TION.---Latest News on Page 8.

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED AS "THE TIPPERARY PEOPLE" 1875.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1921 PRICE, 2d.; BY POST, 3d.

861

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NOTICE!
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SPECIAL LINES THIS WEEK:
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ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
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We realise that Goods well bought are half sold.
Some Bargains.—ALL RELIABLE GOODS.
LADIES' WOOL COSTUMES, from **29/6.**
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MEN'S BLACK and BROWN BOOTS, from **10/6** per pair.
MEN'S BLACK and BROGUE SCOBS, **10/11** up.
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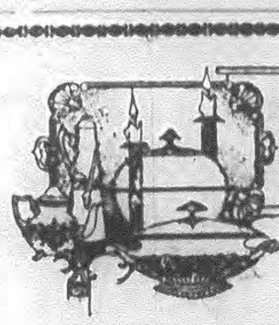

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BLACK & COLOURED CASHMERE-FINISH HOSE—1/6 & 1/11.
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BLACK & COLOURED LISLE HOSE—1/6, 1/11, & 2/6.
BLACK COTTON HOSE—10½d., 1/-, 1/3, & 1/6.

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673

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D'ARCY'S DUBLIN PORTER.
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Continue to give special attention to the selection .. of their ..
WINES,
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Best Brands of American Bacon.
Guaranteed absolutely Fresh Meats at Decontrolled Low Prices.
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Being a direct Importer of
AMERICAN BACON,
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ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND CUTS,
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Special Quotations for Box Lots or over.
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WILL BE
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SHORTLY IN
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Furniture Stores,
WITH UP-TO-DATE STOCKS.
Proprietor:— M. O'BRIEN.
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Support Home Industry
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Power's Irish Cider
MADE AT DUNGARVAN.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Agent at Tipperary:
DENIS SKEHAN.
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WE SHALL APPRECIATE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

SEPARATOR DUPLICATE PARTS, BOLTS, BELTS, ROPES, LUBRICATING OILS, UP-TO-DATE DAIRY MACHINERY & GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, DECORTICATED COTTON CAKE, LINSEED CAKE, LINSEED CAKE MEAL, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, DRUGS, VARNISHES, LAMPS IN VARIETY, LARGE & VARIED STOCKS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, HIGH-CLASS SEEDS FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN, WASHING, WRINGING, AND MANGLING MACHINES.

Repairs of all kinds carried out in our works by a Highly-skilled Staff of Mechanics to Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Refrigerators, Separators, Heaters, Coolers, Pumps, Vats, &c.

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Chronic Cases Cured in Six Weeks.
FREE GIFT OF FULL COURSE OF TREATMENT.

Mr. Charles Stafford's discovery of a Quick Cure for all Rheumatic Ailments is one of the great results of the present century. Thousands of people, affected with Rheumatism, who were more or less crippled with Rheumatic Pains, are now perfectly cured, and are enjoying the uninterrupted use of their limbs.

Mr. Stafford wants every sufferer from Rheumatism in any form to write to him for a free supply of his remarkable remedy. He says: "I will not be satisfied until every suffering man or woman has proved my remedy to be a thorough cure. I know it will not disappoint, even in the most chronic cases. This is why I offer a trial supply, posted at my own expense to everyone who is a victim to Rheumatism, Gout, or any Uric Acid Ailment. It will make you able to use every joint freely without pain, and give you a new life full of usefulness and pleasure."

Now send a line for this free gift. Suffer not a minute longer than your mind, when a real cure is yours for the asking. Write a postcard to-day to Mr. Charles Stafford (Dept. T.S., 61), 70 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

£10 to £100 FARMERS & OTHERS, in any part of Ireland wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rate of interest and easy repayments to strict privacy, and who wish to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by Post.

THE TOWN & COUNTY ADVANCE CO., Ltd.,
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£20 to £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.

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Ladies or Gentlemen can obtain Loans on their Policies (Specialists at most Liberal Offices) and all without Sureties, and even without interview.

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No Fees or Deferred Charges are made, and no Bribes, Fees.

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THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LTD. JAMES C. WALSHE, Sec. 15 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

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(PRONOUNCED REL-IT)
GUINEA BOOTS
— FOR MEN —
have a guarantee of fair wear or a free pair.
You ask to see them at
Tylers, Shoe Specialists
MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY.

PLUMBING,
DRAINAGE and HEATING.

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(OPPOSITE G.P.O.)

HOT or COLD WATER ARRANGEMENTS and SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Any class of Sheet-metal Work carried out.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACTS, 1911-1918.

COUNTY TIPPERARY S.R. INSURANCE SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that the postponed ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the County Tipperary S.R. Insurance Society will be held

IN THE COURTHOUSE, CLONMEL,
On WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921,
At the hour of 1.30 p.m. (New Time).
All Members are requested to attend.
By order,
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Members to present their current Contribution Card or Record Card at door.

ST. MICHAEL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
DUNDRUM, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

This School is beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds in one of the loveliest parts of the Golden Vale, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the comfort and instruction of the Pupils.

The School is fully staffed with qualified Teachers, holding First class Certificates from the Technical and Agricultural Department. The aim of the School is to provide girls of 16 years and over with a course of training and instruction which will render them good, economical housekeepers, so that later they may prove thrifty managers of homes. The teaching will be strictly practical, combining Cookery, Needlework (including Dressmaking, Shirtmaking, Re-making, Repairing), Sewing Machine, Laundry, Hygiene, Physiology, First Aid, Sick Nursing, Household Management, Poultry-keeping, Dairying (including Butter-making), Gardening of every kind, and Bee-keeping.

Should parents wish, girls can have special lessons in Commercial Subjects, Music (both Instrumental and Vocal), Dancing, or can be prepared in practical work for the Entrance Examination to Kilmacud Training School, or to the Munster Institute, Cork.

Re-opening 16th August. For terms, etc., apply to

REV. MOTHER.

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'Hote dinner each evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Choice Cuisine. Old Vintage Champagne a speciality.

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Wires—"Excel, Dublin." 'Phone—1338 & 548. H. G. KILBEY, Managing Director.

£15 to £1,000 Farmers & Others requiring Cash Advances without Security should apply to me for terms, which will be found the Cheapest in Ireland. Loans arranged through Correspondence and Cash sent by Post.

E. GOLDRING,
109, DONEGAL STREET, BELFAST

THE MOST ECONOMICAL CAKE OF FIRST QUALITY,
3/6 THOMPSON'S BARM BRACK. 3/6
Small Confectionery & Pastry, 1½d and 2d, of all Grocers and Dealers.
F. H. THOMPSON & SON, LTD., CORK.

AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS.

County Sub-Committee at Work. What Tipperary Representatives Required.

A meeting of the sub-committee appointed to consider matters in connection with amalgamation of unions was held at Clonmel on Monday, Mr. John Morrissey presiding. The following attended at the meeting:—

Clonmel—Messrs. J. M. Lyons, John Morrissey, and E. Beary (clerk).

Carrick-on-Suir — Miss B. Dowley, Messrs. James Walsh and Maurice O'Hickey (clerk).

Clogheen—Messrs. R. M. Keating and M. F. Ross Lonergan (clerk).

Cashel—Messrs. Wm. O'Dwyer and Patrick O'Connell (clerk).

Tipperary—Messrs. Michael Kirby, P. O'Doherty, J. McCarthy, and P. Herrington (assistant clerk).

Mr. O'Rourke, representative from Irish Times, was in attendance.

The Tipperary representatives stated they were opposing the amalgamation of unions. They want to retain their hospital as at present, independent of the central or head hospital scheme.

A letter was read from the Cashel Board of Guardians regarding the proposed Clonmel Union, and stating that while in favour of amalgamation of unions they consider it inopportune to ask the ratepayers to be saddled with the cost of a central hospital in Clonmel, unless it can be shown it is a benefit to the sick poor and a saving to have Cashel as a central home.

On the motion of Mr. O'Hickey, seconded by Mr. Lyons, the sub-committee agreed that Cashel as a central home for the sick poor is inopportune at the present time, on the following grounds:—

Payment for healthy inmates in Cashel cannot have.

The high cost of maintenance, fuel, and clothing, the full average cost of establishment charges (other expenses being the same), the full cost of all establishment officers' salaries (except the following officers, who would have nothing to do with admissions from other unions), and the hospital staff, including the workhouse medical officers.

Pending the Cashel and Tipperary conferences appertaining of their hospitals being converted into "district or auxiliary" hospitals, it adopted the following number of beds:

Clogheen, 30; Carrick-on-Suir, 10; Cashel, 10; Tipperary, figure not agreed on.

That the staff of the "district or auxiliary" hospitals consist of one head nurse and two assistant nurses (for alternative day and night duty), with two wardsmaids. If it can be shown that any further staff is required, the sub-committee will consider the question of increasing the same.

Fever hospital, where external premises are at present in use, be closed up, and accommodation provided in district or auxiliary hospitals. No permanent staff to be kept for fever purposes, but work can be done by an itinerant staff from the proposed central hospital.

Committee of management of district or auxiliary hospitals to be the guardians of the union as at present constituted.

Committee of management of **central** or head hospital to be nominated **by the** boards of guardians of the **contributing** unions in the following manner:—

Clonmel, 4; Tipperary, 7; Cashel, 5; Carrick-on-Suir, 4; Clogheen, 4.

The contributing county councils to nominate additional representatives, viz.: Tipperary S.R., 5 (one each from Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, and Tipperary); Waterford, 2 (one each from Clonmel No. 2 and Carrick-on-Suir No. 2); Kilkenny, 1 (for Carrick-on-Suir No. 3); Limerick, 1 (for Tipperary No. 2). Total members on committee of management, 33.

Central hospital and auxiliary or district hospitals to be financed pro rata on valuation of each combining union.

Arrangements regarding further details were held over to the next meeting of the sub-committee.

A further meeting of the sub-committee will be summoned by the secretary when details are to hand from the Tipperary and Cashel guardians. The question of the date of a further meeting of the full conference will be decided at the next sub-committee meeting.

-- RAGS --
MIXED or SORTED.
Ripped or unripped. Cloth, also waste Rubber Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead; any quantity bought Highest Prices.
I. Green, 109 Lr. Gardiner St., Dublin

RUMINANTS AND SWINE.

Relaxation of Embargo on Importation.

Owing to the improvement in the foot-and-mouth disease position in Great Britain, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have decided to relax, as from Monday last, their embargo on the importation into Ireland of ruminants and swine from England and Wales, so as to allow the landing of these classes of animals under the conditions laid down in the Departmental permit.

Intending importers should, in the first instance, apply to the Veterinary Branch of the Department (50 and 51, Upper Mount Street, Dublin), stating in the application the number and class of animals which it is desired to import and the purpose for which the importation is intended. It should, however, be understood that permits will not be granted for the importation of animals located within a foot and mouth disease scheduled district, or which have been in a foot and mouth disease scheduled district at any time during the six weeks preceding intended date of importation.

WEATHER IN TIPPERARY.

Now and Fifty Years Ago.

We office correspondence in Tipperary this week differs greatly from those of the corresponding week 60 years ago. The weather experienced in July, 1871, was without parallel for severity in the recollection of that venerable referee, the "oldest inhabitant." For atmospheric changes it was unique. Hail, rain, thunder, lightning, cold and heat. Last Sunday week, 50 years ago, we were visited by a thunder-storm, lightning, downpour, rain, and a heavy fall of hailstones. The lightning killed a cow at Oola, and knocked down the gable end of a house, and in the adjoining county struck the chapel of Silvermine just as the people were assembled for vespers, but fortunately no one was hurt. The electric fluid, we are told, burst in through one of the windows, tearing down one of the gallery pillars, completely spreaded two or three pews, and damaged the wall opposite the window.

DEATH OF MISS KENNEDY, RATHDERMOTT.

Regret was expressed on every side on Sunday last when the sad news of the decease of Miss Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Rathdermott, became known. A gifted and promising young lady, who endeared herself to all who knew her by her kind and amiable disposition, she calmly passed to her reward, after a brief illness, to the intense grief and sorrow of her parents and a large circle of friends.

On Monday evening the remains were conveyed to Bansha Catholic Church, where they remained overnight until Tuesday morning, when Solemn Requiem Office and High Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated, after which the funeral took place to the New Cemetery, Tipperary, the cortege being extremely large and representative.

THE MANCHESTER SENTENCES.

One of the prisoners, Michael Hayes, convicted at Manchester last week of treason felony, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He is a son of Mr. Patrick Hayes, Ballybeg, Oola, a prominent member of the local branch of the Transport Workers Union. He had been thirteen months in England when arrested. He worked as a fireman on the railway, and lived in Salford.

Mr. Charles Harding, who was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude in connection with the same affair, is a son of the late Mr. Con Harding, a member of Clonmel Corporation and Clonmel Board of Guardians.

BANSHA CREAMERIES RE-OPENED.

After having been closed for nearly seven weeks the Bansha Creameries were re-opened last Wednesday.

Mr. De Va[illegible] Sta[illegible]

Sinn Fein's Demands.

Mr. De Valera has issued the following statement from the Irish delegation's headquarters in London:—

"Grosvenor Hotel, July 16th.

"The Press gives the impression that I have been making certain compromise demands. I have made no demand but one—the one I am entitled to make—that the 'self-determination' of the Irish nation be recognised."

In an interview with the "Matin," Mr. De Valera referred to his conversations with Mr. Lloyd George. He said: "The attitude of the British Government has been defined on the one side, and the demand of the Irish people on the other. That demand has time after time been expressed in an unmistakeable manner. There is no change whatever in the demand. It is simply the right of a free nation to self-determination, and if peace is to come the negotiations must be conducted between nation and nation."

A statement issued on Saturday night on behalf of Mr. De Valera in London says: "Le Matin" (Paris) of yesterday (15th July) attributes the following statement to President De Valera:—'For some days past we have announced the words, 'Independence for Ireland,' but only if we buy the substantial equivalent for it. President De Valera has never at any time made this statement or any statement like it.'"

The Delegates at Church.

Mr. De Valera and other members of the Sinn Fein delegation which he leads attended Mass at St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, on Sunday morning. They arrived in three motor-cars some time before the commencement of the service. A vast crowd of people assembled outside, and a large number of police and detectives who were in attendance were unable to keep back the eager spectators. Mr. De Valera left the church. He was cheered to and fro by the surging throng. Loud cheers and shouts greeted him, and then an Irish band from Deptford played "God Save Ireland" and the "Soldier's Song," the large assembly burst into song. Two of the delegates were carried shoulder high to the waiting motor-cars, and as Count Plunkett appeared he was greeted with cries of "Good old Plunkett!" and "Up Dublin!"

During the High Mass, Mgr. the Rev. D. O'Meara read a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who called upon the congregation to join in very fervent prayer that the conversations now being held between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera might be blessed by God. The letter added—"We pray that they may result in a peace which will lead to a lasting understanding between the English and Irish nations."

Three of the Protestant members of the Irish delegation were present at Matins at St. Paul's Cathedral in the morning.

Mr. De Valera and his companions, after attending Service in the morning, proceeded by motor-car to Nazareth House, Hammersmith, where Archbishop Mannix resided during the whole of his stay in London. The party was received by the Mother General and the nuns. After lunching at the Grosvenor Hotel, where the delegation's London headquarters are, Mr. De Valera motored to Oxford.

GOOD EFFECTS OF TRUCE.

Creameries Re-open.

Fairs and Markets in South Again.

Liaison Officers' Names.

The following was issued on Monday by the chief liaison officer, Mr. E. Duggan, T.D.:—"Com. Barry, liaison officer for Cork, has been appointed liaison officer for the martial law area. Local liaison officers will report to him. Com. J. O'Connor has been appointed to Cork in room of Com. Barry. The address of both officers is Turner's Hotel, Cork ('phone 496). In consultation with General Macready it was agreed that all restrictions on fairs and markets in the martial law area be removed and that the creameries closed by military order be re-opened immediately."

[illegible] Church are in[illegible] rt in the Bible Congres[illegible] on Sunday the Bishop of Clifton said that with Catholics the Bible got its hall-mark from the Church, not the Church from the Bible. The teaching and example of Christ had created our Western civilisation, and whatever of good Europe to this day retained in her ethical and social system she owed to the Catholic Church. Even Protestant nations that threw off her yoke had been living ever since on the remnants of her teaching and traditions, for Protestantism never created. Continuing, the Bishop said that to-day the anchor of sanity had been lost. Belief in all revelation was crumbling away. Family life was in jeopardy, and our social order seemed to many to be on the brink of a volcano. Only a new spirit, which religion alone could infuse, could save us.

WATERFORD EDITOR BOUND TO THE PEACE.

At a Military Court of Summary Jurisdiction, held at Waterford on Tuesday, Mr. Edward Downey, editor of the "Waterford News," was bound over to keep the peace for six months, in his own recognisances of £100, on a charge of prejudicing the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act by publishing the following: "Carson crow on the wing. Sir James Craig had received no communication from Mr. De Valera's conference up to this morning. He leaves for London to-night."

The defendant, who appeared in person, was represented by Mr. Murphy, solicitor, who submitted that similar words had been used by leading newspapers in Ireland, and it had not been thought to be a criminal offence or likely to cause disaffection.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 23th July, 1921.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 27s 5d; Londonderry, 18s. 4d.; Dublin, 20s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, 20s. 0d.; Cork, 19s. 2d.; Limerick, 17s. 11d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 26s 8d.; Londonderry, 18s. 4d.; Dublin, —; Enniscorthy, 20s. 0d.; Cork, 19s. 2d.; Limerick, 19s. 7d.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Belfast, 1s. 11d; Londonderry, 2s. 6d.; Dublin, —; Enniscorthy, 1s. 4d.; Cork, 1s. 5d.; Limerick, 1s. 10d.

Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 12s. 0d.; Londonderry, 4s 6d; Dublin, 6s. 6d; Enniscorthy, 7s. 0d; Cork, 5s. 2d.; Limerick, 6s. 6d.

Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 15s. 0d. Londonderry, 6s. 8d.; Dublin, 12s. 6d.; Enniscorthy, 14s. 0d; Cork, 9s.; Limerick, 8s.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 13s. 0d.; Londonderry, 5s 6d; Dublin, 8s; Enniscorthy, —; Cork, —; Limerick, 6s.

*Potatoes, (old) per cwt, Belfast, —; Londonderry, 6s. 6d.; Dublin, — Enniscorthy, —; Cork,—; Limerick, 8s. 8d.

Potatoes (new) per cwt, Belfast, 17s 0d; Londonderry, 11s. 8d.; Dublin, 15s. 1d; Enniscorthy, 26s 8d; Cork, 20s. 0d.; Limerick, 15s. 4d.

Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 125s 0d.; Londonderry, 119s. 6d.; Dublin, 142s. 6d; Enniscorthy, 154s; Cork, 149s. 6d.; Limerick, 129s.

*This represents the average of all varieties. The averages for "Up-to-Date" varieties during the same week at the following centres were:—Newry, 3s. 9d.; Cootehill, 7s. 0d.; Limerick, 8s. 8d.

Other liaison officers are:—Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary (S.R.), and Fermoy—Com. G. Power. Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary (N.R.)—Com. P. Barry. Kerry and portion of Cork—Com. Eamonn Morkan.

Repair the Roads.

In view of the removal of the ban on fairs and markets, the chief liaison officer for the martial law area wishes it to be known that the removal of road obstructions, filling-in of trenches, and the repair of bridges to such an extent as is required is to be facilitated, and it is his desire that all should help in the work. It is hoped that county councils will see immediately to the more serious cases where skill is required, and more particularly to cases causing the greatest amount of inconvenience.

WHOLESALE [illegible] S, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES RETAIL.
GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

KILMALLOCK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Dissolving of the Board of Guardians.

Clerk Questions Procedure of the Guardians.

Letter to Dail Eireann.

"Highly Illegal, Improper, and Inconsiderate."

Remuneration to Doctors' Substitutes.

At Friday's meeting of Kilmallock District Council, Mr. E. T. Purcell (Cdt.) chairman, presided. There were also present—Messrs. J. Bireane, B. T. [illegible] M. Casey, J. Sheahan, J. Moloney, Mr. Murphy, A. Burke, J. Fitzgerald, and M. Slattery.

The Board of Guardians having been dissolved at the last meeting of that body, the poor law business was dealt with by the council.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. Purcell handed to the assistant clerk the copy of a letter written by Dr. Little to Dail Eireann, and requested him to read the same to the meeting. The letter was as follows:—

"A Chairde,—With reference to the resolution of the board of the 18th June, 1921, dissolving itself as a board of guardians, and handing all poor law matters, including outdoor relief, control of charities, etc., into the Rural District Council, I fail to point out that it is a matter its action highly illegal, improper, and inconsiderate, and done without the legal having any authority, or any motive being given, to do so. The objections to the action of the board are as follows: (1) The board has no right to dissolve itself; such action lies with the Local Government Department of Dail Eireann, by order in council or sealed order. (2) Such action is premature, it passed, as the infirmary hospital is still standing with its patients, officials, and incidental expenses attached thereto. (3) Charleville District Council (Co. Cork) area is incorporated in our union area, and it is proposed that the members of the Charleville Council attend the meetings of the Kilmallock Council as well as their own. Such procedure is unusual, improper. (4) The officials of the [illegible] are still serving on their respective [illegible] until the amalgamation scheme of which mine in this country is an accomplished fact, when I presume the services of some will not be further required, necessitating a [illegible] of superannuation. This should be [illegible] in the future, otherwise they actions [illegible] changed at any time in the future. (5) Accompanying your [illegible] of decided not a scheme [illegible] and transferring all Union [illegible] outdoor relief, etc., and other receipts to the board [illegible] Kilmallock District, [illegible] should be the [illegible] officials and [illegible] of the different Poor [illegible] necessary to the Kilmallock [illegible]

Without the power to amend or [illegible] intervene, any action [illegible] Law matters [illegible] in the long run [illegible] would be well to wait [illegible] Charleville District Council [illegible] that be [illegible] There will [illegible] the [illegible] of Dail [illegible] adopted [illegible]

[illegible] was not [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Dail Eireann [illegible]

Assistant Clerk—It is very hard when you have [illegible] to deal with to have a thing like that without having some [illegible] drawn up.

Mr. Flynn—The Board of Guardians [illegible] anything of the past. You got instructions that I was in authority to make the statements I did.

Mr. Casey—I have no real objection to what Mr. Cleary has done, because at our last meeting he said that he thought it should be in writing before him. He did not ask the authority of the board to write it.

Mr. McGrath—If this board makes a mistake the board itself will be responsible.

Mr. Flynn—It is all a question of keeping your accounts. We said we would not interfere with you in keeping your accounts.

Mr. McGrath (to the clerk)—You seem to think that you will suffer for anything that is done here. Won't they see from the minutes what is going on here?

The Assistant Clerk said there was not.

After further discussion,

Mr. Purcell remarked—The time is short, and only for it is short I would be looking for another clerk.

Mr. Flynn said he would like to remind them that they had no clerk to the council at present, only an acting clerk.

Mr. Purcell—If we had the amalgamation scheme complete we could deal with that matter.

Mr. Casey—We are out for no personal spite, but to do the best for our country.

Mr. Bireane—I most certainly say, Mr. Clerk, that it was very strange of you to send up that extraordinary document to Dail Eireann.

Mr. Casey—It is quite possible that Mr. Cleary might mean well, although writing that letter. No matter what position a man holds in life he is bound to do things like that. You cannot be too hard on him.

Mr. Bireane—We were elected here by the ratepayers to discharge a duty on their behalf, and an official takes it on himself to send up a letter like that!

Assistant Clerk—I am here to put you right.

Mr. Flynn—I thought the position of a clerk was to take instructions from a public body.

The Clerk said he was there to point out irregularities.

Mr. Flynn—I think, as this matter came up for discussion, we should see how we are to make the appointment of a clerk and assistant clerk to the council.

It was decided to deal with the matter at the next meeting, information to be got from An Dail as to the procedure of appointment in the meantime.

Workhouse Master's Report.

The master of the workhouse reported—Mr. J. Flanagan came to me on June 11th for use of the ambulance to convey Mr. Andrew Casey to Limerick. He died from a gunshot wound. As no inquest could be procured, and the case was a council case, I gave the ambulance on condition that would pay expenses. Order—The proceedings decided to be taken in charge for ambulance under the circumstances.

The master also reported—Dr. Jones's medical certificate, dated June 26th, stating John O'Grady, baker, is suffering from [illegible] and required two weeks' exemption from duty.—Approved.

The master further reported—I received numerous requisition from the medical officer of the workhouse, dated 5th and 9th July, directing him to procure the services of Dr. P. J. Cleary to administer anæsthetics to patients in the infirmary named Patrick O'Brien, suffering from a wound in the head, and Mrs. Connors. Dr. Cleary assisted at both operations.—Approved.—A requisition from Dr. P. J. Cleary for the supply of one ton of coal, 3lbs. candles, 7lbs. soap, and three gallons oil was approved.

The Late Mr. John Wall.

The following letter was read:—"Broadford, Charleville—A Chara—Will you please convey to the members of the Board and District Council of Kilmallock my sincere thanks for their kind resolution of sympathy on the death of my brother Sean and their appreciation of his work? Losses such as this are inevitable in a struggle such as is going on in this country. Those who are left must simply go on with the work that remains to be done. I wish to thank especially Mr. Flynn, who proposed, and Mr. Morrissey, who seconded, the resolution, and also yourself and the other officials who associated themselves with it.—Mise Tomas de Bhall, C.C.

Mr. Birrane proposed that the letter be inserted in the minutes, which was passed unanimously.

No Room.

The Superior, Sisters of Charity, Blind Asylum, Merrion, Dublin, wrote with reference to the guardians' request for admission of a patient:—"Inform board that we cannot receive M. Garrett back. Our asylum is quite full, and many applications are coming into us since Montenotte closed."—The letter was marked "Noted."

Remuneration of Doctors' Substitutes.

With reference to Mr. Flynn's notice of motion that the amount paid to doctors employed to act as substitutes should in future be reduced to a figure below the usual sum of £6 6s. in cases where the officers hold other positions.

Mr. Flynn said that if that resolution were given effect to it would mean more even distribution of finance.

Mr. Bireane—I most certainly say that the amount paid to substitutes when doctors get their holidays is too high. I think £4 4s. a week ought to pay a doctor who has another job. Owing to the present financial position of the board we consider that we cannot afford to pay a substitute who has another job more than £4 4s. a week.

Order—"Passed unanimously: the medical officers to be written to regarding the terms of the resolution, and Dr. T. F. McNamara to be requested to take £4 4s. a week; if he refuses, to be allowed £6 6s. a week.

Holidays.

Dr. P. J. Cleary applied for his annual four weeks' holiday during the month of August. He recommended Dr. McNamara as locum tenens during his absence.—Approved.

Nurse L. Neville, midwife, Kilfinane, applied for her annual month's holiday, and stated that Miss Kearney would do duty in her stead at the usual remuneration.—Approved. Miss Kearney to be appointed substitute at £2 2s. per week.

Off the Black List.

The Local Government Board of Dail Eireann wrote stating that with reference to the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 10th ult. they wished to inform them that the men of Messrs. Boileau and Boyd had been removed from the "black list," and the Belfast boycott committee had no objection to the guardians trading with that firm.—Approved.

Payments Approved.

The Local Government Department, Dail Eireann wrote:—"With reference to the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 18th ult., I desire to inform you that the undermentioned payments have received the sanction of the minister of local government:—(1) Payment of a fee of £2 2s. to Dr. John Meade for professional assistance rendered by him to the medical officer of the workhouse. (2) Remuneration of £2 a week to Mr. C. L. Cleary for his services as temporary clerk of the union. (3) Remuneration at the rate of £3 4s. a week to Michael Moynihan for acting as temporary ambulance driver. Kindly furnish this department with replies to the usual queries in regard to the employment of Henry O'Grady as temporary porter of the workhouse, and the temporary employment of Miss Higgins as nurse in the infirmary.—L. T. Cosgrave, Minister for local government."

Order—That particulars be furnished as requested.

Conciliation Boards.

A scheme for the erection of conciliation boards in every district in Ireland, which would help to obviate the deplorable effects of strikes and lock-outs, was submitted by Seosamh Mac Donnchadha, Minister of Labour, Dail Eireann.

The circular was approved.

Obstructive Denied.

The Clerk read the following from Mr. Roger Fun, solicitor:—"Dear Sirs—Messrs. S. P. Walsh and Son have handed me your letter of the 29th inst., written on behalf of your council, requiring my clients to remove a wall which, as alleged, they have built across the lower part of the lands known as 'The Island,' on the grounds that the same interferes with the flow of the river. In reply my clients have instructed me to say that the wall which they have erected in no way interferes with the flow of water in the river, and portion of this wall has been built by them for the last three years, and no objection has ever since been raised to it, nor has its erection in any way interfered with the flow of the water. In this portion of the wall there are two openings, which are more than sufficient to carry any quantity of water which would flow on the western side of 'The Island'; but no water has passed these for a number of years. The remaining portion of the wall, which has been recently erected by my clients, does not interfere at all with the flow of the water in the main river. My clients suggest that you direct your engineer to inspect the place, and they feel satisfied that on such an inspection your engineer will be able to report to you that nothing wrongful has been done by them in the matter. I may add that it was absolutely necessary for my clients to erect this wall so as to prevent continual trespass on their lands, and a nuisance of a very offensive nature being deposited there, is that portion of the land or channel at present outside the wall seems to be a receptacle and dumping ground for a nuisance of a very obnoxious character."

The matter was referred to the clerk of works for report.

In connection with the same matter the clerk read the following letter from Messrs. John Burke and John McGrath:—"Sir,—We, as directed, inspected 'The Island,' and its surroundings at Wolfe Tone street. A cesspool exists at the side of 'The Island,' rotting carcases of every description are visible in the pool, and it is an extreme danger to public health. The walls built by Mr. John Walsh practically entirely changed the course of the river, and have in effect caused the cesspool now existing. There is also a great accumulation of refuse near the bridge, which refuse will cause, in time of floods, an extreme danger to the inhabitants of the locality. The whole place is in a scandalous condition, and should be seen to without delay."

After discussion, the clerk was requested to write to the County Council to have the nuisance removed from "The Island" to the usual place.

The Local Government Department of Dail Eireann wrote requesting to be furnished with full details in regard to the expenses of Mr. B. Flynn, D.C., for his attendance at meetings in connection with the county amalgamation scheme; the distance travelled on each occasion; and the amount proposed to be allowed should be stated.

It was decided to allow Mr. Flynn 25s. per visit, subject to the approval of Dail Eireann.

Payment Refused.

The Irish Land Commission wrote stating that unless the sum of £294 2s. 3d., the amount due by the council, was lodged in the bank to the credit of the Irish Land Commission, with the receivable order, sent them, legal proceedings would be instituted.

An order was made refusing payment.

Cottage Matters.

Patrick O'Donnell, Tankardstown, was appointed tenant of a labourer's cottage lately occupied by Patrick O'Brien, Tulleroon.

P. Howard, Kilmallock, was appointed tenant of a cottage lately occupied by Michael Burke, Sarsfield street.

It was also decided that John Maguire, Gurrynahagh, be given the next vacant cottage in the Effin district, and John Sheedy the next vacant cottage in Kilmallock parish.

Applications were received from cottiers asking for repairs to cottages. It was decided to carry out repairs when tenants had paid their rents and rates in full.

The Irish Salmon Fisheries.

A circular letter was read from Mr. Sean Etchingham, fisheries department of Dail Eireann, stating that under an Irish government freely functioned in the interests of the Irish nation, the Irish salmon fisheries would be developed to four times their present value by the introduction of hatcheries and the destruction of the many pests that destroy the immature fish. The inland fisheries of Ireland are a national asset, and could provide a means of livelihood to large numbers of people; but their success must ever remain the people's trust, and the people must realise their responsibility. Irish public bodies could render invaluable aid by (a) calling public attention to the necessity; (b) taking the necessary action to ensure that public institutions at present obtaining their fish supplies from England divert the support to Irish markets; (c) encouraging in every possible way the fostering of the Irish fishing industry.—Approved.

Suggested Unemployment Remedies.

The trade department, Dail Eireann wrote stating that a conference was held recently in Dublin with reference to the alleviating of unemployment, which was a serious problem. It was agreed that in the towns increased employment might be provided by inducing consumers to cease buying English goods, and as regards rural employment it was agreed that the means of largely increasing employment was the inauguration of a national turf-cutting scheme. At present Ireland annually imports 4½ million tons of coal, at a cost of ten million pounds, most of which represents wages. Of the 4½ million tons imported about two millions were used for domestic purposes, and could be substituted by peat. The scheme provided for each district council to form a committee of its own members for the purpose of putting the project in working order.

The council decided that, as there is no turf-cutting in the district, the scheme is not applicable to the district.

WOMAN PLOTS MURDER.

Love Potion for an Old Man.

Drama of a Lonely South African Farm.

A grim story of the premeditated murder of an old man named Tunpowski on a lonely South African farm was unfolded at the Potchefstroom Circuit Court at the trials of Dine Dorothea van der Merwe, known as Mrs. Kraft, a Dutchwoman who had a farm called Treurfontein, in the Lichtenburg district, and a Dutch farmer named Hermanus Lambertus Swarts. Three natives were also charged with complicity in the crime.

Mrs. Kraft and Swarts, who were tried separately, were found guilty and sentenced to death, Mr. Justice de Wind warning the woman that she must not hope for a reprieve.

Tunpowski went in 1914 to live at Treurfontein Farm with Mrs. Kraft and her twenty-year-old daughter Polly, and ultimately leased the farm from the woman for £25 a year. About February, 1918, he disappeared, and nothing was heard of him until two years later, when, as the result of reports received, the police visited the farm and found the remains of Tunpowski buried in an ash pit.

The Cards and Love.

A sinister figure at the woman's trial was one of the murderers, who turned King's evidence—a native called Jim Bird, alias "Whiskers," who described the planning and execution of the crime. He told how Mrs. Kraft asked him to tell her by the cards whether the man she lived with loved her. He "threw the cards," which "showed that Tunpowski did not love her," whereupon, at the woman's request, he gave her a love potion for Tunpowski.

Bird said that, in addition to promising him £100 to help to murder Tunpowski, the woman made love to him to win his help in the crime.

On February 2nd, 1917, the night of the murder, Bird, with two other natives, was waiting outside the farm while Swarts was with Mrs. Kraft in the kitchen. Mrs. Kraft called Bird and his companions, who were armed with knobkerries, into the house, and told them they must "storm into the bedroom where the old Jew is and kill him."

Swarts opened the door and pushed the assasins in. Bird struck the old man on the head with his knobkerry, and he fell across the bed, whereupon the woman seized his feet while Swarts cast a strap about his neck, the natives helping. Then, while Bird held the victim's hands, Swarts drew a huge clasp-knife and cut the old man's throat.

Panic-Rush Into the Veldt.

Bird spoke dramatically of the awful fear that overtook him, of a feeling that he was being watched, and of his mad rush into the veldt to remove the bloodstains without waiting to receive his blood-money.

Before sentence of death was passed Mrs. Kraft, who was wrapped in an old sealskin coat, cried out hysterically: "I have not been able to say anything, while others have said what they liked about me."

When, in passing sentence of death, the judge used the customary formula, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul," Swarts shouted, in Dutch: "Thank you, mister, my soul can take care of itself."

The three natives, charged as accomplices, were acquitted.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT IRELAND'S VAST TRADE.

Sir Godfrey P. Collins, C.M.G., M.P. (Lib.), writing in the "Daily Mail," says: "The Irish issue is essentially economic. If Great Britain and Ireland can come to an agreement about the financial aspect of self-government there is an end to the Irish question.

"Compared with that main consideration the demand for a yearly contribution from Ireland to the interest of our National Debt is only superficially a financial question. The actual aim is not so much £ s. d. as to score a debating point against the Irish nation, to put them in the position of vassals paying tribute to the British Empire. The Overseas Dominions do not pay such a tribute, nor would the suggestion be considered for a moment. Why should Ireland be forced to do so?

Spontaneous Offer.

"Any yearly contribution in the future must be the spontaneous offering of the Irish people, through their accredited representatives. Let us not forget that, however much Ireland is costing us in reputation, she costs us nothing whatever to-day in £ s. d.

Self-Supporting.

"The cardinal and commonly neglected truth is that at last, and in spite of us, Ireland finds herself self-supporting.

"During 1919, the latest year for which all the figures are to hand, Ireland exported more domestic produce per head of population than any other country in the world.

"In the vital figure of the excess of exports over imports Ireland came fourth after the United States, Canada, and Sweden. Here we have the answer to the suggestion that if Ireland were left to look after her own commerce she would set up a tariff against the rest of the world.

Cattle and Beef Exports.

"In 1919 we got from her cattle and beef to the value of £27,468,000; more than we got from any other country except Argentina. All told, we bought from her £93,709,000 worth of farm produce, food and drink after the war, as before it, more than we got from any other country save the United States.

"If a nation in political subjection can create so vast a trade, a free Ireland will assuredly not spend her first hours of liberty in devising foolish tariffs.

"She will prefer a policy of enlightened self-interest, setting herself proudly to develop a heritage completely hers."

THE AQUATANIA.

With her sailing from Southampton on Saturday, the Cunard liner Aquitania commenced her sixteenth round voyage between this country and America during twelve months—a remarkable achievement. In that period the Aquitania has steamed 100,000 miles and carried over 90,000 people, eastward and westward, a larger number than has ever been carried before in one year by any one passenger-carrying ocean-going vessel. She has been linked closely with some of the chief events which have interested the two hemispheres. She has carried Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador, to Washington; Colonel Harvey, the new U.S.A. Ambassador, to Great Britain; Lord Leverhulme and Lord Beaverbrook, to open up important business negotiations; Sir Ernest Shackleton, to make arrangements for his next voyage of exploration, and a host of others whose names are familiar to the two continents.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Saturday 30th July—At Tipperary, leading licensed and grocery establishment, situate at 13 Church street, Tipperary. For Mr. Denis Doherty. (See below.)

Same Day—At Grantstown Hall, 4 acres oats and 2 acres barley, for Mr. Michael Breen. Sale at 6.30 o'clock.

Same Day—At Limerick Junction Meeting, 1 5-year-old gelding by Sleipner, out of Gretna; 4 5-year-old gelding by Meleray dam by Noble Chieftain, out of Bayberry. Both entered in Stud Book.

Friday, 5th August—At Synone, clearance sale of household furniture and effects, for Mr. John Ryan. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Monday, 8th August—At Corcoran's Hotel, Cashel, part of the lands of Ballinree, containing 17 acres or thereabouts, statute measure, held under agreement to purchase at £6 13s. 0d. annually. For Mr. Patrick Doherty.

By Private Treaty—Compact residential holding, containing 17a. 3r. 8p., statute measure, of prime dairy and feeding land, with comfortable residence and out-offices thereon, held at the yearly rent of £18 12s. 6d. Situate near Tipperary town.

By Private Treaty—Leading licensed and grocery establishment, with bakery and large yard attached, situate in one of the best business towns in the county, where a flourishing trade has been enjoyed by the vendor for years. The premises are well constructed, and contain all the necessary apartments for the carrying on of a very lucrative business. Further particulars from the auctioneers.

By Private Treaty—Three-storied Business Premises, situate at No. 77 Henry street, Tipperary, containing spacious shop, sitting-room, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, lock-up yard with stabling for 4 horses, all held by lease at the yearly rent of £12. The premises are sublet, showing a profit of £17 per annum. Vendors, representatives of the late Mr. Michael Ryan. R. Bernard Heuston, LL.B., solicitor, Tipperary.

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

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION
OF LEADING
Licensed and Grocery Establishment.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mr Denis Doherty to sell by public auction at their Sale Ring,

AT TIPPERARY,
ON SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1921,

His Interest in his old-established Licensed and Grocery premises, situate at 13 Church Street, Tipperary, held by lease at the low yearly rent of £4—less temporary allowance of 7s. for rates.

This old-established business concern occupies an unrivalled position, being situate in the centre of one of the best business streets in the town. It is in up-to-date order and repair, and has enjoyed a flourishing trade for years. The house is a solid two-storied structure containing well-laid out shop, fitted in an up-to-date manner for carrying on an extensive Licensed and Grocery business, with water and gas installations; also kitchen, store-room, and separate hall-door entrance on ground floor; large sitting room and four well ventilated bedrooms overhead.

The yard, which is concrete, can be entered from a passage at the rere, and contains bottling store, coal store, w.c., and other useful out-offices.

The Auctioneers beg to draw the attention of those in quest of a leading business establishment to the sale of these attractive premises, which presents a rare opportunity of securing a made business with attractive possibilities.

Usual deposit with 5 per cent commission.
Sale at one o'clock.
For further particulars apply to
NICHOLAS F. MAHER, Solr.,
Tipperary; or to
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, and Tipperary.

To be Sold, or Let annually or by lease, to a suitable tenant, Clonard House and Out offices, with Lands attached, containing six acres, including enclosed garden and pleasure grounds. For further particulars apply to Nicholas F. Maher, solicitor, Tipperary.

Sales by P. L. Ryan.

Thursday, 14th July—At Leigh, 20 acres of upland meadowing and 20 acres of spare grass. Vendor, Mr. John Bourke. Sale at 2 o'clock.

Monday, 18th July—At Shanacloon, 25 acres of heavy upland meadowing. Vendor, Daniel Kilbride, Esq.

On a Date To Be Named—At Shanballymore, 10 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. John Dwyer.

On a Date to be Named—At Ballymore Castle, 20 acres of meadowing. Vendor, J. J. Murphy, Esq.

By Private Treaty—Magnificent threshing set, consisting of Maclaren tractor (only two years in use); Clayton and Shuttleworth mill (54in. drum); all guaranteed in perfect order. Full particulars later. Vendors, The Tipperary Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd.

PATRICK L. RYAN, Auctioneer.
Offices and Salerooms: Tipperary and Cappawhite. 857

Monday, 25th July—At Carnaballa (on O'Neill's holding), 3 acres of black oats on stem (an excellent crop), for Mr. Wm. Hammersley. Sale at 3 o'clock.

On a Date To Be Named—At Shanballymore, 10 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Mr. John Dwyer.

On a Date To Be Named—At Ballymore Castle, 20 acres of meadowing. Vendor, J. J. Murphy, Esq.

On a Date To Be Named—At Leigh, 15 acres of upland meadowing and 40 acres of spare grass, for Mr. John Bourke.

By Private Treaty—Magnificent threshing set, consisting of McLaren tractor (only two years in use), Clayton and Shuttleworth mill (54in. drum), all guaranteed in perfect order. Full particulars from the undersigned. Vendors, the Tipperary Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd.

THE TIPPERARY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CALL ON THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN TO REFRAIN FROM ANY PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS WHILE THE TRUCE IS ON, AS THEY DO NOT CONSIDER THE TIME RIPE FOR SAME.

The Co-operation of Every Member of the Community in keeping the Town in its present peaceful condition is earnestly requested.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

In the Goods of
REV. WILLIAM J. McKEOGH, late of St. Patrick's Hall, Cashel, in the County of Tipperary, Parish Priest, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament 30 and 31 Vic. Cap. 54, and entitled "An Act to amend the law of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," that the said Rev. William J. McKeogh, P.P., by his will bearing date the 26th day of June, 1917, bequeathed:—

£50 each to the Abbots of Mount St. Joseph's, Roscrea, and Mount Melleray, Cappoquin respectively for the time being at his death for Masses to be said in public in Ireland for the repose of his soul and the repose of the souls of his father, mother, brothers and sisters, nephews, nieces, and benefactors.

And the said Testator further bequeathed, subject to the life use of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Kennedy, of St. Patrick's Hall aforesaid:—

£400 to Rev. Father Boyle, of the Vincentian Order, Cork, or his successor for the time being at Testator's death, for the education of Priests in China for the China Mission.

£100 to Rev. Father Slattery, Provincial of the African Mission Order, Cork, or his successor at Testator's death, for the education of Priests for the African Mission for the conversion of negroes.

£100 to the President, for the time being at Testator's death, of St. John's College, Waterford, for foreign missions.

£100 to the President, for the time being at Testator's death, of St. Patrick's College, Carlow, for foreign missions.

£100 to the President, for the time Testator's death, of All Hallows Dublin, for foreign missions.

£100 to Rev. Father Tierney, Pro the College in Cork of the Fathers Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, successor for the time being at Testator's death, for the Missions of the Order.

£20 each to the Rev. Mothers of the following Convents for the time being at Testator's death for the benefit of the poor children attending their schools:—Presentation Convent, Thurles; Presentation Convent, Clonmel; Presentation Convent, Cashel; Presentation Convent, Ballingarry, County Tipperary; the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Tipperary; and the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Doon, County Limerick.

And the said Testator further directed his Executors, after paying the above bequests and the legacies contained in his said Will, to hand over the residue of his estate to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel for the time being at Testator's death for the purposes of the Propagation of the Faith.

And the said Testator appointed Rev. John M. Murphy, P.P., Boherlahan; Cashel, and Martin J. McKeogh, of Solohead Castle, Cashel, both in the County of Tipperary, to be Executors of his said Will.

The said Testator died on the 19th day of February, 1920, and his said Will was proved by the said Martin J. McKeogh, and Probate thereof granted to him forth of the District Registry at Waterford of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), on the 16th day of August, 1920.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1921.

RICHARD CONNOLLY, Solicitor for the said Executor, 32 Nassau street, Dublin, and Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests and all whom it may concern. 869

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Competent Military Authority dated the 1st day of November, 1919, and made under Regulation 9 AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and by a further Order of the Competent Military Authority dated the 12th day of November, 1920, and made under Regulation 9 AA of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Regulations, certain restrictions are imposed upon the having, keeping, or using of a motor-cycle or motor-car by a person other than a member of His Majesty's Forces, or of the Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, or a Police Constable, throughout Ireland.

Now I, *General the Right Honourable Sir* C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, Competent Military Authority under the said Restoration of *Order in Ireland Regulations, hereby order and declare that as from the date of this* Order, and until further order, such of the restrictions aforesaid as limit the hours within which, and the distance within which a person may use a motor-cycle or motor-car under a permit issued to him in accordance with the provisions of the two herein before mentioned Orders dated respectively the 1st day of November, 1919, and the 12th day of November, 1920, are for the time being suspended.

Save as aforesaid, the provisions of the said two last-mentioned Orders shall remain in full force and effect.

Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1921.

C. F. N. MACREADY, General,
Commanding-in-Chief, Competent
884 Military Authority, Ireland.

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DAVIS STREET,
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INSPECTION INVITED. [875

OBITUARY.

COMAN—Tipperary—July 20th, 1921, at Convent of Mercy, New Ross, Mother Aidan (Coman), daughter of the late Geoffrey Coman, Kilfeacle. R.I.P. Interment Friday, 22nd. 865

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SHOW,
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For Prize Lists (ready about 9th August), and Entry Forms, apply to the Secretary,

SHOW OFFICE,
Tipperary.
880.

Friday's Telegrams.

DE VALERA LEAVES LONDON.

Confidence of the Republican Leader.

The Press Association wires:—

Mr. De Valera, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the colleagues of his mission, left Euston this (Friday) morning for Dublin, taking with him the Premier's statement regarding the Government's offer to Southern Ireland.

A small, but enthusiastic crowd, wearing Sinn Fein colours, assembled at the station.

Addressing them, Mr. De Valera said they were perfectly certain the cause would succeed in the end.

SMUTS MAY COME AGAIN.

With reference to the reports that General Smuts may be induced to participate in any negotiations on Irish soil or resume the role of mediator, all that is known officially is that he is paying a private visit to Oxford this week, but, however, there is a possibility that, if necessary, he will be prepared to visit Ireland early next week.

SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

At Liverpool last night an engine-driver, separated from his wife, forced his way into the house where his wife was residing and, after wounding his son-in-law with a revolver, shot his wife dead and then blew his own brains out.

THE ABERTILLERY CHILD MURDER.

At the Abertillery inquest to-day Harold Jones's mother said she had no knowledge of the body of the murdered girl being in the house.

The Superintendent of police said the body was in a terrible condition when found, being covered with blood and the throat having been cut.

Constable Coe, who found the body, said the shoulders and head were nearly covered with a grey Army shirt, the sleeve of which appeared to be wrapped round the neck, and also around the child's neck was a ribbon with a string. He found a rope to which a handkerchief was attached—tied round the body underneath the arms. Witness produced blood-stained garments found in the lumber-room.

The evidence having concluded, a verdict of wilful murder against Harold Jones was returned.

Only last month Jones was acquitted at Monmouth Assizes of a charge of murdering a little girl named Freda Burnell.

MORE RAIN.

A London meteorological report says:—

Further rain in the north is to be anticipated, and showers may extend later to the south.

...ARY BEEF PRICES SCANDAL.

Figures for Consideration of Consumer —and Seller.

An esteemed correspondent, on reading our note in last week's second edition on retail beef prices in Tipperary, wrote for information on the subject of beef prices now and before the war to a leading firm of cattle salesmen in Dublin. The firm's letter is illuminating. It is in these terms:—

"15th July, 1921.

"In reply to yours, the prevailing price for finished beef in Dublin in pre-war days was 35s. per cwt. (alive), equal to 6½d. per lb. (dead). Yesterday the same cattle were worth 68s. per cwt. (alive), equal to 12¼d. per lb. (dead). Of course we are only quoting you prices of finished beef; other descriptions would be proportionately lower according to quality and condition."

The public will note that these are Dublin market prices for the very best beef. Other qualities run as much as 20s. per cwt. less. The local butchers will not contend that only the best finished cattle are killed by them, nor that they have to pay for beef as highly as Dublin purchasers. Taking these matters into consideration, the salesmen whose letter we quote above state that Tipperary butchers would make a sufficient profit by selling beef at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. The prevailing price in Tipperary is 1s. 10d.—up till two or three weeks ago it was 2s. per lb. So local butchers are now charging 7d. per lb. more for beef than they ought to, and that is most glaring profiteering. It is time the Urban Council, the Board of Guardians, and the several trades unions in town took action in the matter.

There is something so appropriately suggestive to the victuallers of Tipperary in an "open letter" published last week in a London weekly, that we make no excuse for reprinting it:—

To W. L. Nilam, Esq., Meat Purveyor, Worksop.

Dear Sir,—And not so "dear," either! For some time past, it appears, you have been supplying meat to the Worksop Guardians at contract prices, and the Board have been quite satisfied with their bargain. However, there was recently a decline in the cost of fat stock, whereupon you wrote to the Guardians saying that, if it was all the same to them, you would like to charge a little less for your meat. The Guardians evidently appreciated your motives, for they accepted your suggestion with alacrity, and passed a vote of *thanks to you, which I suggest you* should have framed and hung over your drawing-room mantelpiece. I presume, of course, that you intend to treat all your customers alike; and I can see you becoming quite popular in Worksop.—John Bull.

DEATH OF MRS. RAFFERTY, OOLA HILLS.

On Friday of last week the death occurred, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Mr. E. Rafferty, Oola Hills, Oola, and sister-in-law of Mr. John Rafferty, D.C. Deceased, who was only fifty-six years of age, was connected with one of the oldest and most respected families in Oola, and the esteem in which she was held was amply proved by the large and representative cortege which accompanied the remains to their last resting place in Oola cemetery on Sunday.

On Monday solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. The following clergymen officiated:—Rev. Father Keogh, C.C., Solohead (celebrant); Rev. Dr. Slattery, P.P., Oola and Solohead; Right Rev. Mons. O'Neill, P.P., Lattin; Rev. D. Ryan, C.C., Lattin; Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Knockavilla; Rev. Father Condon, C.C., Tipperary; Rev. Father Keogh, do.

CASHEL RURAL COUNCIL OFFICE-BEARERS.

At Thursday's meeting of Cashel Rural Council, Messrs. Wm. O'Dwyer, M.C.C., and Michael O'Keeffe were unanimously re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

LIMERICK JUNCTION SHOOTING CASE.

Head Railway-Porter Remanded in Custody.

"Tremendous Lot of Evidence for the Crown in the Case."

Who Should Be in the Dock?

On Tuesday a special Court was held at Tipperary, before Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M., at which John Fitzgerald, head porter, Limerick Junction railway station, was charged with unlawfully attempting to murder Martin Larken, another railway employee, by shooting at and wounding him in the right shoulder on the night of the 17th July.

Captain G. H. Gallogly, D.I., prosecuted; Mr. J. F. D'Arcy, solicitor, defended.

Captain Gallogly said he wished to make a statement and apply for a remand, and proceeded as follows:—"I visited Limerick Junction at 1.20 on the morning of the 18th inst., and found Martin Larken on the platform, receiving attention.

His Worship—He was then wounded?

Captain Gallogly—He was suffering from a wound on the right shoulder. I subsequently visited Limerick Junction police barracks, where I found John Fitzgerald, now present. In consequence of a statement I received I arrested him (Fitzgerald), and formally charged him with attempting to murder Martin Larken, and gave him the usual caution.

His Worship queried if that was all the evidence, and Captain Gallogly replied in the affirmative, asking for a remand in custody until the following Thursday, when he stated, he would be in a position to go fully into the case.

His Worship—I think there is more to follow that statement—That witness has reason to believe—?

C.P.S.—But Captain Gallogly found the man wounded, and charged Fitzgerald.

Mr. D'Arcy—This is a rather peculiar case in many respects; but I am not now going into the merits of it. As Captain Gallogly very fairly stated in his evidence, he saw Larken wounded on the platform, and he found the prisoner at the barracks, where he voluntarily gave himself up. Is not that so?

Captain Gallogly—Yes.

Mr. D'Arcy—And I understand made a statement, but I do not know whether he signed the statement or not.

Captain Gallogly—Yes; it is signed.

Mr. D'Arcy—I would like to point out that the accused is head porter at Limerick Junction, occupying a responsible position there, and, I may mention in passing, he is head of a society called the Vigilance Society, which some time ago came under your worship's notice officially, and you then eulogised the efforts made by it. As the case goes on you will see that this society is deeply concerned in this charge. I am not going to show what I will point out before the judge; but when that time comes it may be found that it is not the head porter who will be in the dock. I mention the matter as I am about to apply for bail, which he can get given in a very substantial amount.

His Worship—I did not know anything about the case until I saw it in the papers this morning, where a man was fired at. The paper stated this man fired the shot.

Capt. Gallogly—The evidence is quite strong.

Mr. D'Arcy—I am prepared to admit the evidence will be strong enough to return him for trial, and I do not oppose it. I may cross-examine, but I do not purpose to produce any evidence, and later, as I have stated, there may be some other body besides the head-porter in the dock.

His Worship asked was it disputed that he had a revolver.

Mr. D'Arcy replied that they did not admit they fired a shot or were in possession of firearms at all, and that was the reason he could not go into the case.

His Worship—I would like to see the statement of the accused.

Mr. D'Arcy—Captain Gallogly might not have any objection to read it for you.

Captain Gallogly said he would read it, but he had further evidence to procure in the case. "There will be evidence given," added the District-Inspector, "that a shot was fired. Three men were together where the shot was fired by the accused, who was in possession of firearms."

His Worship said that in a case of shooting and attempting to murder, he could not allow the accused out on bail.

Captain Gallogly—There will be other evidence which deals with a dispute that previously took place between the accused, the injured man and the injured man's brother.

His Worship asked if there was any evidence to show that it was the accused who fired the shot.

Mr. D'Arcy—I have taken evidence myself that will justify us putting some other one in the dock on the charge of firing that shot, and I may mention the man the shot was fired at did not get it.

Captain Gallogly—As the time to Thursday is short I would ask you to remand him in custody.

His Worship—Can you keep him in the barracks?

Captain Gallogly—I can.

Accused—I would be thankful if you would take bail.

Mr. D'Arcy—This man (accused) went to the barracks and reported the matter when he heard a man had been wounded, and remained there until Captain Gallogly arrived.

His Worship—Have you much evidence to produce?

Captain Gallogly—There is a tremendous lot of evidence for the Crown in this case that I could not go into today.

His Worship—I do not see how I can give bail. I will consider the case much more fully on Thursday, and it is only two days from now. I cannot go beyond what the District Inspector states—that he has a multitude of evidence. Is the injured man in hospital?

Captain Gallogly—He was in hospital yesterday.

His Worship—I am sorry I cannot give bail. I know the man (accused) myself to be head porter, and he must be a good man to rise to that position.

Mr. D'Arcy—And he has only short service on the railway.

C.P.S.—Could you go on with the case to-morrow, Captain Gallogly?

Captain Gallogly—I don't think I would be ready. I will try, and if I have matters ready we can do so.

The accused was remanded, and removed in custody.

THE RESUMED HEARING.

Accused's Report on Pilferage of Porter.

At the resumed hearing of the case on Thursday evening,

Sergt. Jones Ferris, stationed at Limerick Junction, deposed that the accused came to the barraks about 12.10 a.m. on the previous Monday, and said—"I come to make a report. I have been fired at. I reported men for pilfering. The two Larkens came before me, and said 'Put them up!' and a shot went off." Witness subsequently searched the lodgings of the accused, and in his room, on top of a bed-spring standing against a wall, Constable Humphreys found a long brass cleaning-rod, such as is used for cleaning revolvers, which he took possession of. There was no dust or rust on the rod.

His Worship—Did you arrest the accused?

Mr. D'Arcy—Accused was in the barracks the whole time.

Witness—I detained the man, and he was subsequently arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy—The cleaning-rod was not covered. It was left on top of the bedspring, and could not be seen from the ground. If he expected a search it would not be an ideal place to have it. I got no instructions to search the Larkens' place, although there was a charge made against one of them.

Constable Humphries swore that he found the brass rod produced in the accused's room; he did not notice if it was dusty or dirty at the time.

To Mr. D'Arcy—The accused was in Tipperary barracks when the police made the search the next day.

James Reardon, an employee of the G.S. & W. Railway, deposed—I went on duty at twelve o'clock last Sunday night, and entered the telegraph office. I heard a shot about 12.15 or 12.30 a.m., and went out on the platform and saw Martin Larken on the platform. I met Daniel Mehigan, and in consequence of a statement he made to me I went to the back of the gashouse and found the accused there in a field.

To Mr. D'Arcy—I know that Fitzgerald is one of the heads of the Vigilance Society.

His Worship—You said you went to the back of the gashouse to look for him?—I did.

And you accompanied him to the barrack?—Yes.

At whose suggestion?—At his own.

Had you a conversation with him?—No. He appeared frightened, and gave me a key to give to the porter coming on duty at twelve o'clock.

Daniel Mehigan deposed to hearing a shot on Sunday night about 12.30, on the south side of the station. He was sitting on the platform at the time with a priest. He heard a cry for a priest, and the priest and himself jumped up. He saw Fitzgerald running down the rails, and witness asked "What is up?" Fitzgerald replied, "I am after being fired at by one of the Lark[illegible]" Witness jumped down on the t[illegible] went over to him, and asked him was in connection with the affa[illegible] the evening, and he said, "Yes; I been assaulted a couple of times." W[illegible]ness went along the line with accused, who said he wanted to give up some keys. He left the accused standing in a field at the railway line while he went to tell some of the staff about the keys.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy—Fitzgerald belongs to the vigilance society. He seemed to want to get out of the danger zone and to get to the barracks. He was excited when I first saw him.

To Captain Gallogly—I could not distinguish between excitement and fright.

To Mr. D'Arcy—Accused did not want to go the direct way to the barracks.

To Captain Gallogly—The route he took to the barracks was not an extraordinary one. He could go by the Waterford train platform to the barracks, but it all depended on his presence of mind at the time.

Michael Larken, replying to Captain Gallogly, swore—On last Sunday night my brother Martin and I were walking on the platform, going home. Martin saluted accused, who did not return the salute, but said we were "bad company." He approached my brother in a fighting attitude. I shoved over and told him we did not want any fight. Accused then ran away. My brother and myself walked down the platform again, and turned to walk home. We met the accused at the south end of the platform, about fifty yards from our own house. He drew a revolver and fired at my brother, wounding him in the right shoulder. Accused was about three yards away from them at the time. It was an ordinary sized revolver, dark, and fairly large. The revolver was about the size of the revolvers the police carry about, or smaller. My brother staggered, and roared that he was shot. Accused stepped down on the left-hand side of the platform to the main line, and I saw him no more. I then went to my brother's assistance, opened his coat and looked at the wound, and afterwards went to the police barracks and reported the matter. I have known Fitzgerald for about nine years. When the shot was fired my brother was on the left-hand side, about a foot from me, and accused was about ten yards away when I first saw him. I have no doubt it was the accused who fired the shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy—I was reported to the railway authorities by Fitzgerald, but was not reprimanded, and nothing happened about it; I was not cautioned. I know two railway officials named O'Connor and Hadnet. I was not in their company about five o'clock that afternoon. I saw those two men about five o'clock, and Hadnet had a bucket, and was walking after O'Connor. I was fifteen or twenty waggons away from them, and I had not been with them immediately before. I saw Head-porter Fitzgerald take a bucket out of Hadnet's hand. I was then about ten waggons' length away. I did not hear Fitzgerald give any order. Hadnet and O'Connor were not then on duty; I was on duty. The waggons I refer to were across the metals at the off-side of the station. I was examining the waggons in the discharge of my duty. The waggons were there during the night, and would not be going out again till next morning. I was in Kyle that evening with my brother, and came back to the station about 11.30, and was still on duty, as I had arranged with my father to take my place until I returned. I did not see my father about the station on my return. While I was in Kyle, or coming back I did not tell my brother Martin anything about Fitzgerald. If my brother swore I did, he would be telling a lie. Accused was perfectly sober at the time. I did not strike, or attempt to strike, the accused. I only went between him and my brother. My brother did not attempt to strike the accused, and accused did not attempt to strike either of us, but ran away when I went between him and my brother. We did not follow him. After this my brother and myself walked down the platform towards Kyle, and came back again on our way home. When I first saw accused he had his hand down by his side, but I could not see whether he had a revolver in it or not. I do not know of any reason why accused should shoot my brother. I saw no people on the platform [illegible] a priest. After the shot had [illegible] fired I did not shout for help. My brother did not fall, but staggered.

His Worship—Did anyone give provocation for this row?

Witness—No.

His Worship—That is extraordinary.

To Mr. D'Arcy—There is a vigilance society established at the Junction to prevent pilfering. I do not know if Fitzgerald is head of the society. I am not a member of the society, but I know one man who was "sacked" owing to the efforts of the society.

Matthew McNally deposed—I am signalman at Limerick Junction, and was on duty last Sunday evening. About 11.40 that night I saw a flash at the station and heard a shot, and saw Head porter Fitzgerald passing by the cabin coming from the direction of his own house. As he passed I saw the flash between the canopy at the end of the station and the post-office. The flash appeared to go from the southern direction to the north.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy—It was a sort of dull night, but quite still. Before I saw the flash I heard nothing.

The deposition of the injured man, Martin Larken, taken at Tipperary military hospital, was as follows:—

I am employed by the G.S. & W. Railway Co. at Limerick Junction. I remember Sunday last, July 17th. I left Kyle crossing about eleven o'clock p.m. in company with my brothers, Thomas and Michael Larken. We walked slowly home by the side of the rails. My brother Tom left us at a place called Keane's points. My brother said something to me going up the platform. I met Head-porter Fitzgerald. As a result of the conversation I had with my brother Michael before I spoke to accused, I asked him to withdraw the remark he passed to my brother, that he (my brother) was "bad company." Accused then ran, and I walked after him, and again asked him to withdraw his remark. I walked down the platform with my brother Michael, and, turning for home, I met accused where the train starts for Tipperary. That was near the roof-covered end of the platform. My brother was walking beside me. After noticing the accused, he fired point-blank at a range of three or four yards. I saw his hand pointing out, and that is how I know he fired. I heard the report of the shot, and was struck on the right shoulder. I then told my brother that I had been shot. My brother helped me down to the head-porter's room, and on the way down I met a priest running towards me. I received treatment there, and was subsequently brought to Tipperary military hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy — I did not know that my brother had been any time previously reported by the accused. My brother did not tell me that he, with others, had been discovered by accused stealing porter on that evening. My brother told me that accused said that he (Michael) was bad company. I do not know to whom the remark was made. I did not see Michael strike accused. When I spoke to accused on the platform I did not strike him or attempt to strike him. Michael could have struck accused without my seeing him. During the time I was speaking to accused my brother was three yards distant from me. I cannot account for accused's running when I spoke to him. He ran towards the goods store, and was about five minutes away when he returned. It was at the third-class waiting-room I first spoke to accused. I walked up and down the platform, having made up my mind to remain with my brother until he would be off duty. I never had a revolver, and never saw a revolver with Michael. The lamps were not fully lighted at the time. I never had a row with accused before, and cannot give any reason to the Court for his shooting me.

Captain Gallogly, in a further deposition, stated—I arrested the accused and cautioned him, and he made the following statement:—"I did not shoot; there was a shot fired at me by either Michael or Martin Larken. I cannot say which. I was also assaulted earlier by Michael Larken, just outside the post-office door. The assault was witnessed by P. Cross, telegraph clerk. Both the Larkens attacked me, and I ran away." This assault occurred about 11.15 p.m. Both men then attack[illegible] and I ran away, and came back about ten minutes after, down the platform. Martin Larken was on one side and Michael Larken on the other. One of them shouted, "Put your hands up!" or words to that effect. I am not certain of the exact terms used. A shot was fired, and I jumped on to the railway. I thought they meant to kill me. I went to the barrack when I heard he had reported that I had shot him—a man from the station told me that. I never used firearms in my life. I had to report this man on several occasions in connection with railway work. To-day I caught him, in company with two others—Tim O'Connor and E. Hadnet—with a bucket alongside a waggon of porter. I had a report made out for the stationmaster. The same report was handed over to the police on July 18th, about 12.15 a.m. I am an active member of the vigilance committee, and some men were dismissed later for pillaging as a result of my work."

Mr. D'Arcy said he would not call any evidence at this stage, but would ask his worship to allow the accused out on bail.

Captain Gallogly—I have no objection to bail.

Mr. D'Arcy—Thank you, Captain.

The accused was returned, on bail, for trial at the next Assizes.

TIPPERARY PETTY SESSIONS.

Larceny of Coal from the Railway Station.

New Road Assault Case Adjourned.

Row at Longford.

The above Court was held on Thursday before Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M. (chairman), and Mr. G. H. Mercer, R.M.

Larceny of Coal.

Captain G. H. Gallogly, D.I., charged Nellie Hogan, Roesboro' road, and Mary Conway, Hannon's Cottages, with the larceny, on 27th of May, of coal, the property of the G.S. W. Railway.

Timtothy Delaney, in a deposition, stated that he was a signalman on the railway, and was on duty at the station on 27th May. He saw two girls run from the goods yard, each with a bag on her back, and followed them. When they saw him they emptied the coal out of the bags. The girls were the defendants. The coal was value for about 4s.

Nellie Hogan (to witness)—Why didn't you summon the other girl?—I did not see the other girl.

Hogan—You did.

Chairman—Who is the other girl?

Hogan—Mary Flynn. He (Delaney) saw her, and asked us who we were looking at, and we told him.

Delaney—I did not see the girl Flynn, but evidently she had been there, as I saw a third bag.

Sergt. O'Brien stated that the defendants had been previously prosecuted for stealing coal, and the magistrates refused informations in the cases.

The defendants pleaded guilty, and were bound over to be of good behavious for twelve months, and cautioned that if they came before the Court again they would be severely dealt with.

Alleged Assaults.

Captain G. H. Gallogly charged Michael Allen, New road, with having assaulted Mrs. Nora Wilson on 10th July. The case was adjourned for the attendance of witnesses.

Mrs. McMenamin, New road, summoned Mrs. Wilson for assault.

Mr. Frewen appeared for the complainant, and Mr. D'Arcy defended.

Mr. D'Arcy remarked that hi sclient was a very quiet woman.

Mr. Frewen—She has already been bound to the peace.

Mr. D'Arcy—And your client was bound to the peace, too. (Laughter.)

Capt. Gallogly—Both were bound to the peace by the military authorities. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Between the civil and military authorities they are likely to suffer.

Mrs. McMenamin essayed an explanation, but Mr. Frewen remarked "That will do; we want no controversy about it."

This case was also adjourned, on the application of Mr. Frewen, for the attendance of witnesses.

Capt. Galloogly charged William, Thomas, John, and Hanora Jones, Bansha road, with having assaulted Patrick Hanrahan, Longford, on June 2nd. Hanora Jones was further charged with having assaulted Margaret Hanrahan on June 3rd.

Mr. D'Arcy appeared for the Joneses.

Patrick Hanrahan deposed that William Jones rushed into his house, pulled him about, and otherwise assaulted him. Jones's wife then rushed in and fired stones at witness. Subsequently a scuffle took place outside the door, and the big boy of the Joneses fired stones at the windows of the house.

Chairman—What is it all about?

Witness—About trespass I found on a piece of land at the back of my house.

To Mr. D'Arcy—I have known Wm. Jones for nearly thirty years, and knew him always to be a respectable man, only for what he did on this occasion. Mrs. Jones, also, has been respectable up to now.

"'Now' changes everything," remarked Mr. D'Arcy.

Witness interpolated that William Jones broke a lamp and everything that was on the kitchen table.

Further cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy, he stated that the row first arose with William Jones, and then he had a row with every one of them. He did not know the doctor put stitches in Jones's head. He did not go two yards from his own door; but if he could have got at Jones he would.

To the Chairman—Mrs. Jones struck me several times on the head and in the eye. William Jones also struck me several times.

Margaret Hanrahan (daughter of last witness) stated that William Jones and his youngest son rushed in and upset the table in the kitchen, and broke everything. Mrs. Jones subsequently rushed in with a stone in her hand and hit witness's father.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Arcy—Jones suffered the most, but he would not have done so if he had been able for my father.

Sergt. Donohue gave evidence that William Jones was in hospital for about a fortnight in consequence of the wounds he received in the row.

Mr. D'Arcy—He got three stitches in his head. Hanrahan has given his evidence very fairly, and both the men are very respectable. My client served in the Army for nearly twenty years; he was in the Black Mountain Expedition, all through France, and the Dardanelles, and so far as fighting is concerned he should have had enough of it. (Laughter.) There was never a charge before brought against either man, and I would suggest that the cases be adjourned for a few months to see how the parties conduct themselves.

Chairman—It has been stated that both sides have been very quiet [illegible] respectable except on this occasion.

Captain Gallogly—There is no doubt there was a serious attack made on Jones by Hanrahan.

Chairman—We will adjourn the cases for three months. What you got you thoroughly deserved. You (Wm. Jones) had no right to go to any man's house to beat him. Conduct yourselves now in future.

This concluded the business of the Court.

TIPPERARY PIG MARKET.

Thursday.

There was a fairly large supply, which realised £5 5s. per cwt. (live weight), a reduction of 6s. from previous week. At Limerick on Wednesday the decrease in price was only 1s. per cwt.

A DUNDRUM MURDER CHARGE.

Soldier Charged and Acquitted.

Before a General Courtmartial at Cork on Friday of last week Pte. Thos. Peterson Bennett was charged with (1) when on active service committing the offence of murder in that he, at Dundrum, Ireland, on the 21st December, 1920, did feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought kill and murder Kate Maher; (2) manslaughter in that he, on the same date and place, did unlawfully kill the woman Kate Maher.

Accused pleaded not guilty to both charges, and was defended by Mr. Jas. Rearden, B.L. (instructed by Mr. N. F. Maher, solicitor, Tipperary).

The evidence, a large portion of which was unsuitable for publication, was to the effect that a number of soldiers were drinking pretty freely in the village of Dundrum on the occasion in question, the accused being with them. The woman was subsequently found in a cattle pen with her clothing in a disordered state, and lying near her, with his face to the ground and covered with mud, was the accused, who was strongly under the influence of drink. The woman was unconscious and bleeding from wounds, and later died. She had bruises over the right eye, and the base of the skull was fractured. The injuries were attributed to a fall, a blow, or a kick. The accused was drunk, and unable to walk.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rearden, it was elicited from some of the witnesses that no marks of blood were noticed on accused's uniform or on his boots. No sharp instrument had been found in the possession of the accused, and neither was there any mud on his clothes.

A witness, who acted as guard, stated that the accused returned with two other soldiers. He was helplessly drunk.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the Court adjourned to Saturday morning.

At the sitting of the Court on Saturday accused was called and examined by Mr. Rearden. He stated that when he entered the publichouse of — for the second time, in the evening, there were other soldiers there in company with the deceased. Accused saw them leave the publichouse together. He had no recollection of having had any conversation with anyone that night, and all he had a recollection of was being searched by the police. He had no remembrance of having been hauled over the yard in which he was found by the police. His uniform had been pressed at the court of inquiry which was held. He was placed under arrest on 21st October 22nd and liberated on 3rd. He was rearrested on April 6th and had been in custody since. He was alone when he came out at 5 o'clock in the evening. He had had eight drinks in about three quarters of an hour (beer, stout) and felt he had been drinking on his way to the publichouse of — prior to nine o'clock, and proceeded towards the barracks.

Prosecutor was proceeding to examine the accused on his statement made at the court of inquiry, when Mr. Rearden raised an objection on the ground that such course was contrary to what he submitted was the recognised procedure.

The Judge Advocate having replied to the points raised, the Court closed, and on reopening it was ruled that the evidence was admissible, a note being taken of the objection.

Continuing the cross-examination of the accused, the Prosecutor read out the evidence he gave before the court of inquiry, and, answering further questions, he said there had been no animosity between himself and the other soldiers.

Prosecutor—You ask the Court then to believe that this woman was lying down murdered before you lay down?—I cannot say.

Mr. Rearden said it was not for the accused to suggest anything that may have happened on the occasion.

Continuing, the accused answered that it was quite possible the woman could have been murdered while she was lying near him in the yard. He heard no groaning.

To Mr. Rearden—He had no conversation with anyone in the yard. He was not sufficiently sober at the time.

To the Court—He had had no quarrel with the witnesses for the prosecution.

A doctor gave evidence of the examination he had made of the body of Kate Maher. Examined by Mr. Rearden, he said there was a wound on the head which had caused fracture of the base of the skull, and the right orb was diffused with blood. There was a lacerated wound on another part of the body from which a certain amount of hemorrhage had come. He believed the wounds were caused by some blunt instrument. He could not say if there had been a struggle, but the body presented the appearance of considerable violence. He would expect to have found bloodstains on a person's boots if the woman had been kicked. He had made a careful examination of the accused's clothes and could find no traces of blood. Bloodstains on clothing were difficult to remove. A man incapably drunk would not be in a position to inflict those wounds.

To the Prosecutor—It was possible to get the bloodstains out of the clothes if they were washed immediately.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Rearden, B.L., addressing the Court, said the case was a serious one. The charge was one of murder, and the penalty for murder was death. Therefore it behoved the Court to approach the consideration of the evidence with the greatest possible care lest a wrong impression may have been created on the minds of the Court. It would be lamentable if an innocent man were to be convicted of the crime of murder owing to a wrong impression having been taken of the evidence which had been given. There was, he continued, no direct evidence against the accused. It was entirely purely circumstantial evidence. Evidence of that nature was most dangerous. There was also no motive suggested for the murder by the prosecution. It was not suggested that there had been a quarrel between the accused and the deceased. The deceased had been on friendly terms with the troops at Dundrum, a small village northeast of Tipperary. There was no reason why the accused should make a violent assault on this woman unless he were a homicidal maniac. Women had been known to be assaulted and badly treated because they walked with a certain class of person, and it was not improbable that this woman had been so treated, for the place where the body was found was practically a common one. He thought that the Court should not lose sight of that consideration. The onus of proof lay on the prosecution, and he (counsel) submitted that mere surmise and suspicion would not do. The proof in this case fell far short of being satisfactory or reasonably sufficient. Counsel then proceeded to review the evidence, and commented on the testimony of a witness examined that day that the accused, who was helplessly drunk, was incapable of making such an assault on this unfortunate woman, and that no bloodstains had appeared on his clothes when they were examined. Counsel next directed the attention of the Court to the fact that there was not the least sign of a struggle in the cattle pen where the accused was found. In conclusion, counsel submitted that the case for the prosecution was based on mere conjecture, surmise, and suspicion, and urged that the evidence warranted nothing but a verdict of acquittal.

The Prosecutor, in reply, said that the facts which had been disclosed in the evidence for the prosecution were quite clear, and he thought the Court would agree that the evidence created more than an atmosphere of conjecture, suspicion, and surmise.

The Judge Advocate having summed up at some length, the Court closed, and on reopening the President announced that accused was found not guilty on the charges, and would be released.

BURGLARS WHO TOOK MONEY AND LEFT A UNION JACK.

A sum of £22, which he had hidden in a wall, was removed by Constantine McCaffery, of Clones district, to a place of greater safety between the rafters in his stable. On looking for it a few days ago, however, he found the money had been stolen, a folded Union Jack being left in its place.

A party of masked and armed men robbed Robert Fraery, of Dunsink, near the same place, of £8. These and other robberies are said to be the work of a gang.

IRISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Interesting Statistics.

The Irish Registrar-General's return for the quarter ended 31st March last states that there were registered in the 82 Registrar's districts in Ireland 22,945 births—a number equal to an annual birthrate of 20.4 in every 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the 22,945 births registered 11,834 were boys and 11,111 were girls, this being an equal ratio of 1 in every 19.0 or 20.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The average number of births registered during the corresponding quarter of the ten years, 1911-20, was 21,373, equivalent to an annual rate of 22.2 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population of those years. The respective birthrates for the four provinces last quarter are—Leinster, 21.9 per 1,000 of the population, according to the census of 1911; Munster, 19.8; Ulster, 22.0; and Connaught, 18.4. During the same period the number of deaths registered was 18,085—9,174 males and 9,192 females—affording a death ratio of 1 in every 60.2 or 16.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the ten years, 1911-20, was 20.0 per 1,000. The deathrate in Leinster was 17.7 per 1,000 of the population according to the census of 1911; in Munster, 16.4; in Ulster, 17.9; and in Connaught 14.3.

The deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease numbered 1,628, being equal to an annual rate of 1.72 per 1,000 of the population. These deaths are 172 (or 10.1 per cent.) under the average (2,400) for the corresponding quarter of the five years 1916-20.

Of the deaths due to violence, which includes accidental, homicidal, and suicidal cases, 552 were attributed, as compared with 276, 309, and 404 in the three preceding quarters, the average for the first quarter of the five years, 1916-20, being 260.

Marriages.

The marriages (3,337) registered in Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1920 are equivalent to an annual rate of 5.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, being 0.8 below the rate for the corresponding quarter of 1919, but 0.2 above the average rate for the fourth quarter of the ten years, 1910-19. Of the total number of marriages, 3,784 were registered under the provisions of the 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 90, and 2,053 under the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 81; the former number being equal to an annual rate of 4.6 per 1,000 of the estimated Roman Catholic population, and the latter affording a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 of the number of all other religious persuasions. The rate under the former heading is equal to, and that under the latter heading 0.8 above the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the previous ten years.

Emigration.

The returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, show that the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 31st March last was 4,170 (2,256 males and 2,514 females), being 3,335 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1919, and 2,871 above the average number for the first quarter of the ten years, 1911-1920.

Meteorology.

Under the heading of meteorology some interesting information is given regarding weather conditions for the months of the quarter under review. During the greater part of January the weather was abnormally mild, a striking feature being the frequency with which maxima between 52 deg. Fahr. and 60 deg. Fahr. were recorded. There were 22 such days at Dublin (Phoenix Park), 21 at Baldonnell, and 20 at Birr Castle. The only really cold weather occurred between the 11th and and 14th. At Dublin (Fitzwilliam square) only thrice during the past 55 Januaries has the mean temperature exceeded that of January of this year (47.1 deg. Fahr.); in 1875 it was 47.7 deg. Fahr.; in 1898, 47.8 deg. Fahr.; and in 1916, 47.7 deg. Fahr. Throughout the month the type of weather was persistently cyclonic, with the result that the high temperatures which were so widely experienced were accompanied nearly everywhere by much precipitation.

During the greater part of February the weather was of an anti-cyclonic type, and in consequence strong winds and gales were rare, and the rainfall was small. There was also an absence of snow and hail, and fog was only rarely reported. On the 4th there were some heavy falls of rain in Kerry and Limerick, as much as 44min. being recorded at Killarney and 43min. at Foynes. A notable feature of the month's weather was the very high atmospheric pressure recorded on the 27th, when the barometer at Cahirciveen (Valencia Observatory) rose to 1048.3mb. (30.96in.), within 8mb. of the highest pressure on record at this station (1053.2mb., on January 28th, 1906).

As in the two previous months, there was a marked absence of severe wintry weather in March. There were, however, many rain days, and at Dunfanaghy (Donegal) rain fell on every day of the month; there were 30 rain days at Blacksod Point, 29 at Markree Castle (Sligo) and 28 at Killarney and [illegible], the latter station experiencing a downpour of more than 25mm. on the 12th. For the first time this winter snow fell in Dublin, and this happened twice, namely, on the 14th and 28th. The traditional easterly winds of March were conspicuously absent. There was also a very general absence of fog.

A TIPPERARY PRELATE HONOURED AT LEEDS.

The Clergy's Tribute.

Dr. Shine, the new Coadjutor Bishop of Middlesbrough and a native of South Tipperary, was last week presented with a cheque for £100, along with a Canon of the Mass, by the clergy of the Diocese of Leeds.

Bishop Cowgill presided at the presentation in the Metropole Hotel, Leeds, and was supported by Monsignor Provost Collingwood, V.G., Canons Earnshaw, Russell, and Foley, and about eighty priests.

Father M. Bradley, of Halifax, a fellow-student of Bishop Shine's, and ordained at the same time, proposed his health, and expressed the heartfelt congratulations of the clergy on his promotion to the Episcopacy and the goodwill, affection, and esteem which they all felt towards him. He recalled that, as a student at the Seminary, Bishop Shine's conduct was both edifying and helpful to his fellow-students. His priestly instinct of human kindness, his kindly persuasiveness, his natural eloquence, and his other great accomplishments combined to make a charming personality, and an ideal friend and priest, who was wise in action, prudent in counsel, and just in decision. He was a wise administrator and a great soldier, able and willing to defend the Church, and a great patriot, who loved his country none the less fondly and devotedly.

Father T. J. Blessing of Bradford, in seconding, remarked that as treasurer of the presentation he had received over a hundred guineas in Bishop Shine from the priests of the diocese.

Canon Earnshaw, on behalf of the Chapter, and Father Levick, Ripon, on behalf of the former clergy of the Cathedral, supported the toast.

Bishop Cowgill, in making the presentation, added his personal tribute to the new Bishop's worth and character. "No one in the diocese," he said, "will be more sorry to lose him than I. I say that with all my heart." His feelings were more of sympathy than congratulation.

Bishop Shine, who was received with the singing of "Ad multos annos," said he was very conscious that he was a member of a very strong corporate body of clergy. In leaving Leeds he was leaving a part of himself behind him. He was afraid that that part of him was his heart. He congratulated the Bishop of Leeds on having such a body of clergy to do his work for him in the diocese. It was not so much due to his personal merits as through the spirit of brotherhood that they had met to do him tribute that day. He did not know of any other body that had such a spirit of camaraderie and fraternal charity as the clergy. It was that spirit that he felt was overwhelming him that day, and he had no words to express his gratitude. Perhaps the strongest feeling of all that day was one of humiliation that he should be the victim of such kindness from the clergy he was leaving behind him.

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

TIPPERARY No. 1 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Roads "In a Dusty Condition."

The quarterly meeting of the above council was held to-day, and was presided over by Mr. Michael Shelly. There were also present Messrs. M. Hern, W. Peters, R. Walsh and P. Breen.

Mr. T. S. Duggan, county surveyor, was in attendance.

Co. Surveyor's Report.

The County Surveyor submitted the following report:—"The surfaces of the roads are standing pretty well since last winter's work was done on them, but at present they are in a very dusty condition, no work having been done in cleaning owing to need for economy. The weeds, margins, and in some places the drainage are also neglected; the weeds particularly are in a bad way, as they have not been properly cut for some years. The principal work done during the past quarter was the preparation of material, practically no surface work being done; 2,507 cubic yards have up to the 30th June been prepared, being 200 less than for the same period last year. The conditions prevailing were to some extent responsible for the unsatisfactory output. However, slackness on the part of some of the gangers also had an effect, but credit should be given to three of the gangers, who got very good work done notwithstanding the difficulties. All contractors, with one exception, have a fair percentage of material ready for the winter, but, generally, have done little surface work. There are no proposals to come before you at this meeting."

The County Surveyor added—All the work at present is stopped, and all the contractors have been paid.

Chairman—All is clear now?

Assistant Clerk—Yes.

The report was marked "approved," and the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY SPORTS IN TIPPERARY

The following are the results of the combined sports of the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Green Howards, held in Tipperary Military Barracks on Thursday of last week:

100 Yards.—Lieut. Ainley (Green Howards), 1; Lce.-Cpl. Bett (Lincolnshire Regt.), 2; Cpl. Ollerenshaw (Green Howards), 3.

440 Yards.—Captain Barber (Green Howards), 1; Bandsman Balloch (do.), 2.

Hurdles.—Capt. Barber (Green Howards), 1; Lce.-Cpl. Burkinshaw (Lincolnshire Regt.), 2.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Pte. Benford (Green Howards), 1; Lieut. Henderson (do.), 2; Lieut. Ferguson Davy (do.), 3.

Long Jump.—Captain Barber (Green Howards), 1; Lce.-Cpl. Burkenshaw (Lincolns), 2; Cpl. Ollerenshaw (Green Howards), 3.

High Jump.—Capt. Barber (Green Howards), 1; Lce.-Cpl. Burkinshaw (Lincolns), 2; Pte. Ellis (Green Howards), 3.

One Mile.—Bandsman Balloch (Green Howards), 1; Pte. Derbyshire (Lincolns), 2; Lce.-Cpl. Brewer (Lincolns), 3.

Enlisted Boys.—Boy Webster (Green Howards), 1; Boy Nicholls (Lincolns), 2; Adams (Green Howards), 3.

880 Yards.—Bandsman Balloch (Green Howards), 1; Lce-Cpl. Harrison (do.), 2; Pte. Smithson (do.), 3.

One Mile (open).—Bandsman Balloch (Green Howards), 1; Lce-Cpl. Lyon (52nd Foot), 2; Lce-Cpl. Brewer (Lincolns), 3.

Ladies' Race.—Mrs. Booth, 1; Mrs. Hircock, 2; Mrs. Sergeant, 3.

Three Miles—Pte. Derbyshire (Lincolns), 1; Lce-Cpl Brewer (do.), 2; Lieut. F. Greenwood (Green Howards), 3.

Tug-of-War—The Lincolnshire Regt.

100 Yards Handicap (Officers).—Major Magrath (Lincolns), 1; Lieut. O'Callaghan (Green Howards), 2; Major Bunbury (do.), 3.

Old Soldiers' Race.—Lce-Cpl. Burkinshaw (Lincolns), 1; Cpl. Giles, 2; Lce-Cpl. Goodman, 3; Lce-Cpl. Harris, 4.

Relay Race.—The Green Howards.

220 Yards Sergeants' Race.—Sergt. Freeman (Green Howards), 1; Co. Sergt.-major Holderness (do.), 2; Sergt. King (Lincolns), 3.

Band Race.—Bandsman Walker (Lincolns) 1; Boy Robertson (do.), 2; Bandsman Lowry (do.), 3.

Consolation Race.—Bandsman Corby (Lincolns), 1; Bandsman Taylor (Lincolns), 2; Pte. Hampshire (do.), 3.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

Black Udder in Ewes.

Like most infectious diseases, that known as Black Udder is caused by an organism of a specific kind—a micrococcus in this case, recognised as long ago as 1875 by Rivolta, and since confirmed by Nocard. It gains access either through the teat canal or by abrasions in the skin, the latter becoming infiltrated, and a doughy swelling of the udder follows, then a gaseous condition, and gangrene or black death of the part and fatal blood-poisoning resulting from the gangrene.

The symptoms are much more acute than ordinary garget or mammitis. Usually one gland or side of the udder is affected, and is hot and painful to the touch and appears engorged, and the milk is first yellow and then red. Next patches of skin appear to be coloured dark violet, and these extend. From the painful condition the udder quickly passes to insensibility, is somewhat shrunken, and feels cold—lifeless, in fact. The ewe is doomed; the signs of blood-poisoning (acute septicaemia) are evinced, she goes off her legs, shivers, grinds her teeth audibly, the temperature of the body falls below normal, and she dies in two or three days.

From what has been said above it will be obvious that the chief thing is to prevent the spread of the infection by immediately isolating all suspects and removing the ewes off the site where it has occurred, erecting fresh hurdles or windbreaks, or doing without protection rather than keeping the flock on the tainted ground. All articles employed should be disinfected, and the shepherd's clothes baked or washed, and he should not touch the flock so long as a clean bill of health cannot be given. So rapid and fatal is the onslaught of this malady that no treatment offers any hope of saving the individual except the complete excision of the affected quarter.

Hints on the Shortage of Cake.

In the monthly notes on feeding stuffs issued by the Ministry of Agriculture it is advised that the house or shed in which the cake is stored should be dry, well ventilated, and, if possible, should be provided with a concrete floor. In buying cakes the purchaser should see that the cakes are dry and in even wholesome condition. Cake that are mouldy or damp should be avoided at all costs. In stacking the cakes care should be taken to stack them so that the air can circulate freely through the piles in order to avoid the possibility of damping and overheating.

WHAT THE TRUCE HAS PROVED.

"The five days of the truce have proved that there is inherent to the nation that discipline and obedience to authority which is the essence of successful self-government. On the night of Monday, July 11th, the streets of Irish cities rang with the singing of national songs, an act until then sternly punished by long terms of imprisonment, and with spontaneous demonstrations which a week previously would have been suppressed with wholesale bloodshed. British troops and constabulary, no longer occupying the role of conquerors or oppressors, passed unarmed among those demonstrating crowds and suffered no hurt or molestation. Although the people had just come through a long night of intense aggression and outrage they showed no resentment and offered no retaliation. Those who are in earnest for a solution of the Irish question will find it in those incidents. The nation can rule itself justly, with unrestricted tolerance towards the minorities within its shores once the disrupting interference of a foreign Power is withdrawn."—"Irish Bulletin."

ON WHEELS THROUGH TIPPERARY.

The Beauties of the Glen.

Darby Ryan's Birthplace Visited.

By "DR. MICK."

If your bike is quite new and in racing condition,
Well fit for the country and fit for your weight,
Then take the handles with youthful ambition,
Sit into the saddle and keep the wheels straight.

Last Sunday morning broke with a gentle breeze and a hazy atmosphere, which some of the cognoscenti averred bespoke a "bad day," but the prophecy happily was not fulfilled, and the Galtee mountain-tops peeped out in splendour under the dazzling brilliancy of a summer sun.

Like many others, my desire was to "get out of town," and enjoy the country air, the smell of the newly-mown hay, have a look at the crops, and enjoy the beauties of Nature, which are abundant around Tipperary. Everything lent inducement to leave town, from the behaviour of the "weather clerk" to the tonge, which permitted me to take out my old bike, which had been stabled for some time in the "high and lonely attic of the house." After a little dusting and oiling, my mount and myself were good for forty miles Irish as every wee bolt and screw of the chain. Up and down the streets outside, cyclists were in evidence in their dozens, from the lady fair, with a keen sense for steady pacing, to the breakneck go of the urchin who incontinently 'opped on his sister's machine while she carefully arranged her bobbed upstairs. Or that other victim, whose mount was the result of his pluck, and back in getting it continuously away from some cafe or tavern door while the rightful owner did justice to mineral cream or lemonade. Which him—this second urchin—as he comes, pell mell down the street, with his body almost horizontal with the bars in cod-like fashion, his legs in corkscrew style working at different angles, and everything pointing to impending disaster. But the owner appears. The scene is changed, and the urchin's legs, once more on terra firma, are now used to carry him quicker than the bicycle from the angry growls and screels of its owner.

However, having satisfied myself that a good day was a foregone conclusion, I proceeded leisurely in my own mind in what direction I should go, and after a few moments' cogitation decided upon Bansha, a further course to be decided upon later and taken from this point. I had never been to Bansha, and my eagerness was no doubt to view a spot so highly eulogised by many sightseers.

At Bank place I "took the handles of my old bicycle with youthful ambition," and, like a meteor shaft, flew through the Spittal, down the Bansha road, over the railway bridge and down a gentle gradient on a good thoroughfare, where, at the bottom, the Ara river feebly and noiselessly worked its way from Tipperary through flaggers and sedge, with the Galtee hills in the background. Scenic beauty at once exhibits itself, and so far takes a prominent position on the right, or southern, side. On the left, the hill almost closes in on the road and intercepts the cyclist's view. In the river, in the vale below, I noticed a number of bathers, and as they dallied on its banks their appearance indicated that they realised the impossibility of the brook's affording a proper bodily summer cleaning. The scene recalled memories of a description of a holiday 'neath Mount Slator, by, I think, a Mr. Feency. In the circumstances of an exceptional droughty season I have no desire to blame the Ara river in its declining years, especially when the Roundwood reservoir is strenuously protesting against a continuation of a full water supply to the thirsty souls in Dublin.

A little further on Kilshane is reached. This is a well wooded locality, and here I saw some fine fields in tillage, comprising several acres of oats and turnips, both of which seemed to be struggling desperately for existence. The oats crop was very short and thin, and seemed to bend its head in apology for its appearance. In some places young turnips had disappeared altogether in consequence of predatory excursions made upon them by Mr. Fly, and they will ne'er appear in the sunlight again. Should not their unhappy plight, cut down in youth and bloom, evoke pity even from the casual observer. Hay was saved in many fields along the roadside, and the distance between the "trampcocks" at once told even the inexperienced passer-by and non-farmer that the yield was far below the average of former years. When I asked a burly farmer how many tons of hay would an acre of old meadowing produce, his reply was that "he'd carry it on his back."

Several cyclists appear in front and rear, and in a sort of "jog along, Cassidy" style I reach Bansha. The church steeple first tells me I am nearing the village, and the police barrack corroborates.

Bansha street—it can only boast of one—bore strong evidence of the truce, and crowds of people here and there gave happy testimony of a transformation in local life, from fear and terror to quiet and peace. Bicycles lined the walls of local taverns, and people in different places discussed the current topics of the day, including the conferences exchanged between De Valera and Lloyd George, the "rows in Belfast," and the possibility of holding a cycling and athletic carnival in the autumn in a grand green field convenient to the village.

The chapel in Bansha is small but pretty, situate on the Cahir side, keeping company with the church and graveyard as one arrives from Tipperary. Let me mention that in close proximity to the chapel I met Mr. Patrick Ferris, D.C., who kindly showed me over the entire place, accompanied me on a run through the Glen and other scenes of sylvan beauty and wild mountain scenery. I am indebted to him for the major portion of the information I with pleasure place before the reader. With the history of the different townlands he was conversant.

We first visited the graveyard attached to the church in search of the last resting place of Darby Ryan (the bard of Ashgrove); but we failed to find the grave. During the search I lost my companion, who later emerged on his hands and knees from beneath an overgrowth of weeds, exclaiming, "I'm thinking this graveyard is looking for customers." "It's appearance," I replied, "is looking badly, and if the district council is even partially to blame for it, it is only fair that the necessity for improvement should be impressed on one of its members." He acquiesced.

It is not necessary to refer to the history of Darby Ryan, whose name is a household one not alone in Bansha but throughout Tipperary. There are few people in Ireland who have not heard his song entitled "The Peeler and the Goat," which, during the days of the plan of campaign, was almost the national anthem. We later visited the author's birthplace, and will deal with it in the course of the journey.

Starting for Coach road, past the village hall, a neat and attractive little building, with the priests' residences on one side and the rector's on the other, in a few minutes we are on the top of a hill, from which a comprehensive view of the Galtees and the Glen presents itself. See them on a sunlit July evening; they are enchanting—the trees, the heather, the ravines, the rocks—all combine to constitute a magnificent panorama. It would be impossible to do justice in print to the abounding beauty of the Glen, which a native, twenty-eight years ago, in St. Louis, Ill., essayed as follows:—

Oh, bright are the streams and resplendent the valleys,
And verdant the fields of the land of my sires;
And bold are her hills, where the summer's sun dallies
And twilight 'lays long when the daylight expires;
And though jewels bedeck that sweet Isle of the Ocean,
Whose lustre is blazoned by pencil and pen,
That gem is the brightest that claims my devotion—
My own native valley—old Aherlow's Glen.

It lies in repose with its graces unfolded,
Where mellow suns ripen and zephyrs blow mild,
A landscape in Nature's best handiwork moulded,
As tranquil and sweet as a slumbering child;
The old man dilates, with a tear, on the story
Of days long gone by, when our fathers were men,
How chieftains who loved them, and led them to glory,
Reposed in the depths of old Aherlow's Glen.

Over it tower old Galtee's tall summits,
Mountains sublimer than famed Knockmealdown,
Out of whose breasts, as erratic as comets,
Bright sparkling rills tumble joyously down.
While castle and ruin, and river and wildwood,
And vistas that never were pictured by pen
Embellish this ravishing home of my childhood—
A glory flung round it—old Aherlow Glen.
Its bright golden scenes I behold in my fancy,
Where Nature outrivals the beauty of art—
The shades where at twilight I roved with my Nancy
And whispered my love with a fast-beating heart;
But coldly she sleeps where the clear river meanders,
And awaits that awaking no mortal can ken,
While hopeless and weary her true lover wanders,
Far from her grave in old Aherlow's Glen.

I have crossed the broad breast of the mighty Atlantic,
And rambled all over the land of the free,
And gazed on its wonders, sublime and gigantic,
But all their wild grandeur seemed tasteless to me.
Here Nature indeed shows a power stupendous,
That dwarfs all the mightiest efforts of men;
But rivers and mountains and gorges tremendous
Are rude to the beauty of Aherlow's Glen.

Sweet spot that in childhood I loved so endearing,
Sweet spot where I lost the one maid of my heart,
Sweet spot where I toiled for the freedom of Erin,
And fearlessly played the true Irishman's part;
Home of the fairest and purest of maidens—
Vale that has nurtured the boldest of men—
Valley of beauty—the Eden of Edens—
Land of Enchantment—old Aherlow's Glen.

My blessings be with thee, old home of my fathers,
Tho' all my repining for thee be in vain—
The tear of regret in my longing eye gathers
To think I may never behold thee again,
But when my soul, freed from her desolate prison,
Upon my cold forehead imprints her last kiss,
Her flight will be winged to thee—Valley Elysian
To get a foretaste of the regions of bliss.

(To be continued next week.)

THE LONDON CONVERSATIONS.

Official Statement.

The following official communique was issued at 10 Downing street on Thursday afternoon:—

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera had a further conversation at 11.30 this morning. It lasted about an hour.

A basis for a formal conference has not yet been found.

Mr. De Valera has arranged to return to Ireland and to communicate with Mr. Lloyd George after further discussion with his colleagues.

ACCIDENT NEAR TIPPERARY.

Soldier Falls From a Lorry.

On Monday evening a soldier travelling with Crown forces from Fermoy to attend the sports at the military barracks, Tipperary, on the following day, sustained severe injuries to his head and face by accidentally falling from a lorry at Moloney's Gate, about half a mile from Tipperary. It appears two lorries were requisitioned to convey a mixed party of military and police—the majority of whom were athletes—to Tipperary, and one in the course of the journey breaking down its occupants boarded the other car. The injured man fell from the side-rail of the second car, and was rendered unconscious. First aid was rendered by soldiers and two women who were on the road at the time, and subsequently the ambulance conveyed the injured man to Tipperary military hospital.

FORMER LORD MAYOR OF BELFAST DEAD.

The death occurred, at Belfast today, of Sir Robert Anderson, Bart., head of the drapery establishment of Messrs. Anderson and Macaulay, and a former Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Celebrated Hay Forks 3/6.

PARKE'S HAY FORKS, 3/6; SCYTHE BOARDS, 10d; SCYTHE STONES, 10d; HONES, 1/-; RIVETTED BUCKETS, 2/10; HARVEST CANS, 1/- each.

BEST-QUALITY AMERICAN BACON, AT 1s. 2d. PER LB.

M. STACK, Ballyvistea.

CASHEL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Re-Election of Office-Bearers.

Mr. Wm. O'Dwyer, M.C.C. (chairman), presided at the meeting of the above council on Thursday.

The Chairman said this was the first meeting since the annual meeting fell through, and the first business was the election of a chairman for the ensuing twelve months. He wished to thank the members for the courtesy and kindness they had shown him during the past year. At the commencement of their term of office they met together as strangers, almost, to one another; there were heavy responsibilities placed upon them, but everyone did his best, they knew each other as friends. He thought when they glanced back on the period under review they could say they had done nothing of which they were ashamed; they had passed successfully through times of great vicissitude, full of ups and downs, and of turmoil; but, thank God, they could now see a change, and they all hoped that things would come right for their country in the future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Coughlan proposed the reelection of Mr. O'Dwyer as chairman for the next twelve months. In the discharge of his duties Mr. O'Dwyer had shown courtesy to all, and had done his duty with credit and ability.

Mr. Kennedy—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Cummins—There could be no better chairman.

Chairman—I would be thankful to the council if they relieved me of the position.

Mr. Cummins—It is a wrong time to swap horses.

Mr. Gleeson—The horse that carried us through during the past twelve months would be the best to carry us for the next twelve months.

There being no other candidate proposed, the chairman said he had tried to do his little best in the interests of the council as their chairman, and also on the premier body in the county—the County Council. He hoped there will be better days in store for this poor downtrodden little country, and that this memorable year 1921 shall not have drawn to a close until they have passed far beyond the last milestone of Ireland's martyrology, and that Irishmen can then enjoy for all time the priceless gift of liberty which is hers by a God given right. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ryan—We are not downhearted yet.

Mr. Cummins—We are winning; we are bound to win.

Mr. Gleeson proposed the re-election of Mr. Michael O'Keeffe as vice-chairman. Mr. O'Keeffe was a great acquisition to the council; the new members looked up to him for guidance and direction, and always found him straightforward and honest. He was one of their best members, and they felt confident that his services to the council in the future would be on a par with those of the past.

Mr. Conway seconded the motion, which was passed.

Chairman—I have great pleasure in declaring Mr. O'Keeffe re-elected. It would be hard to find a better or an abler man than Mr. O'Keeffe—in fact, he is one of the links that have bound one school of thought with another in this council, and he deserves well of the members by whom he is so deservedly esteemed.

CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Amalgamation Discussed.

How Clonmel Would Gain at Other Unions' Expense.

Mr. C. O'Connor, deputy vice-chairman, presided at the meeting of the above Board on Thursday, the other members present being Messrs. T. O'Dwyer, P. Cleary, P. Fogarty, C. Ryan, J. Grant, J. Coughlan, A. McCarthy, W. Conway, J. O'Dwyer, J. Cummins, J. Kennedy, J. Meagher, J. Gleeson, and E. Duhy.

Financial.

The secretary of the S.R. County Council wrote stating that the transfers for the union and council demands will be issued immediately there are funds to meet them.

A County Analyst.

In reply to a communication from the secretary of the S.R. County Council regarding the appointment of analyst, the guardians agreed to cooperate with the County Council in the appointment of an analyst.

Amalgamation.

The Clerk read a letter from the secretary of the S.R. County Council requesting to be furnished with the names and addresses of the representatives of the board appointed to attend the conference on the amalgamation of unions.

Chairman—There should be no delegates go without your being with them.

Clerk—They evidently communicated with the delegates whose names I gave, but I was not communicated with. I did not think it necessary to give my own name, so I don't know anything about the conference only what I read in the paper.

Mr. Coughlan said he was one of the delegates in attendance in Clonmel. The conference came to the decision that Clonmel was to have the central hospital and Cashel the central home; each union was to retain its own hospital as an auxiliary hospital to the central hospital, and the medical officer was to name the number of beds to be provided in each hospital.

Mr. Cummins—Is there any necessity for what is called a central hospital?

Mr. Coughlan—The reason for establishing the central hospital is to save the expense of sending special cases from the different unions to Dublin hospitals. These cases will in future be sent to Clonmel central hospital, where a special staff will be kept to treat them. Mr. Dwyer is appointed on the subcommittee to meet on Monday in Clonmel.

Chairman—Everybody admits that amalgamation is necessary, but in no circumstances will we agree to have our hospital interfered with. It is admitted by everyone who knows, that your hospital is second to none in Tipperary.

Mr. Cummins—Everything is suitable for a hospital; anyone who knows both grounds would give the preference to Cashel—in fact, the grounds of this institution make the place fit for a sanatorium.

Mr. Coughlan pointed out that with amalgamation there would be a reduction in the staff.

Mr. Cleary—I don't see where it will come in.

Mr. J. O'Dwyer—Neither do I. I am in dread that the poor will be hard-shipped.

Mr. Cleary—At that rate will be struck for all the unions, and Clonmel stands to gain by such an arrangement, as they are one of the highest-rated unions and we are one of the lowest-rated in the county.

Chairman—I need hardly say that the agreement come to at the Clonmel conference can be only provisional—to be binding the agreement must be ratified by the different boards of guardians. An item which must be taken into consideration is the huge sum it will cost to fit Clonmel workhouse up as a central hospital. Supposing we were so foolish as to do away with our hospital, is the poor patient from Glenough to be obliged to travel all the way to Clonmel hospital for treatment?

Mr. J. O'Dwyer said he was totally opposed to doing away with the Cashel hospital for many reasons. It was easy for a poor man to get the loan of a horse and car to bring himself and some friends to Cashel to see their sick relatives; but they could not expect any farmer to lend his horse and car to go from the end of Cashel union to Clonmel. If the central hospital in Clonmel materialised it would result in multiplying officials. He (Mr. Dwyer) felt he would be acting against the best interests of the working men of Cashel union by supporting any proposal to do away with their hospital, which had given such faithful service to the sick poor. He would not be a party to penalising the sick and the poor working men.

Mr. Cleary—In addition to looking after the interests of the sick poor, we have to safeguard the ratepayers' interests as well. I don't see how this proposal will benefit either. I don't see why we should bother with amalgamation at all.

Clerk—Eventually it will be a benefit.

Mr. Cleary—I would like to see the details.

Clerk—With the shutting-up of the workhouses, and making Cashel a central home, there are certain to be many officials not required; they will be superannuated, and eventually there will be a big saving to the rates.

Mr. Ryan—You could see the end, then.

Chairman—Tipperary seems to have ignored this conference altogether.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer said he was one of the delegates who attended the conference, and it was for the guardians to decide there and then if they approved or disapproved of their action. The scheme outlined in Clonmel was only a tentative one, pending the formulation of a national scheme which will be put forward later.

Mr. Kennedy—Do you think it will result in a reduction of the rates?

Mr. O'Dwyer—I think so.

Mr. Cleary—How many officials will be done away with?

Clerk—These things will be explained later.

Mr. Cummins—Is it wise to set up a special hospital in Clonmel?

Mr. Coughlan—That is not binding at all.

Mr. Cummins—Clonmel is to be a special hospital, and the rest to be merely auxiliaries.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—I must disagree with Mr. Coughlan. I say that the establishment of a central hospital at Clonmel is binding on us.

Chairman—I must disagree with you, Mr. O'Dwyer. You got no authority to enter into any binding arrangement on our behalf. The scheme was never approved by this board. Before it will be binding it must be ratified by the different boards. We all agree that amalgamation of workhouses is necessary, but let the hospitals stay as they are. I, for one, will not allow anyone to interfere with our hospital. We must think of our sick.

Mr. Gleeson—We agree with amalgamation of unions only, not amalgamation of hospitals.

Chairman—It is unthinkable that one central hospital would cater for the whole South Riding of County Tipperary. If the sick are left in Clonmel how can their friends from distant parts go to see them? It would be almost impossible for them in some cases to incur the expenses of bringing home their dead for burial. By all means let the body of the workhouse be shut up in each case, but let no one dare to touch the hospitals. I think, if anything, hospital accommodation should be made mor extensive in this age, instead of confining it to one locality in the county.

Mr. Cleary—We all agree with that.

Chairman—If we had auxiliary hospitals in Fethard and Killenaule it would be far better.

Mr. Cummins—I cannot understand how the setting-up of a central hospital in Clonmel will be a saving or any benefit. It is proposed to treat in Clonmel the patients that we send to Dublin for special treatment. My opinion is that in order to do that there will have to be specialists in different diseases appointed, and there must be a well-paid staff, and even then I think it would be to the detriment of the patients' condition to send him or her to Clonmel instead of continuing to do as we have always been doing—sending them to the very best hospitals in Dublin. For the few cases we send away for special treatment, it would not be necessary for us to have anything to do with this Clonmel hospital.

Mr. J. O'Dwyer—My opinion is that when a poor person needs special treatment we should give him the very best, as we have always done, by sending him to Dublin.

Mr. Gleeson—It will not be so economical to the ratepayers or as satisfactory to the patients to stop sending them to Dublin hospitals for special treatment. The cases sent away are very few; is it proposed to have a special staff of physicians and surgeons in Clonmel to deal with these few cases?

Mr. Ryan—There will have to be specialists in different diseases in Clonmel if they mean to treat all cases there.

Dr. Foley—Take the eye cases. To treat eye cases there will have to be a specialist there. Very few cases, except eye cases, are sent to Dublin.

Mr. Cummins—It would be too expensive altogether. One workhouse is sufficient for the South Riding. We are open to accommodate the people from the other unions in the body of the house.

Mr. Cleary—There should be no able-bodied inmates kept here.

Clerk—There are none here; they are all infirm and aged people or epileptics.

Chairman—By having one central home for the South Riding you would have no casuals troubling the place.

Clerk—You have had no casuals for the last couple of years.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—The guardians got a chance of discussing this question during the past five weeks.

Mr. Cummins—This is the first opportunity we got. The matter was adjourned to this meeting.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—It is too late now.

The Chairman said it was not too late. He could not understand how their delegates to the Clonmel conference could sign any binding agreement without having obtained the approval of the board of guardians first of all. When the report of the first conference came before the board, three weeks ago, there were only three members present—Mr. Moloughney, Mr. O'Connell, and himself (chairman). He considered the meeting too small, so it was adjourned till to-today.

Mr. Cummins—So we are fully in order to discuss it now.

Chairman—To my mind you will be in order to discuss it no matter what their finding will be in Clonmel.

Clerk—I stated at the last meeting that owing to the uncertainty of the post and the difficulty of getting the circulars expeditiously from the printer. The printer wrote stating it takes four days for him to get my letters and four days more until I get the circulars, etc. It was Monday or Tuesday when I got the circulars, so I expect several of the guardians would not have them in time for Thursday's meeting.

Mr. Ryan—I got it on Friday.

Other guardians stated they also received their circulars after the meeting.

Replying to the chairman,

Mr. W. O'Dwyer said everything was definitely arranged at the conference, and, as far as he understood, the

(Continued on Page 8.)

SECOND EDITION.

Saturday's Telegrams.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

"Nothing to Communicate."

Our Dublin correspondent wires:—There are no further developments of the peace negotiations.

Mr. De Valera called at the Mansion House to-day, and was joined by Messrs. Arthur Griffiths, Liam de Roiste, and Cosgrove.

It was intimated to the Press that there was nothing to communicate.

No meeting of Dail Eireann has been yet summoned. It is expected a meeting will be held at an early date. Until then it is not believed that there will be any material change.

LLOYD GEORGE WEEK-ENDING.

Mr. Lloyd George left London to-day to spend the week-end in the country.

THE MINERS AGAIN!

Over two thousand miners have come out on strike at Boldon Colliery, near South Shields, one of the biggest pits in the north. The dispute has arisen over the working of overtime by enginemen while other men are idle. The management have offered to meet the men's representatives to discuss their grievances.

SHIP LOST.

Lloyds agents at Tuban, West Coast of Africa, telegraph (July 15) that the Spanish steamer Manuel L. Villavelle struck on a rock at Youda and became a total wreck on July 12th. She broke in two and sank. The crew and passengers were saved.

RAIN.

Rain is reported from various parts. In East Yorkshire for six hours, in North Wales fairly heavily, in Lincoln steadily, and in Swansea "a considerable quantity."

A London official report today says:—"Rain—Passing showers may be expected in most localities, but no heavy continuous rains are probable at present. Further outlook cooler and unsettled generally, with some rain or showers."

GAOL FOR A RECKLESS MINER.

At Doncaster to-day Thomas Stiles, a miner, of Glinton, was sent to prison for one month, without the option of a fine, for striking a match in the Yorkshire Main Colliery, Doncaster, near to the coal face, thereby endangering the safety of the mine and the lives of a hundred men working in it, risk of explosion, it was stated, being great.

A SHOCKING LIVERPOOL MURDER.

An inquest on the body of Mary Mackenzie, found murdered and terribly wounded at Liverpool, was opened to-day and adjourned. Evidence was given that deceased went to an apartment house two and a half years ago. She was a widow, and drew the pension of her husband, a ship's engineer. She passed as single.

A witness understood her home was in the Isle of Man.

RACING.

HURST PARK MEETING.

Hurst Park Maiden — **SUNCHARMER** (4/1), 1; Karelia (100/7), 2; Merrily (7/1), 3. Also ran—Chaparral, Hereford, Predial, Suspender, True Knight, Silver Thistle, Millpond, and Tender Box.

Wimbledon T.Y.O. Selling—**WOODSIDE LAD** (100/30), 1; Make Sure (9/2), 2; Craig (10/1), 3. Also ran—Mr. Eustace, Mademoiselle Fleche, Trayeen Trisough, Sunsella, and Divinity.

The Victoria Cup — **POLYDIPSIA** (5/1), 1; Count Palatine (8/1), 2; Grandcourt (8/1) 3. Also ran—Clarion, Santaquest, Barrulet, Mintleaf, Our William, Tetricus, Queen's Guild, Senhora, Hasty Match, Cyrobelle, Marcia, Arch Gift, Ardscull, and Blue Cloud.

Bushy T.Y.O. — **HAKGALLA** (5/2), 1; Frusquin's Star (5/2), 2; Bidesia (8/1), 3. Also ran—Troika, Miss Phoenix, Darrel, Faskadale, Battle of Flowers, Lady Bessa, Gallop Hall filly, and Warbler.

Duchess of York Stakes — **QUEEN WASP** (11/8), 1; Yorick, 2; Moidore, 3. Also ran—French Mint and Orange Maiden.

Kingston Handicap — **GREAT JOY** (6/1) 1; Fool Proof, 2; Good Points, 3. Also ran—Greek Scholar, Tredennord, Mingarie, and Willing.

EGLINTON MEETING.

Cuninghame Selling — **NIGHTMARE** (5/2), 1; Krooner (100/30), 2; Bowmont (5/1), 3. Also ran—Holy Mac, and Phrosie.

Redburn Juvenile — **DESCOMBE COLT** (5/2), 1; Carson's Boy (3/1), 2; Glad Bridge (10/1), 3. Also ran—Double A filly, Nonsense II., Girl Violet, and Vexed.

Eglinton Handicap — **BAALBEK** (7/1), 1; Doon Star (4/1), 2; Wintringham (6/4), 3. Also ran—Saffron.

Garnock T.Y.O. Plate — **DUSK** (5/1), 1; Mingle Mangle (8/1), 2; Jessamine colt (2/7), 3. Also ran—M.G.

Fullarton Stakes — **HORRIBLE** (100/14), 1; Reve d'Armes (6/4), 2; Blue Game (6/1), 3. Also ran—Dunelm, Stormfruit, Eastbridge, Sophos, and Soapy.

Apprentices' Stakes — **PHANTOM BOLD** (1/10), 1; Girl Fancy, 2. Two ran.

TIPPERARY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Board of Works Instalment and Military Debt.

The fortnightly meeting of the above board was held to-day, and presided over by the chairman (Mr. M. Kirby). There were also present Messrs. P. McCormack, P. Ferris, P. Breen, R. Hogan, P. Fitzgerald, R. Walsh, T. Toomey, J. Allis, P. O'Doherty, Wm. Cotter, and M. Boddy.

A Explanation Required.

The Dail Eireann Department of Local Government wrote under date 21st June, 1921, to the clerk as follows:—The attention of the Ministry for Local Government has again been drawn to the failure of the Tipperary guardians to pay the amount due by them to the Thurles guardians in respect of inmates boarded-out in Thurles union. The Ministry would like to have an explanation from the guardians on this matter.

Assistant Clerk—The answer you have to that is: When the County Council pays you, you will pay the Thurles guardians.

Clerk—You are not able to pay them until then.

Mr. McCormack—It seems silly. Sure they must know the condition we are in.

Clerk—The clerk of Thurles union is very insistent about the matter.

Mr. McCormack—He must wait.

Order—"Amount to be paid when funds are available."

Cross-Accounts.

The following letter was read from the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, dated July 8th, 1921, and addressed to the clerk:—"Sir—The military authorities having referred to this Department the question of the propriety of making payment to the board of guardians of Tipperary Union in respect of the occupation by them of Tipperary workhouse, I am directed by the Lords Justices to state that their Excellencies understand that an amount is due by the board of guardians to the Commissioners of Public Works in respect of repayment of loan instalments. Before advising the military authorities, therefore, as to the action to be taken by them, I am to inquire what steps the guardians propose to take to meet this obligation."

Assistant Clerk—This matter was before you at a previous meeting.

Mr. McCormack stated that if the military paid them their money the guardians would discharge their liability.

Mr. Ferris—We will not allow the military to boss us.

After a long discussion,

Mr. Cotter proposed, and Mr. McCormack seconded—"That Tipperary Board of Guardians are satisfied that the amount claimed by the Board of Works be deducted from the amount due to the guardians by the military authorities for occupation of the workhouse."

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Hogan, and seconded by Mr. Ferris, was as follows:—"That the Chief Secretary be informed that if the military authorities pay the amount due to the board of guardians for occupation of the workhouse, the guardians will then consider their position with regard to the money due to the Commissioners of Public Works."

On a vote Mr. Cotter's motion was carried by six votes to three, the chairman not voting.

Mr. Ferris remarked—"I never heard of such a thing taking place since the days of Cromwell."

Union Amalgamation.

After a long discussion, consideration of the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the amalgamation of unions in County Tipperary S.R. at a meeting held in Clonmel last Monday was adjourned to 13th August, the guardians in the meantime to obtain the services of an expert in the matter.

[A full report will appear in our next issue.]

TENNIS TOURNAMENT IN TIPPERARY.

Much interest centred in the American lawn tennis tournament, of twenty-seven couples, which took place on the Rosanna Lawn Tennis Club's grounds, Tipperary, commencing on the 13th inst and finishing on the 21st. There was play each day except Friday, when rain fell in rather too generous measure. In the result Miss Bridie Ronan and Mr. James Kennedy carried off first prize with 97 points; Miss Alma O'Brien and Mr. J. F. D'Arcy the second, with 77 points; Mrs. Carrigan and Mr. H. D. Jordan being close up with 76 points.

All games were suspended for a while on Wednesday last, while a challenge match was played between Messrs. J. A. Shanks and H. D. Jordan and Messrs. W. Smithwick and D. Ryan. Mr. Griffiths acted as umpire. Messrs. Smithwick and Ryan won the first set, Messrs. Shanks and Jordan the second and third, after a hard contest.

FROM OUR District Correspondents

CAPPAWHITE AND DISTRICT.

The Truce.

Since the advent of the truce a certain freedom of movement, especially with bicycles, exists, and people are enjoying the little more liberty. It is everywhere recognised that the truce does not mean final peace, and that celebrations, therefore, are entirely out of the question. As a step towards a final and lasting peace the truce is welcomed. A number of young men who have not been "at home" for some time re-appeared in public, and have been welcomed cordially.

The Weather and Crops.

Nearly all the hay is now made up, and a light crop it is. The long drought has seriously affected grass, pastures are burned and milk is scarce. The recent change brought a little welcome rain, but it is a very good and continuous downpour that would be sufficient. Crops such as potatoes and turnips are very promising, but corn is likely to be poor in yield and short in straw.

Meadow Auctions (P. L. Ryan).

Mr. P. L. Ryan, the well-known Tipperary auctioneer, recently conducted an extensive series of meadowing sales in the district. Probably the highest price in the district was that obtained by him for Mr. James Timoney's lots, an average of £17 10s. per acre being realised. Very successful sales were also conducted by him for Mr. M. Carmody, Carnahalla (£11-£11 per acre), and Mr. John Lingh (£8 15s.). On Monday last Mr. Ryan auctioned a big lot of meadowing at Cluen, for Mr. D. Kilbride, where record prices for this meadowing were realised. A number of other sales were also carried through by him, in all of which exceptional prices were realised.

Meadow Auctions (Maher and Sons).

This favourably and extensively-known firm also conducted some important sales locally, among them: For Mr. George Furlong, hay on stem and in tram; Mr. J. Ryan, High Park, hay and oats; Mrs. P. Quirke, Toem, and Mr. John P. Kilbride, Tuonaline, both hay. Excellent prices were realised, up to £15 or £16 for some lots; oats made £21 per acre, and hay in tram £3 each. Certainly it is likely to take some time before the hay prices of the present year are beaten.

HOSPITAL.

Village Publichouses Closed.

By order of the I.R.A. all publichouses in the majority of villages in East Limerick have been closed until further notice. The order is being strictly enforced by I.R.A. pickets. It is further stated that offenders will be fined £50.

Accidental Fire.

A fire which accidentally broke out last Friday in Hospital completely destroyed two houses before it was got under control. Police and civilians heartily co-operated in efforts to extinguish it. In one case, one of the victims, a carter with a large, helpless family, had just purchased his place outright, and much sympathy is felt with him and his family, who have now been rendered homeless.

The Truce.

Inquiries in East Limerick go to show that the truce is being honourably observed on both sides. Quite a number of young men who have been "on the run" for some time past have returned to the district during the week, and were given a hearty reception.

Early Closing.

Publicans in Hospital have been ordered to close their premises at 9.30 p.m. (new time) each evening—half an hour earlier than the usual closing time. The local R.I.C. served the order.

Talk of a Dance.

There is some talk of a dance being held in the Hall, Hospital, within a few weeks. It is to be hoped the project will materialise. Given a decent orchestra and the floor in good order, a most enjoyable night is sure to be spent.

GOLDEN.

The First for Eighteen Months.

For the first time in eighteen months a Petty Sessions court was held here on Saturday last. The people were surprised in no small degree by all the pomp and parade of police and military, and wondered what it was all about. Well, it was much ado about nothing, or very little. The whole bustle and commotion was over a charge against Mr. Thomas O'Dwyer, Donaskeigh, of keeping his licensed premises open for the sale of intoxicants after hours, when twenty men were found on the premises. After hearing military evidence the defendant was fined £1, the conviction not to be recorded on the licence.

Both Welcome.

Like the truce, the rain came at last, and will, let us hope, like the former, do permanent good. Both were desired and welcomed by the people in general. Well, that our country may benefit to the full by both is a prayer to which I may be permitted to add a fervent amen.

An Accident.

Very serious injuries were sustained by a man named Cullen, on the Mantlehill Farm, whilst in charge of a mowing machine, to which was attached two young and spirited horses. The man luckily escaped perhaps fatal injury through the pluck and courage of another labourer, who stopped the runaways in their mad career.

CAPPAWHITE FARMER WITH THROAT CUT.

In a Critical Condition.

A farmer named John Dillon, Ballykiveen, Cappawhite, at present in Tipperary union hospital, is suffering from a cut across the throat. He is married, and aged about 35 years. His condition is said to be critical.

DUNDRUM LIVE-WEIGHT PIG MARKET.

This market re-opened on Monday, when Messrs. O'Meara, Ltd., bought the largest number of pigs purchased by them at that centre for a long while past. The market will be continued on Mondays as usual.

CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

next conference was to deal with the final questions.

Chairman—It is your opinion that, no matter what agreement they come to, we must sanction it?

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—Yes; because the guardians got a chance of ratifying it.

Chairman—We got no chance of doing so.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—The first meeting was on 10th June.

Chairman—I could not agree with you.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—We (the delegates) were placed in an awful quandary at the last meeting. We did not know whether the guardians would accept the central home or not.

Mr. Coughlan—The guardians got no chance of discussing this matter since the first conference.

Mr. Cleary—The Press report bears that out.

Mr. W. O'Dwyer—You had a meeting, but you adjourned the question till this day.

Mr. Coughlan—I cannot see how any act of the conference can be binding on this board.

Chairman—Certainly not; it is not binding. No member has anything to say to the delegates, who, we are sure, acted straightforwardly, as we would expect them; but, of course, they are entitled to be criticised like any other public men.

Clerk—Nothing would be binding till the board sanctioned it.

Chairman—I believe every member of this board is determinedly opposed to any attempt to interfere with our hospital. How many cases are sent from here for special treatment every year?

Clerk—You would scarcely send ten in the year. You would be charged so much per case. Very few, except special cases like eye cases, are sent away for treatment.

Mr. Cleary—We will not give up our hospital under any circumstances.

Mr. Cummins—I don't think any of the county hospitals can compare with our own.

On the proposition of Mr. Cleary, seconded by Mr. Cummins, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That Cashel Board of Guardians are unanimously in favour of amalgamation of unions, but they are totally opposed to give up their hospital, and they are also opposed to having a central hospital in Clonmel, unless it can be shown that it is a benefit to the sick poor and a saving to the ratepayers. The guardians are agreeable to have Cashel as a central home."

Milk Contractor's Complaint.

Mr. W. Carmody, milk contractor, wrote in reference to a statement of the master of the workhouse that he could not purchase new milk cheaper than 2s. or 1s. 10d. per gallon, and stated that he offered to supply the master at a lower price than 1s. 10d. per gallon. He requested the board to investigate an allegation of the master that his new milk went sour on 5th July.

Order—"Referred to master."

DE VALERA BRINGS BRITISH PROPOSALS HOME.

FERVENT POPULAR RECEPTION.

With the presentation of the proposals of the British Government to Mr De Valera in London on Thursday ended the first act in the Anglo-Irish peace drama.

With Mr De Valera's arrival home yesterday with the proposals, which he is to submit for the consideration of his colleagues, the second act begins.

The fervent welcome accorded him on his return to Ireland (says the "Freeman's Journal") demonstrated popular trust in his leadership.

Speaking with great earnestness to the assembled crowds outside the Mansion House, on his return to Dublin last evening, Mr De Valera said:—"Friends and Fellow Citizens—As the Lord Mayor has told you this is not a time for talk. We have learned one lesson in Ireland for the last couple of years, and that is that it is by acts and not by talk that a nation will achieve its freedom (loud cheers). I don't want, therefore, to begin a bad example by starting speechmaking. If we act in future as we have acted for the last couple of years we will never have to talk about freedom, for we will have it" (loud cheers).

"Although the immediate future is uncertain, we have perfect confidence in the ultimate success of our cause," he told a Press representative before leaving London.

"It may take some time to achieve it, but success will be ours in the end," he told the London-Irish, who had assembled to bid him good-bye.

IRELAND'S EASTERTIDE.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY AND COMING CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Most Rev. Dr. Harty, addressing the quarterly meeting of the Tipperary Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul at Thurles, speaking from the religious viewpoint, said Ireland had passed through its Calvary, and their Easter Sunday was coming. He was sure that this Catholic resurrection would take place, and the Holy Ghost would move Catholics to practice their faith openly, everywhere and before everybody. There was about to take place in Ireland, said his Grace, another manifestation of the Catholic spirit spreading throughout the country in the coming Catholic Congress to be held in Dublin. It would be a congress in which laymen of the country would take a prominent part, and was a very great sign of the progress that laymen were making with their faith in the country.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Show.

It is satisfactory to note that it has been definitely decided to hold the Show this year, and it is to be earnestly hoped that no untoward circumstance will arise to prevent effect being given to that decision. Of course, mid-September is somewhat late for a fixture of the kind, but with the loyal co-operation of exhibitors there is no reason to expect anything but a big success. The committee of the Society and the indefatigable secretary, at any rate, may be expected to leave nothing undone to make it such.

Why Not Sunday Excursion Trains?

Now that the coal strike is over, matters generally on the railway normal, the country happily at peace, why should not we have railway facilities for Sunday outings? Tramore is the most easily reached (from Tipperary) of the seaside places, and it can scarcely be doubted that the running of an excursion train from Limerick Junction to Waterford would prove a profitable enterprise for the railway company. The great rural district of which Limerick Junction is the centre, the urban papulations of Tipperary itself, Bansha and Cahir, with quotas from their rural neighbourhoods, should provide excursionists in great numbers. We pass on the suggestion to the railway company, but it would be well if, say, the Urban Council and the Town Clerk, who has the organisation of many successful excursions to his credit, should second us by making representations to the railway company in the matter. Goodness knows, after the trying times just past, we all need a holiday.

Railway Pilfering.

During the week we have had several complaints by local merchants of goods pilfered in transit. Indeed, shortage in stout and porter consignments to Tipperary are an almost daily experience and a source of the utmost annoyance and inconvenience — and often, in the case of those consignees who do not themselves take delivery of the goods, of loss; for the carriers will not leave the goods unless given a clear receipt, and the trader will take the risk if badly in need of stock. In this connection some remarkable allegations were made at the hearing of the Limerick Junction shooting case which we report so fully elsewhere. Of course these remain only allegations so far, but they would seem to indicate that the railway company should keep a stricter eye on "the Junction."

SCARCITY OF GRASS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Tipperary Factories Closed Temporarily.

Owing to the scarcity of grass caused by the drought, farmers, being unable to sell their calves, are taking back all their separated milk from the factories and creameries. This has rendered serious unemployment imminent in the Tipperary factories. The Condensed Milk Company of Ireland have given a week's notice to sixty of their hands employed in the condensing department that their services will be temporarily dispensed with.

With the view of inducing farmers to sell their calves, the firm notify that they will raise the price of separated milk from a penny to twopence per gallon from the 1st August.

If adequate rains come, and the farmers can dispose of their calves, the firm hope to be able to take back all the hands within a fortnight.

It is stated that the Caseine and Lactose factories are about to be closed for the same reason. Hands in the Caseine factory are at present being employed from day to day.

DEATH OF MR. R. J. KINAHAN, B.L.

It is with much regret we chronicle the death of Mr. R. J. Kinahan, B.L., so well and favourably known on the Leinster Circuit as a barrister of conspicuous ability and a gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet on the social side. Deceased, who was only forty years of age, had been in indifferent health for some time past, but his death at Maryborough during the week was quite unexpected.

At a meeting of the Leinster Bar on Friday, which was largely attended though hurriedly convened, the following resolution was passed in silence:—"The Leinster Bar desire to express the feeling of profound sorrow with which they have learned of the death of their brother, Robert J. Kinahan, a brilliant and most successful and honourable advocate, a staunch friend and comrade, and one whose genial wit and humour always cheered and illumined Circuit gatherings and never left a sting. The Leinster Bar, whilst deeply deploring his loss, beg to tender to his near relatives an expression of sincere sympathy, and to ask their acceptance of the small floral tribute which accompanies this resolution."

IMPROVED POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN TIPPERARY.

The following postal arrangements came into force in Tipperary on Tuesday last. The inward general delivery of night mail letters begins at 9.15 a.m.; delivery of parcels at noon. Day mail delivery of letters begins at 12.30 p.m. The latest time for posting for the outward day mails is 3.10 p.m., with late fee up to 3.20 p.m.; for Rosslare mail, 7.45 p.m.; late fee, 7.50 p.m. General night mail, 8.30 p.m.; late fee, 8.40 p.m.

TIPPERARY MARKET PRICES. SATURDAY.

Creamery Butter—Cleeves', 2s 5d (wholesale), and 2s 7d (retail). Co-operative Creamery, 2s 4d (wholesale), and 2s 6d (retail).

Farmers' Butter—1s 9d.

Eggs—Duck, 21s 0d per 120 (wholesale); Hen, 21s 6d per 120 (wholesale).

Poultry—Old Hens, 4s to 6s per pair; Chickens, 8s to 10s per pair; Ducks, 2s to 4s per pair; Ducklings, 8s to 10s per pair.

Potatoes (New)—2s 9d per stone.

Ryegrass—(one load) £8 per ton.

Cabbage Plants—1s 10d and 2s per bundle of 120.

Bawn hay—£7 10s.

Wool—5½d and 6d per lb.

Calf Skins—2s to 3s each.

Hides—8s to 16s each.

Bilberries—3s 6d per gallon.

Butter increased £2 5s 0d per cwt. in price during the last ten days, and a further increase of 30s per cwt. is expected.

THE COUNTY N.H. INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this most successful society will be held in Clonmel next Wednesday, at 1.30 p.m. (new time), and it is hoped that as large a number of members as possible will attend.

LIMERICK JUNCTION RACES.

With the going in capital order there are sure to be big fields and excellent sport at Limerick Junction on Friday and Saturday next.

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