Shroneil, for having ill-treated a jennett, on June 20th, by working the animal while it was in an unfit condition. The complainant stated that the animal had two nasty sores on its back, caused by the collar.

His Worship—Did he take any steps to repair the collar?—When I brought the matter under his notice he got another collar.

What sort of a man is he?—He is a respectable man. His son was driving at the time.

Did he make any excuse?—No. His Worship—I will fine each of the defendants 5s. and costs.

No Licence.

Sergt. O'Brien summoned James Cashin, Rosclonra, for having two unlicensed dogs on 20th June, and proved the case.

Mr. N. F. Maher, who defended, asked complainant if he met Cashin on the occasion of his visit to the house.

Sergt. O'Brien—I did.

Mr. Maher—Did he tell you a dog of his had been poisoned?—No.

Mr. Maher—What I understand happened was this man's dog got poisoned, and he could not do without a dog, so he got on in his place, and a neighbour who heard about the loss of his dog sent him another, and that left him also. He did not take out a licence, but it was an unintentional oversight. Both dogs had been given to him only a short time before the sergeant called.

His Worship—He should have taken out a licence when he got the dogs.

Mr. Maher—He assumed when he got the dogs after the licensing period that he should not license them until the next licensing year.

Complainant—He does not seem to have known anything about the Licensing Act?

Mr. Maher—He does not. C.P.S.—He is a very decent man.

His Worship—In this case I will make the fine 1s. and costs.

ADJOURNED.

An application for the transfer of a licence of a house in St. Michael street was mentioned by Mr. N. F. Maher, for the applicant, and was adjourned to next court for the attendance of a second magistrate.

This concluded the business.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

On Tuesday evening, at 8.30, Enly R.I.C. Barracks was attacked with rifle-fire, and the police replied. The only police casualty was Constable Ryan, who received a slight flesh wound in the arm. He was conveyed on Wednesday to Tipperary military hospital. There are no casualties reported on the other side.

On Wednesday it was rumoured in Tipperary that Dundrum and Galbally barracks had been attacked the previous night by rifle-fire, no casualties on either side being reported.

ECHO OF THE RAGG TRAGEDY.

Sergeant Killed in Mayo.

While making his rounds at Carralavin, a small village between Ballina and Bonnicconlon, on Thursday morning, a postman found the body of Sergeant Foody, R.I.C. It bore a number of bullet marks and a label bearing the inscription: "Revenge for Dwyer and The Ragg."

Sergt. Foody, who was a native of the district, arrived in Ballina only on Wednesday on a few days' leave, and in the evening set off to visit a farm he had recently purchased near Bonnicconlon. Some time ago he was stationed at The Ragg, when two brothers named Dwyer were shot. The body was removed to Ballina police barrack.

CLONMEL ASSIZES OPENED.

Lord Justice O'Connor's Hope.

Lord Justice O'Connor opened Clonmel Assizes on Thursday, and told the Grand Jury as the criminal affairs of the county were practically all in the hands of the military there was only one case to go before them, one of arson.

Only 21 out of 140 jurors attended. It was stated the jurors had a difficulty in getting in, and his Lordship said he would not fine any of them. Next year they would probably meet under happier auspices.

There were only three cases in the Record Court.

CHARGES AGAINST IRISHMEN AT MANCHESTER ASSIZES.

At Manchester on Friday Mr Justice Rigby Swift began the trial of 19 Irishmen who are accused of treason felony against the King, with conspiracy and other offences arising out of the raid on an Irish club in a working class district of Manchester. The doors of the court were kept by armed policemen and no one without good credentials was admitted.

Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney General, was the leading counsel for the prosecution, and Mr Holman Gregory, K.C., led for the prosecution.

Opening the case, Sir Gordon Hewart said it was essential to the case of treason felony that the accused should have an intention to depose the King or to levy war on the country, and the facts in this case fully showed those intentions. The prisoners were charged with conspiracy to commit outrages in Ireland, an organisation known as the Irish Republican Army had been formed with a man named Mulcahy as chief of the staff. From time to time the premises occupied by Mulcahy had been raided by Crown Forces and documents found therein showed that plans were prepared to destroy property in Liverpool and Manchester. The plans were most elaborate and worked out to the minutest detail. More than that, the documents revealed that arrangements were discussed for sending from Ireland persons to direct some of the outrages which were to be perpetrated in this country, including the specification of the kind of officers and rank and file to be employed. One of the witnesses named Murphy, would state that on April 1st, the prisoner Harding who was known as the captain, said an order had been received to fire hotels and warehouses at half-past six the following morning. Eight men were told off to book hotel accommodation, and others armed with loaded revolvers, remained in the Erskine Street Club all night, with orders to join the other eight the following morning. The same night police raided the Erskine Street Club and two officers were wounded and a member of the club named Morgan, was shot dead. Many arrests were made. One arrested man named McNicol, confided to a policeman that the men arrested were the men who had committed the outrages. He added that there were three companies of twenty men each, and that among them was a wealthy man, prisoner O'Donoghue. They expected a raid at Erskine Street and kept an armed guard. They were told to "let go" if the policemen came, and if they did not do as they were told they would be shot. Concluding, the Attorney General said, the case divided itself into three parts. First there was general evidence which showed the existence of a widespread conspiracy; second, evidence which showed the prisoners connection with the conspiracy; and third, a mass of detail revealing what was done by all, or some of the prisoners in pursuance of the conspiracy into which they had entered.

At the request of the Attorney General, the names of witnesses were not revealed. After some evidence, the trial was adjourned, the judge telling the jury, which included three ladies, that the case was one which did not permit of their separating, and they would be the guests of the High Sheriff during the trial.

IRISH LEADERS.

ALLEGED REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Chief Secretary whether a reward had been offered for the death or capture of the hon. member for South Cork; if so, whether he would state the sum of money offered; whether rewards had been offered for the death or capture of other leading Irishmen; what were the amounts; whether any rewards had been claimed; whether any rewards had been paid out; and on what vote or votes would these sums be offered.

Mr. T. W. Brown said the answer to the first and third parts of the question were in the negative. The second and fourth therefore, did not arise. The only case in any way similar to that indicated in the question was a reward which was offered for the capture of Daniel Breen, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was the murderer of Major Smyth, D.S.O., M.C., and Capt. White, D.S.O., at the house of Professor Carolan, Fenside, Drumcondra, on the 11th October last year. The reward was offered in the case of this man solely on the ground that he was wanted for the specific crime of murder.

Colonel John Ward asked had the reward been successful in bringing these murderers to justice.

Mr. Brown said he was sorry to say it had not.

Colonel John Ward asked would a larger reward have any possible result, because really these murderers ought to be brought to justice.

Mr. Brown said that question was being considered.

WOMEN KILLED IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. T. W. Brown informed Viscount Curzon that since January 1st last seven women had been killed and three kidnapped by civilian forces. The latter were all still missing. In addition, nine women had been wounded. These figures did not include women and children killed or injured in bomb attacks upon military lorries and police, or attacks on railway trains.

HEARTLESS CRIMES IN COUNTY ARMAGH. Four Men Murdered by an Armed Gang.

An official report issued on Wednesday states:—

Peter Quinn, two young men named Reilly, and a young man named Maginnity, were taken from their homes near Altnaveigh, in the Deasbrook district of County Armagh, last night and shot dead.

Crown forces are proceeding to the scene of the murders.

A Newry correspondent states:—During the early hours of Wednesday morning four terrible murders were committed by a gang of armed men in the townlands of Cloghoge, Carnegat, and Kileavy, in South Armagh, and within a mile of Newry. The victims were:—

John (24) and Thomas Reilly (21), sons of Mr. John Reilly, Cloghoge, ex-sergeant of the R.I.C.

Peter Maginnity (19), son of Joseph Maginnity, Altnaveigh.

Patrick Quinn (38), manager of the Crowreagh Quarry Company, Lower Catherine street, Newry.

The murders were carried out between three and 4.30 o'clock, and were the work of one gang. The house of Mr. O'Reilly (whose wife is the principal of Cloghoge Girls' National School) was first visited at three o'clock. The inmates refused to admit the visitors, who are stated to have numbered eight, and represented that they were military who were searching for someone in uniform. The men, it is stated, were in civilian clothes, with black overcoats, and carried rifles and revolvers. The reply that he got was that another party was raiding further up the road. When admission was still refused they burst in the door. Mr. Reilly, his wife, their three sons, and young daughter were then assembled in the kitchen, and when leaving took the sons with them, and apparently drove direct to Maginnity's in a Ford motor, which was observed to be in waiting. At Maginnity's the young man Peter was also taken out, despite the appeals and protestations of his parents and sisters. All three young men were then taken a short distance from the house, lined up, and shot dead—Maginnity with a cigarette and box of matches in his hands. The sound of the firing—a heavy volley—alarmed the frightened inmates of the household, and on going down the road a few minutes afterwards one of young Maginnity's sisters was horrified to see the lifeless body of her brother and those of the two Reillys lying in pools of blood. She set off to alarm the household. On her way to Cloghoge afterwards she met Mr. Reilly, who was returning from Newry, where he had been inquiring at the military barracks about his sons, and informed him of the terrible news.

Mr. John Reilly was an assistant teacher in Killeen National School, coming there a year ago from Blackrock, Co. Louth.

The murder of Mr. Quinn was carried out shortly afterwards. All the victims' houses are on the one road, Carnegat was reached about 4.30. Usually Mr. Quinn stopped with his brother, Mr. L. Quinn, but on Tuesday night he went to the house of Mr. Jas. McQuaid, Carnegat, as his brother's wife was ill. Those who carried out the shooting were evidently fully conversant with the house and also with the victim's movements. On gaining access to the inner yard of the house—all the windows of which were down—they climbed through the window of the bedroom in which Miss Florence and Miss Gertrude McQuaid were sleeping. At the same time firing was opened. Quinn, realising his danger, attempted to escape from an adjoining bedroom, but was shot dead through the head and chest before he had cleared the threshold of the room. The Misses McQuaid had masqueraded escapes, and were utterly unnerved by their terrifying experience. Nevertheless, when the raiders left, they rendered what assistance they could to poor Quinn, who died a few minutes later. A poignant feature in connection with Quinn's death is the fact that he was to have been married shortly. According to Miss McQuaid he was wholly unconnected with any society. The Reillys, according to their father, were not connected with Sinn Fein. Young Maginnity, it is stated, was once before threatened, and had shots discharged over his head by armed men.

The four young men murdered are Catholics.

Questions in Parliament.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Brown), in reply to Mr. MacVeagh, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said that he was informed that shortly after midnight on the 4th inst., a house in Newry was broken into by a party of nine men, of whom three were masked. They were all dressed in civilian clothes. The three masked men entered the house, and the occupant, a woman, was pushed into a bedroom. She called for help from the window, where she was held by the intruders.

was first by one of the men outside. The bullet struck the wall near the window. Other shots were heard inside the house. Immediately after a whistle was blown outside, and the raiders made off. The police were at present continuing inquiries. There was no evidence in support of the allegation that any woman was dragged out of bed in night attire. All possible steps were being taken for the protection of the citizens of Newry, irrespective of creed. As to the murder of William Hickey, a number of men went to Hickey's lodgings on the night of the 1st inst. Hickey was taken a short distance outside Newry and shot. These men were all masked, and one was armed with a revolver. As soon as the matter was reported to the police investigations were made, and bullet marks were found on Hickey's body, and either on Hickey, or near by, a paper was found with the words on it: "Convicted spy.—I.R.A."

Mr. MacVeagh asked whether any arrests had been made, and whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that last night five further murders by Special Constables took place in Newry.

Colonel Ashley—May I ask whether there is the slightest evidence that these outrages were committed by Special Constables?

Mr. Brown—I have no information of the slightest evidence which would connect the Special Constables with any of these crimes. (Government cheers.) I have no information as to the alleged further murders of five men in Newry.

Mr. Devlin—Can the right hon. gentleman explain why it is that in every one of these cases it is a respected Catholic citizen belonging to no political organisation that is murdered; and what redress is to be found in the case of these innocent men and women who are shot in the dead of the night by, as we believe, Special Constables?

Colonel Archer Shee—Is it not a fact that three days before these deplorable occurrences the Sinn Feiners murdered several people in Newry?

The Speaker—In view of the more hopeful circumstances in Ireland, I think the House will agree that it is not desirable to pursue questions of that kind. (Cheers.)

Mr. Devlin said that, no matter what was taking place in Dublin, he wished to press for protection for the innocent people who were subjected to this treatment at the hands of the custodians of public order in Ireland.

Mr. MacVeagh—May I ask the Leader of the House whether he thinks that the cause of peace in Ireland these seven murders should take place in Newry?

Mr. Chamberlain—I certainly do not think that it helps the cause of peace in Ireland that murders should take place anywhere in any circumstances.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN COUNTY MEATH. Drowned Man's Hands and Feet Tied With Wire.

A Navan correspondent states:—On Wednesday evening the Trim police, under District Inspector Kydd and Head Constable Roberts, took out of the River Boyne, near Beective village, the body of an unknown man. The man apparently had been in the river for a considerable time, and the features were almost unrecognisable. He appeared to have been the victim of foul play, and evidently met his death under the most shocking conditions. His hands were tied behind his back by a piece of rope, and the arms were fastened to the body by barbed wire, from which was suspended a piece of iron, apparently portion of an old plough.

There was another coil of barbed wire round the lower part of the body, and the legs were similarly secured and weighted with a piece of iron. Then the whole body was fastened to a large piece of iron, like the axle of a cart. The head was much bruised.

Where the body was found there is at present four feet of water. The man was well dressed, but had no waistcoat or cap. The clothes bore the trademark, "20th Century," and were evidently a ready-made suit of American manufacture. The man wore new tan boots, and was between thirty and forty years of age. The police say that they never before witnessed such a sight. The wire had to be cut from the body by means of steel clippers, and the skin fell off the hands where they were tied when the wire loosened.

The man was of medium stature. No person in the district has been missing, and the affair has caused a sensation. He may have been brought to the locality from some distant place. The police were unable to procure a coffin in Trim, and had the remains removed in one of their motor lorries.

The presumption is that the body has been in the river for at least three months. All that was discovered in the clothes was a halfpenny, an Ingersoll watch, which had stopped at 10.30, and a scapular.

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