



J. P. EVANS & COMPANY, ENGINEERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, LIMERICK.

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, LINSSEED 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.

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Rick Covers, Cart and Binder Covers, Trapsulins, Tents and Marquees. FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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CORKS, CORKING MACHINES, BOTTLES, BAR FITTINGS.

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Any class of Sheet-metal Work carried out.

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ST. MICHAEL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY, DUBLIN & CO. NEWY TIPPERARY.

This school is beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds on one of the loveliest spots of the Golden Vale, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the comfort and instruction of the pupils.

The School is fully fitted with qualified teachers in Building, First-class Cooks, and in the various branches of the Domestic Department.

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

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Electric Light throughout, 100 most comfortable Bedrooms, Ladies' Coffee Room, Wedding Parties, specialy 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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Small Confectionery & Pastry, 14d and 2d, of all Grocers and Dealers. F. H. THOMPSON & SON, LTD., CORK.

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Ripped or unripped Cloth, also waste Rubber, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, any quantity bought Highest Prices.

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FOR PRINTING THAT IS WORTH WHILE, TRY THE COUNTY PRINTING WORKS,

DAVIS ST., TIPPERARY.

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 have worked together as friends. He thought when they closed their eyes at the end of the year they would say they had had a meeting of which they were well pleased.

They had passed successfully through the year, and were now ready to meet the year to come. He thought they would say they had had a meeting of which they were well pleased.

Mr. Coughlan proposed the re-election of Mr. O'Dwyer as chairman for the next twelve months.

Mr. O'Dwyer said he had done his duty with all his might and ability.

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CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

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, when a special staff will be kept to attend to them. Mr. O'Dwyer is appointed the only medical officer on Monday next.

Chairman—Everybody admits that amalgamation is necessary, but in my opinion it will be better to have one hospital in Clonmel. It is usually by everyone who knows that your hospital is to remain in Tipperary.

Mr. Cummins—Everything is suitable for a hospital in any union who knows both unions would give the preference to Cashel. In fact the grounds of this institution make the place fit for a hospital.

Mr. Coughlan pointed out that with only one hospital there would be no room in the hall.

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

Mr. O'Dwyer—Should I do it? I am in the habit of the poor will be helped.

Mr. Coughlan—A day or two will be enough for all the matter, and Clonmel will be a great improvement.

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CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Amalgamation of Unions.

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 more extensive in this area, instead of confining it to one locality in the county.

Mr. Cleary—We will agree with that. Chairman—If we had auxiliary hospitals at Fethard and Kilmalick it would be far better. Mr. Cummins—I cannot understand how you got up 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 provided staff, and even then I think it would be in 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 to have anything to do with the Clonmel hospital.

Mr. O'Dwyer—My opinion is that the few cases we send away for special treatment it would not be necessary to have anything to do with the Clonmel hospital.

Mr. Cleary—A day or two will be enough for all the matter, and Clonmel will be a great improvement.

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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 the 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 were appointed straightforwardly, as would expect them; but, of course, they were entitled to be criticised like any other public man. Chairman—Nothing would be binding on the board sanctioned it. Chairman—I believe every one of the board is determined to oppose any attempt to interfere with our hospital. How many cases are sent away for special treatment every year? Mr. W. O'Dwyer—We will not give any 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 firmly 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 saving to the sick poor and a saving to the ratepayers. The guardians are agreeable to have Cashel as a central home."

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Four Courts Hotel, INNS QUAY, DUBLIN. Restaurant-Popular Prices. Wines-Excel, Dublin. Phone-1332 & 548. H. G. KILBEY, Managing Director.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL CAKE OF FIRST QUALITY, 3/6 THOMPSON'S 3/6 BARM BRACK. Small Confectionery & Pastry,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCOS, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES

RETAIL.

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

ON WHEELS THROUGH TIPPERARY.

Humours of the Run.

By "Dr. Mick."

It took the best part of the own native... The morning, valleys and dells... The town, Aherlow, Glen he was driven to...

We proceeded, fully assured the boys were able to take care of themselves... Reaching the coach road in due course, we sought refreshments in the first inn...

another bridge built in 1845, also under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Jones... God save them all, the rustic birds who sang the people's songs...

A NEW START—Railway Traffic resumed. We specialise in Shirts, Collars, Table-cloths, Sheets... A GOOD ADVICE TO SMOKERS—Smoke a Peterson Pipe...

Keep Us In Mind

WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING, AND KEEP THE WORK AT HOME in Tipperary Town.

...the hills, as we have... the top of the hill, as we have... the top of the hill, as we have...

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The County Printing Works, Tipperary.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS DWYER, TIPPERARY.

The passing away of Mr. Thomas Dwyer, Bank player, which occurred on Sunday last, removes one of the oldest and one of the most respected shop assistants in the town of Tipperary...

Irish Industrial Reconstruction.

Write any of the following to-day for their prices (Mention this Paper) ABBEY POLISH CO., 43 Dame St., Dublin...

BAENDALE'S for Electric Motors, Lamps, Pipes, and all accessories... BUY YOUR SUPPLIES of Salt from The Dublin Salt Co., Ltd., 1 to 6 Bridgefoot St., Dublin...



UNION AMALGAMATION.

To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman."

Dear Sir.—Some few weeks ago I wrote a letter on the above subject which appeared in your widely-read journal, and has grossly offended the tender susceptibilities of Mr. P. Ferris, the elected P.L.G. for Bansha. Now, the head and front of my offending is that in my remarks I incidentally pointed out that a rignarole attributed to Mr. Ferris (correctly or otherwise I cannot say), including the statement "that the Tipperary Board of Guardians could collect and disburse their own rates" was untrue, and contrary to facts. In my letter I quite unconsciously pointed out (to which statement I firmly adhere) that Mr. Ferris was in error, and that the rate-collectors and their securities were responsible to the County Council, and that by the Local Government Act the County Council was the responsible body to do so. Now where is the personal offence to Mr. Ferris in the above remarks that he wastes so much of his time, except so far as it proves his ignorance of the Act which he is elected to administer? Well, in the above quotation as used by me I challenge Mr. Ferris, or anybody else, to show the public where or how I have given offence. I have not given cause of any kind to anybody to launch into a volume of low vituperation not sustained by facts, which I'll presently prove, and for this gentleman to be so much in a hurry to get his reputation before the Tipperary man as an old Nationalist is more than I care to say. I am a Tipperaryman, who considers my usefulness, his long work in the service of my country would for me be sufficient to tolerate Mr. Ferris may think the present a favourable opportunity to belittle the services of men who did their part in the national movement and did not wait for guidance till Mr. Ferris donned the armour of a patriot to lecture misguided Tipperary men like myself. If the above quotation has given offence to the cabinet Mr. Ferris's own ignorance of facts is at fault, and for this how am I responsible? Why not Mr. Ferris adhere to his own word, regarding collecting and disbursing of the rates in the Tipperary area, and supersede or usurp the functions of the governing body, the County Council? He has simply found his blunder, and instead of acknowledging his mistake like a man, runs away and runs a safe course, or perhaps the "great elected" would be Daniel O'Connell, "drive a coach and four through an Act of Parliament," and justify his action by some such course as Mr. Ferris's nomination "that I was waiting for a lead from Southern Unionists to come out of my box" is beneath contempt and unworthy of notice; it only goes to prove that Mr. Ferris is just as ignorant of his political antecedents and those of his family as he is of the Local Government Act. As regards his superhuman efforts to give his country freedom, I earnestly beseech Mr. Ferris to reduce his ardour, which appears to be long and ap, and did not find an outlet till the circumstances gave opportunity like him a chance by donning an armour which suits them. It appears that Mr. Ferris wants to raise me to the dignity of a rancher, which I am sorry to say, is as incorrect as his other titles. Everybody knows that I hold only a small farm. As to how I manage it, I'll take no dictation from Mr. Ferris or anybody else. Neither do I read it from the "agricultural expert" of Bansha. As I write I am looking on the wall over my head at 200 rats, won a few years ago as prize money in competitions of the South Tipperary Agricultural Committee, and my last success was in the small-farm class in competition against the prize-winners of the previous years. Therefore the public will understand I require no lecture regarding food production from the Bansha expert; let him reserve his advice on such matters for the plotters of the Tipperary Union or District Council; I earnestly hope they will be benefited by his expert opinion. Again, those people who claim to be landholders and get other farmers to work it for them, etc. I tell Mr. Ferris that in working my farm I take no dictation from him; but I pay more for a small farm than any of my neighbours. Even last winter, from October to March, I paid a man about 200 for labour at the standard rate—more than my means could afford. In conclusion I must apologise to my friends and your numerous readers for taking serious notice of a man of the political standard of Mr. Ferris—the elected of Bansha. I am not oblivious to the fact that his effusions are contemptible, and deserve no further notice from me. It appears Mr. Ferris's knowledge of Tipperary men has been only recently acquired in his peregrinations through this county. If otherwise, he would know that in the old days of the Land and Labour Association I was the late K. E. O'Brien's trusted lieutenant, and was chosen as his proposer as first Labour chairman of the Tipperary R.D.C. No. 1. If I want a character of lifelong friendship and goodwill from the labourers, I can

ignore Mr. P. Ferris—the elected of Bansha.—Yours faithfully, WM. R. RUSSELL.

P.S.—Mr. Ferris goes into quite another rebash of irrelevancy regarding Parliamentarism, as to how it was got rid of "by the best blood and sacrifice of the youth of our country." High-sounding words, no doubt; but I sincerely hope none of Mr. Ferris's young men have made such gallant sacrifices. From all I learn, khaki would be a better-fitting garment for some of them than that worn by the Irish Volunteers or I.R.A. Another piece of downright ignorance: Everybody knows, except Mr. Ferris, that the Parliamentary party was constitutionally got rid of at the ballot-boxes in the General Election of 1918, and I am proud to say there was no blood-letting in the transformation. Whether the change was for good or ill remains, so far, an unsolved problem. However, let us all hope and pray for the best. But what those matters have to do with union amalgamation I am at a loss to discover, any more than the system of farming I practice, which, though displeasing to the self-constituted expert of Bansha, has deserved a complimentary certificate and prize-money in open competition in such a wide area as South Tipperary. As I am on this subject, I'll issue a challenge to Mr. Ferris to produce a farmer with the same acreage who pays more wages than I do—even wages not earned out of the land; and if he can find a man according to his means who more cheerfully assists the labourer in every way when called on than I do, I'll have to say as I bring him along, and don't abuse time.

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THE SCARCITY OF WORK AT MESSRS. CLEEVES.

To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman." Dear Sir, With reference to the paragraph in the late edition of your weekly issue of your paper, I wish to contradict the statement that it is the drought, or the cause of the pending dismissal of some sixty of Messrs. Cleeves's employees, also that the fact that the farmers cannot sell their calves and the consequent scarcity of skim milk for condensing is another cause for same. Let me now state the employer's side of the question. This scarcity of milk has been caused by the fact that the Condensed Milk Co. made the farmers take back all their skim milk at the time when they could sell their calves best April, and for a couple of months subsequently, with the result that the farmers had to keep their calves, and they now want the skim milk to feed them. The drought (an act of God for His own wise ends) only hurried the dismissal of the workers, as the Condensed Milk Co. meant to carry out this programme next winter, only on a more wholesale scale; for they could have a lot more go then, and they never had a better market for their produce than the last year. While they were paying the E.P.D. 14 Mother England during the late war to end war, there was no trouble in finding enough to do for a considerably increased staff of workers, and now, when there is a prospect of war ending in our beloved country, I do not see why any combination of employers have the right to say to workers willing to work for their living: "You can go, as we have no work for you," and any industry that can make employees the property of the employer is only an injury to the state and society, and should be abolished. The employer should recognise that the worker as an individual has the same God-given right to live as he (the employer) has, in happiness and contentment, and bring up a family of good, honest citizens, a thing which is nearly impossible under the present capitalist and materialistic system.

(Signed) ONE OF THOSE CONCERNED (Thos. Toomey, U.C., P.L.G.).

TIPPERARY MARKET PRICES. THURSDAY.

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 0d 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 0d per stone. Ryegrass—(one load) 4s per ton. Cabbage Plants—1s 10d and 2s per bundle of 120. Hay—47 10s. Wool—54d and 6d per lb. Calf Skins—2s to 3s each. Hides—8s to 15s each. Bilberries—3s 6d per gallon. Crabs—6d per stone. (Big quantity buying.)

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

A Very Satisfactory Entry.

We are pleased to be able to record a very satisfactory entry for the coming Show on August 9th to 12th, as the following summary will demonstrate: ENTERED FOR COMPETITION. Stallions, Yearlings, Brood Mares, Foals, etc. 128. Male Hunters, five years old and upwards 354. Young Horses suitable for Hunters 76. Riding Cobs and Ponies 92. Harness Horses 85. Total 735 (1920—723.)

ENTERED FOR AUCTION SALES IN BLOODSTOCK Paddock. Horses in Training 103. Yearlings 231. Brood Mares, Foals, etc. 256. Total 590. Grand Total 1,325.

The improvement in the breeding classes and young horses—a total of 204 as compared with 119 last year—is encouraging, and we hope it marks an upward tendency for the future. It is well known that the unfortunate rates of exchange, the aftermath of the war, have, during the past two years, mitigated against that attendance of Continental buyers which is so desirable from the breeders' and dealers' standpoint. The enquiries that have reached the Master Horse during the past few weeks promise well, and indicate yours are being made to ensure the entries received and dates of the Show being properly circulated in those countries which were such good supporters in previous days.

Bull's Bridge Show Grounds are now in first class order. The renovations necessary after the military occupancy during the war are nearing completion, and the recent rains have put that "verdure green" appearance to the lawns and charming surroundings for which the premises have been always noted.

During the recent drought special attention was paid to the natural pumps. The proximity of the River Dodder enabled the staff to obtain a good supply of water, and should it eventually be found advisable to give further attention to the "Landings" at all jumps by special watering, this will be carried out to enable the competitions to be successfully conducted.

As the entry of horses eligible to compete in the jumping competitions totals 130 hunters, these competitions will be the great feature of the Show. The Horse Show Committee recently invited a number of the most prominent competitors to meet representatives of the Society in conference, and this movement must result in increased popularity and support.

The Society recently approached the Irish Railway Clearing House in the hope that it might be found possible to provide cheaper travelling facilities to Dublin during the Show. This has been acceded to, and the four railway companies concerned will make official announcements in the next few days. The R.D.S. Horse Show on the coming occasion will be the most memorable gathering throughout its long history, and should be a striking demonstration of that "peace and goodwill" which to-day exists in the hearts of all true sons and daughters of this island, and visitors from overseas may look forward to the heartiest of welcomes. May this peaceful gathering of all shades of opinion at what is annually known as "Ireland's premier event" assist in solving those greater problems which are now uppermost in our thoughts, and be the prayer of all true patriots and lovers of this country.

FAIRS AND MARKETS IN TIPPERARY.

Restrictions Removed.

The order prohibiting the holding of fairs and markets in Kilkenny, Cashel and Tipperary petty sessions districts has been suspended by the military authorities, and also the restrictions on motor-cars and bicycles, which can be used outside the twenty-mile limit, but not without permit. In consequence of the removal of the restrictions the August horse fair in Tipperary on Monday next is expected to be large, and the pig market, cattle and sheep fair, to be held on the following Monday and Tuesday respectively, are likewise expected to be large.

HANDBALL IN TIPPERARY.

Sunday's Challenge Match.

Why Not Give Spittal Alley a Turn?

On Sunday evening last a challenge match was played at the Ball Court, New Tipperary, between R. Wade and J. Hogan and H. J. Wade and J. Killackey. The weather conditions were ideal, and owing to the temperature the spectators could enjoy the game for practically the first time since 1914. Wade and Hogan supported very well, and were accustomed to play in the broiling sun. Considerable interest centred in the match, and when the game started the alley was packed. In fact, supporters of the game could be found in all shapes and positions straining themselves to get a good view of the play as they possibly could. The alley is quite a comfortable place now, the addition to the gallery improving matters wonderfully. Of course Sunday's congestion was exceptional. Supporters had come from every quarter, and if the place were three times as large it could not contain comfortably the number who sought admission. Another big improvement would be effected if the back wall were raised a few feet more. This, I understand, is under consideration, as well as some other improvements. Apparently Mr. Tom Maloney, the courteous and popular proprietor of the alley, is not going to spare himself to make the place as comfortable as possible both for spectators and players. Already he has built a nice comfortable dressing-room, a great boon for players. The present local boom in handball was undreamed of even a short while ago. The alley was practically a deserted place for some years, and in several respects things are not what they should be. However, the spectators will be attracted to, and patrons of the game will be well catered for.

The Games.

The rubber, the four best games and of seven of 21 each. The players were good exponents of the game, probably the best we have in town, and some exciting bouts were anticipated. The first game opened fairly brisk, and the wickets were piled up steadily. There were some keen passes, but no one did the play excite any great enthusiasm. R. Wade and J. Hogan ran out winners by six runs, the score being 21-15.

None of the other games called for much comment. Some of them were contested in a sort of halfhearted manner, and there were periods when a certain amount of carelessness and want of heart was displayed. The play became rather tedious, and on several occasions was even monotonous. Each side had won three games, and the seventh and deciding game was looked forward to to prove a ding-dong affair and to furnish something exciting.

The game was pretty well contested in a way, but expectations were not realised, even with a very lively ball. The same lack of spirit was displayed, but not in such a marked degree as in some of the earlier games. The tally-board recorded—H. J. Wade and J. Killackey—15, 21, 21, 19, 11, 21, 21. R. Wade and J. Hogan—21, 9, 13, 21, 21, 9, 16.

A challenge was issued, on behalf of J. Heffernan and P. Jones, to the winners of the rubber. This was accepted, the match to be played on Sunday, 7th August. This should furnish a capital contest, and the competition should prove very keen. I should like to see some single-handed contests. What about matching some of the best players? After all, we want men who can hold their own individually as well as in partnership. A single-handed tournament would be too ambitious, but an occasional match would prove interesting.

Another suggestion that may not be out of place is that the Spittal Alley might be more availed of. This alley has been completely deserted. Surely enough of players could be found to keep it going? An occasional change of alleys would certainly be beneficial to players. Failing a tournament in the Spittal ball court, would it not be worth while to arrange a rubber, one half to be played in the New Tipperary alley and the other half in the Spittal? I am sure it would prove interesting and attractive. It would certainly go a long way in further developing the game.

RESULTS WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

CHALLENGE MATCH, 41 per corner, Four out of seven (21 ace game). 11. J. Wade and J. Killackey (15, 21, 21, 19, 11, 21, 21) beat A. Wade and J. Hogan (21, 9, 13, 21, 21, 9, 16). SENIORS' TOURNAMENT. Second Round. T. Moloney and J. Brett (17, 21, 21) beat W. Sheehan and S. Ryan (21, 9, 14). JUNIORS' TOURNAMENT. Second Round. W. O'Dwyer and C. Lyons (21, 21) beat J. Keating and D. Butler (9, 7).

THE KING'S PART IN IRISH TRUCE.

Lord Northcliffe's Revelations.

"I Will Not Have Any More of My People Killed."

Orders To the Cabinet.

The "Daily Mail" of Tuesday publishes the following, dated "New York, Monday, from Our Own Correspondent":—

The greatest interest has been aroused by interviews with Lord Northcliffe, published in the "New York Times" and other papers this morning, in which he describes the part played by King George in the events which led up to the truce in Ireland.

The extent to which the King was responsible for the armistice is little understood in this country, despite the credit given him by American correspondents in London. The climax in the situation came when, as Lord Northcliffe told an interviewer, the King informed Mr. Lloyd George "I cannot have any more people killed in this manner."

"It is not generally known," said Lord Northcliffe, "that under our constitutional form of government the King has still a good deal of power when he chooses to use it. In this case he has done so with good effect. At the last meeting he had with Mr. Lloyd George, before leaving for Ireland the King asked him:—

"Are you going to kill all the people in Ireland?"

"No, your Majesty," the Premier replied.

"Well, then," said the King, "you must come to some agreement with me. This thing cannot go on. I cannot have my people killed in this manner."

Lord Northcliffe reveals a fact which has come as a considerable surprise to most Americans, namely, that the famous speech delivered by the King to the latter Parliament was the result of his own inspiration, not, as is generally understood in this country in regard to speeches by royal personages, carefully prepared for him by his Ministers.

The King went to Ireland intending to make his own speech, and Lord Northcliffe said he had the Duke of Connaught did not yet go to India. The King spoke as a member of the British Empire, not as king of England or Ireland. He did not speak in the name of the British people by his renunciation, and that is what gave them a confidence in the peace overtures which they would not have felt in the Lloyd George Cabinet without his backing. It was the King, too, who saw General Smuts and got him interested in the Irish question. I know that the latter had a great deal to do with winning over the Sinn Féin leaders to the idea of a conference.

When King George sailed for Ireland, he carried Lord Northcliffe, the cabinet tried to spike his efforts by making speeches in the Lords and Commons three hours afterwards which were intended to irritate the Irish people. This annoyed English people very much. When the King returned he had the biggest reception outside Buckingham Palace that he had ever received since the war began in August, 1914.

Lord Northcliffe added that he had noticed that the Crown had not been mentioned in the terms that purported to have been offered to Mr. De Valera for the Irish people, which might mean that the oath of allegiance to King George may not have to be taken by members of the Parliament when it meets in Dublin, as that had always been the standing block years ago. "The King," said Lord Northcliffe, "probably said to the Cabinet, 'I trust them.'"

ARREST AND RELEASE OF CYCLISTS IN TIPPERARY.

On Tuesday evening two young men belonging to the town were arrested in Tipperary by the military for riding motor-bicycles without permits. The machines and riders were placed in a motor-lorry and driven to the military barracks, where the bikes were retained, and the young men released after about an hour's detention.

P. Ryan and J. Ryan (21, 21) beat T. Rafferty and P. McGrath (18, 20).

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Final (Jingles), for gold medal presented by Mr. W. Casey. 3 p.m.—R. Wade v. P. Brett. Two out of three (21 ace game). 3.30—Challenge Match, 41 per corner—P. McInerney and M. Cullinane v. N. McGivney and J. J. Looby. Second Round matches in Senior and Junior tournaments.

Arrangements for games with players from other centres are still proceeding, and definite results are expected in a few days.

The attendance on Sunday was the largest seen in the alley this season.

DEATH OF MR. T. M. KENNEDY, BANSHA.

On Saturday last the death took place, at a private nursing home in Dublin, of Mr. Thomas M. Kennedy, Ross Farm, Bansha. Deceased was aged about sixty years, was an extensive farmer, and a prominent member of the Tipperary Farmers' Union. He was very popular, and held in the highest respect and esteem by the people of Ross and Bansha. He was a native of Cappamore. In his early days Mr. Kennedy travelled extensively in America, Russia, and other countries, and his experiences were varied and interesting.

On Tuesday the remains were conveyed from Kingsbridge by the one o'clock train to Limerick Junction, where they were met by a large number of friends and sympathisers, who accompanied them to the New Cemetery, Tipperary. The cortege was very large, and included a large number of clergymen.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES.

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 23rd July, 1921. Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 25s. 10d.; Londonderry, 20s. 0d.; Dublin, 21s. 8d.; Ennisclorthy, 20s. 0d.; Limerick, 19s. 7d.; Tralee, 20s. 0d. Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 26s. 3d.; Londonderry, 20s. 0d.; Dublin, —; Ennisclorthy, 20s. 0d.; Limerick, 20s. 5d.; Tralee, 20s. 0d. Farmers' Butter, per lb. Belfast, 2s. 2d.; Londonderry, 2s. 7d.; Dublin, 2s. 2d.; Ennisclorthy, 1s. 4d.; Limerick, 1s. 10d.; Tralee, 1s. 8d. Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 10s. 0d.; Londonderry, 4s. 4d.; Dublin, 6s. 0d.; Ennisclorthy, 8s. 0d.; Limerick, 7s. 0d.; Tralee, —. Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 13s. 6d.; Londonderry, 6s. 0d.; Dublin, 11s. 0d.; Ennisclorthy, 14s. 0d.; Limerick, 8s. 0d.; Tralee, 5s. 6d. Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 11s. 6d.; Londonderry, 4s. 4d.; Dublin, 8s.; Ennisclorthy, —; Limerick, 6s. 0d.; Tralee, 6s. 0d. Potatoes, (old) per cwt, Belfast, —; Londonderry, 6s. 8d.; Dublin, —; Ennisclorthy, —; Limerick, —; Tralee, —. Potatoes, (new) per cwt, Belfast, 10s. 0d.; Londonderry, 12s. 0d.; Dublin, 14s. 10d.; Ennisclorthy, 21s. 0d.; Limerick, 11s. 5d.; Tralee, 22s. 0d. Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 12s. 0d.; Londonderry, 12s. 6d.; Dublin, 12s. 6d.; Ennisclorthy, 17s. 6d.; Limerick, 12s. 0d.; Tralee, 110s. 0d. This represents the average of all varieties. The averages for "Up-to-Date" varieties during the same week at the following centres were:—Newry, 4s. 0d.; Cooteshill, 7s. 0d.

TIPPERARY SHOP ASSISTANTS' STRIKE.

This strike still continues, with consequent picketing at a number of premises.

On Monday night the employers met a deputation from Tipperary Urban Council, but lengthened proceedings proved abortive. On Tuesday morning a further meeting was held, also without result. The matter will—if not settled in the meantime—come up for discussion at next Monday's meeting of the Urban Council.

GOULD'S CROSS MAN COURT-MARTIALED.

Peter Maher, Gould's Cross, was charged before a field general court-martial at Cork (1) with endangering the safety of a party of military by discharging firearms, and (2) with taking part with others in an attack on Crown forces. Evidence was given that about six shots were fired at a mixed party of police and military travelling in two lorries from Gould's Cross to Ballymore. On searching a field they found two R.I.C. rifles and bandoliers. Two civilians, one of whom was the accused, came out of a ditch saying: "Please don't shoot; we have our hands up." These men said they had been held up by armed men. The first rifle was found on the opposite side of the ditch from where the men stood up. No arms or ammunition were found on the accused. Accused was found not guilty of the first charge. The finding on the second will be promulgated.

WAGON DERAILED AT KILMALLOCK.

On Friday morning of last week, while a goods train was being shunted at Kilmallock station three wagons were derailed and the main line blocked for traffic. A breakdown gang subsequently arrived and proceeded to work, when the line was again passable after a time.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS AND MILITARY COURTS.

Writs of Habeas Corpus Issued.

Decision in Sean Allen Case Overruled.

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, on Tuesday, the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in the case of John Joseph Egan v. General Sir Nevil Macready, Major-General Strickland, Brigadier-General Cameron, and the Attorney-General. Egan is a motor engineer in the employment of Clare County Council, and was sentenced to death by a military court assembled at Limerick.

The Master of the Rolls held that Egan could not stand, having been tried by a court martial under the provisions of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, and that a writ of habeas corpus ought to be issued on the ground that the Act had limited the powers of the military authority in the present state of war in Ireland. He made the writ returnable for Friday, and, addressing Mr. Lynch, K.C., who, with Mr. Keenan, B.C., and Mr. Costello (instructing Mr. J. B. Lynch, appeared for Egan, and that he took it that when the prisoner was brought up under the writ, the court would move for his discharge.

A similar decision was given in the case of Patrick Higgins, one of the Clonmel prisoners, who was tried by a military court in Cork and sentenced to death.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment in the case of Egan, said that a conditional order was made on the 12th of July, 1921, for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus directed to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland and others for the production of the body of John Joseph Egan. Cases had been shown against the order, and a motion had been made on behalf of Egan that the conditional order be made absolute, and the body of Egan shown. A charge was preferred against Egan by the military authorities for committing the offence, in that he, on May 26th, 1921, near Quin County Clare, was improperly in possession of ammunition, namely, five rounds of revolver ammunition and five rounds of Service ammunition. On that charge Egan was tried before a military court, and a court-martial had a court constituted in some way unknown to the law, of some military officers. This court, or so-called court, assembled at the New Barracks, Limerick, on 11th June, 1921, and Egan was shortly afterwards informed that he had been convicted and sentenced to death. On these facts it was almost a matter of course that a conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus should go. There were two elements present. The court which assumed jurisdiction had no legal status whatever, and the penalty awarded, a death sentence, for the offence charged had no sanction from British law. But cases were shown by the military authorities against the conditional order.

Affidavits were made by the Commander of the Forces and by the Senior General Staff Officer of the Irish Command which proved, if it were necessary to prove, what that court had judicial notice of, that a state of open rebellion had been for a considerable time, and was still existing in Ireland, and that its object was to overthrow the King's Government as by law established. It was further proved that this insurrection had been prosecuted by the murder of military officers, soldiers, and policemen; by attacks on barracks and railway trains; by the destruction of railway cabins, signal apparatus, and telegraph works; by the trenching of public roadways so as to prevent the movement of troops, and by every method of irregular warfare. All these operations had been carried out by a body called the Irish Republican Army. Indeed, the affidavits made left no room for doubt that there was a widespread rebellion amounting to a state of war with which the ordinary guardians of the public peace could not cope, and which urgently required for its suppression the military forces of the Crown. In this state of affairs the military authority had cast on it the duty of suppressing the rebellion and restoring order in the country. The case shown was put on the emergency of the situation as he had described it. But it remained to be seen whether it deprived the liege subject of the King

of the protection which the common and statute law of the British Constitution afforded him.

It was urged on behalf of the military authority that the situation was a state of war which necessitated military operations for the public safety, and that no act done in the course of these operations was subject to the jurisdiction of the King's Courts. The principle, *salus populi suprema lex*, had been invoked in support of this proposition, and the judgment of the Privy Council in *Marras* case had been confidently cited as establishing it beyond question. Having quoted from the judgment of Lord Halsbury in *Marras* case, the Master of the Rolls said that this judgment had been very properly subjected to criticism by Mr. Lynch in his able argument. Mr. Lynch contended that the judgment in such a case as *Marras* ought not to be held to cover one in which a death sentence had been imposed. He cited the Master of the Rolls, who was immensely struck by the reflections pressed upon him by Mr. Lynch, and all the more when he has in mind the comment by Professor Dicey that *Marras*' case must be read as applicable to the particular facts proved, and was not to be taken as an exposition of the whole law.

Assuming that the judgment in the *Marras* case was one of universal application, there was an element in the present case which required to be specially dealt with. The powers of the military authority were derived from the prerogative of the Crown, and they were confronted with the question whether that prerogative had been limited, and to what extent, by the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, 1920. It could not be denied that the prerogative of the King might be limited by an Act of Parliament. It was therefore a question of the constitutionality of the Restoration of Order Act, and as such it was approached. It was contended that the use of the word "disorder" in the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act was not intended to refer to a state of war. In his opinion there was nothing in the Act which justified any such limitation, and he thought the whole scope of the Act required to be read as applying to something very different from mere riot or tumult or general lawlessness. It must be remembered that the Restoration of Order Act was supplementary to the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, which dealt with a state of war. Both Acts must be read together, and the principal Act must give its colour to a supplementary Act. But that was by no means the only guide to the Restoration of Order Act, by which courts-martial were invested with jurisdiction over the whole civil population for the trial of crime, and crime was defined as including treason and treason felony. In other words, the ordinary functions of the civil courts in criminal matters were suspended and transferred to the military tribunal. This was certainly very like a state of war. It was wholly inconsistent with civil government. No one could read the regulations issued under the Act without seeing that they provided for a state of war properly so-called. It was sought to limit the meaning of the word "disorder" by the contention that although a state of war was now existing it did not exist at the date of the passing of the Restoration of Order Act, and that there was, when the Act was passed, only a general state of lawlessness, for which special powers were required.

That assumption was contradicted by the affidavit by General Maeready. General Maeready referred to the publication of a newspaper or organ called "An t-Oglach," dated January 31st, 1919, which declared that a state of war existed between England and Ireland. Indeed, the manifest intention of General Maeready's affidavit was to show that a state of war existed for a considerable time, and that it existed as far back as 1910—that was, before the passing of the Restoration of Order Act. He (the Master of the Rolls) could not therefore entertain any doubt that the Act covered an insurrection amounting to a state of war. Here then they had a very special case—a state of war within the Kingdom, a war against the King and his loyal subjects. The military forces of the Crown were called in aid, and Parliament, with the intention of legalising the operations of the military, and at the same time safeguarding the subjects of the King,

passed an Act giving the military special powers, but imposing conditions. Was it to be said that the military authority was to be entitled to disregard the conditions because, in their opinion, the special powers conferred were not sufficient for the emergency? This was an entirely new question, which distinguished the present case from the *Marras* case, and all others which had preceded it. What were the powers of the military authority as conferred by the Restoration of Order Act? And what were the limitations imposed? There was a power to try any person, whether military or civilian, whether rebel or loyalist, by court-martial. But in the case of trial for an offence punishable by death the court-martial must include one member nominated by the Lord Lieutenant and certified to be a person of legal knowledge and experience. In his opinion, this enactment meant that an offence punishable by death should be tried by no other military tribunal than by a court-martial constituted as prescribed.

Again, there was an enactment that any crime, when tried by court-martial, should be punishable with the punishment assigned to the crime by Statute or common law. Was it for the military authorities to say: No doubt, the Act was passed to meet an emergency, but we find the emergency greater than was contemplated, and we shall act as we think right, no matter about the Act of Parliament. The court-martial shall have a court of our own constitution as we think right, perhaps of a lance corporal and two privates, but then the court will be his lordship's, the argument would be put, and further, we must fix our own punishment, we cannot be limited by an Act of Parliament. And this, his lordship would say, was to be sent although Parliament was in full session, and the Ministers of the Crown must be fully informed, from day to day, of every important event in the state of war. If the emergency was greater than was contemplated, was it for Parliament to give further powers, or to remove the limitations? He could not assume that Parliament was in a lethargic condition. The proposition of the military authority was that there could be no limitation to the prerogative of the Crown in a state of war, even though imposed by Act of Parliament. It amounted to this. In his opinion, this proposition was inconsistent with the code of which the Restoration of Order Act was a part. This was the case of a military emergency, for which a special mode of action was provided by Parliament. To hold that, notwithstanding the Restoration of Order Act, the military authority could waive aside courts-martial and sweep away the limitations as to punishment would really involve the proposition that express legislation, which, in the existing rebellion, would not warrant the holding of military courts, would not be binding. This would be a new development of British Constitutional law, for which he could find no authority.

The claim of the military authority to override legislation specially made for a state of war would seem to him to call for a new Bill of Rights. But there was no warrant for any such claim. It was strictly negatived by the judgment in the case of the Keyser Hotel Company. The Master of the Rolls quoted from the judgments delivered in this case, including the judgment of Lord Atkinson, in the House of Lords. The argument based on military necessity was, the Master of the Rolls further said, pressed strongly, and he fully recognised that, in a case not touched by special legislation, it was not for the civil court to decide whether a military act was necessary or not. That must be left to the military authority. The evidence offered by the military in this case seemed to him to negative the necessity for bringing the prisoner before a military court rather than a court-martial. The tribunal of a court-martial had always been regarded as absolutely fair and impartial. It was composed of honourable and high-minded gentlemen, who were scrupulously careful that every point in favour of the accused should get full weight. He had often heard it said by counsel who appeared at court-martial that there was no fairer court in the world. In addition, there were the

most precise regulations under the Army Act to regulate the procedure so that there may be no possible miscarriage of justice. In particular, the charge against the accused must be precisely formulated. Contrast that with the procedure before this military court. The charge was that the accused were improperly in possession of ammunition. What did this mean? It might mean anything, from some criminal purpose down to a mere technical irregularity. Justice required that an accused person should know exactly what he was charged with. It was procedure of the kind adopted in this case which might be calculated to lead to a miscarriage. This was exactly what the Legislature had to guard against in the suppression of insurrection, when the loyalist as well as the rebel might find himself the accused party.

That was the explanation of the restrictive provision of the Restoration of Order Act, specially framed so that the King's subjects might have the protection which common law and statute law had afforded. On the ground that the Restoration of Order Act had limited the power of the military authority in the present state of war in Ireland, he must hold that the writ of habeas corpus should be issued. It was only after the most anxious consideration that he arrived at this opinion. He had on the one hand to consider the awful conditions which existed at the time of the arrest and confinement—the appalling murders, conflagrations, and other outrages—with which the military authority had to cope, and which called for the most drastic action. But on the other hand, he had to keep well in mind the first principle of British law, that every subject of the King was at least entitled to be legally tried and legally convicted. He had not lost sight of the fact that to enjoin the judgment he did be was acting at variance with the unanimous judgment of the King's Bench Division in *Allen's* case, reaffirmed by subsequent decisions. He hoped that his action would not be construed as indicating any hostility to his colleagues, or any overweening opinion of himself. He fully recognised that they had a wide knowledge and experience of criminal law, and that he could not pretend to any. His practice at the Bar and his life as a judge had left him unqualified for criminal cases, and he said unhesitatingly that he could not set up his opinion against the experienced and learned judges of the King's Bench Division.

But, as had been more than once pointed out by the Lord Chief Baron, and by the most eminent English judges, it was the right of the subject under arrest to apply to any judge of the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and if the writ was refused to proceed from judge to judge, and it was the duty of each judge to form his independent opinion and act upon it. This did not mean that he was to disregard the opinion of the other judges—it was the duty of the deciding judge to take such guidance as he could from other judges—it only meant that he was not absolutely bound by them, as in ordinary cases, and that if, in his own mind, he was unable to follow them he was bound to dissent. That was his position in the present case. He might have gone gravely wrong, he might have unduly hampered the military authority in their effort to establish order in this distracted country. But he had before him the words of Chief Justice Cockburn in the *Jamaica* case, which were aptly quoted by Mr. Healy in *Allen's* case: "There are considerations more important even than shortening the temporary duration of an insurrection. Among them are the eternal and immutable principles of justice—principles which can never be violated without lasting detriment to the true interest and well-being of a civilised community." There was, added the Master of the Rolls, a question as to what day the writ was to be returnable for.

Mr. Connor, K.C., who, with Mr. Eipsett, K.C. (instructed by the Chief Crown Solicitor), appeared for the Crown, said that he had no instructions. His lordship could make any order that he liked.

The Master of the Rolls—Surely you ought to have instructions.

Mr. Connor—Perhaps I ought, but I have not.

The Master of the Rolls said that the

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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 21,374, 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, 18.1. During the same period the number of deaths registered was 18,065—9,174 males and 8,891 females—affording an annual 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 infectious disease numbered 1,928, being equal to an annual rate of 1.72 per 1,000 of the population. These deaths are 472 (or 19.1 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 401 in the three preceding quarters, the average for the first quarter of the five years, 1916-20, being 266.

Marriages. The marriages (5,337) 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 Protestant population. A prisoner was in Limerick. Is there, he asked, any difficulty in having him here on Friday?

Mr. Lynch said that there was not. The trains were running regularly and normally.

The Master of the Rolls asked was there anyone in court on behalf of the military authorities. Was there any objection to Friday?

There being no response,

His lordship said that he would make the writ returnable for Friday. He took it that Mr. Lynch's course would be, when the prisoner was brought up under the writ, to move for his discharge.

Mr. Lynch—If your lordship pleases, I will, certainly.

The Master of the Rolls said that of course the judgment in the other case (Patrick Higgins v. General Maeready and others) would be to the same effect. He directed that the decision of the court should be telegraphed to the custodians of the prisoners.

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 emigration officers at the several Irish seaports, show that the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 31st March last was 4,470 (2,256 males and 2,214 females), being 3,355 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), 24 at Ballymull, and 20 at Birr Castle. The only really cold weather occurred between the 11th and mid 13th. At Dublin (Pitzwilliam square) only three during the past 56 Januaries has the mean temperature exceeded that of January of this year (47.4 deg. Fahr.); in 1876 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 4.4 in., being recorded at Kilarney and 4.3 in. at Foyens. 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 1018.3 mb. (30.96 in.), within 8 in. of the highest pressure on record at this station (1053.2 mb., 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 Duffnagh (Donegal) rain fell on every day of the month; there were 30 rain days at Blacksod Point, 29 at Markree Castle (Sligo), and 23 at Kilarney and Cahirciveen, the latter station experiencing a downpour of more than 25 in. on the 12th. For the first time this year 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.

DEATH OF MISS J. GUINANE, GREENANE.

Last Saturday the death took place, at Greenane, Tipperary, of Miss Johanna Guinane, daughter of the late Mr. John Guinane. She had not been in the enjoyment of robust health for some time. On Sunday afternoon the remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, where they reposed overnight. On Monday, after Solemn Requiem High Mass and Office, interment took place in the family burial ground at Linton.

# CANNOCK'S LIMERICK.

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#### TIPPERARY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Board of Works Instalment and Military Debt.

The Amalgamation Question Again.

Attendant Who Took "French" Leave.

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. Brown, B. Hogan, B. Fitzgerald, R. Walsh, J. Toomey, J. Allis, P. O'Doherty, Wm. Cotter, and M. Baddy.

#### A Explanation Required.

The Daily Freeman 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 Board of Guardians to pay the amount due by them to the Thurles guardians in respect of amounts handed-out in Thurles workhouse. The Ministry would like to have an explanation from the guardians on this matter.

Mr. Kirby: The answer you give in that regard when the County Council meets, you will pay the Thurles Board of Guardians.

Mr. McCormack: It seems silly. They must know the condition of the workhouse.

Mr. Kirby: The clerk of Thurles is very insistent about the matter.

Mr. McCormack: He must wait. Order—Amount to be paid after French leave.

The Master reported a case where a man was having a fit without any cause.

Mr. Kirby: A man who had been drinking was sick at the time.

Mr. Ferris: No matter, it would be too much trouble for her to bring her case.

Mr. Kirby: He should caution Master. I did so last week.

Mr. McCormack: Is she "green" in the job?

Mr. Ferris: She may be, but she went on two occasions. If there is not satisfaction in the house nothing will be done right. She should not have any more and left patients there. She was away two days first, and five days.

The master was directed to caution the delinquent.

#### Application for Clothes.

Mr. P. McCarthy, acting clerk, the workhouse, Thurles, wrote under date July 15th, 1921:—Patrick Power, a transferred inmate of yours, has applied to my board for clothes for himself and two children to enable him to leave the house, and the matter has been referred to the Tipperary guardians.

R.D. Murnane said Power was only a short time in the workhouse, and he did not know why he should get clothes at all. He was a fine healthy man.

Chairman—We will adjourn the case and let Mr. Murnane make inquiries into it.

R.O. Murnane applied for, and was granted, his annual holidays.

Dr. W. Russell, Bansa, applied for, and was granted, half his annual holiday.

#### The Amalgamation Question.

Assistant Clerk—You are aware, gentlemen, that at the last meeting communications were read from Clonmel with reference to the amalgamation question, and they were adjourned to this meeting. We have received other communications during the week, which I will read.

The Assistant Clerk then read the report of the sub-committee meeting, held at Clonmel the previous Monday and other correspondence, already published in these columns.

Mr. McCormack—We have enough of correspondence, anyway.

The assistant clerk said that the number of beds to be maintained in the various district or auxiliary hospitals was a question requiring consideration, also the number of officials to be dispensed with under the amalgamation scheme.

Chairman—If Tipperary holds its own hospital there will be no necessity for going into the number of beds.

Mr. McCormack—And we are as central as Clonmel to hold it. Why should they try to make the central hospital there? They want to convey the

whole thing to Clonmel, and I do not see why patients should be brought to Clonmel from the Tipperary area while they have all the appliances here, and

Mr. Fitzgerald—How could you bring a patient forty-two miles? You would be guilty of murder to do such a thing. You would kill the patient. Patients could not be carried such a long distance on any vehicle.

Chairman—How many patients have you in the house now, master?

Master—Ninety-eight, sir.

Mr. Ferris—For 110 beds taken up by Cashel, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir we have ninety-eight patients.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Huhuhuh!

Mr. Ferris—It is only huhuhuh.

Mr. McCormack—The position you took up the last time—to have your hospital an independent one—was right. We will have it kept independent, too.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Hear, hear.

The Clerk said the matter should not be rushed at all.

Chairman—It seems the other parties are falling into line with the scheme, as outlined last Monday.

The Assistant Clerk said that Cashel was not falling in.

Mr. McCormack—They gave other names an opportunity of having representatives there, struck a scheme, and brought us in at the eleven-hour hour for us to have to do without giving us any notice.

Chairman—I think you are wronger than you are.

Mr. McCormack—We did not get any notice.

Chairman—You were notified; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. McCormack—But when they did not, they did so without you. When we had notification in connection with the amalgamation scheme it did not go on, but when it did go on they did not give you due notice.

The Clerk repeated that the gear was not moving.

Mr. McCormack—When? A few days before the meeting.

Chairman—You got it after the meeting.

Mr. McCormack—Worse still. As regards population and rateable value, we are not in it with Tipperary.

Chairman—We gave our views very strongly on this matter before, and stated that Tipperary was going to hold its own hospital as an independent one. Our desire is to keep a central hospital with the same status as in Clonmel, and we refuse to be subordinated at all.

Mr. Ferris—Will you be prepared to take in all patients?

Chairman—We will be in a position to deal with our own area.

Mr. Ferris—Suppose you keep a good staff here—doctors and nurses. Will you place your hospital in a position that you can deal with Clonmel, and take patients from there?

Mr. McCormack—And from Cashel.

Chairman—Certainly. I think we should have the opinion of our medical staff on it. I have not the slightest doubt we would be able to cope with it.

Mr. McCormack—And I am sure your medical staff will not object to Cashel, Clonmel, or any others that like to come.

Mr. Hogan—Then Tipperary will not be falling in with the amalgamation scheme?

Chairman—Not in its entirety. We will as regards the workhouse proper, but not as regards the hospital.

Mr. McCormack—Tipperary is quite ready to get rid of pauperism.

Chairman—Oh, certainly, as far as we can.

Mr. McCormack—You know what our hospital was; it was a place for everyone.

Chairman—It was a place a lot of operations were carried out in and people benefited.

Clerk—Very successful operations were carried out in it.

Chairman—That is so. Carried out by one of the most brilliant surgeons, I would say, in Munster, Dr. Dowling, whose name has gone far and wide.

Mr. McCormack—He must be first of first when Sir Thomas Myles sent for him to carry out an operation.

Chairman—They also refer to the water supply in Clonmel, but we have a good supply here, too.

Clerk—The late Sir Charles Cameron said the supply of water in Tipperary was the best he ever analysed.

Mr. Ferris—They get the "knock-out blow" on every side.

Mr. Hogan—If you held a further conference and go into the matter fully?

Assistant Clerk—They want your views for the conference next Monday week.

Chairman—If we stand as we are there is no use in having another conference.

Mr. McCormack—If your delegates attend make it known, and press it, that you are not going to do without the hospital in any circumstances. They have no consideration at all for Tipperary.

Chairman—We have a big area, Clonmel, and I may mention that in the case of an epidemic breaking out, it would be very hard to deal with it in Clonmel.

Mr. McCormack—A motor ambulance would do that, but at the same time, if an epidemic broke out, say, diphtheria, you would be in a bad way having the staff and all away from the place.

Chairman—You could have a surgeon in Clonmel, and he would be a whole-time officer, whose duty would be to attend all cases; but if he were engaged in an operation in Clonmel, or outside of it, and an urgent case arose here, how could he be in two places at the same time?

Mr. Ferris—It was like Boyle Roche's bird," remarked Mr. Toomey.

Mr. McCormack—If a child had diphtheria, and he or she wanted to be inoculated inside ten hours, how is it going to be done?

Mr. Hogan—They ask you to have an auxiliary hospital, and I understand the hospital will be maintained by area contribution.

Chairman—Yes. That is so.

Mr. Hogan—Then if you want an independent hospital here you will have to maintain it.

Mr. McCormack—Your rates will be able to do that.

Mr. Hogan—If you fall in as an auxiliary, it will be maintained by the whole area combined.

Mr. McCormack said if they accepted a "pooling scheme" the dictators would give them a certain amount of facilities, but if those facilities were not equal to what they required they would be "rapped" again.

Mr. Ferris—Clonmel started this, but did the Dail give any instructions about it?

Chairman—There was a circular sent round.

Mr. Toomey—What about calling a special meeting, and have an inspector down from the Dail.

Chairman—And leave it over until our own government sends down a man. There are a lot of matters to be dealt with, and it would give great ease to get an inspector down.

Mr. Hogan—It is a very complicated question.

The chairman concurred.

Mr. Toomey—We know sweet blessed all about it. (Laughter.)

Chairman—The formation of the scheme is with a view to safeguarding ourselves. It was only right to do away with the degrading system of workhouses, but I do not know where the saving will come in.

It was stated that the guardians were not bound by any orders made at the conference in Clonmel.

Chairman—I am of opinion the rateable value of our union should be adequate to support our own institution.

Mr. Ferris—If you go into this pooling business you will find you will be more at a loss than at a gain. Give the clerk time and convene a meeting, and go into the matter with an expert.

Clerk—It is a serious matter to go into in a hurry.

Assistant Clerk—You would require to bring an expert.

Clerk—It would be worth it, for people coming after you will be affected by what you do now.

Chairman—That is quite right. It is a question we would like to see wise heads working out the solution of.

Clerk—When the thing is in shape bring in an expert.

Mr. Allis—Bring the expert from the Dail.

Mr. Ferris—Oh, certainly.

Mr. McCormack—Arrange to let the matter stand until you get the expert, and Mr. Gubbins will make an arrangement.

Clerk—You will receive all the assistance we can give in this office.

It was decided to adjourn the matter until August 13th, and to obtain the services of an expert.

Mr. Toomey—That is the day Dr. Kelly's superannuation will be on again, and there will be more fun. We will be here the whole day. (Laughter.)

#### Cross-Accounts.

The following letter was read from the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, dated July 28th, 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."

Chairman—This matter was adjourned from a previous meeting of the guardians. The construction I place on that letter is: If you pay £150 to the Board of Works the military authorities will be prepared to repair the workhouse and hand it back to you. Am I right, Mr. Gubbins?

Mr. Gubbins—Yes, and you would get paid your account, which was £1,900 odd, and which is up to £2,000 now.

Mr. Ferris—This thing came on here before, and they refused point blank to give us any money until we recognised the Local Government Board. I think on that occasion I proposed, or asked if we had anything to withhold from them as a "set-off." If they agree to pay us the money they owe, we will have no objection to meet our liabilities.

Mr. McCormack—They are agreeing.

Mr. Ferris—Why don't they pay first? They will not buy us.

Mr. McCormack—They recognise their annual losses.

Mr. Hogan—It is all camouflage—that's all it is.

Chairman—If we pay our instalments on the loan we will be recognised the balance due to us.

Mr. Ferris—Is there any promise made?

Clerk—They told you before.

Mr. Ferris—If we recognised the Local Government Board.

Chairman—They would renovate the house and return it to us.

Clerk—And the £2,000 that is due to you.

Mr. Ferris—There is not a word about it there.

Clerk—There was in a previous letter. They asked you were you prepared to submit the books for audit, and the guardians said "No."

Mr. McCormack—And they followed it up with this: "That if you pay them they will pay you."

Mr. Ferris—There's not a word about it. They said they would only consider it.

The Assistant Clerk read the minute made on the matter, which went to show that if the guardians submitted the books for audit such measures would be taken as to cause the Government grants to be paid to them, and damage done to the workhouse repaired, etc.

Mr. Ferris—That reads: "If the books were submitted for audit," and if they were not you would get no grants.

Clerk—That they would take immediate steps.

Mr. Ferris—'Tis God knows what steps they would take. There is not a word about payment in it.

Mr. McCormack—Advise the Lords Chief Justices to have a cheque here on the table at once. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ferris—Unless you recognise the L.G.B. and submit the books for audit they will refuse to pay.

At the request of a guardian the letter was again read by the assistant clerk.

Mr. McCormack—Cheque for cheque.

Mr. Hogan—It is the Chief Secretary who has advised them.

Mr. Ferris—Until you recognise the Local Government Board they will decline to pay.

Mr. Ferris—We did not refuse to pay until they threw out the challenge to us, and we returned it, and we will stick to it.

The Clerk said without the audit they would not make any payment.

Chairman—I don't doubt it. We will acknowledge our honest liabilities, and have no objection to meet them.

Mr. McCormack—And let them meet their liabilities.

Mr. Toomey—Send it back, and let them deduct the amount.

Mr. McCormack—Do. You cannot be beaten; what you never had you never lost.

Assistant Clerk—If you pay the £150 you will have your claim discharged.

Mr. McCormack—I would not agree with that. I would tell them when they give us our money we will pay them.

Mr. Hogan—They will tell you they will give it if you recognise the Local Government Board.

Several Members—That is so.

Mr. Toomey—There is no question of recognising the Local Government Board.

Mr. Hogan—It will come in yet.

Mr. McCormack—Let it be cheque for cheque.

Mr. Toomey—Let the Lords Justices deduct the amount.

Chairman—I was going to suggest the very same thing.

Mr. Toomey—We don't mind paying our debts if they do the same.

Chairman—We are in a terrible fix. Do you think, Mr. Cotter, would there be anything wrong in sending a resolution asking them for the money?

Mr. Cotter replied there would not, as the money was lawfully due to the board, and if they did not give it to them they could not take the £150 from them.

Mr. Hogan—Then you would be asking the military authorities to pay to another Department a certain sum to pay you.

Clerk—The military would pay you directly.

Several guardians expressed the opinion that the military would not pay.

Mr. McCormack—They will have to pay more yet.

Mr. Toomey—They will pay four thousand million yet for the destruction of the country.

Mr. McCormack—A lot will have to be paid for the destruction even around here. In Athlone they recognised the Local Government Board, and they had a large overdraft, and cannot get on.

Mr. Ferris—Why do you bring the Local Government Board into it all? We have no communication from that board.

Clerk—You have heard it read.

Mr. Ferris—The document about the payment does not come from the Local Government Board; it comes from the Chief Secretary's office.

Mr. McCormack—Yes, but he controls all the Departments.

Chairman—I don't think you are stultifying yourselves in any way by asking for payment of the amount.

Mr. Cotter—There is a lot of money lawfully due to us and the ratepayers that should be recognised, and we are not stultifying ourselves by asking for a refund. The money is due; it is only throwing out a penny to get a pound.

Mr. Ferris—That is all right, Mr. Cotter, but the Local Government Board is not mentioned at all in it.

The assistant clerk said that all the authorities could do would be to refuse.

Mr. Toomey—It ought not to be any trouble to the Chief Secretary to hand over the money.

Mr. Hogan—A short resolution stating that we will meet our liability when they meet theirs should do.

Mr. Cotter drafted a resolution asking that the military authorities pay, and stating that the board would then discharge its liabilities.

Chairman—Does that meet with your approval?

Mr. Ferris—It doesn't meet with mine, anyway.

A guardian asked what was Mr. Ferris's objection.

Chairman—Mr. Ferris's point is, I think, that he wishes all debts that we are liable for to be paid directly through the clerk.

Mr. Ferris—We do not want two paymasters, one in Dublin and the other here. The clerk always paid the Board of Works for the last thirty years, and is able to do so now. We are able to pay our debts ourselves.

Mr. Toomey—We are not. If we were we would not be asking for money.

Mr. Ferris—I would run the risk of paying the £150 to the Board of Works before commissioning the military authorities to pay it.

Chairman—If you are not able to pay it, then what reply would you give?

Mr. Hogan—That we are not able, owing to the money that has been kept back from us.

Mr. Ferris—All cheques will have to be issued through this board, and not through those fellows at all.

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."

#### WEXFORD BANK SENSATION.

##### A Sum of £11,000 Said To Be Missing.

Telegraphing on Monday, a Wexford correspondent states that a sensation has been caused in the Co. Wexford by the statement that a sum of money, amounting to £11,077, is missing from the Wexford branch of the National Bank. The news appeared to be confirmed by the disappearance on Friday last of the manager, Mr. Charles J. Feely.

It is stated that on July 14th, following a visit made by two of the bank's inspectors, the books were examined. Bills were found to have been discharged from time to time by other bills, the latter bearing different names. It is further stated that when questioned on the subject, Mr. Feely is reported to have said that the money on the bills was not due to the parties whose names were affixed to them. The money, which was in various sums, appeared to have been chiefly lost in Stock Exchange transactions, and the period extends over ten years, which include part of Mr. Feely's connection with the New Ross branch of the bank.

The matter is in the hands of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who are instituting inquiries. Mr. Feely, who is a native of Co. Waterford, has had a long service in the bank. On the discovery of the losses, he was suspended from further duty. He is reported to have driven in a motor-car to Kings-town from Wexford, and is believed to have crossed to England.

#### HOW FORD'S FACED A CRISIS.

A New York correspondent, recounting how Mr. H. Ford, the motor-car manufacturer, "beat his arch-enemy, Wall Street, and saved his own organisation," says that the Ford Company, faced maturing obligations amounting to nearly £15,000,000. The returns showed that sales were falling off, and a cut in price only stimulated the demand temporarily. "We stopped every activity that was not directly productive," said Mr. Ford; "our enormous purchases of raw materials were cut off, and at all the thirty-five Ford factories everything on hand was manufactured into finished products." Agents were compelled to take cars and pay for them; economies were enforced, so that soon the company was "living on its own fat." In three months six millions of stock was turned into cash; £750,000 debts abroad were collected; accounts for by-products, nearly another million, were collected or discounted; the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton Railway Co., serving many Ford plants, was purchased, and priority given to Ford products, and £7,000

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 reappeared in public and have been welcomed cordially.

The Weather and Crops.

Nearly all the hay is now made up, and a light crop of it is. The long drought has seriously affected grass, pastures are bare 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. Cronin, Carrigrohilly (€11-€14 per acre), and Mr. John Lynch (€8-€8.5). On Monday last Mr. Ryan auctioned a 5/2 lot of meadowing at Churn, for Mr. D. Killbride, 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 Farlow, buy on stem and in grass; Mr. J. Ryan, High Park, hay and oats; Mr. P. Quirk, Foina, and Mr. John P. Killbride, Tuominline, both hay. Excellent prices were realised, up to £15 or £16 for some lots; oats made £21 per acre, and hay in train £3 each. Certainly it is likely to take some time before the hay prices of the present year are beaten.

The Roads.

Many of the road trenches around the district have now been partially filled up. Though not completely in most cases, they are sufficiently filled in to enable cars to pass across with careful driving. Fallen trees and other obstructions have been removed, so there is a little more freedom of movement than was in evidence for many months.

Allen Bridge.

This important bridge, which spans the river Mulkeen between Tipperary and Dundrum, is a complete wreck. Nothing but two gaping jaws remain, and farmers and others who want to travel or to take milk to Allen Creamery near by must travel parallel to the road in the adjoining fields.

Price of Milk.

A certain amount of complaint and dissatisfaction has arisen in connection with the price of milk. From what can be learned more variation exists than should be the case. Prices vary from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for butter-fat, and for milk from 6 1/2d. to 7 1/2d. per gallon. It seems very strange that in some districts, where competition is keen, much better prices can be paid than in districts where proprietors have more or less a monopoly. If the dairy industry is to progress fully and thoroughly develop strict justice should be meted out in prices all round.

Early Harvesting.

This must be a record early year for the harvest. Much of the hay crop is already in barn, and at the beginning of this week the first oats in the district was reaped in Clongahue. Other oat gardens are also being taken in hand, so that in Cappawhite district it will long be looked back to that corn-crops were reaped before the July fair in the parish.

Cappawhite Fair.

At this fair, held on Wednesday last, there was a very small supply of stock, few buyers in attendance, and very little business. Messrs. Devitt, Cashel, brought a number of strong two-year-old bulls at prices up to £25. Yearling bulls, of which there was a fair number, were unsaleable. Messrs. Dwyer, Tipperary, bought a number of cows at varying prices—the highest being about £24. Store cattle were unsaleable. There was a very large supply of bonhams, for which there was a

fairly good demand, about £1 each for bonhams of about eleven weeks.

New Bank Building in Doon.

The fine building in course of erection for the Munster and Leinster Bank at Doon is now nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation in a few weeks' time. The building is extensive, of fine architectural appearance, and adds much to the appearance of the progressive village. Cappawhite and Cappamore sub-offices are worked from Doon, and on fair days an escort usually of young men on horseback, guarded the officials and their cash to one sub-office.

Vandalism.

It is stated that in some cases where the guard walls, etc., of bridges had been pulled down and made into road obstructions, which have now been removed, the stones are being carted off by adjoining farmers. Some of this material is fine-cut stone, which could only be replaced at great cost. It is hard to imagine a more hungry or mean piece of vandalism. The bridges are bound to be fixed up some time, and if the cut stones, etc., are allowed to be carted off in this fashion it will add greatly to the cost of reconstruction and repair. We hope some deterrent action will be taken in this matter.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. Frank Neiland.

Mr. Frank Neiland, head of who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude in connection with the Cahergallagher dinner tragedy last January, has been released from Parkhurst prison, but is receiving treatment in a nursing home in Rome. Mr. Neiland has been in delicate health since receiving his sentence.

Licensed Premises Re-open.

The publichouses in East Limerick which were recently closed by order of the L.R.A. have been allowed to re-open.

A Poor Fair.

Both July fairs, the first held for the past six months, was very small. The demand for stores was slow, about two-thirds remaining unsold. There were very few outside buyers, with the result that trade was almost entirely of a local character. Store cattle, over six and under twelve months, first class, averaged €11; second class, €8 10s.; one year and under two, first class, averaged €16 10s.; second class, €13. Two years old and under three averaged €21 10s. Fat cattle ranged from €20 to €29, according to age, while milk cows sold from €20 to €27.

GOLDEN.

The Shrinking Suir.

The rain, whilst doing a little good by cooling the surface of the ground, has effected no permanent improvement in this drought-stricken area, and with a return to the fine weather conditions will be much the same as previous to the welcome advent of the showers. The River Suir was never so low in the memory of living man, and it is doubtful if it has been reduced to such small dimensions since Noah's Ark saved the remnant of mankind. Now a small, dry stream, a river with such noble dimensions, when in full flood would almost float an Atlantic liner.

Parochial.

In previous notes I referred to the new parochial residence as an imposing structure—an acquisition to the parish now and in years to come when the present generation are gathered to their fathers. I hinted in your late issues the desirability of the ladies of the parish putting their heads together to devise a means of adding the finishing touch to this excellent work by providing the means of suitably furnishing the building. I made the suggestion bona fide, in the interests of the parish and the reputation of its generous and sterling people, and am glad to hear that a move is on foot in the right direction.

WRECKERS WARNED.

NO HOPE FOR THE "DIE-HARDS." "The Lord Chancellor," says the "Daily Express," "made a notable statement in the Lords on the Government's position with regard to the Irish situation. In plain English, if Parliament rejects the settlement after it has been accepted by the Irish of the south the Government will go to the country. We hope and believe that this is a remote contingency. It would be regrettable, if after painful toiling and delicate negotiation had been rewarded with success, this hope was wrecked at Westminster. It is, of course, possible that even this stage has not yet been reached; that the Government proposals are still unacceptable. But we are convinced that if the only barrier to an Irish peace were the attitude of a die-hard section of Parliament, and if the Government were forced to go to the country, they would find overwhelming support."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Shop Assistants' Strike.

Mr. P. J. Moloney, T.D.E., returned to Tipperary on a short visit during the week, and his friends, whose name is legion and are confined to no political party, were glad to find him looking well and in good spirits. During his short stay Mr. Moloney is using his good offices to bring about a settlement of the local shop assistants' strike, which has now been going on for over three months. He is endeavouring to bring about a conference between the employers and the strikers, and is of opinion that the prospects of a settlement in good will are promising.

Still Profiteering.

The Tipperary victuallers continue to charge 1s. 10d. a lb. for beef and mutton which they could sell, in the opinion of people who really know, at 1s. 3d., and still reap a handsome profit. They may continue this gross profiteering too long to their cost. Already there is talk of a co-operative meat supply, and an invasion of the local market from a town not far off where the best of beef is sold at a reasonable price is a contingency which the local monopolists may find disturbing.

And Potatoes, Too!

When on the question of profiteering, it would be interesting to know how potato prices, charged last week, at 2s. 9d., this week's figure, are justified? What price are the producers receiving? Last winter the Urban Council imported potatoes from a great distance and resold at a shilling or more a stone less than the local vendors, who buy in the locality, and bought cheaply. It may come to that the Urban Council will be asked to arrange for general, and not restricted, sale of the essential tubers in the town.

To Be Held as Usual.

It is with great pleasure we call attention to the advertisement issued by the Town Clerk that as from Monday next fairs and markets will be held in Tipperary as usual.

A Roanboro' Feak.

Mr. J. Frazer, a labourer residing at Roanboro', found on Thursday morning amongst a clutch of newly-hatched chickens one with two heads. Evidently the poor little mite had too much brains. It was dead. Too intellectual to live.

Tipperary Fairs

TO BE HELD AS USUAL.

HORSES :

MONDAY, 1st AUGUST.

PIGS :

WEDNESDAY, 3rd AUGUST

(Fat);

MONDAY, 8th AUGUST

(Bonhams).

LIVE WEIGHT SCALES

EVERY THURSDAY.

CATTLE :

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th.

E. DAWSON, Town Clerk.

July 26, 1921.

MOTOR CARS

FOR HIRE.

(EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.)

Motor & Motor Cycle

Repairs.

Agricultural & General

Machinery Repairs

A SPECIALITY.

D'ARCY BROS.,

ABBAY STREET,

TIPPERARY.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

A Sixty-Fold Increase in Circulation.

We may be pardoned if we write a few words to take stock of the achievement, the difficulties, and the ideals of "The Tipperaryman," and give as well some indication of our hopes for the future. We feel that we have justified our existence and our enterprise, and the splendid and rapidly increasing support of our public shows that we have to some extent at all events filled a want, and given the most happy augury for our future.

Difficulties of the Press.

The public generally very inadequately realise the difficulties of the Irish Press at the present time. "The Tipperaryman" is still issued subject to Martial Law in the shape of a Divisional Order dated 11th inst. Under Martial Law there is considerable restriction on the freedom of the Press, and the greatest care has to be exercised in regard to all matter allowed to appear in print. Notwithstanding this we venture to think that we have made our news columns interesting and informative, giving full particulars of all those happenings that make the present day story of Ireland so momentous. In the matter of mechanical production we have also had our difficulties. After long effort and big expenditure we installed a first-class printing plant, though we regret to say the gas supply is very far from all that we require, and this has much handicapped us. We have repeatedly referred to the hampering telegraphic delays with which we have had—and continue—to contend. The uncertainty and infrequency of postal deliveries has added to our difficulties, especially in procuring prompt reports from our local correspondents.

Success.

Despite these difficulties we have had a most satisfactory measure of success. Appreciations received and, above all, from the increasing demand of "The Tipperaryman" on all sides, uncontestedly prove that we have done something to meet a need of our own district, and no doubt the return of normal times, when postal and telegraphic services may be expected to be reliable and punctual, distribution more easily arranged, with full freedom of movement for our reporting staff, we shall win increased support everywhere and justify the already great encouragement the public have given us.

Circulation.

Published as this paper is in the important town of Tipperary, and in the centre of a wealthy and thickly-populated county, our first object was naturally to secure the premier circulation in our own area. This we have accomplished more quickly and overwhelmingly than we had thought possible. In our two week-end editions we cover with a thoroughness which must be unique the district we serve. Thirty agents sell our paper in South Tipperary and East Limerick, not to speak of the four agents in Tipperary town nor the energetic band of newsboys who find many hundreds of customers on publication nights in the town. The success of the second (Saturday night) edition in the country is particularly gratifying. For the most part, owing to inadequate railway services, sale of this edition is made in the country districts by vendors who travel from the town on Sunday mornings by special car. Seven such cars leave our office every Sunday morning, the districts covered being Lisvane and Galbally, Oola, Solohead, and Cullen; Anacarty and Dundrum; Lattin and Emily; Killeale and Ballycarron; Grantstown and Knockavilla; Killinane and Ardpatrick. Some of these vendors sell as many as twenty-four dozen, and all do well. To put it in a nutshell, "The Tipperaryman" has sixty times the paid-for circulation of "The Tipperary People," which we took over a year since, the increase sales since we changed the name of the paper and issued it in its present form three months ago being rather more than 100 per cent. Good as that achievement is, and many as are the handicaps against which we have to compete, we intend to do better; for "The Tipperaryman" has come to stay.

IRISH PEACE MOVEMENT.

DAIL EIREANN CABINET MEETS.

REPORTED IMPORTANT DECISION

No official statement was made on behalf of Sinn Fein at the Dublin Mansion House on Thursday. It was learned that a meeting of Dail Eireann will probably be held shortly, as it is expected that the members who are at present in prison will be released within the next few days.

At a meeting of the Cabinet of Dail Eireann, held on Wednesday, decisions are said to have been reached, which are likely to have an important bearing on subsequent negotiations. It is probable that an official statement will be forthcoming early next week.

THE NEXT DEVELOPMENT?

The Press Association says:—The next move, probably, will be a communication by Mr de Valera to Mr Lloyd George upon the proposed basis of a conference. No communication was made after Wednesday's meeting and two or three days may elapse before one is made. If a basis is found, the next development, probably, will be a full meeting of Dail Eireann, for the purpose of appointing plenipotentiaries to the conference.

NO LEGAL STATUS IN MILITARY COURTS

LORDS' MOMENTOUS DECISION.

THE MITCHELSTOWN APPEAL.

The decision of the House of Lords, given on Thursday, in what is known as the Clifford case, is an earth-shaking one to military authorities in Ireland, the effect being to uphold the judgment of the Irish Master of the Rolls that military courts have no legal status, says "The Irish Independent."

Lord Cave described these "so-called courts" as merely committees for considering matters arising under proclamations and advising the commanding officer thereon.

Their Lordships held that a writ of prohibition did not lie, and dismissed the appeal of Patrick Clifford and Michael O'Sullivan, of Mitchelstown, who challenged the jurisdiction of a military court in Cork which sentenced them to death on a charge of having firearms and ammunition.

POWER OF APPEAL.

In April the House decided, on the preliminary point raised, that there was jurisdiction in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords to entertain an appeal from a military court. Their Lordships further held that an order of prohibition could not be granted restraining Genis, Macready and Strickland from continuing and carrying out the sentences.

Mr Justice Powell, whose decision was affirmed by the Irish Court of Appeal, refused to issue a writ of prohibition directed to the military court and Genis, Macready and Strickland prohibiting them from proceeding with the trial and sentence.

It was pointed out that yesterday's decision does not prevent appellants from applying for a writ of habeas corpus, if so advised.

CAHIR ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

A CHILD THAT DIED.

An interesting suit was decided by Mr Justice Wylie, sitting for the Master of the Rolls, on Thursday, in which Mrs Kate Murnane was plaintiff and Mrs Alice Murnane and Thomas J. Walsh defendants.

This was an action for a declaration that as executrix of the will of John Murnane, late of Cappawhite, Cahir, plaintiff was entitled under indenture of marriage settlement dated February 4, 1908, made between William Murnane, Alice O'Dwyer (otherwise Murnane), Elizabeth O'Dwyer, John Murnane, and Thomas J. Walsh, and the defendant, Alice Murnane, to the farm of land situated at Lissava, near Cahir, with the dwellinghouse, etc., then held by Wm Murnane under a judicial tenancy from Lady Margaret Charteris.

The defendant, Thomas J. Walsh, was sued as surviving trustee of the settlement, which was subject to trusts for William Murnane and his wife jointly until their marriage and after the marriage upon trust for William Murnane for his life, the defendant for her life should she survive her husband, and after the death of the wife in case there should be issue of the marriage, and in the event of William Murnane pre-deceasing his wife and leaving no issue to the marriage (which event, plaintiff alleged, happened) upon trust for his brother, John Murnane, or for such of his children as he should by deed or will appoint, subject to payment to William's wife of £500.

The plaintiff alleged that a child was born in April, 1911, but that it was still-born.

The defendant (Mrs Murnane) alleged that there was one child, issue of the marriage, born alive on or about April 1, 1912, and that the child died subsequently on the same day, and contended that upon the true construction of the settlement the child was at the date of his death absolutely entitled in remainder expectant on the deaths of William Murnane and his wife, one of the defendants, to the entire beneficial interest in the lands, and, further, that the defendant, Mrs Murnane, was entitled to the lands for her natural life.

BISHOP'S PEACE PLEA.

Removal of Sectarian Barriers.

The Right Rev. Dr. Miller, presiding at the Synod of Cashel on Thursday, said they all thanked God for the prospect of peace. Soon, please God, the opinion of men of all classes and creeds, hitherto silent, would become heard. They would welcome any Government which would be prepared to act justly and offer protection to the lives of its subjects.

It was obvious that any Government which intended ultimately to control a united country must carefully consider the cause of the disunion. Regarding the union of the six Northern counties with the South, he said there were two methods—force and persuasion. It was not necessary to argue the question of the former, and, please God, persuasion would be the means adopted. For years the land had been divided by temperament and training.

With the best possible intentions, Ireland had been disunited by that which should be the closest of all—religion. They had not yet learned to make any allowance for the formative influence which temperament exercised upon a man's character and religious outlook, especially when it was assisted by isolation from those upon whom heredity and training had laid a different impress. What they were concerned with was the necessity for getting the fixed conviction out of both parties' minds that they had a monopoly of truth, and must, therefore, treat the other party with suspicion and severity. The process of convincing both sides would be a long one. It could only be done successfully through bringing the rising generations together, and an excellent opportunity had arisen. Was it possible to permit education on agreed lines to become the uniting link between the north and south, and to work the scheme under the Irish Council?

No doubt it would be objected that any such scheme would involve the taking of education entirely from under the present controlling authority, and so secularisation would result. In proof of this, the present condition of religious education in county council schools in England would be brought forward as a case in point. But religious education on denominational lines was not in any danger in Ireland. In England it was excluded from these schools, but with the fullest rights to every clergyman of each denomination to look after the religious interests of their children no danger can arise in this country. Looking at Ireland, and seeing the disunion and hatred which existed, it must be admitted that religion properly understood was a very low level.

It seemed clear that if Ireland was to be a united and religious country they must bring young Ireland together, and show them the power of Christianity by example.

"The whole country," added his lordship, "is longing and praying for peace, but many of us fear that two Irelands watching each other jealously and ever ready to strike, cannot have that reposeful atmosphere which is essential to the culture and true progress of a nation. We believe that the national desire for peace will be gratified. All true men look back with shuddering horror to the past two years, but it would add great additional cause for thanksgiving if it were possible to look forward to the destruction of sectarian barriers and Ireland, North and South, united by mutual affection and esteem."

For the plaintiff, Edmund Murnane, nephew of deceased, deposed that on the day of the birth he went to his uncle's house and was met at the door by his uncle, who informed him of the birth and that the child was not born alive, and on his way to bury the child that night his uncle told him that the place was to be his.

For the defence, the defendant, Mrs Murnane, who since the action had married a Mr Cavin, and Mrs Morrissey, maternity nurse, proved that the child was born alive, and Mrs Morrissey stated that she gave the infant conditional baptism.

His Lordship decided in favour of the defendant and dismissed the action with costs, holding that the child was born alive, and that there was an absolute vested gift in the issue of the marriage at birth.

Counsel for the plaintiff: Mr Herbert Wilson, K.C.; Mr W. Carrigan, K.C.; and Mr P. J. Kelly (instructed by Mr J. F. D'Arcy, solicitor, Tipperary).

For the defendant: Mr W. G. Gibson, K.C., and Mr John O'Byrne, (instructed by Mr W. Frewen, solr, Tipperary).