FIRST EDITION.

The Tipperary Man

And Limerick Recorder.

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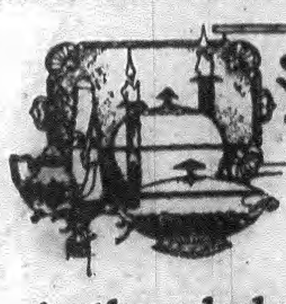

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AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman."

Dear Sir,—Though ruling further correspondence out, you may allow me to explain a non-controversial matter which the words "the rejected of Golden" certainly conveys—something not warranted by facts except to those in "the know."

The facts are briefly as follows:—I was a candidate as an out-going Guardian and District Councillor at the last election, and was nominated in five papers by men of different political views—Sinn Feiners, Parliamentarians, and Labour.

On Saturday, May 30th, a prominent Sinn Fein leader in Tipperary sent a messenger, a member of the board, to me, stating he wanted to see me. I readily consented to the interview, the object of which was to ask me to retire, the gentleman adding that the English press would take a hold of my victory and exploit it. I stated that I would see to it that "no English press would exploit my name as a victory over my country," that I sought re-election as an out-going member, and an old Nationalist of over forty years' standing, that I was standing as the nominee of no political party, simply as an Independent Nationalist, who had had no connection with the Parliamentary Party for twelve years previously. This gentleman in presence of two others referred to pledges. My reply was that "I'd pledge no allegiance to any party, but use my own discretion on the part of my constituents, according as questions turned up." I must say that I felt indignant at not being asked to retire at the proper time before 12th May and after my canvassing the whole area with gratifying success, I point blank refused.

On Monday, 1st June, I received a prepaid telegram from this same gentleman stating—"all candidates (names given) had retired only myself in the Tipperary area." Not wishing to be an exception, on June 2nd I sent the following reply:—"am standing down in the interests of National unity." My telegraphic reply appeared in "The Nationalist" newspaper of Wednesday, June 3rd, the day previous to the polling.

How can any sane man in the face of those facts, on which I defy contradiction, state that I was "elected" or "rejected"—though many recorded their votes for me, and couldn't be disuaded from doing so, especially old age pensioners?

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM R. RUSSELL.

P.S.—The three gentlemen present at the interview on the public streets of Tipperary are to understand that I don't want to drag their names into the limelight without authority.—W. R. R.

MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms grow so erratically in Ireland that one can never tell when there is going to be a good crop or the reverse. Accounts from the country are to the effect that in most parts there is an increasing supply this season. Probably the very hot weather, followed by the recent rains, has got something to say to this. Now, when edible mushrooms are plentiful, another and very poisonous variety is also to be found not far away, and children especially are liable to gather one for the other. It is therefore desirable to be able to distinguish them. A true mushroom is never large in size; its cap very seldom exceeds 4, at most 5 in in diameter. The large examples measuring from 6 to 9 or more inches across the cap belong to Agaricus arvensis, called from its large size and coarse texture the horse mushroom, which grows in meadows and damp shady places, and though generally wholesome is coarse and sometimes indigestible. The mushroom usually grown in gardens or hotbeds, in cellars, sheds, etc., is a distinct variety known as Agaricus hortensis. On being cut or broken the flesh of a true mushroom remains white or nearly so, the flesh of the coarser horse mushroom changes to buff or sometimes to dark brown. To summarise the characters of a true mushroom: It grows only in pastures; it is of small size, dry, and with unchangeable flesh; the cap has a frill; the gills are free from the stem, the spores brown-black or deep purple-black in colour, and the stem solid or slightly pithy. When all these characters are taken together no other mushroom-like fungus—and nearly a thousand species grow in Great Britain—can be confounded with it. Fortunately, we have not so many kinds of fungus in Ireland.

IRISHMEN SENTENCED AT EDINBURGH.

"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

In the Edinburgh High Court on Monday, Sean O'Doherty and James Nimmet, two young Irishmen, were sentenced to three years' penal servitude on pleading guilty to a charge of conspiring and attempting to transport arms from Dundee to Glasgow last year.

James Devaney, who pleaded guilty only to having had arms under his control was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. He explained he merely helped to get stuff to the station.

Lena McDonald, who pleaded not guilty was discharged.

On leaving the dock she kissed one of the prisoners.

Before descending through the trap-door to cells beneath, O'Doherty shouted: "God Save Ireland!"

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR CAPPAWHITE.

Tipperary Carter's Fatal Fall.

A painfully tragic occurrence took place yesterday evening, about 5.10 p.m., a short distance outside Cappawhite, on the Tipperary side. A young man named William Crowe, residing in The Spittal, Tipperary, and employed by Messrs. M. Carew, Ltd., merchants, Main street, was returning to Tipperary driving a horse and cart loaded with empty cases, when it appears, the horse bolted, and Crowe, falling to the ground, broke his neck, and a wheel of the cart went over his body and arm. He was found lying on the road very shortly afterwards by a cousin of his, who had him removed to a neighbouring cottage. He was then alive and conscious, and was attended by Dr. Fitzgerald, Father Furlong, and Father Gloster. He died within twenty-five minutes. Late last night the remains were removed to his house in The Spittal, and they will be conveyed to St. Michael's Church this evening at eight o'clock.

On Saturday evening the remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, accompanied by a large number of Volunteers, who, marching in processional order, carried the remains on their shoulders in relays. On Sunday, at four o'clock, interment took place in the New Cemetery, the coffin, covered with the tricolour, being again borne on the shoulders of the Volunteers. The funeral cortege was extremely large.

The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Crowe (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Crowe (father and mother), and Richard Crowe (brother).

Rev. Father Keogh and Rev. Father Condon recited the last prayers at the graveside.

CARUSO'S WEALTH.

THE DEAD TENOR'S WILL.

The New York "Times" says—Inquiry amongst friends of Signor Caruso elicited the fact that he jealously guarded his personal affairs, and it is probable nobody in the United States has the slightest knowledge of the value of the estate left by him. Signor Bruno Zirata, the tenor's confidential secretary, declared Caruso never informed him of the extent of his wealth, and added he did his own bookkeeping, and he alone knew the amount of money he had and the value of his estate in Italy. He certainly did not own property in America, and I don't believe he owned property elsewhere than in Italy. Mr Constant Spero, the lawyer, who says he drew up Caruso's will, asserts that the bulk of the estate, the figures of which are not given, is to be divided equally among six nearest relatives, namely, his wife, daughter, two sons, a brother and step-mother. Mr Spero added—Caruso spent money like wildfire and never refused aid to a distressed countryman. His income tax in 1919 amounted to 170,000 dollars, and in 1920 to 165,000 dollars. The exterior of the Metropolitan Opera House will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

The body of Signor Caruso has been embalmed and is now lying in a chapelle ardento. Numbers of people are coming to look at the body and hundreds of wreaths and telegrams of condolence are coming in from all countries of the world.

The King has authorised the holding of a funeral service in a church belonging to the Crown.

With regard to deceased's will, the newspapers state that in 1919 Signor Caruso made a will in favour of his wife and brothers and natural children, but it is also announced that Signora Caruso has had official seals placed on her husband's personal effects in the interests of Gloria, their legitimate daughter.

CLONMEL'S NEW MAYOR.

On Thursday evening, at the ordinary monthly meeting of Clonmel Corporation, Alderman Francis Drohan, T.D., was inducted as mayor of the town. It was Alderman Drohan's first appearance in the Council Chamber since his election in January.

Councillor T. O'Meara, the outgoing mayor, wished the new mayor every success, and hoped they would have happier times in the country during his term of office.

The Mayor, on taking the chair, said the least said about the political situation at present the better, but he hoped that before his term of office expired they would see their ideals and hopes realised.

A warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Meara, outgoing mayor, on the motion of the mayor, seconded by Alderman O'Connor.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland have made an order withdrawing as from yesterday all restrictions imposed in connection with the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at New Ross, County Wexford.

FARMERS AND BIG BUSINESS.

It may interest Irish farmers to hear that the farmers in New Zealand plan to own their own steamship line in the near future. They have come to consider this necessary because the freights charged by the shipping lines which served that Dominion were so high that farmers could not ship meal, wool or other produce to Great Britain at rates which paid them. The New Zealand farmers' organisations have asked their Government to raise a loan of 22,500,000 dollars in London, and lend it to the farmers to buy twenty steamers of ten thousand tons each and have Government representatives on the Shipping Board at Control until the farmers have paid off the loan. The New Zealand farmers believe they can get ordinary steamers for a million dollars each, and they can make them at small extra cost into cold-storage steamers, or insulated steamers, as they are called there. They propose an import and export tax to meet all interest and sinking fund payments on the fleet, and the abolition of these taxes when the fleet is paid for. This tax, they believe, will be less than the present freight rates, even when the total cost of operating their own fleet is allowed for. Passengers are to be carried as well as freight. The New Zealand farmers were encouraged to take up this project because of the success of the Australian State-owned fleet, which earned over ten million dollars for the Commonwealth during the past year. We might point out that enterprises of this magnitude are only possible where farmers are organised, and their organisation can speak for the entire community of farmers and is certain that the farmers will support it. We are nearing the point where Irish farmers can enter upon the sphere of "big business," but the organisations here have grown rather ahead of the personnel. We have got the machinery almost ready, but we have not got, so far, the number of men with big ideas and the will to use the machinery. Perhaps that will come when the political conflict subsides and some of the brains used in daring adventures bring that daring and will-power into the economic sphere of things. We mention this scheme of the New Zealand farmers as being possible only because of big organisation. We are rather dubious about the means proposed to pay interest. As it appears in the account we read, the farmers advocate an import duty, but that would be paid really by the whole population, yet when the loan is paid off the fleet is to belong to the farmers. There may be, and probably is, some further explanation of this not stated in the account we read. But the fact that farmers' organisations in a country far less populous than Ireland devise schemes of such magnitude must make us think of ourselves in Ireland much as we suggested to Mr Leslie Scott the British farmers should think of themselves when they heard what the Irish did.—"The Irish Homestead."

GREAT NORTHERN THE BARRIER TO RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT.

"The whole of the Irish Railways have agreed with the exception of the Great Northern," said Mr J. H. Thomas, M.P., yesterday, after the conference at the Ministry of Transport, London, between representatives of the Irish Railway companies and Railway Trade Unions.

They had, he added, informed the Government that they ought not to allow one company out of thirty-two to be a barrier to a settlement that not only affected the railways, but must of necessity affect the whole Irish problem.

In spite of the talk of a stoppage, he was satisfied that the matter in dispute was capable of settlement.

An absentee from the conference, which sat for eight hours, was Mr Bagwell, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway. Various proposals were made by the companies conditionally upon the removal of the Labour block to the Railways Bill now before Parliament.

Mr Waulkden, General Sec. of the Railway Clerks' Association, said the proposal was the establishment of negotiating machinery on similar lines to that for British railways. Proposals from either side in regard to lasting agreements would be dealt with by that machinery. This, he said, embraced the proposed wage cut, and it was hoped that a crisis would be averted.

DEATH OF MRS. M. A. DALTON, DRUMLION.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., the death occurred of Mrs. M. A. Dalton, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Morrissey, Drumlion, at the age of seventy-two years. Deceased was much esteemed by all who knew her. The remains were removed the following evening to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, and were interred in the Old Churchyard after Requiem Office and High Mass, at which the following clergy officiated:—Rev. Father Condon, C.C.; Rev. Father Keogh, C.C.; Rev. Father McCarthy, C.C.; Rev. Father Ryan (chaplain), and Very Rev. J. Byrnes, P.P., Bansha. There was a large attendance at the funeral.

KILMICHAEL BRANCH OF THE IRISH FARMERS' UNION.

A large and important meeting of the above branch was held at the Toames' Hall, Mr. P. J. Murphy presiding. A long discussion on the recently increased toll charges sought to be imposed at the Macroom fair took place, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting protests against the action of the Macroom Urban Council in increasing the tolls of the Macroom fair, to double in some cases more than their former charges, and we say that if these charges are persisted in it will ultimately be found they will have a contrary effect."

FOOTBALL AND HURLING AT CASTLETOWN.

What should prove an interesting afternoon's programme is advertised to come off at Castletown, Doon, on Sunday, the 14th inst., when Tipperary Shamrocks and Mulchair Rovers meet in football and Tipperary and Pallas teams in hurling.

AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

The Entries.

The CESAREWITCH—p miles 2 furlongs. Run Wednesday, October 12th. 125 subs.

Knight of Manister, Little Nan, Cheltoi, Nan Coch, Clonreen Greek Scholar, Laird's Birthday, each aged; Arravale, Swinerton, Chubb, First Wheat, Rock Dew, Aris, Brance, Dawn of Peace, Silvester, Nouvel An, each 6 years; Dinah Morris, Rowland, Elsinore, Fast and Furious, Killeen, Charles Cherry, Bachelor's Heather, Ardavon, Droning, Wilhelmina, Chat Tor, Baal Gad, Bruff Bridge, Front Line, Cylgar, Happy Man, Holbeach, All Alone, Pappool, Alasnam, African Star, King's Idler, Gay Lord, Polichinelle, Caltro, each 5 years; Attilus, Dunkirk, Cannon Hall, Yetoi, Money Glass, Superstition, The Alder, Charlebelle, Widow Malone, Torelore, Duchess of Sparta, Orange William, Santavon, Sweet Dorothy, Spion Kop, Golden Guinea, Comrade, Air Balloon, Lone Star, Manton, Foolproof, Sprig of Orange, Land Square, Bracket, Flint Jack, Thealby, Devizes, Harrier, Crevasse, Savile Row, Premium Bond, Periosteum, Mighty Power, Sorrel, Charleville, Orphens, Spearwort, Mount Royal, Lord Quex, Nonentity, Lord Thanet, North Walthern, Black Gauntlet, Double Uu, Martinique, Firework, Souvains Toi, Double Bed, Kirk Alloway, Paladia, Take a Step each 4 years; Baalbek, Franklin, Young Poles, Aymestry, Catseradle, Silver Crest, Pucka Sahib, Prince Regent, Euphrosynus, Willonya, Bucks, Tishy, Sailor Son, Flamboyant, Stargazer, Magical, West Countryman, Glorioso, Stanislaus, Fair Amazon, Shillinglee, Eaglehawk, Gerunda, Seraphic, Nippon, Copyright, Bumble Bee, The Winter King, Cyllette, Glimely, Vespertillion, Happy Go Lucky IV., each 3 years.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE — Run Wednesday, October 26th. One mile one furlong. 118 subs.

Little Man, Ugly Duckling, Verdun, Hollisles, each aged; Mintleaf, Square Measure, Earna, Tom Powrie, each 6 years; Control, Grandcourt, Clarion, Cornsack, Manilardo, Ninion, Jappoel, each 5 years; Glorious II., Northern Light, He Goes, Tredennord, Torelore, Camalzaman, Charlebelle, Widow Malone, Mambrino, The Alder, Ardfern, Novello, Prince Galahad, Senhora, League of Nations, Lord Thanet, Palomides, Illuminator, Paragon, Tete-a-Tete, March Along, Fancy Man, Orpi, Grey Monk, Soranus, Lacrosse, Polydipsia, Napoli, Manton, Southern, Statuary, Orpheus, Abbot's Trace, Celestial, Wimara, Cathkin, Double Bed, Souviens Toi, Swynburn, Tetratema, Sourbier, Evergay, each 4 years; Will Somers, The Bull, Milenko, Franklin, Young Pole, Masculino, Highlander, Yellow Dwarf, Pucka Sahib, Lovestar, Gawthorpe, Euphrosynus, Goldfinder, Lady Sliepner, PWolemarch, Lord Penzance, Leighton, Volunteer, Proconsul, Magical, Our Prince, Beauregard, Danebury, Goldendale, Donna Branca, Sangot, Monard, Hill Country, Sundart, Aclare, Olympus, Stardrift, Gariama, Blue Lady, Hasty Match, Queen Wasp, Flamboyant, Black Gown, Precious, Foundation, Battledore, Broxa, Bumble Bee, Poiret, Granely, Cylette, Pharmacie, Coeur de Lion, Sirrah, Ulysses, Seraphic, Wayzgoose, Endor, Soldier Song, Silver Image, The O'Donoghue, Soldennis, Bachelor's Sport, Nephthys II., Abri, each 3 years.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP, KEMPTON.

Square Measure, Tinspear, 6 years; Grandcourt, Control, The Midshipmite, Manilardo, Win the War, 5 years; Northern Light, Charlebelle, The Widow Malone, The Alder, Vivaldi, Illuminator, Paragon, Tete-a-Tete, Locrosse, Polydipsia, Napoli, Statuary, Mighty Power, Fancy Man, Sorrel, Double Up, Abbot's Trace, Royal Alarm, Swynburn, Catskin, 4 years; Franklin, Young Pole, Highlander, La Vorture, Flaming Sword, Lady Sliepner, Goldendale, Donna Branca, Crubenmore, Queen Wasp, Flamboyant, Beauregard, Yokel, Gariama, Blue Lady, Sirrah, The Winter King, Bumble Bee, Black Gown, and Medna, 3 years.

WHOLESALE **TOBACCOS, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES** RETAIL.

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

PAST AND PRESENT.

G.A.A. Games in the Early Days and Now.

The Gaelic Athletic Association was founded in 1884, and was a success from the start. Within twelve months from its inception it had rallied around it many of the better elements in Irish life. Its growth was so rapid that the governing bodies were unable to keep pace with it. At that time there was scarcely any functioning sub-committees, and where such did not exist the central body had to assume the office of controller, which added to an already overcrowded responsibility. This often made things unpleasant, as the particular attention required to be paid to the working of a young and overcrowded organisation could not be discharged in a manner satisfactory to all. However, with all the difficulties that had to be contended with, the work was done well and a solid foundation laid, with the result we see around us to-day.

The reader should bear in mind that those connected with the Association worked for neither fee nor reward. They laboured for the love of our native pastimes. Every one of them had to do a hard day's work, and devoted all their leisure moments to the building of the structure of the G.A.A., and their efforts were happily crowned with success. No matter how one may be prejudiced, it must be admitted that the structure, although shaky at first, and often threatened with collapse, is now a solid and permanent one. It is a native institution we look on with pride.

The football and hurling matches of the early days of the G.A.A. were in most cases rough and ready affairs. Brawn won in practically all cases. This is accounted for by the fact that scarcely any rules existed for the guidance of clubs, and in different parts of the country different rules governed the game. Gradually the games were brought under a regular code. Standard rules were drafted, with the consequence that hurling and football jumped into popularity by leaps and bounds. Up to the birth of the G.A.A. Irish rural life was indeed monotonous. Our young men had nothing to do but to assemble at the cross-roads and indulge in card playing, pitch-and-toss, and kindred "games," which were anything but healthy leisure-time employment. The revival of our pastimes changed the picture. The young men became animated, clubs were formed, a spirit of healthy rivalry was created, and thousands used to assemble on a Sunday at football and hurling matches and athletic contests.

At first teams were composed of twenty-one players a side. This was the regulation number for years. It was then reduced to seventeen a side, and this remained the number until recent years, when a further reduction was made. Wrestling was permitted, also tripping and pushing. When two players collided they immediately got into handigrips, and the bout continued until one of the twain got a fall. The referee was judge, and if the participants felt inclined to continue after the first fall he interfered. The question may be asked—What became of the ball during the wrestling contest? You must remember there were still forty players who took no notice of the wrestling, but continued the game. I am sure many an old player gives a quiet smile now and again when he sees some of the fouls with which a team is penalised in present-day football and hurling. Wrestling is now abolished, as well as other objectionable "tactics" of early years.

In the early games no points were counted. It was all goals. A little later, for any ball going over the cross-bar a point was allowed. No number of points equalled a goal. A team might score thirty points, but their opponents might have one goal to their credit and consequently won the match. After a while five points equalled a goal, at present three points. There was also a system of "forfeit points" in vogue. These scores were allowed for what now corresponds to a forty-five yards kick in football and a seventy-five yards puck in hurling. A forfeit point was allowed if a defending player last touched the ball before its going over the dead-ball line. If, instead of going over the dead-ball line, it went over the crossbar three forfeit points were allowed. Eventually these forfeit points were abolished, and now we have only goals and points without qualification. The number of players has now been reduced to fifteen a side. Hopping and dandling the ball and striking with the arm were common features in the early days, but very rare now. Hopping the ball with one hand is still permissible, but, at the speed the game is played and under the rules governing it, it is almost impossible for players to avail of it. The game is now practically confined to catching and kicking.

There were no enclosed playing pitches, with the result that spectators in their enthusiasm often caused great trouble. A good deal of free fighting was indulged in, and this was not confined to the spectators alone, for we find that in many cases the players engaged in melees. In a good many matches teams themselves controlled the game, and on the slightest pretext walked off the field and left the game unfinished. The walking off stunt was usually indulged in when a team was getting the worst of matters, or had no prospect of winning. Replays were always granted, so that the team walking off had nothing to lose. This practice was so much abused that the governing bodies had to take stern measures to suppress it, and we find the team leaving the field without finishing the game penalised by six months' suspension. The punishment had the desired effect. Every game is now played to a finish.

The referees in former days were also the cause of a good deal of trouble. They were mainly chosen for their personal popularity. In a good many cases they were totally unfitted for the position. Now we find none but capable men in charge of games—men who are masters of their business and whose decisions are obeyed without a murmur. Friction at a match is a thing of the past. Go to any match, no matter how unimportant, and you will always find the best of sportsmanship prevailing and the keenest rivalry existing.

It was a common thing for captains of teams to be non-players. These ornamental officers were also a source of annoyance and trouble. They usually took up a position on the side line, and kept up the shouting. On the slightest dispute occurring they usually rushed on to the playing ground, accompanied by a number of followers. These disputes could have been very easily settled if the captain were on the field and had his men under control. One of the results of this interference was that a match might take a couple of hours to finish. The captain is now always found with his men on the field of play, and is usually selected for his capability in keeping his men together, getting them to train, and on the field rallying them at that critical moment when a game may be lost or won. His word is law, and the players obey him to the letter.

The G.A.A. had a stormy, eventful, and chequered career, but it has achieved solid and lasting work for Irish athletics, and those who worked year in and year out in the days of its adversity as well as in its prosperity have been well rewarded by its success.

I think I could not close this short article better than by giving a quotation from one of the late Canon Sheehan's works:—

"Right across the river is a splendid field of many acres called the 'Horse Close,' and here during the last twelve months has been held every Sunday a tournament, or trial of strength, on Gaelic principles or rules, between football and hurling teams from every part of the surrounding country. It is a glorious and exhilirating sight, and, like the little Irish boy who, when asked by the inspector not to define, but to give an example by way of illustration, of the word "Splendid," promptly answered "A fight", so if I am asked to illustrate the words "Glorious" and "Inspiring," I promptly answer "A Gaelic tournament," for nothing since the old Isthmian and Olympic games has been seen to equal the energy and passion, the skill and science, the temper and self-control, of a modern Irish game. To see those fine young fellows, full of strength and vitality, braving all weathers and testing every organ, nerve, and muscle in the pursuit of victory is certainly enough to make an old man young again."

"MAC."

BOHERTRIME RACES AND SPORTS.

Large Attendance and Good Sport.

Well-Contested Events.

Last Sunday "all roads led to Bohertrime," a village situate about three miles from Tipperary, where the countryside and his wife, and not a few of the sporting fraternity from the town, were treated to an afternoon's sport of a first-class character. The programme embraced horse and pony racing, sack racing, cycling, etc., and in each event a full field came under the starter's orders.

In the morning the Clerk of the Weather had been on his worst behaviour, and until long after midday rain fell unceasingly, and the gloomy appearance of the hills around, and the haze that lingered for a time at the base of the Galtees, put everyone prophecying that "the day would be a bad one." We were not so ill-fated. About 2.30 p.m. the haze disappeared, the hills came in view again, and the sun shone. It was then that all the roads led to Bohertrime. The remainder of the day was fairly good, a few showers only falling at intervals.

From every point of the compass youth and maiden turned up, with the result that about four o'clock the sports field was crowded, and the committee agreeably surprised and delighted at the extent of the attendance, for a few hours before they anticipated a damper indeed on their praiseworthy efforts to originate sport and amusement.

The course was a fine one, laid out on a large, level field, kindly given for the occasion by that veteran sportsman, Mr. Dan Carey. The committee desire to specially thank Mr. Carey for his kindness at a time when scarcity of grass, caused by an extremely long drought, might have restrained a less enthusiastic sportsman from providing the venue.

The equine events brought out good fields, and each race was well-contested. There was "a sort of Punchestown air" about the reunion, and it is doubtful if Humorous, when running first past the post in the Derby, was accorded a more enthusiastic reception than some of the winners at Bohertrime. The owner in each instance was loudly cheered, while Steve Donoghue, or Bullock, or E. M. Quirke might be jealous of the handshakes given the riders, who were affectionately hailed with "Powerful fellow!" "Great lad!" and other such appreciations of victory well won. We all cannot be Donoghues, still—

Here's a health to every sportsman,
Be he stable-man or lord;
If his heart be true I care not
What his pocket may afford;
And may he ever pleasantly
Each gallant sport pursue—
If he takes his honor fairly,
And his fences fairly, too.

Let me turn for a moment to the other events. The ladies' race was exceptionally well-contested, even though only two contestants faced the starter. Every inch of the 100 yards Miss Farrell (Solohead) and Miss Rafferty (Acreboy) fought with determination until the tape was reached, with two or three collisions or "shoulders" thrown in, doubtless to cut the journey short. Miss Farrell won, and the result was greeted with salvo after salvo of cheers. A "tug-of-war" between married and single men was the tit-bit of the afternoon. Eight "good men and true" on each side, and expectation reached its highest when the care-worn veterans gripped the rope and modestly declared that they would pull their opponents to Solohead. And they were almost as good as their word. The married men scored first, and on the second occasion, to use parliamentary parlance, it was a regular "snap division." The whistle had scarcely gone when a sudden "snap" had all the single men on the ground, and only for the intervention of members of the crowd "the old fellows" would apparently have carried out their threat—or very nearly. They won the rubber all right.

So great was the success of the fixture, it has been already decided to hold another sports and football tournament before the season ends.

Great credit is due to Messrs. E. Crowe and T. F. Doherty, hon. secretaries, who had left nothing undone to ensure the success of the fixture, and on whose shoulders the major portion of the organising and work fell. The following composed the committee:—Messrs. C. F. Hanly, W. Coffey, C. Dwyer, P. Hanly, E. Carew, T. Hanly, M. Crosse, J. Duggan, T. Kearns, J. Swift, and M. O'Dwyer.

Details:—

Boys' Race (under 14 years)—Wm. Ryan, 1; M. Ryan, 2; J. Fitzpatrick, 3. Wm. Ryan took the lead half-way from home, and won by four yards.

Half-Mile Open Handicap—Tomy Doherty (Ballydonagan), 1; J. Ryan, 2; J. Heffernan, 3. Ten started. Doherty was fourth until the second lap, when he shot out and won by ten yards.

One Mile (Open).—M. Egan (Curtheloum), 1; T. O'Doherty (Ballydonagan), 2; P. Barry, 3. Eight started. Doherty was handicapped thirty yards. Gorman made the running until the third lap, when Egan and Doherty came along and almost made a dead heat of it on the tape; a bad third.

Ladies' Race.—Miss Farrell (Solohead), 1; Miss Rafferty (Acreboy), 2. Won by inches.

Sack Race. — R. Gleeson, 1; C. Dwyer, 2. Won easily.

Tug-of-War.—Married Men v. Single Men. The former won easily.

Newtown Plate, for Ponies) 15 hands and under; winner, £2; second, £1; catch-weights.—Mr. Rafferty's Solohead, 1; Mr. Bryan's pony, 2. Three started, the third (Mr. Breen's) dropping out before the finish.

Race for Ponies 12 hands and under. Mr. T. Hardy's, 1; Mr. J. Hanly's, 2; Mr. J. Carey's, 3. Five started. One displaced his rider. The winner made the running, and won in a canter. An objection lodged against the winner was overruled.

Solohead Plate, for horses the property of farmers (confined to Solohead) that have been worked during the summer; winner, £4; second, £1.—Won by Mr. Harding's horse.

In this race three started, but immediately matters got into a delightful state of confusion. It appears a non-qualified competitor was allowed to run after the three legitimate candidates had started. He soon joined issue with the others, and, two drawing out, the prize was awarded to Mr. Harding's horse, who continued the course. An objection lodged was overruled.

Flat Race for Ponies 14 hands and over.—Mr. Doherty's, 1; Mr. Crowe's, 2; Mr. Ryan's, 3. Eight started. Four did not persevere. Won by six lengths.

Gent.'s Bicycle Race.—M. Ryan (Rossmore), 1; A. Ryan (Thomastown), 2. Seven started. The race was run on the road from Bohertrime Cross to Tipperary, and back again. Convenient to Tipperary two of the competitors came to grief, and only five finished. Time, 20 min.

Donkey Race.—Kilmartin (Cutteen) 1; Brien (Barnanstown), 2. Five started. Won easily.

In the horse racing events Mr. Patk. Ryan, son of Mr. T. Ryan, Ballykisteen, a promising young jockey, piloted two winners to victory.

"Dr. HICK."

Keep Us In Mind

WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING,

AND KEEP THE WORK AT HOME in Tipperary Town.

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

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

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

The County Printing Works, Tipperary.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Monday, 18th August—At Meldrum Hall, 7 acres black oats and 4 acres barley, for M. P. Stakelum, Esq. Sale at 3 o'clock.
Same Day—At Kilshenane, 4 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Patrick O'Brien. Sale at 8 o'clock.
Thursday, 18th August—At Ballammeen, 25 trams bawn hay, for Mr. Patrick Kelly. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Saturday 27th August—At Cashel, Great Annual Sheep Sale. (See below.)
Saturday, 3rd December—At Cashel, Annual Ram Sale. Entries now received.
N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers & Cattle Salesmen.
Offices—Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

CASHEL
GREAT ANNUAL
Sheep Sale
WILL BE HELD
AT CASHEL,
On Saturday, 27th Aug., '21

ENTRIES NOW RECEIVED.

N. MAHER & SONS,
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Sales by W. Sadleir & Son.

Monday, 15th August—At Ballintemple, Donadrum, 20 acres exceedingly heavy bawn meadowing for Wm. Howard, Esq. Sale at 2 o'clock (old time).
Same Day—At Millbrook, Anacarty (Mr. Crosse's holding), 25 drills excellent potatoes, for Mr. Michael Bourke. Sale at 6 o'clock (old time).
W. SADLEIR & SONS, Auctioneers.

THE TIVOLI.
TIPPERARY.

Programme for Week Commencing August 15th.

MONDAY and TUESDAY:
NAZIMOVA,
In "TIES OF FATE" (6,000ft.).
Romance and Intrigue Woven in a Narrative of Breathless Suspense.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY:
WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.
Featuring William Russell.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY:
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.
Featuring Robert Warwick and Anna Q. Nilsson.

Times and Prices as Usual.

DENIS SKEHAN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
REDMOND'S SQUARE.
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Bar Fitting Utensils,
Cork Drawers,
Cooking Machines,
Glasses.
All Sundries connected with the Licensed Trade.

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AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL
BOTTLES, CORKS, CORKING MACHINES, BAR FITTINGS, ETC.,
ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE REQUIRED.
SEND REFERENCE AND STATE GROUND COVERED TO
J. J. POWER & Co.,
POPE'S QUAY, CORK.

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HURLING AND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
AT CASTLETOWN, DOON,
On Sunday, 14th August, 1921.

FOOTBALL—TIPPERARY SHAMROCKS v. MULCHAIR ROVERS.
HURLING—TIPPERARY v. PALLAS.

Admission to Field—One Shilling.

WANTED.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF
MUSHROOMS, PLUMS, BLACKBERRIES, & BLACK CURRANTS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

A. FELDMAN,
Church Street, Tipperary.

Waterford & Tramore
RACES.

MONDAY, TUESDAY
AND
WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST
15th, 16th and 17th.

Splendid Entries.

Good Racing Certain.

Trains will leave Kilkenny at 10.30 a.m. and 12.25 p.m. each day, returning at 7.20 p.m. each day.

On Monday, August 15th, a special train will leave Clonmel at 10.30 a.m., returning at 7.10 p.m. Passengers can also return by ordinary train leaving Waterford at 7.45 p.m. each day.

A train will leave Dungarvan at 11.50 a.m. each day for Waterford.

A return special will leave Waterford at 7.50 p.m. for Dungarvan each day.

Trains will leave Tipperary each day at 10.35 a.m. Returning at 7.45 p.m. from Waterford each evening. f914

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Motor & Motor Cycle Repairs.

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COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS TO BALLYLANDERS
ON AUGUST 15th (Patron Day).
Valuable Prizes will be given.

EVENTS:—
100 Yards (Open). 220 Yards (Open).
880 Yards (Open).
One Mile Flat. Five Mile Bicycle Race.
Three Mile Bicycle Race.
Long Jump. High Jump.
Old-Age Pensioners' Race (Open to Munster).

A PIPERS' BAND WILL ATTEND.

ADMISSION - - SIXPENCE.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rate, ½d. a word per insertion; minimum, 1/- per insertion. Office box-number counts as 4 words. Postage must be included in remittance where replies are to be sent by post.

BARMAID Wanted.—Young Lady required, for Tipperary Town, with experience of Bar and Grocery Business; willing to assist at bottling.—Address 974 "Tipperaryman" Office.

SEVEN-DAYS' Licensed Premises, in the town of Tipperary, with out-offices and stabling for nine horses attached, to be Sold by Private Treaty.—Address Box 911 "Tipperaryman" Office.

BAR-GROCERY.—Junior Assistant desires engagement (indoor). — Address Box 4359, "Tipperaryman" Office.

THANKSGIVING. — Grateful thanks to Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin for favours received. Publication promised, but delayed.—R. D.

DROP IN COAL PRICES.

The price of coal in Tipperary is 4s. 3d. per cwt. delivered and 4s. in the yard. The same figures apply to ton lots. The price fell 8s. per ton during the week, and 10s. the previous week.

In Waterford coal is 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Friday's Telegrams.

IRISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

"GOING ON SATISFACTORILY."

It is stated in Irish circles in London that the peace negotiations are going on in a satisfactory manner.

SUMMONED TO LONDON.

Lord-Lieutenant and Gen. Macready Leave Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant and General Macready have been summoned from Ireland, and left Dublin this (Friday) morning for London.

OPTIMISM IN DUBLIN.

Our Dublin correspondent wires:—Optimistic views of the situation are expressed to-day (Friday) on inquiry being made in official Sinn Fein quarters—but, of course, no official statement has been issued.

SINN FEIN LEADERS AT CORK.

Mr. De Valera, who spent a busy day in Cork yesterday, conferred with commercial men. The Sinn Fein leaders left Cork to-day (Friday) by motor-car.

RAILWAY SITUATION CAUSES ANXIETY.

There is nothing new to report as regards the railway situation, which continues to cause grave uneasiness (wires our Dublin correspondent); but some settlement is expected.

CLOSING DAY AT BALLSBRIDGE.

To-day there was another big attendance at Ballsbridge, but the weather is unfavourable.

THAT SILESIAN PROBLEM.

The decision to refer the Silesian problem to the League of Nations has been received with some satisfaction in British official circles.

THE SELBY RAILWAY SMASH.

At the Ministry of Transport inquiry into the Selby railway accident to-day (Friday), Signalman Noble said that when he saw the Great Northern express approaching and the Leeds train starting away, he exhibited a red light from the cabin window. He instructed the assistant signalman to put the main line signals at "danger," which was done. Witness was anxious to get the attention of the Leeds train.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

The Speaker informed the House of Commons to-day (Friday) that he had decided to give his certificate that the Safeguarding of Industries Bill is a money Bill within the meaning of the Parliament Act.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS TO TOWN.

Mr. Lloyd George returns to London to-night.

GROUSE SHOOTING OPENS.

Grouse shooting opened to-day. It is reported that prospects are good, birds being plentiful and strong.

DANGER OF WAR OFFICE ECONOMY.

Views of Sir L. Worthington-Evans.

Addressing his constituents at Birch, near Colchester, last night (Thursday), Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Minister for War, said that though he agreed to the necessity for strict economy, there was the greatest possible difficulty in reducing expenditure at the War Office unless the country was prepard to see its military position seriously menaced. He denied that the Government were disbanding three more regiments.

ANOTHER RECRUIT FOR BOTTOMLEY.

The Press Association is informed that Sir Cecil Beck, who was formerly one of the Liberal Whips, has severed his connection with the Coalition and joined Mr. Bottomley's Independent group. Sir Cecil sits for Saffron Waldren. The hon. member stated this (Friday) afternoon that he was out-and-out for anti-waste, and wanted to be entirely independent.

MINERS NOT DEFEATED.

Mr. Smillie, addressing the Scottish Miners' Conference at Edinburgh to-day, said the miners, while not winning what they fought for, had not been defeated.

SMALL-POX AT NOTTINGHAM.

Two fresh cases of small-pox occurred at Nottingham to-day.

RACING.

WINDSOR MEETING.

Flying Handicap — KING SOL (15/8), 1; Double Court (7/2), 2; Cat's Ear (100/8), 3. Also ran—Tarvie, Russian Sable, Recruiter, Wild Honey, Ardella, Pomar, Usarpia.

Forest Selling — DUMB SHOW (6/1) 1; Italiano (5/1), 2; Winslade (20/1), 3. Also ran—Kroon Belle, Joli Coeur, Border Don, Blot, Sirian, Irish Beauty, Epsom Boy, Sans Doute, Joskin, Croissant, Ben More.

CASTLE HANDICAP — AYMESTRY (15/8), 1; Warways (8/11), 2; Black Lamb (8/1), 3. Three ran.

Romney Selling — Z.Z. (5/6), 1; Bedabble (10/1), 2; White Sand (3/1), 3. Beetle Off also ran.

Clewer Plate — KUSU BAY (9/4), 1; Amorelle (6/4), 2; Gallop Along (100/8) 3. Also ran—Holy Willie, Almoner, Panthias, Limosin, Shrine, Columbia, Blue Pencil.

Blackrock Maiden — LAKERS (100/8), 1; The Bull (11/8), 2; Make Sure (100/8), 3. Also ran—Marcoglass, Honey Cott, Lady Caroline, Estuna, Nuba, Bristol Channel.

PHOENIX PARK MEETING.

Greenmount Plate — KING MICHAEL (evens), 1; Wait for Me (6/4), 2; All Glass (6/1), 3.

Ashtown Plate — RANUNCULUS (4/1), 1; Jenny Geddes (5/4), 2; Not Now (6/4), 3. Also ran—Glenmore, Flagstaff, Hinge's Mill, Lilian L., Hidden Idol.

Clonsilla Plate — GLENSTELLA (6/1), 1; Stamnos (4/1), 2; Orby Lass (10/3). Also ran—Mill Belle, Ellel, Tinolde, Galtee Boy, Symmetrian, Perhaps Not, St. Moritz, Personify, Fair Oaks, Silver Prince.

Park Plate — FURZEFIELD (7/4), 1; Bachelor's Siren (8/1), 2; Lisnasharragh (3/1), 3. Also ran—Morsel, Shining Sun, Orphan Boy, Southern Lily, Far Longer, Lady Violet.

Maiden Plate — MR. MADCAP (4/1), 1; Monocle (10/1), 2; Clytoi (6/1), 3. Also ran—Royal Oak, Wee Betty, George Edgar, Rising Moon, Thyridia, Via Via, Lemyova.

A Sweepstakes — ECILA (1/5), 1; Bachelor's Fort, 2.

AYR MEETING.

Trial Selling — VALERIAN (2/5), 1; Amastris (4/1), 2; Gulp (8/1), 3. Three ran.

Montgomerie T.Y.O. — RED ROSETTE (9/4), 1; Mentality (5/1), 2; Velvet Glove (4/1), 3. Also ran—Mount Florida, Proud Mary, Phantom Willie, Carnforth, Knockanour.

Montrose Handicap — JANE EYRE (7/1) 1; Sorrel (6/4), 2; Vain Simon (8/1), 3. Also ran—Enniskeen, Saffron, Great Fun, Merry Aldford, Baalbek, Cornet of Horse.

Doon Selling — BOWMOUNT (9/4), 1; Playactor (9/4), 2; Septonville (3/1), 3; Cramond Lad, †.

Craigengillan Plate — CZARDA (7/4) 1; Joy Girl (5/4), 2; Maid of Park (100/8), 3. Also ran — Perugia, Black Finch, and Bat Bridge.

Castlehill Stakes — SON O' LEE (6/4) 1; Weathertide (7/4), 2; Sagiescliffe (20/1), 3. Also ran—Philip and Torwill.

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—2s 0d.
Eggs—Duck, 25s 0d per 120 (wholesale); Hen, 25s 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.
Cabbage Plants—1s 6d and 1s 6d per bundle of 120.
Wool—5½d and 6d per lb.
Calf Skins—2s to 3s each.
Hides—8s to 16s each.
Blackberries—3s 6d per gallon.
Ryegrass—(one load) £8 15s. per ton.
Bawn hay (scarce, two loads offered)—£7 10s.
Crab Apples—2d per stone.

"THE PET OF THE SHOW."
Fine Success of Little Tipperary Girl.

In the champion stonewall jump on Wednesday at Ballsbridge, out of thirty horses taking part only Aero made a clear jump of the wall. This horse, the property of Mr. J. Meleady, jun., was ridden by a most accomplished young lady rider, Miss Eileen Holmes, The Manse, Roseboro', Tipperary, granddaughter of the late Rev. Mr. Holmes, Presbyterian minister at Tipperary, and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, R.A.M.C. She is only twelve years old.

A lady correspondent, writing in a contemporary, says:—"Little Miss Eileen Holmes from Tipperary, the twelve-year-old winner of Wednesday's competitions, was of course the pet of the Show."

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RACES.

As may be seen from our advertising columns, the railway arrangements for the three days' racing which commences at Tramore on Monday next, are very convenient, and we are sure that many from this side will avail of the travelling facilities offered. It is the correct thing to visit "Glorious Tramore" for its most popular August meeting, and with capital entries, and the going probably better than ever, there should this year be good racing as well as great social gatherings.

HELD OVER.

Much matter handed in on Friday—which could as easily have been sent us quite early in the week—is held over till next edition. This is likely to be the fate of all matter reaching us belatedly on publication mornings.

G.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LOCAL WINNERS & COMPETITORS AT CROKE PARK.

KILMALLOCK MEN DO WELL.

The annual championship meeting of the G.A.A. took place at Croke Park on Sunday, and proved most successful, keen competition and some good performances being recorded. The features of the day were undoubtedly the triple victories of Magan in the half-mile, mile, and four miles, the double by W. Britton, Kilmallock, in the long jump and the hop, step and jump, and the performance of M. Britton, Kilmallock, in slinging the 16lbs hammer 150ft. 10 ins. Magan's performances were most meritorious, and his finishes with J. J. Ryan, Drumline, in the mile and four miles were worth going a long way to see. The 120 yards hurdle was won by J. O'Donovan, with W. Britton, Kilmallock, second. M. Perry, Drangan, and T. Britton, Kilmallock, were knocked out in the final. In the long jump, which was won by W. Britton, Kilmallock (22ft 2 in), Wm Sheehan, Ballinure, was second, clearing 21 ft. 9½ ins. P. Lenehan, Kilmallock, also competed.

HANDBALL NOTES.

Owing to the inclement weather play at the alley, Tipperary, was suspended for the past week. Games will be resumed on Sunday next, weather permitting, with the senior tournament.

The first of a series of matches with outside players has been fixed for Sunday, when the Thomastown handballers will visit the alley.

Two four-corner matches have been arranged at £1 a corner. The Thomastown boys being old exponents of the game, a grand exhibition of handball will probably be witnessed. Play starts at 2.30 p.m.

As the Cahir and Clonmel clubs are engaged in a home-to-home rubber at present, the dates of matches with these men have not yet been definitely fixed. Limerick players are also being invited for a day to Tipperary.

All patrons of the game as well as players are expected on Sunday, to help to keep the old and honoured art of handball going.

SPORTS AT BALLYLANDERS.

A capital programme of foot and cycle races has been arranged for Ballylanders on Monday, most of the events being open. We should think that only good weather is necessary to bring a big crowd together, and we should be surprised if the contests were not keen and interesting. A pipers' band will attend.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Food Ramps.

As in Tipperary, so in Cork the patient and long-suffering consumer is asking how long he is to be at the mercy of the profiteer in beef and mutton, milk and potatoes, taking, of course, only the principal necessaries of existence. The poor man cannot understand why milk retailers in the Southern capital should reap a profit of 75 per cent. on his sales, nor how the victuallers of the city should charge 1s 10d for beef and mutton which would be adequately paid for at 6d per lb less. In Cork, as here, it is suggested that the quality of the beef and mutton is only rarely first-class. Listen to this plaint from a correspondent of "The Cork Examiner." He might almost have been a Tipperaryman buying his mutton locally.

> **On Saturday morning last [the unfortunate man writes] I had to meet a more severe contest with a "chop" purchased in Cork than Carpentier had with Dempsey. It was one of a number purchased at the rate of 2s 2d per lb. It comprised about 75 per cent of coarse fat, 15 per cent of bone, and about 10 per cent of meat, etc. Having succeeded in extracting from it about a cubic inch of meat, I admitted I was badly beaten, and tendered the balance to an Irish terrier, who refereed the contest. He examined it carefully, looked at me, wagged his tail, sniffed and walked off with a growl, of which a free translation would, I believe, be "Nulla bona." I believe that a pound of Irish bacon, which would cost 2s, would contain more food than a dozen of such "chops," and I have taken the liberty of acquainting my late respected victualler of that interesting and important fact.**

This correspondent goes on to point out that profiteering in other branches—i.e., tailoring—is re-acting with serious effect on the industries of the city. Mutton prices and quality, however, seem to be his more immediate concern. Well, if the Cork butchers, like those of Tipperary, will continue to pile it on without conscience, is there anything to hinder himself and his neighbours forming themselves into a little co-operative society for the purchase of a carcase or half a carcass of that most succulent Connemara mutton which is advertised at so reasonable a price for dispatch direct from Connaught to the consumer?

A Good Suggestion.

Another correspondent of our contemporary suggests that a committee of three—one being a member of the Corporation, another of the Rural District Council, and the third of the I.D.A.—should be set-up with authority to ascertain exactly what the profits of retailers of beef, milk, etc., really are; and "the finding of the committee could be made public throughout the Press. Public opinion, or, as a last resort, passive resistance ought to do the rest."

How Is This?

While on this subject, we should like to know if it is true, as generally reported in the town that a Limerick tender has been accepted, at 8½ per lb, for the supply of beef to the military at Tipperary. Is it also true, that one Tipperary victualler tendered at 1s a lb and another at 1s 3d? If so, why are these local victuallers continuing to charge the unfortunate individual consumer 1s 10d per lb? The mean of their prices is 1s 1½d per lb. Surely 1s 3d would be an ample price to charge the ordinary householder—who cannot, by the way, be as exacting in the matter of quality as the military authorities.

A Good Judge.

Mr W. W. Kilroy, Oldcastle, like the upright judge he is, first awarded the rosette to a three-year old colt at Tipperary 1920 Show and then with the stamp of his approval on the youngster, bought the animal. That he acted not only as an upright judge, but as a wise one, is evidenced by his sale of the colt on the first day of this year's Dublin Show for 300 gns. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr Kilroy will again officiate as judge at this year's local show.

Normal Times Again.

Tipperary town looked very much like its old self on fair and market days this week; and may the truce conditions be soon even bettered by the permanent peace which must follow a satisfactory settlement of the national question. In the county round-about, too, now that the two years' nightmare has passed, affairs are rapidly returning to normal, and old social amenities are being restored. There has been a round of dances, generally by way of welcoming the return of Volunteers who have been "on the run," and, more significant of the settled peace which we all hope for—and in respect of which the latest news from London is re-assuring—are the organised sports and pastimes which has been held, or are about to be held throughout those areas where such activities have been so long "verboten."

From Our Postbag.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that your paper is becoming very popular in this and surrounding districts. I am not surprised at this, as it is the best of the lot as a county paper." (Cappawhite, 11/8/21).

"Following you may find a few items of interest to insert in your paper, which, by the way, has a good sale here. I will be on the look-out for 'The Tipperaryman' on Sunday next." (Kilfinane, 10/8/21).

THE TIVOLI, TIPPERARY.

Big features are announced for The Tivoli, Tipperary, next week, starting off with a great Nazimova film. Besides the big pictures, the week's programme contains a well-selected variety of lesser films of much merit.

THE LATE MRS. BRYAN O'DONNELL, TIPPERARY.

An Imposing Funeral.

On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, the remains of the late Mrs. Bryan O'Donnell, whose demise was recorded with so much regret in our last issue, were conveyed from Hill View to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, where they reposed until Sunday, at one o'clock p.m., when they were removed for interment to St. Michael's Cemetery. Notwithstanding that the funeral took place in a heavy downpour of rain, the cortege was extremely large and representative of the town and country for miles around. Seldom, indeed, has a more imposing funeral been seen in the town, all within a wide area, without exception of creed or class, attending to testify the esteem in which deceased was held and sympathy with the bereaved.

The chief mourners were—Bryan O'Donnell (husband); Tom, Bernie, and Eddie (sons), May, Esther, and Breda (daughters); P. J. Godfrey, Ed. Godfrey (brothers), Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Duffner, and Mrs. O'Sullivan (sisters); Joe O'Donnell, Al. Duffner, James O'Connor, W. F. Hogan (brothers-in-law), Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell (mother-in-law); P. Fanning (brother-in-law), Mrs. Fanning (sister-in-law).

The clergy attending were:—Rev. Dee (Liverpool); Rev. Father Keogh, C.C.; Rev. Father Condon, C.C.; Rev. Father McCarthy, C.C.; and Rev. M. Ryan (chaplain).

The Wreaths.

Wreaths were sent by the following, the cards bearing the following inscriptions:—

"In loving memory, from Bryan and children."

"In affectionate remembrance, from Mr. and Mrs. P. Fanning, Bank place."

"Sent in sorrow and with deepest sympathy, from Mother and Joseph."

"With deepest sympathy, from Mrs. Fanning and family, Brownbog."

"In fond memory, from Minnie and Jim O'Sullivan."

"In loving memory, from Kate and Willie Hogan, Bank place."

"With deepest sympathy, from Ronald and Mary Moss."

"With most sincere sympathy, from St. James B. England."

"With deepest sympathy, from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Butler, Bridge street."

"With sincere sympathy, from the members of the Commercial Club."

"In loving memory of dear 'Pidge,' from P. O'Dwyer and children, Henry street."

"With deepest sympathy, from the Tivoli directors."

"In loving memory of darling 'Pidge,' from her sorrowing brother Eddie."

"In loving memory, from Pakie."

"With heartfelt sympathy, from Lizzie Conway."

"With deepest sympathy, from the staff of the Tivoli Theatre."

Requiem wreaths with Mass offerings were received from the following:—Kathleen and Marian Hogan, Bank place; Mrs. P. Hogan, Main street; Mrs. E. McGrath, Main street; Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, Bank place; Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly, Derby terrace; J. and M. McGrath, Main street; Annie and Al. Duffner, Main street; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kelly and children, Davis street.

Telegrams and Letters.

Telegrams expressing sympathy and regret were received from the following:—

Dick Duggan, Dublin ("Really sincere sympathy").
John and Annie Doyle, Kildare.
Marion and Archie Adams, Dublin.
Jim Fitzpatrick, Bray.
Jim Clarke, Ballybunion.
Mrs. and Frankie Morgan, Dublin.
James O'Connor, Cashel.
Patrick J. O'Connor, Dublin.
— Glass, Dublin.
Paddy, Dublin.
Tom Breene, Waterford.
James Nugent, Dublin.
Archie Hayes, Dublin.
P. J. Moloney, T.D.E., Dublin.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Burke, Clonmel.
Ronnie Moss, Patricks Well.
Hugh Callaghan, Dublin.
Michael Colbert, Dublin.
Felix Sherry, Dublin.
M. F. Landers and Vincent Murray, Cork.
Jack Hadigan, Dublin.
Jerry Ryan, Nenagh.
John Kelly, Dublin.
Dick and Annie Power, Dublin.
J. Doyle, Gresham Hotel, Dublin.
Joe O'Connell, Dublin.
Wm. Desmond and Tom Murphy, Cork.
Mrs. Norah Glass, Tipperary.
Mr. P. J. Moloney, T.D.E., and Mrs. Moloney, Dublin.
Felix Sherry, B.L., Dublin.
Jack Hartigan, Dublin.
John Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Dublin.
Dick and Annie Power, Tramore.
John Clanchy, V.S., Charleville.
M. and P. O'Sullivan, Cork.
Mrs. Paddy O'Sullivan, Hetty Villa, Cork.
Jim McCormack, Armagh.
Joe Fitzgerald, Cappawhite.
D. O'M. Leahy, Castleknock.
Josie Larkin, Kilkee.
Louie Cunningham, 242, Rathdown terrace, N.C.R., Dublin.
John Mulloy, Dublin.
Fred Hall, Dublin.
M. Bohan, Dublin.
Bill Power, Kilmallock.
Jim McCormack, Cork.
Ned and Alice Houlihan, Clarina.

Letters of sympathy were received from the ofllowing:—

Frank J. Kenny, 62 Pembroke road, Dublin.
Annie E. Kirby, Thornhill Lodge, Bray.
M. J. Kenny, Major (retired), Imperial Hotel, Waterford.
Edward Flannery, Churchtown, Buttevant, Co. Cork.
Francis E. Tydd, LL.B., Richmond House, Clonmel.
J. G. Pomeroy Colley, R.M., The Vale, Tipperary.
Mrs. Colley, The Vale, Tipperary.
F. S. Lowe, D.L., Colonel, Kilshane.
T. T. Sharkey.
Mrs. T. H. Rutherford.
Mrs. Maggie Lalor, Togher House, Maryborough, Leix.
Sister Renie, The Convent, Chapelizod.
Sister M. Helen, Mount Sackville.
Miss Bogue, Gresham Hotel, Dublin.
C. M. Roche, Ballynuddagh, Bruree.
D. Hederman, Ballyneale, Ballingarry.
Richard P. Pim, 28 Westmorland street, Dublin.
John J. Ryan, Royal Marine Hotel, Kilkee.
Jim Leahy, 34 Lower Sheriff street, Dublin.
Mark O'Brien, 16 Sir Harry's Mall, Limerick.
R. Burke (late M.F.H., Tipperary), Dysartgalen, Ballinakill.
P. Beauchamp, Maynooth.
M. Beary, Carrick-on-Suir.
Dan Colbert, Dublin.
W. E. Mulligan, Charlestown, Co. Mayo.
Wm. Duffy, Loughrea, Co. Galway.
Michael P. Byrne, "Sport" Office, Dublin.
Patrick Murphy, Ormond Quay, Dublin.
Tom Burke, Comogue, Knocklong.
E. Brophy, Newlands, Naas.
Miss Norah Farrell, Kilmainham, Dublin.
M. J. Moloney, Dingle.
M. J. Roche, Newcastlewest.
Sister M. Clare, St. Vincent's Hospital, Athlone.
Mrs. Baxter and family, Harbour View, Kilcock.
Miss K. M. Hogan, Gurtnafurra, Aherlow.
Mrs. K. Walsh, Ballylomasna House, Ballylooby.
Miss Minnie O'Brien, Ballinlough Castle, Clonmellon.
Robert P. Golding, Carrigmore, Barna.
Charles E. Ryan, Tilecote road, Northampton.
Miss L. Kelly, Tudor House, Wolverhampton.
Jerry Healy, St. Mary's College, Rathmines.
Mat Healy, 2 Main stree, Tramore.
E. O'Mahony, 14 Parnell street, Waterford.
T. F. Mulholland, 1 Melville terrace, Bellevue Park, Cork.
Robert Ryan, 10 Berkeley road, Dublin.
Mrs. B. Tierney, Dundrum.
John T. Bryan, 39 Munster street, Dublin.
Henry Lenehan, "Irish Times" Office, Dublin.
Sister M. Antonia, Convent of Mercy, Moate.
Sister M. Raphael, do.
Miss Madge Hayes, Atlantic Hotel, Lisdoonvarna.
Miss Ellie Cranley, do.
Rev. Mother Gabriel, Superioress, Mount Sackville Convent, Dublin.
Mother Joseph, do.
Sister Aloysius, do.
Sister M. Madeleine, do.
Sister Gabriel Mary, do.
Sister Gabriel, St. Joseph's Convent, Ferbane.
Sister Priscilla, Woodford House, Goold's Cross.

Rev. Mother Francis, Convent of Mercy, Tipperary, wrote as follows:—

The Convent, Rosanna, Aug. 8.

Dear Mr. O'Donnell,—Though I hesitate to intrude on you during these days of sorrow, yet I must assure you of the deep and sincere sympathy of the Sisters, all of whom are truly grieved for your loss. Many of us knew "Ridgie," as well as yourself, since childhood, and her unlooked-for death, on an occasion which should be one of joy, is very touching. May God comfort you and the dear children and all who mourn her loss. You and the children are constantly in my thoughts since the sad tidings reached here on Friday last. Assuring you of our sympathy and prayers, in which the dear dead will be daily remembered, I am, dear Mr. O'Donnell, yours in deepest sympathy, Sister M. Francis.

Requiem Mass.

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of deceased. There was a large congregation, and the officiating clergy were Rev. John Dee (celebrant), cousin of the bereaved husband; Rev. D. Keogh, C.C.; Rev. W. Condon, C.C.; and Rev. M. Ryan (chaplain).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, Hill View, Tipperary, begs to return his sincere thanks to the very many kind friends who sent him letters and telegrams of sympathy in his bereavement by the recent death of his beloved wife, and as it would be impossible to reply to each individually he trusts they will accept this publication as his grateful acknowledgment.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER O'CONNOR, BRUREE.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Father O'Connor, P.P., Bruree, which took place at one o'clock on Wednesday morning. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for some time past, and on Sunday last his condition became precarious. Prayers were offered up at the Masses for his speedy recovery, but the hopes of the parishioners were not realised in this respect. The late Father O'Connor was very popular with the parishioners, and his demise is deeply regretted by the people of Rockhill and Bruree, where he has been stationed for a number of years. He was aged about sixty-two, and was a native of West Limerick.

A Limerick correspondent writes:—A very estimable clergyman of the Limerick diocese has passed away in the person of Rev. Gerald O'Connor, P.P., Rockhill and Bruree. He was ill for some time previous to being admitted to St. John's Hospital, where he received every attention, but to no avail, the death of the rev. gentleman taking place on Wednesday, calmly and peacefully, and fortified by the rites of the Church. His late parishioners, and everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him, will sincerely regret his loss for many a day to come.

On Thursday the remains were conveyed from St. John's Hospital, by road via Croom, to Rockhill, where, after Office and High Mass on Friday, interment took place.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland were officially informed on Wednesday evening that foot-and-mouth disease had reappeared in England at Stoke-on-Trent. The Department have decided to renew the customary precautions agains the spread of the disease in this country. Permits issued for the importation of ruminants and swine from England and Wales have accordingly been cancelled.

WELL-KNOWN IRISH-AMERICAN PRIEST DEAD.

Rev. John F. Hyland.

Forty-eight years in the sacred ministry in America was the record of the Rev. John F. Hyland, of Troy, U.S.A. The earlier years of his priesthood were those of hard missionary work, few Catholics and adverse circumstances. The Propogation of the Faith was then opposed by those who misunderstood. Such was the early work of Father Hyland and priests of his time in many parts of America until such time as those congregations attained to strength and the incessant labour and splendid examples of virtue, unselfishness, and courage won for them the large congregations of practical Catholics, of which many persons were converts to the Faith. Father Hyland, who was connected with several of the best Catholic families in Mitchelstown, was born in that town in 1844, and when only seven years old went to Poolville, Madison County, U.S.A. His theological studies were made at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, and in 1874 he was ordained by Bishop McInerney. His brother also studied for the priesthood, was duly ordained, and is now pastor at Oriskancy Falls. Father John Hyland's first appointment was to the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Syracuse, and here he started on the truest Christian lines, which grew steadily, consolidated as opportunities showed. Each day was to him experience from which he learned how to do greater work on the days that followed. Unifying his congregation, teaching them the power of self-reliance and unity of purpose, and extending help to the weaker, were only a few of his practical tenets. Whilst these were applied by him as the shepherd of his flock, he did all possible for humanity, irrespective of creed or class, and he was considered by all as being the best of citizens and true as steel to the country of his adoption. His practices were the true ethics of nation-building. Churches and schools built by him are the material monuments, but more enduring will be the great name he earned from his people by his long years of work, spiritual and temporal, on their behalf. His obsequies were signalised by a display on the part of his flock of all that could convey affection, gratitude, and respect. The celebrant of the Requiem High Mass was his brother, Bishop Gibbons, of Albany, and many clergymen being present. The body lay in state before the High Altar of St. Francis' Church. It was visited by delegations of clergy, nuns, Christian Brothers, and from the Catholic societies in his district. Guards of honour watched by the coffin. The funeral was of huge proportions, the citizens of Troy showing in every way possible their deep regret for his death. A crowded church during the Requiem services testified to the sense of bereavement felt by his flock. At a meeting of the Catholic societies, held at St. Francis' Academy, a beautiful panegyric on the life of Father Hyland was delivered by Father Mearns. He was a near relative of Mr. J. Hyland, of Coolattin, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown.

DEATH OF MR. M. SHEEDY.

The death took place on Monday evening of Mr. Michael Sheedy, Fawnagown, Tipperary, after a rather protracted illness. Deceased was only seventeen years of age, and it will be recalled that only a short time ago both his parents died after a brief illness. On Tuesday evening the remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, and on Wednesday, after Office and High Mass, interment took place in the New Cemetery. The funeral was large. Rev. Father Keogh, C.C., and Rev. M. Ryan (chaplain) recited the last prayers at the graveside.

DANCE AT GRANTSTOWN.

Last Sunday night a very successful dance was held in the Grantstown Hall, the proceeds being in aid of the Volunteer movement. Over a hundred couples participated, and a very enjoyable night was spent. The catering was excellent, and the music, supplied by Messrs. M. Garvin and P. Downey (violins), contributed in no small measure to the success of the dance.

CHANGING THE NAME OF CHARLEVILLE.

Action of District Council.

Mr. Michael Motherway presided. Other members present were—Messrs. J. Hedigan, T. Ryan, D. Cagney, and P. Casey.

The clerk read the following letter from the secretary of the Charleville branch of the Gaelic League—A Chara,—I am directed to inform you that at a special meeting of our committee, held on the 3rd inst., it was unanimously decided to ask your council to take immediate steps to have the name of the town and rural district changed to that of Rathluire, the Irish for Charleville. The request will, I am sure, meet with the entire approval of your council, as it was the intention of your late esteemed chairman, Mr. Sean O'Brien, to have the change carried out in the near future. But, unfortunately, owing to the circumstances with which we are painfully familiar, Mr. O'Brien is not now available, and the duty devolves upon his comrades in the Gaelic League to see that the language cause, of which he was such a staunch supporter, is advanced in every possible way. Ireland has now given its adhesion to the language principle, and, sooner or later, that language will be used in Ireland more commonly than English. On the solid foundation of the national language we must build up the nation again, and every stone brought to that building represents an act of militant patriotism.—Mise le meas mor, S. Mac Amhlaoibh, Runaidhe."

Mr. Motherway proposed: "That we, the Charleville Rural district Council, hereby resolve that the name of the said council and district of the said council respectively be changed from Charleville Rural District Council and Charleville Rural District respectively, to Rathluire Rural District Council and Rathluire Rural District respectively, as from the date of the sanction by the Cork County Council, and we apply to the county council for their sanction to the said change; and we hereby direct that notice of the said change be published three times in the Press, and by poster throughout the rural district."

Mr. Ryan seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously.

It was also decided to change the names of the streets when the county council sanctioned the change in the name of the town and rural district.

TIPPERARY AUGUST FAIRS.

The pig fair, held on Monday, was well attended, and fairly good prices were realised. Bonhams, nine to twelve weeks old, fetched from £6 5s. to £8 10s. per pair; stores, from £5 to £8 each.

The cattle and sheep fair, on Tuesday, was large, and there was a great attendance of buyers. A very brisk trade was done in 1½-year-old heifers, which fetched from £15 to £22; yearlings, £10 to £14 each; two-year-olds, from £18 to £28. There was a good demand for fat cows, at prices from £15 to £33. Springers brought £20 to £40. There was a large show of bulls, which changed hands at from £20 to £30 for two-year-olds; yearlings £10 to £18.

The sheep fair was fairly large, and there was a noticeable increase in prices from the Mitchelstown fair. Good lambs realised £3 each, the general run being £2 10s. and £2 15s.; hoggets, £4 to £5 10s.; fat sheep, £5 10s. to £7 each.

There was a medium supply of farm horses and ponies, which sold at various prices—Ponies, 2½ years old and upwards, from £13 10s. to £17 10s.; farm horses from £15 to £35.

Pigs were in large supply, and the prices ruled somewhat the same as the previous day, with a slight tendency to fall.

RUNAWAY HORSE IN TIPPERARY.

On Wednesday evening a horse attached to a trap became restive in Bridge street, and, turning at the bridge, dashed over towards Abbey street. However, Mr. Denny Vaughan, Shronell, who was walking on the footpath at the time, pluckily rushed across the road, seised the reins, and brought the animal to a standstill after a sharp struggle.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT CAPPAWHITE.

Archbishop McGrath, Seattle, U.S.A., and Bishop McNally, of Calgary, Alberta, paid a visit during the week to Mr. J. J. Ryan, High Park, Cappawhite, for the purpose of seeing Rev. Dr. Tracey, Toronto, a brother-in-law of Mr. Ryan's, expected to be on a visit at High Park. Dr. Tracey, however, had not arrived, which the distinguished visitor sregretted very much. Their lordships were accompanied on their visit by Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Father Dwyer, two American clergymen.

Archbishop McGrath and Bishop McNally expressed themselves highly pleased with the manner in which the truce is being kept by the Irish people, and hoped that an honourable and lasting settlement of the Irish question would be the result of the present negotiations.

SHRONELL CYCYLING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Arrangements are being made for a cycling and athletic sports to be held in Shronell on the second or third Sunday in September, and if a suitable course can be procured horse and pony races will also be held. Shronell is the centre of a thickly populated area, and which in former days gave not a few athletes of merit to hurling, football, and cycling. A suitable field for the cycling and athletic events has been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the meeting. A feature of the fixture, we understand, will be prizes for Irish step-dancing.

DANCING AT SHRONELL.

Last Sunday night a very successful dance was held in Shronell National School. Over fifty couples took part, and dancing was kept up until the "wee sma' hours," when the guests sought their respective homes thoroughly satisfied with the night's enjoyment.

BIG FALL IN PRICE OF COAL.

The slump on the Newcastle Coal Exchange continued on Wednesday, and prices, compared with those of a week ago, showed reductions of ten to fifteen shillings per ton. Even low prices fail to bring business, and a number of steam and gas coal pits are already idle; others are working at low pressure.

TIPPERARY LIVE-WEIGHT PIG MARKET.

Thursday.

The market was fairly large, and there was a good attendance of buyers. Pigs sold at £4 18s. per cwt., an increase of 1s. per cwt. from the previous market.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 6th August, 1921.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 27s 1d; Londonderry, 23s. 4d.; Dublin, 23s. 9d.; Enniscorthy, 21s. 8d.; Cork, 25s. 10d.; Limerick, 22s. 11d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 28s. 4d.; Londonderry, 23s. 4d.; Dublin, —; Enniscorthy, —; Cork, 23s. 4d.; Limerick, 22s. 11d.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Belfast, 2s. 3d; Londonderry, 3s. 0d.; Dublin, 1s. 10d.; Enniscorthy, 1s. 8d.; Limerick, 2s. 2d.; Cork, 1s. 11d.

Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 8s. 0d.; Londonderry, —; Dublin, 6s. 6d; Enniscorthy, 7s. 0d; Limerick, 6s. 0d.; Cork, 6s.

Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 12s. 0d.; Londonderry, 6s. 6d.; Dublin, 13s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, 12s. 0d.; Limerick, 7s. 0d.; Cork, 6s 0d.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 11s. 0d.; Londonderry, 5s 6d; Dublin, 9s; Enniscorthy, —; Limerick, 6s. 0d.; Cork, 5s. 4d.

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

Potatoes (new) per cwt, Belfast, 9s 0d; Londonderry, 9s. 6d.; Dublin, 15s. 2d; Enniscorthy, 12s. 0d; Limerick, 11s. 11d.; Cork, 18s. 0d.

Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 145s 0d.; Londonderry, 148s. 0d.; Dublin, 140s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, 136s 6d.; Limerick, 128s. 0d.; Cork, 134s. 0d.

*This represents the average of all varieties. The average for "Up-to-Date" varieties during the same week at Newry was 4s. 6d.

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THE IRISH TRUCE.

Why Prisoners Were Released.

[illegible] House of Lords on Wednesday.

The [illegible] of Salisbury asked whether the Government could inform the House of the reason which had led them to order the release of the members of the Southern Irish Parliament who had been in prison in connection with crime and rebellion in Ireland. These gentlemen, he said, had been in prison for divers breaches, or alleged breaches of the law, and one of them had [illegible] of what the law regarded as [illegible]. Had the release of these [illegible] connection with the terms offered in the negotiations between the Government and Mr. De Valera?

The Lord Chancellor said that he thought [illegible] had rendered a [illegible] from putting [illegible] for discussion [illegible] which he gave notice [illegible] whole policy of the Government in the matter. The [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in Ireland [illegible] there appeared no hope of a solution [illegible] Irish [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] without the [illegible] so great and costly an effort will not be indefinitely sustained. [illegible] it would have proved impossible for [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] would be told [illegible] what [illegible] would be required and what [illegible] All these things might still prove to be necessary, and [illegible] of the feelings of the police and the [illegible] side by side with the [illegible] on one side and the dignity [illegible] the [illegible] of bitterness and unhappiness in Ireland.

[illegible] these [illegible] he believed [illegible] Parliament and the constituents would have [illegible] of the negotiations that were entered into. It was not possible to negotiate in Ireland except with those who represented the people of the Southern part of Ireland, and it was for that reason that the Government decided, and he claimed rightly, that the members of the Southern Parliament should be released, in order that the discussions should derive all the strength and authority that could be imparted to them. He hoped that it would be possible within a reasonable time to make known to Parliament and the country the proposals that the Government had made, and he was persuaded that it would be said of them when they were known, that while they had gone as far as was possible in the direction of proving the genuineness of this country's desire for a real and permanent reconciliation, they had inflexibly adhered to those points which the vital interests and safety of these islands required.

Lord Salisbury asked when the terms which were to be submitted to the Southern Irish Parliament would be submitted to the British Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said that it was not [illegible] What was of the first consequence was that the proposal should [illegible] Parliament in circumstances which would give Parliament full [illegible] [illegible]

Lord [illegible] he [illegible]

The Lord Chancellor [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] when he [illegible] that the terms offered were [illegible] in all parts of Ireland.

Lord [illegible] said that when he [illegible] the terms were known [illegible] the elected representatives in all parts of Ireland.

[illegible] said that he [illegible] the prospects of a settlement [illegible] if mediaeval verdicts [illegible] to be published [illegible] in the Press and elsewhere.

The Lord Chancellor promised to consider that point. If, when the Southern Irish Parliament met on Tuesday next, the matter was discussed [illegible] the result that the proposals [illegible] to be divulged at once.

WHY MR. McKEON WAS RELEASED.

[illegible] in reply to Mr. [illegible] in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said that when considering the question of the release of members of Dail Eireann who were in custody, in order that they might be able to be present at a meeting of that body fixed for the 16th inst., the Government felt that there were grounds for differentiation between the case of McKeon and that of the other convicted men, but as it seemed possible that this distinction might endanger the prospects of a successful issue of the present negotiations, the Government subsequently decided to order his release. In taking this decision the Government were not uninfluenced by the fact that McKeon successfully intervened to save the lives of certain wounded policemen in a previous affray, as was testified by the police at his trial.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked if the Government, in coming to their decision at first, did not go fully into the facts, and that it was only after the threat was made, that if McKeon was not released the truce would not continue, that they altered their decision.

Mr. Chamberlain—The Government occasionally take the liberty which other people enjoy of revising a decision in the light of fuller information or after further consideration. In this case no threat was received by the Government from any quarter whatever.

Mr. J. H. Thomas—Is it not consistent with the Government's policy frequently to revise their decisions? (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain—It is consistent with wisdom in a changing world to revise your decisions. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gwynne—Are we to understand that the Government were in full possession of the facts as to why McKeon was convicted of murder when they came to their first decision?

Mr. Chamberlain—Yes, sir; all the facts were in the possession of the Government in regard to McKeon's past, including that of saving the lives of policemen, and the latter fact of killing an inspector, for which he was convicted.

Mr. Moles—Are we to understand that it is the considered policy of the Government that when persons are tried, convicted, and sentenced to death the organisation that incited them to the commitment of murder has only to threaten the Government for an amnesty to be granted?

Mr. Chamberlain—No, sir; nothing that I have said, and nothing that the Government have done, would justify any such supposition.

THE RELEASE OF HIGGINS AND EGAN.

Major Cohen asked the Prime Minister what was the reason for the release of two prisoners condemned to death by a military court in the martial law area in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain—This action was based solely upon the existing situation in Ireland, and the importance at the present time of avoiding conflict between the civil and military authorities. The releases were not due to any decisions even by the civil courts in Ireland. The civil courts have no power to override the decisions of the military courts in martial law areas. The decisions of the military officers administering the law will be upheld.

Sir W. Davison—Will the right hon. gentleman see that the same amnesty is accorded to the soldiers as to the [illegible]?

No answer was returned.

Sinn Fein and General Release of Prisoners.

Discussing the release of Mr. J. J. McKeon and other members of Dail Eireann, the "Irish Bulletin" says:—

"The British Government has [illegible] without conditions, those Irish officers and men who were elected last May to seats in the national Parliament. There are still in prison hundreds of Irish soldiers serving sentences of penal servitude or hard labour for bearing arms in defence of their nation. Thousands of others are interned without trial, or imprisoned awaiting trial, none of whom receive the humane treatment they deserve. What justice, what consistency even, can there be in denying to his comrades the status now admittedly possessed by Comdt. McKeon? Are he and the other officers released with him to be considered and treated as soldiers while men who acted under their orders are herded with the criminals and degenerates of English penal settlements? An act of justice has been done in the case of the soldier members of Dail Eireann. It still remains to be done in the case of thousands of Irishmen no less gallant and patriotic than they. If a settlement is to result from the present negotiations, it can only be reached through mutual respect between the British and Irish peoples. Changes of policy originating in political expediency cannot create that respect. The true source lies deeper—in that common justice without which human government and international relationships are rendered ephemeral and purposeless."

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COTTAGE GARDENING NOTES.

Summer Pruning of Dwarf Fruit Trees.

The advantages derived from summer pruning are many. By the removal of superfluous foliage, and the consequent increase of air and light, the existing fruit on the tree is benefited, and improves in quality. This especially applies to fruit borne towards the centre and lower part of the tree. By the removal of some or part of the current year's growths, the remaining parts become more ripened or matured, consequent on the sap being restricted or confined to the shortened shoots.

Ripened wood is more likely to produce a greater proportion of blossom buds than leaf buds next season, and this is the chief reason why summer pruning of dwarf fruit trees is recommended. It sometimes happens with young trees, or fruitful older ones, that summer pruning is unnecessary; in fact, often there is no superfluous branch growth. As a rule, however, young trees are inclined to grow excessive branch growth, and if after a few years this continues, root pruning, as well as branch pruning, must be done. In good soil young trees are rather inclined to grow over-luxuriantly, and amateurs think that by applying manure to such trees will bear fruit. This, on the contrary, results in increased branch growth and less fruit.

The month of August is suitable for summer pruning. It consists in shortening back the current year's growths by about six to nine inches according to the strength of the shoot. This pruning may be done with the finger and thumb unless the shoot be too strong, when a knife may be used, the wood being broken across the blade. The leading or terminal shoots should have their growths [illegible] gradual [illegible]. Espaliers and cordons trained [illegible] on walls or wire should be summer [illegible] as in the case [illegible] bush or pyramid trees. Standard or half-standard trees are seldom pruned at this season.

Early Dessert Apples.

The apple crop [illegible] early [illegible] and certain varieties are bearing heavily. Of early dessert kinds the Irish Peach is perhaps about the best of all. Unfortunately this well-known variety is subject to a disease, the apple scab, which rather spoils the fruit in most seasons. The scab, a fungoid disease, attacks many kinds of apples and pears. It [illegible] foliage as well as fruit, forming black or brown spots on the latter, which develops into cracks or breaks on the skin, rendering the fruit useless for marketing, and little use for anything. After an attack of scab all diseased fruits should be destroyed by burning. All fallen leaves in autumn should be similarly treated. As a preventive, the trees should be sprayed in early spring and again when the fruit is formed, with the potato Burgundy mixture, using it at half strength.

Beauty of Bath is a very useful August eating apple, not subject to scab. It is bearing a good crop this season; fruit very much sought for in the market. Lady Sudeley is a large, yellow, striped crimson apple, with a good flavour, and prolific. James Grieve, a September apple, has a delicious flavour. It is medium-sized, round, yellow, streaked red. The above four are worth growing, and are best grown as dwarf bush, cordon, or horizontally-trained trees.

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FARMING NOTES.

Visit to the Agricultural College, Glasnevin.

At the invitation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, representatives of the farming, brewing, and milling interests, as well as others interested in the improvement of cereals, recently visited the experimental grounds of the Plant Breeding Division at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. The visitors were shown over the different experimental grounds, and were informed in detail of the results of selection, cross-fertilisation, and other interesting experiments.

In the Bee field, where a large number of the leading varieties of oats, wheat, and barley are under test, the difference between the various plots in regard to strength of straw was extremely marked. Of the wheats Yeoman was looking best, closely followed by Iron and Square Head Master. Victor, Marshal Foch, and Double White Stand up were badly lodged. Of the oats, the outstanding plots were Record, Supreme, Banner, Banner X Black Tartary, and Potato X Black Tartary. The two latter varieties have been raised by the Plant Breeding Division, and are characterised by good strong straw. Crown and Victory had also stood up fairly well, but Abed Nova Havre, and a selection of Banner X Black Tartary had gone down badly.

The Department's Plant Breeding Division has already produced by selection a number of very promising strains of commercial varieties of wheat, oats, and barley. The selections that have been made of old native varieties are exceedingly instructive. For example, from the old native variety of wheat, Red Stettin or Red Velvet—a variety extensively grown in Co. Tipperary—as many as twelve distinct selections have already been isolated by the method of single plant selection. These selections have been grown in quantitative experimental plots alongside recognised leading commercial varieties, and already a number of the selections have shown that they possess very valuable characteristics. All the strains from this wheat are extremely hardy, and grow very vigorously during the winter and early spring months. It has been ascertained that at least two of these strains possess grain of apparently very high milling quality.

A number of native winter varieties of oats are also being experimented upon, with a view to securing selections of higher commercial value than the unselected commercial stocks at present on the market. Tawny oats, or Tan oats, which are extensively grown in the exposed mountainous districts in the North of Ireland, particularly in Tyrone, have already yielded five selections, which appear to be very vigorous and hardy. Some of these strains will undoubtedly prove of superior value for use as green feeding. The improvement of Wexford Tawny oats by means of plant selection has already begun.

As a result of cross-fertilisation several promising forms of barley have been produced. One of the best known of these—namely, Spratt X Archer, 37s. 6d.—is now recognised as probably the best narrow-eared variety in cultivation at the present time.

Second Growth in Potatoes.

Numerous inquiries have been received by the Department, since the weather changed, regarding potatoes sprouting in the ground—a condition apparently very general in many varieties. The second growth may cause the potatoes to sprout, or in some varieties to form new tubers or stems which grow out from the eyes of the tubers already formed. In other cases the tubers may crack, or they may become misshapen. The sprouting is entirely due to weather conditions, and nothing can be done to prevent the second growth.

Unless the potatoes are required for consumption immediately, it is not considered wise to lift them until they are sufficiently mature to allow them to be stored without risk, in the usual manner. The sprouts should be removed as the potatoes are being dug up.

Where the second growth has caused the tubers to sprout in the ground the tendency to sprout will probably recur after the crop has been stored. The potatoes, whether stored in pits or houses, should therefore be examined more frequently than usual, and, if necessary, turned and the buds removed.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have made an order withdrawing, as from the 6th inst., all restrictions imposed in connection with the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at New Ross, County Wexford.

CROP & LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

At 1st August, 1921.

The drought which persisted throughout June continued until almost the last week of July. Over most of the country dull showery conditions set in about 15th July, but the slight rains which fell were not sufficient to thoroughly soak the soil or to refill the dried up streams and watering places. The last week of the month, however, a marked break occurred, and heavy and continued rains came as a great relief both to green crops and pastures, though rather too late to be of much service to the grain crops. The extremely bare and burnt condition of pastures, together with the difficulty of providing water, gave much concern to stock-owners during July. Many grazings in addition were overstocked as a consequence of the shipping restrictions and the disinclination of owners to sell at the reduced market prices. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions both cattle and sheep kept their condition fairly well, but in some counties stores are stated to be backward. Lambs also, it is reported, did not increase in weight satisfactorily as in other seasons. There were some losses among cattle from red murrain owing to the parched herbage; and during the extreme heat animals in open fields were badly disturbed by the gadfly.

The trade in all classes of live stock, which was very dull and lifeless for the first three weeks of July, showed signs of improvement at the close. The range for prime fat cattle at most fairs was from 60s to 65s per cwt. live weight though during the last week of the month handy weighted beasts scaling from 9 to 10 cwts. rose to 68s in Co. Meath; and in Co. Down 70s was the top figure for well-finished bullocks and heifers. Any trade done in stores was insignificant, and in some counties these were practically unsaleable. In Kilkenny and King's County the demand for milch cows and springers was weak and prices low. In Counties Louth and Clare, owing to the shrinkage in the milk supply, dairy cows met with better demand, and in the former county were estimated to have advanced in price by £8 to £10 per head. In Co. Westmeath fairs first-class milch cows sold at from £30 to £35, and secondary sorts at from £25 to £30. In Co. Cork springing heifers sold well, and brought up to £30. In Co. Leitrim a marked improvement in demand for milch cows was noticeable towards the end of the month, and good springers sold within a range of from £40 to £50 each. In Co. Roscommon milking cattle are estimated to have improved in value by £10 to £12 since June. In Co. Down demand was slow for all classes of cattle, except heifers suitable for breeding and back springers; in that county dropped calves sold at from £2 to £3.

No advance in sheep values was to be noted, and trade was almost entirely confined to lambs, which sold at prices about half those current last year. In Co. Meath fat sheep brought from £4 10s to £5 10s. Best store hoggets cashed at from £4 to £4 10s in Co. Westmeath fairs. The range for lambs lay between £2 to £3 10s according to size, though £4 was occasional in Co. Westmeath.

Pork prices fluctuated somewhat, but there was little change from last month's rates. In northern markets demand was firm, and prices ranged from 130s to 140s per cwt., dead weight, in Co. Down, to 150s for first quality pigs in Co. Donegal. Live weight quotations were 98s per cwt., (Queen's County), 100s to 105s (Co. Clare), 97s 6d (South Tipperary), and 112s (North Tipperary). Prices for young pigs were well maintained despite the lowered value for finished pork, the poor crop outlook, and the continued dearness of feeding stuffs. In Queens County the demand for young pigs hardened, and these sold readily at from 45s to 70s each probably due to the increased supply of potatoes becoming available. Young pigs three months old brought from £2 15s to £3 5s in County Westmeath, and from £3 to £4 10s in Co. Clare. In Co. Cavan the range for suckers 8 to 10 weeks old, was from £2 to £2 15s each and Co. Westmeath for suckers 9 to 11 weeks old, from £2 15s to £4.

There was little buying or selling of horses at fairs. The best demand was for good active farm horses; such animals sold at £35 in Co. Meath, and at from £25 to £35 in Co. Westmeath, and from £35 to £40 in Co. Roscommon. At Cahirmee fair, in Co. Cork, sales were few, and almost three-fourths of the animals on offer remained unsold; at this fair prices for hunters varied from £40 to £100 for a few of exceptional quality. In South Tipperary fairs demand was poor except for good troopers, which were bought at from £30 to £40. In West Cork small ponies met a good demand, and brought a fair price. In Co. Clare clear-limed, strong 4 to 7 years old horses were looked for owing to foreign purchasers, and prices were round about £40; likely untrained hunters sold at from £50 to £70; there was little or no buying of younger animals.

Harvesting of winter wheat has begun, and in Co. Wexford some of the crop has been stacked. In Co. Sligo it is stated to be the best of the grain crops, and from Co. Carlow the grain is reported as well filled and an average yield expected. The small area grown in the northern counties will be ready for cutting at the second or third week of August. Plots of spring wheat are described as poor and thin; though variable a few good crops have been obtained in the midland counties. Winter oats threshed in Co. Wexford is reported as yielding well and showing a good sample, whereas any spring oats already threshed in Co. Cork is stated to be light and shelly. The crop is variable, and in Co. Clare has turned out better on lea than on manured ground. On heavy and naturally wet soils of some counties, such as Co. Leitrim, the crop is described as splendid, and promise was never better. Elsewhere there is some fear expressed that owing to lack of rain earlier in July, and the rapidity with which ripening took place, the crop will be under average in yield of grain, and the bushel weight of the sample low. In the northern counties cutting will be general at the second week of August. Barley in two counties is described as the best cereal of the season, and in Co. Kildare is regarded as somewhat better than last year. Though the straw is short, heads are of good length and heavy. In some of the southern counties prospects are not so good. In Co. Wexford cutting has begun, and most of the early-sown fields are ready for harvesting.

Flax in general turned out a short crop. Pulling began at 23rd July, and was general at 1st August. The crop ripened prematurely, and with the straw so short average yields of fibre could hardly be expected. The crop appears to have done better in the low-lying, heavy soils of Fermanagh than on the drier soils of Co. Monaghan. In the latter county many fields were not considered worth pulling. But for the end of July rains the difficulty in securing sufficient water for steeping would have been serious; in Co. Down it is feared that the freshness of the water used in dams may not give satisfactory retting results.

Potatoes, as a whole, look healthy and promising, and were much helped by the rain. So far fields are free from blight. Except in the western and northern counties spraying was not so generally practised as in normal seasons. There are complaints from Counties Louth, Cork and Wexford that since the rainfall tubers are sprouting. In Co. Down most of the early potatoes have been dug and were disappointing in yield: prices are still keeping round about 10s per cwt.: a good area was sold at from £45 to £55 per statute acre. Prospects of satisfactory yields from the main crop are fair to good.

Early sown mangels have done well, and yields may be close up to average; late sown fields are patchy and thin. Turnips were badly checked through want of rain, and in Counties Kildare, Wexford and West Sligo the crop has turned out a failure. The crop has been much improved by the rain.

All the first and second crop hay was carted during July, and most of the old meadows have been cut and made up. Yields generally were light, and the bulk is estimated to be from one-third to one-half that last year; the quality of the fodder, however, is excellent. The shortness of the crop is reflected in the prices. N.E. Cork price ranges from £3 to £10 per ton according to district and quality. In N. Tipperary prices for meadows on foot were from £8 to £16 per Irish acre, and hay made up brought from £7 to £8 per ton; in N. Galway where let in conacre hay cost £6 to £7 per ton growing; in the same county a yield of 2 tons per Irish acre was considered good. Saving of the crop for seed was begun in Co. Down at the end of July. Prospects of satisfactory prices are good, and these are expected to open at from 25s to 30s per cwt.

There was a marked shrinkage in milk supplies during the month, and in S. Tipperary the supply was estimated to be from one-third to one-half below last year. The shortage in milk caused butter to advance in price, which in Co. Wexford reached 3s 6d per lb; in Co. Down the rise was from 1s 9d to 2s 6d per lb. Retail prices of milk (delivered) varied from 3d per quart in some counties up to 6d and 7d and to 9d in Co. Dublin. Creamery prices ranged from 4d to 6d per gallon (separated milk returned) in N. Roscommon, and Co. Leitrim to 9½d, in Co. Fermanagh, and 12d. in Co. Tyrone.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS JEOPARDISED.

THE CASE OF J. J. McKEON.

PROVOCATIVE DISTINCTION IN RELEASE OF T.D.E.'s.

The following announcement was issued on Saturday evening from Dublin Castle.

"In keeping with the public undertaking given by the Prime Minister that His Majesty's Government would facilitate in every practicable way the steps now being taken to promote peace in Ireland, it has been decided to release forthwith, and without conditions, all members of Dail Eireann who are at present interned, or who are undergoing sentence to penal servitude or imprisonment, to enable them to attend a meeting of Dail Eireann which has been summoned for August 16. His Majesty's Government have decided that one member, J. J. McKeon, who has been convicted of murder, can not be released."

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The Press Association on Sunday stated: "The Government's decision to make an exception in the case of McKeon, who is the only member of Dail Eireann not to be released, has created a situation of grave anxiety and danger. The Dail Eireann Cabinet sat till a late hour on Saturday night, and it was authoritatively stated that unless Mr McKeon is released there is a possibility that Sinn Fein will almost immediately terminate the truce.

"During the day telegrams were been exchanged with Sinn Fein and the Government, and a special courier despatched to Mr Lloyd George."

WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

MR. McKEON RELEASED.

Mr J. J. McKeon was released on Monday evening at 6 o'clock from Mountjoy Prison, where he had been confined under an unconfirmed sentence of death.

BETTER PROSPECTS.

Peace prospects, which were somewhat clouded by the first refusal of the Government to release Mr J. J. McKeon with the other Dail Eireann members, became much brighter on Monday evening when it was announced that an order had been issued for his release. It was felt that the continuance of the truce was in danger, and there was consequently much satisfaction when it became known that Mr McKeon had left Mountjoy Prison at about 6 p.m.

Prominent Sinn Feiners expressed the view that the path to peace had been made much smoother by Mr McKeon's release, as the feeling was generally held amongst their colleagues that peace negotiations were impossible so long as he was imprisoned.

The feeling is now growing that Mr. Lloyd George by his attitude in this crucial situation has greatly improved the prospects of peace with Southern Ireland, and that a *modus operandi* will shortly be reached with Mr de Valera and his Cabinet.

It is, of course, still recognised that the crux of the situation is caused by the attitude adopted by North-East Ulster, but during the next few weeks it is hoped that matters will have advanced sufficiently to enable a *via media* to be arranged.

It is thought to be now highly probable that the Cabinet's offer to Sinn Fein will, with certain reservations, be accepted by Dail Eireann, as it is realised that during the Irish Convention, terms such as those now offered were never submitted.

The Press Association understands that Mr J. J McKeon was retained in prison when the other members of Dail Eireann were released in order to refer his case to a higher authority, and that, influenced by his authenticated acts of chivalry to two wounded Auxiliaries who fell into his hands when he was in charge of an ambushing party, the authorities decided to release him.

MR DE VALERA'S VIEW.

A supplement to the *Irish Bulletin*, issued on Monday before the release of Mr. J. J. McKeon, contained the following:—

Communication to the Press by President de Valera as to the effect of the British Government's detention of Commandant McKeon:—

President de Valera made the following statement:—

"I do not believe that the exception made in the case of Commandant McKeon is the result of a definite considered decision of the British Government, but rather a decision taken by subordinates on the basis of technicalities. If the detention of Commandant McKeon is persisted in, I cannot accept responsibility for proceeding further with the negotiations.

"Commandant McKeon typifies, in his person, everything that we have been fighting for. The whole Irish people are proud of him, for in him they see the patriot soldier that their history has taught them to love. He is the ideal citizen, whose dauntless courage and readiness to sacrifice himself for his country is matched only by his chivalry as a soldier. We, the Irish Government and the Headquarter Staff of the Irish Army, are proud of him as a splendid representative of the type of Irish soldier this fight has developed, and as a living model of what we want our Army officers to be.

"His conduct in the field, as borne testimony to at the British courtmartial, and his speech and conduct at the trial itself prove to the whole world the manner of man he is. In British legal phraseology he is termed a murderer, but for us, and, I believe, for the world is an heroic Irishman.

"Were he kept in prison, and were we, as a Ministry, at the coming session of Dail Eireann, to propose to discuss the question of negotiations with Britain I feel certain that the House would insist on its postponement.

"Moreover, when it is a question of negotiatons, it is men like McKeon, who have fought hardest in the field, that are most ready to take the broadest view, and see what is legitimate in the claims of their opponents, and who prove most willing to meet them in all that is consistent with principle."

THE PREMIER'S PROMISE.

On Monday's issue of the "Irish Bulletin" also contained a long statement on the case of Mr McKeon. It quotes Mr Lloyd George's letter, on June 24th, to Mr de Valera, inviting him to a conference in London with any colleagues that he might select, and adds that, Mr Lloyd George having placed no restriction on the colleagues that Mr de Valera might select, now that it is a question of releasing an important colleague, Mr Lloyd George's Government makes a vital and significant exception. The effect of this exception, the "Bulletin" says, is to annul the recognition of the belligerent *status* of the Irish Army, which was implied in the negotiation of a truce, and to revive the false and insulting theory that the Irish Army is a murder gang. The "Bulletin" adds that the meeting, at Dublin Castle, on July 9th, 1921, of representatives of the British Army and of the Irish Republican Army was tantamount on the British side to a recognition of the *status* of the Irish people.

MR M'KEON'S STATEMENT.

Mr J. J. McKeon on Monday night issued this statement for publication—"Following the statement I made at my courtmartial it is now clear to the Irish people that my release by the English Government is not only an admission on their part that I am a representative of the people, but is a realisation that they recognise me as an officer of the Irish Army, as stated by me at the courtmartial when I made it clear that if was not guilty of the foul offence of murder. My release is an acceptance of my attitude that my act was an act of war, and it is, therefore, clear that my release is a final abandonment of any claim by the enemy that the Irish war is murder. The Irish war was war—war waged in accordance with the prevailing conditions. I am released as a representative of the people, to attend a meeting of the Parliament of my nation. If I had not been a soldier of my nation I should not have been chosen as a representative of the people. That situation makes it clear that all my fellow-soldiers in jails and camps must be similiarly recognised."

M.P. DIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Thomas Wintringham, M.P. for Louth (Lincolnshire), died suddenly in the Reading Room of the House of Commons on Monday evening. He was sitting reading a paper, when he suddenly gave two or three gasps, and expired in his chair.

Mr Wintringham's health had given no occasion for anxiety. He was born at Grimsby in 1867. He was returned as Liberal member for the Louth division in June 1920 on the death of Captain Brackenbury, when he defeated the Coalition Unionist candidate by 2,505 votes.

Further particulars show that Mr Wintringham had ordered a steak in the dining room of the House and had gone into the newspaper room where it was being cooked. As soon as Mr Wintringham fell, Mr Myers and Mr Jesson raised him. Mr Myers ran to the House to find a doctor, but there being none there he went to the dining room, where he found Dr Farquharson, who after two or three minutes said." I am afraid it is all over."

MR. McKEON AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Awaiting Dail Eireann's Meeting.

With the release of the thirty-five Dail Eireann members who were in prison or interned, it is not expected that there will be any immediate development in the political situation in Dublin.

Pending the meeting of Dail Eireann on Tuesday next there is not likely to be a change, as nothing further in regard to the peace negotiations can be done in the meantime.

Several of the released members visited the Dublin Mansion House on Tuesday, and were greeted by Mr. De Valera, who was early in attendance. Mr. Griffith and other members of the Sinn Fein Cabinet were also present, but, apart from informal conversations, nothing of interest occurred, and most of the visitors took their departure early in the afternoon. Later, however, Mr. J. J. McKeon, accompanied by Messrs. Michael Collins and McGuinness, arrived in a taxicab, and had a long interview with Mr. De Valera.

During the day a crowd of spectators, anxious to see the released members, waited patiently in Dawson street, but there was no demonstration.

Gen. Crozier Says: "Watch the ad hoc Regime."

The Press Association has received the following letter from Gen. Crozier:

"In view of the release of Mr. McKeown I feel it imperative that I should warn the public that certain people are doing all in their power to frustrate an Irish settlement. From my experience gained in the Irish Administration, coupled with fresh evidence just placed before me relative to the McKeon release, I am confident that the 'war party' is having a bold bid for more war, but that, as victory is on the side of big battalions, they will probably fail in their efforts.

"Such an Irish muddle has been created; so much dirty work has been done on both sides as to make general condonation part and parcel of the settlement. The two former causes are more easily dealt with; the latter cause is very dangerous, as it is 'ride a spy until you know the spy.' Now that this factor is known, it also can be dealt with in the same way—by being watched by the Government. From my experience of the past year, I am confident that the Government do not know, or at least realise, the extent of the 'war party' within their camp. The military must be excluded from all calculations. They are perfectly straight. So are the permanent civil servants. Watch the ad hoc regime.

"I feel that this is not the time to talk at all, but on the introduction of fresh evidence a case may be reopened, if only to allow of its review. I am prepared, if necessary, to go to the utmost limit to strengthen the hands of the peace party or to use the good weapon we possess."

FROM OUR

District Correspondents

CAPPAWHITE AND DISTRICT.

Dance in Donohill.

A very successful and enjoyable dance was held in Donohill school on Sunday night last. It is a welcome sign of the times to see our social life functioning as of old. May it long continue so. On Wednesday night the "scrap" proved, if possible, more enjoyable. All concerned with the catering and management of the entertainments are to be congratulated.

Ayle Co-operative Company.

The farmers of Ayle and surrounding districts are to be heartily congratulated on the completion of their co-operative creamery. The creamery began operations on Monday last, and received a splendid supply of milk. The committee are enterprising and public-spirited, and deserve support from farmers in general. Providence helps those who help themselves.

Cappawhite Fair.

Cappawhite monthly cattle fair comes off on the 16th inst. It will be pleasant, you may be sure, for the villagers to hear the lowing of the cattle as of yore. They have heard other things!

Death of Mr. Sheedy.

We regret to report the death of this popular youth, which sad event occurred, on Monday last, in St. Vincent's Hospital, Tipperary. Deceased was well known in the Cappawhite district, where he resided for some time.

Dundrum Pig Market.

This hardy monthly was held on Monday last. The supply of pigs was fair, the prices moderate, and the farmers critical. Prime porkers realised up to £15. There is one thing which, it would appear, needs a little ventilation. A well-known and worthy Limerick firm have a live weight representative and another agent, who forward pigs to Limerick to be there killed and weighed. Incidentally it appears the farmer who puts his pigs on the live weight scale and is dissatisfied cannot give his pigs to the other agent to forward to Limerick. This doesn't seem quite fair. What about an open market?

Death in Exile.

The sad news comes from Chicago that Mr. John O'Brien, formerly of Leenane, Cappawhite, has died in that city. It is well-nigh half a century since Mr. O'Brien left as a boy to seek fortune abroad. It appears he found the new land kind, for he left a tidy fortune, some of which, it is whispered, will find its way to relatives in the old land. Mr. O'Brien visited Ireland twice during his exile, and all things Irish were dear to his heart. He is survived by a son, Dr. Joseph E. O'Brien, Chicago.

Charles O'Malley Again.

Senhora, a useful youngster by this Greenfields sire, won a race during the week in England. Charles, it is expected, will be heard of again as the sire of a successful one during the latter part of the year.

The Weather.

Providence can do most things, except please the farmers in the matter of weather. Already they are complaining of the continued rain—some of those late birds, at least, who have hay to save and corn to reap. It seems only yesterday they went around with haggard faces bitterly lamenting the drought, and pointing with a trembling finger to the veldt-like colour of the fields.

The Potato Crop.

The potato crop promises to be about average in this district. Late tubers seem most promising; but potato blight has made its appearance in many gardens in this district during the past week.

General Crops.

The crops in general in the locality are about an average, with the exception of hay, which is 50 per cent. below last year's yield. Turnips, which looked a failure a few weeks ago, have recruited as a result of the rain, and promise a fair yield. Mangolds are very good. The grain crops have also turned out much better than was anticipated at one time.

Mushrooms.

This dainty edible has almost run its course; strange how plenty they were this year. Some tell us the heat wave, followed by the rain, accounted for their promiscuity. I wonder if they know a thing about it?

Trenches.

Now that the truce looks like enduring, would it not be wise for our local authorities to make an attempt to safeguard the travelling public against road delays and dangers? Some bridges on the Cappawhite-Tipperary road are most dangerous; an accident might occur any day on it.

Flags.

Cappawhite village sports three flags within its confines. From the barrack floats the Union Jack and the flag of the Auxiliaries, whilst further down the street the green, white and gold proudly flutters on the breeze from the top of a telephone pole. The flags bow and wave gently to one another, as if they were whispering—Peace with honour; let's bury the hatchet.

Donohill H.C.

What has become of the Donohill H.C., which promised so well? Now that the dove of peace is hovering over the land we hope to see them once more in Gaelic fields.

Annual Summer Holidays.

The children of Cappawhite parish schools have got their annual summer vacation, and the teachers have left to visit their people.

High Prices for Meadowing.

Extraordinary prices have been obtained for meadowing in this district. The crop was very light this year owing to the recent prolonged drought, and it is probable will be scarce and dear later on.

Leaving Shortly.

The young gentlemen of this parish who were recently ordained to the priesthood are still at home. During their stay here they have celebrated many Masses in their native parish church. They will, it is expected, leave very soon to take up their sacred duties elsewhere.

Doon Pig Market.

There was a fair supply of young pigs at the monthly pig market in Doon on Tuesday. The majority of those on offer were disposed of at prices ranging from £2 to £3 each. Inferior animals were hard to dispose of.

Cappawhite Cattle Fair.

The supply of cattle at the monthly fair in Cappawhite was small. All of those on offer were sold at satisfactory prices. There was a good supply of young pigs. The next fair will be held on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., when a good supply is expected.

St. Molua's Well.

A large number of people from this district paid their annual visit to St. Molua's Well on Wednesday last. The day being fine, the outing was thoroughly enjoyed. The next visit will be on Monday.

Death of Mr. Michael O'Neill, Ballyslatteen.

With regret I have to record the death, at an advanced age, of Mr. Michael O'Neill, which occurred at his residence, Ballyslatteen, Golden, Cashel, on Monday. The deceased, who was a well and favourably known gentleman, was father of Mr. Owen O'Neill, Glassdrum, Cappawhite. On Wednesday, 3rd August, the funeral took place in Golden, after the celebration of Office and High Mass in the parish church. Amongst the clergy present were Rev. M. Hennessy, C.C., Cappawhite. The attendance of chief mourners, as well as the general public, was very large.

Tipperary Athlete's Success.

The Premier County athletes are to be congratulated on their success in the National Championship sports in Dublin on Sunday last. Their performance all rounud was splendid, and each competitor captured events.

Cappawhite Hurling Club.

A meeting of the Cappawhite Junior Hurling Club will be held next month. Further particulars will appear later on in "The Tipperaryman."

Tipperary's Champion Athlete.

T. Crowe, Dundrum, the famous cross-country champion runner, did not figure in the recent big contest in England. The gallant little Tipperary man was missed from the race.

HOSPITAL.

An Administrative Suit.

Before the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the estate of William Hogan, late of Kilteely, Co. Limerick, creamery manager, Mr. R. F. Holmes (instructed by Mr. Moloney, solicitor) moved, on behalf of John and Edmond Hogan, brothers of the deceased, to have the application for grant by a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn, set aside and grant issued to them. Mr. Phelps (instructed by Mr. J. J. Power, solicitor) opposed, and the Court made an order that Mrs. Flynn should be at liberty to apply for the grant of administration, and set aside the application of John and Edmond Hogan, both parties to be entitled to their costs of the motion out of the estate.

Unseasonable Weather.

The weather for the past ten days has been very rainy and wild in East Limerick, and the temperature has fallen almost to winter-mark. Farmers are now complaining of too much rain, while not long ago the continued drought caused them much anxiety. At the time of writing (Wednesday) there did not appear to be any appreciable change for the better.

The Late Mr. Patrick Lynch.

Saturday morning, the 13th inst., being the first anniversary of the death of the late Patrick Lynch, Requiem Office and High Mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of the ceased, at 10 a.m. It is expected there will be a large attendance of the public.

Dance Postponed.

It has been found necessary to postpone the dance which was to be held on Saturday night, the 13th inst., owing to the date being the first anniversary of the death of the late P. Lynch.

The Tricolour.

During last Saturday night Sinn Fein flags were hung from the ruins of the old police barracks and from a telephone pole in the town.

KILMALLOCK.

The Show.

The Kilmallock Show Committee are now completing their arrangements for the Agricultural and Industrial Show, to be held on September 1st. The holding of the Show will be welcomed by the agricultural community, as since its inception this show has ranked as one of the best fixtures of its kind in the South of Ireland. Last year it was deemed advisable to abandon it owing to the state of the country, but this year, with normal conditions happily again prevailing, the prospects of a successful Show are bright indeed. Over £600 is offered in prizes.

Another Seizure.

Two boxes of boots consigned to a local trader were seized near the railway station on Thursday of last week. It is alleged that they were consigned from the North.

What About the Sports?

Is it not about time that steps were taken to revive the annual sports in Kilmallock? We are now into the autumn, and a day should be fixed before the prospect of fine weather passes. Kilmallock has stood out preeminently in the past amongst the most successful of the Munster cycling and athletic meetings. There used to be large reunions of the Gaels in the capacious enclosure, and many an exciting finish on foot or on the wheel were witnessed. Last Sunday sports were held in Bruree, but with the weather unpropitious in the forenoon the attendance was rather small, while the events on the programme found juvenile competitors mostly in the running.

Amalgamation.

The amalgamation question will come up for final discussion at Friday's meeting of the district council, a full report of which will be published in our next issue.

GOLDEN.

Revival of Fairs.

In my notes last week I briefly referred to the possibility of a revival of the old fairs here, which were, at no distant date, amongst the most successful in the South of Ireland, and were supplied from without a radius of fifteen miles with the finest cattle and sheep to be procured anywhere, whether for home consumption or export. I see no reason why we could not have a return to the former conditions, which would be a benefit and accommodation to the whole community, as travelling long distances with stock is both expensive and wearisome. Now, could not the farmers and traders call a meeting by poster, put their heads together, and talk the matter over? It is a subject well worthy of consideration, and, with a little enterprise and pluck, would undoubtedly command success.

The Possibilities.

We live in one of the finest and best stock-raising districts in the Golden Vein, on the main road between Tipperary and Cashel, where you have the best shippers and exporters in the South of Ireland. We have also hundreds of large stock-breeders and graziers, besides a large community of up-to-date farmers, all of whom would undoubtedly help to put the ball rolling, and keep it going, once a start in the right direction was made.

Sacrifice and Heroism.

In a future issue of this journal, with the Editor's kind permission, I intend to give a brief history of the famous Cloughleigh evictions, which occurred in the early eighties, and marked a stirring epoch of Land League days, culminating in a victory for the tenants, and for the cause of the tenant-farmers of Ireland in general. Though the principal actors in this great and prolonged struggle are gathered to their fathers, their families are now reinstated in their former holdings as peasant-proprietors—the day-dream of Parnell and Davitt—owned by no earthly lord or master but the Great Being, the Father of mankind.

Parochial.

Apropos of my remarks from time to time in these columns about the furnishing of the curate's residence, I learn that my suggestions are about to materialise, and all I have to say is, that I am proud of the public spirit of the ladies and young men of Golden and Kilfeacle in their deserving enterprise in getting up high-class concerts, and so not allow it to be said that they were not equal to seeing this small matter through. If a bazaar or raffle is necessary later on the writer will show his bona fides, and prove, when the time comes, that he is in earnest in the suggestions he has offered by the presentation to the committee on behalf of his family of a fat sheep or fat lamb, as preferred. It is well to point out, that in my knowledge of things, all that is to be done is to set the ball rolling and plenty of material for a high-class programme will be forthcoming. Everybody in both parishes is justly proud of the new parochial residence, an imposing structure and enduring monument to the good people of both parishes. Now the finishing touch is needed—the polish of the mahogany.

KILFINANE.

On King William's Castle!

Since July 11th the truce has been observed very well here both by the Crown forces and civilians. Last week a Sinn Fein flag was flown from the telegraph wires, but was removed after some time. The tricolour placed on the top of the ruins of King William's still "flings its folds to the breeze," and is likely to do so for some time, as the risk of removing it is very great. How it was put there is the mystery!

Well of St. Molua.

Last week saw the beginning of the pilgrimage to the Well of St. Molua. To the people of North-East Cork, Limerick County, and South Tipperary the name of Molua needs no introduction. The Well of Lua—or, as it is commonly called, Molua—is situated right in the Golden Vein, and about two miles from Kilfinane. The "pattern" day is August 3rd, and from that day to the 15th large crowds of pilgrims make their annual visit to the blessed well, and in the past some remarkable cures have been effected there. Lua, or Molua, was not a native of County Limerick. He was born in Leix, but founded a monastery at Emlygrennan, quite convenient to the well. The remains of the monastery are still to be seen in the graveyard, round which the devout pilgrims tell their beads. A concise and interesting account of the life of St. Molua was published a few years back by the Catholic Truth Society. It was written by the Rev. Father C. Mangan, C.C., Kilfinan, and all who are interested in the life and works of that illustrious saint should read it.

The "Gooseberry" Fair.

August 9th—Gooseberry Fair in Kilfinane—passed off without seeing a fair or a gooseberry. The only "goose" was the man who brought cattle and found no buyer. What is the cause of this, and why was not the fair advertised in a proper manner? There was a time when the August fair was an important one, but now it is only a name. From what I can gather there is some move on by a few young men of the town to put the fairs on a better standing. The methods of the old Fairs Committee are now rather effete, and it is about time that the young blood should take up the running. I hope that there will be no bickering, but that each will do his utmost to advance the project, and so considerably help in the prosperity of his native town; and, between you and me, it wants a "lift."

Accident.

A serious accident took place last week, when a Crossley tender of the police in Kilfinane knocked down a lad named John O'Shaughnessy, aged thirteen years, and broke his thigh. He was afterwards conveyed in the tender to Kilmallock Hospital, where, it is agreeable to hear, he is getting on well.

We'd Like to Know—

When that Brass Band of ours is going to give us a selection of music. Why not a band promenade after Mass on Sundays?

If any attempt is going to be made to revive the former glories of the Kilfinane Emmet Hurling Club. There was a time when the names of Tommy Flynn, Shawn Oge, "Butty" Grimes, and "Goatie" were household words. Will there be any to follow in their footsteps?

What was discussed at a meeting of the Kilfinane branch of the Irish Farmers' Union this last week. Are they going to imitate other similar unions, and deny bonuses to honest hands? If so, I'm afraid trouble will ensue.

Is there anything to be done to put the mill in working order again. Time was that that concern was thriving. It was a boon to the town in general and the countryside in particular. Now the looms are idle, and little or no employment is given. Are there a few business men in Kilfinane to put it on a proper working basis? Let's hurry up. We see the "dawning of the day," so let a wave of prosperity follow freedom.

"LUA."

["Lua" is thanked for his excellent notes, and more of the same are invited.—Ed.]

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

HEAVY DECREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a decrease in imports of £82,369,612, and a decrease in exports of £94,279,505, compared with July, 1920. For the seven months of the year ending July, 1921, imports were £652,348,038, a decrease of £543,471,312, for the similar period of 1920, but an increase of £211,857,014, compared with the same period of 1913. The exports for the seven months ending July, 1921, amounted to £412,067,426, a decrease of £362,851,302 over the seven months of 1920, but an increase of £107,842,173 for the same period of 1913. So far as the imports for July this year are concerned increases are reported only under three headings. There was a rise of £336,441 under animals living for food, and an increase of £4,885,450 in imported coal, and a rise of £113,823 in coke and manufactured fuel. The chief decreases in imports came under the following headings. Grain and flour, £12,729,515; dutiable food and drink, £7,401,493; wood and timber, £7,790,569; raw cotton and waste, £8,109,523; paper making materials, £2,273,110.

The increases in exports for July were also under three headings—viz: Feeding stuffs for animals, £74,191; animals living for food, £6,970; and electrical goods and apparatus, £192,735. The decreases in exports included coal to the value of £7,368,806; iron and steel, £11,803,514; cotton yarns manufactured, £29,794,687; wool and worsted yarns, £10,833,106; apparel, £4,013,686; and vehicles, including ships, locomotives, and aircraft, £3,789,588.

The total gold and silver exported for the month was £6,674,997, as compared with £4,626,418 in the corresponding month in 1920. Of this the United States received £4,954,578. The total of sugar for home consumption imported was 3,137,515 cwt., as against 1,750,911 cwt. in July, 1920.

Export trade had been declining since November last, and the March exports were down in value to £66,808,961. Then came the coal stoppage and the subsequent export values were:—April, £59,867,585; May, £43,088,418; June, £38,152,238. The share of the coal trade in exports was as follows:—March, tons 1,968,078, value £4,281,877; April, tons 606,548, value £1,309,817; May, tons 14,066, value, £32,861; June, tons 7,502, value, £12,677; July, tons 816,320, value £1,559,649. The figures for coal imports are:—April, tons 2,818, value £13,896; May, tons 450,162, value £1,533,459; June, tons 1,390,824, value £5,022,371; July, tons 1,389,981, value £4,855,450.

LOCAL EXHIBITS AT DUBLIN SHOW.

Many Distinctions.

On Tuesday, at the Dublin Horse Show, in the horse jumping (A) competition the performance of Mr. Rafferty's Tipperary Boy was much admired. The ponies made a good muster, and were thoroughly representative of the provinces. A Tipperary-bred mare, Louie, owned by Mr. Hugh Boal, Ballymena, secured the red rosette in the riding cobs and pony class.

In the competitions for the Perpetual Challenge Cup for the best thoroughbred filly bred in Ireland and owned by any exhibitor resident in Ireland, the exhibit of Mr. Allen Baker, V.S., Bansha, was reserved.

In the Perpetual Challenge Cup competition for the best thoroughbred brood mare, Mr. Allen Baker, V.S., received the reserve ticket for his exhibit.

In the class for thoroughbred stallions calculated to get weight-carrying hunters, the first prize was awarded to Mr. F. W. Taylor, New Ross, for Maccanna, chestnut, ten years, bred by Major Edwards, Bansha.

Mr. M. J. Purcell, Castleville, Co. Limerick, obtained third prize in the thoroughbred yearling colts' class, and the exhibit of Mr. T. O'Gorman, Cregan House, Charleville, was very highly commended. Commended—Mr. M. J. Clery, Hill View, Kilmallock, and Mr. J. G. Lynch, Fanstown House, Kilmallock.

For the best thoroughbred yearling filly, Mr. A. Baker's Lismacue was awarded second prize, and Mr. M. J. Purcell, Castleville, County Limerick, third. Highly commended—Mr. T. O'Gorman, Cregane House, Charleville.

For weight-carrying hunters, 15s. and upwards, the exhibit of Mr. E. Walsh, Dunbarry House, a bay gelding, six years, bred by Mr. Fitzgerald, Ballygran, was very highly commended.

Mr. H. Boal, Ballymena, in the hunter mares' class, secured second prize for a chestnut, six years, bred in County Tipperary, and for the best hunter up to 12 or or 13 stone, six years old and over, Mr. Maxwell Angus, Lissen Hall, Nenagh, obtained second prize.

For the best hunter up to 12 or 13 stone, five years old, Mr. J. Laverty's Sunspot, bred by Mrs. Ryan, near Cashel, was reserved, and Mr. T. O'Brien's Gallant Tipp, roan gelding, bred by Mr. Mahony near Clonmel, commended.

SOME OF THE SALES.

On Wednesday, at the Ballsbridge ring, the following local sales took place:—

Captain C. Moore sold a chestnut colt by Marten—Pandora to Mr. M. Reidy for 250 guineas.

Captain Moore also sold a filly by Marco—Sister Barry, to Mr. J. Cogan for 65 guineas.

On Thursday Captain Moore sold a chestnut mare, Pandora, 15 years, by Cyclene—Aboyne (covered by Marten) to Mr. M. Reidy, the purchaser also of her colt yearling by Marten for 220 guineas, and to Mr. J. Magner he sold Mosca—Challeureux—Butterfly (covered by Meleager), for 22 guineas.

Mr. J. W. Harris, Ballykisteen, bought the well-bred five-year-old mare Dame of Bath—Llangibby—Beauty of Bath (covered by Bridge of Earn) which was sent in for sale by Sir E. Corcoran, Bart., for 280 guineas.

Mrs. V. Morton Jackson sold a bay filly by Lomond, dam by Atlas, to Mr. P. Behan, for 300 guineas.

Captain Purefoy purchased a bay colt by By George, dam by Bridge of Earn, from Mr. J. E. St. George, R.M., for 100 guineas.

Mr. W. B. Purefoy purchased a bay filly by Martin—Lily Edgar, from Mr. P. Quinlan, Kyle, the Junction, at £100.

The same gentleman also purshased a brown filyy by White Eagle, dam by St. Victrix—Catnip, for 780 guineas, from Mrs. T. F. Slattery, Hospital.

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