

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

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DONASKEIGH HORSE RACES.

Miss Nellie Ryan's Double.

Rolling Home Erratic.

Last Sunday horse and pony races were held at Donaskeigh, in, unfortunately, bad weather. After a night's downpour the gloomy morning broke with a heavy sky, and shortly after two o'clock rain again began to fall heavily. The course was situated about a mile beyond Donaskeigh cross, on a fine field (kindly given for the occasion by Mr. Scully). A comprehensive view of each contest from start to finish was obtainable. The card comprised four events, two of which proved very interesting by reason of the performances—or, rather, non-performance—of Mr. Cross's horse Rolling Home, who, in the first race first declined to move, then stampeded, and finally, in unmistakable fashion, declared his rider an unnecessary burden. However, he was remounted and, making up a lost half-lap, ran into second place. In the last race, when he declined absolutely to complete the course. Little Miss Nellie Ryan, of Thomastown, brought off a nice double on Irish Eyes and Dark Rosaleen; her riding elicited loud cheers from the crowd. Irish Eyes outclassed her rivals, and had an easy win; Dark Rosaleen finished lame. The Consolation Plate was easily won by Peter, who was much fancied in the second race, but ran out of the course.

The committee had the course well arranged, and the secretaries, Mr. J. Bishop and Mr. J. Dwyer, spared neither time nor trouble to make the meeting a success. Details—

DONASKEIGH PLATE of £10, of which the second receives £1. For ponies 132 hands and under. Distance 1 1/2 miles. Catch weights. Mr. D. Fogarty's Puncture 1 Mr. T. Doherty's Rambler 2 Mr. J. Ryan's Danny Boy 3 Betting—1 to 1 on Rambler, 3 to 1 on Puncture, and 2 to 1 each agst Danny and Danny Boy. Danny Boy took the lead, followed by Rambler for the first and second laps, with Danny last. In the last lap Danny's rider, young Carey, of the Sault, Tipperary, was unseated, and Puncture, going to the front, won by two lengths.

TIPPERARY TOWN PLATE of £10, of which the second receives £2. Open horse race. Catch weight, 10-1. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr. Turner's Roaming by Road 1 Mr. J. Cross's Rolling Home 2 Mr. J. Cooney's Rayeross Lass 3 Betting—3 to 1 on Rolling Home, 2 to 1 on Peter, Evens each Roaming by Road and Paddy, and 2 to 1 agst Rayeross Lass.

Rolling Home, Rayeross Lass, and Peter respectively kept their places for a half lap from the start, and on approaching the winning post Roaming by Road took the lead. In the second lap things got into a light state of confusion, which ultimately gave Roaming by Road an easy win. Peter, who was a hot favourite, ran off the course, and on returning to rectify the error found victory an impossibility. Rolling Home was now leading, but just at the winning post he said "No," and when requested to go unseated his rider, who however, remounted, and closed well in on Roaming by Road and Rayeross Lass, who had gained over half a lap, splitting the pair, a good third.

DUNNIBIN PLATE of £5, of which the second will receive £1. For ponies 112 hands and under. Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. J. Dwyer's Irish Eyes 1 Mr. T. Connor's Fly Away 2 Mr. D. Fogarty's Puncture 3 Betting—2 to 1 on Irish Eyes, evens each Fly Away and Puncture, 2 to 1 agst Mark Time, and 3 to 1 agst Do Not Forget.

Puncture led the way until the second lap, when Irish Eyes took up the running. In the last lap Fly Away took second place, and retained it to the finish.

MEMBERS' PLATE of £6, of which the second receives £1. Confined to farmers' horses within a five-mile radius. Distance, 2 miles. Catch weights.

Mr. D. Murray's Dark Rosaleen 1 Betting—2 to 1 on Rolling Home and Dollic, evens Dark Rosaleen, and 4 to 1 agst Rayeross Lass.

Four started, but only the winner finished. Rolling Home again distinguished himself by his obstinacy in the first lap, which he refused to complete. His rider, however, got him restarted, but on reaching the same place in the second lap he point-blank refused to go further, and definitely retired from the race.

The Consolation Plate of £2, for beaten horses and ponies was won easily by Mrs. Ryan's Peter, Mr. T. Ryan's Do Not Forget being second.

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FARMING NOTES.

WINTER WHEAT.

Farmers who intend sowing winter wheat should sow winter varieties, and should put preparatory work in hand as early as practicable in October. Experiments and experience have shown and the crop reports issued this year by the Department confirm previous results—that in this country winter-sown wheat does better than spring-sown. It ripens earlier, gives a heavier yield and better quality of grain. Although winter varieties of wheat may be successfully sown until the middle of November, and even during the earlier part of February, the sowing of wheat between the middle of November and the last week in January is now recommended. Sowing tests have shown that the earlier the sowing the higher the yield.

On most farms wheat can be most conveniently grown after the potato crop. After potatoes the soil is usually in good condition, and sowing can be done with the minimum expenditure of labour. Wheat may also follow a root crop, if circumstances admit of the root crop being removed sufficiently early. The practice of taking two corn crops in succession is not very general, but if the land is clean and a suitable dressing of farmyard manure can be given—or, if this be not available, of artificials—there should be no hesitation about sowing wheat after another grain crop.

In selecting a variety to sow, local experience is usually a safe guide to follow, and in any cases of doubt application should be made to the county agricultural instructor, who will furnish full information on the point. It may be stated that in tests carried out this year at the Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Swedish Iron, Double White Stand-up, Yeoman, and Marshal Foch returned the highest yields. Double White Stand-up (or Queen Wilhelmina) is a very well-known and deservedly popular variety; Swedish Iron and Yeoman are of comparatively recent introduction. Both have extremely strong stiff straw, and are almost completely resistant to yellow rust. The grain of Swedish Iron is soft, and apparently of poor quality; but Yeoman is a good baking and milling wheat. These two varieties also develop slowly in the early stages of growth, and to obtain the best results must be sown as early as possible in October. Where early sowing is not practicable, preference should be given to Queen Wilhelmina.

The seed should be sown at the rate of about 16 stones per statute acre, and should be ploughed in or drilled three inches deep, and harrowed lightly. A smaller quantity of seed will suffice when a corn drill is used for sowing. To promote tillering and break up of the surface crust, winter-sown wheat should be bush or chain harrowed in March or April, and the land afterwards well rolled. It might be mentioned that if a Yeoman plot looks badly about this period it should not be ploughed up but should be top-dressed with nitrate of soda. There is little danger that such an application will result in the lodging of the crop.

Wheat is subject to numerous diseases the most serious in this country being stem and yellow rust, both of which not alone reduce the yield but have a detrimental effect on the grain. As a precaution against the former seed should be dressed in a solution made by dissolving half a pound of copper sulphate (blue-stone) in one gallon of water. This quantity will be sufficient to dress twenty stones of grain. Under no circumstances should the seed be dressed with copper sulphate more than two or three days before sowing, or any attempt made to sow the seed before it is dry. The preventive measure against yellow rust is to plant varieties resistant to the disease. Of these, two—Swedish Iron and Yeoman—have already been referred to, and a third—Little Joss—is a variety well-known in this country for a number of years. In districts where yellow rust is prevalent one or other of these varieties might be given a trial; but here again, as the question of suitability of soil for a particular variety arises, the advice of the county instructor should be sought.

CO. COURT JUDGE MOORE RESIGNS.

It is announced that Co. Court Judge Moore has resigned the county court judgeship of Tipperary, which he had occupied for many years with much distinction, and that Mr. James Sealy, K.C., has been appointed to the office pro tem. No county court judge in Ireland enjoyed more largely the esteem and confidence of those who practised before him than Mr. Moore; he was invariably courteous to practitioners and litigants alike, and his decisions were so sound that appeals from them were few and far between and not frequently successful. His resignation will be very generally regretted.

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TIPPERARY URBAN COUNCIL. COTTAGES IN A SCANDALOUS CONDITION.

"TALK, BUT NOTHING DONE."

CHAIRMAN TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

MAIN-ROAD MAINTENANCE.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The monthly meeting of the above council, held on Monday night, was presided over by Mr. J. O'Callaghan (vice-president). There were also present—Messrs. T. McCormack, T. Toomey, W. Allen, J. Breen, W. Cotter, T. Fitzgerald, and S. Martin.

Messrs. T. Dawson (clerk), W. J. Heffernan (town surveyor), and T. Delaney (town sergeant) were in attendance.

Maintenance of Main Roads.

The Town Clerk said he had appeared before the meeting of the Finance Committee of the County Council on the previous Wednesday with reference to the question of the maintenance of main roads within the Tipperary urban area. He pointed out that this was a matter that should be settled without much difficulty, and did not involve any breach in the harmonious relations which had always existed between the two councils, but at the same time it was necessary that the whole facts of the case should be grappled with. He drew attention to the fact that the County Council was primarily the authority responsible for the maintenance of these roads, and the Urban Council had continued the maintenance pending adjustment with the County Council. He stated that it would be within the knowledge of the members of the council that some years ago, when the agreement was first entered into, the price per perch then was 8s., this being the figure that obtained in the days of the old contractors. Messrs. Doherty and Burke, prior to the County Council coming into existence in 1899. At that time the men's wages were 13s. to 11s. weekly; they were now 54s., and the hire of a man and horse, then amounting to 30s., was now 55s. It would be seen, therefore, that it was a simple sum in arithmetic as regarded the amount of contribution under which the urban council could be reasonably expected to contribute the maintenance of the roads. They were unfortunately in respect of the five years' maintenance up to March, 1921, inasmuch as within a couple of months of the time the agreement was arrived at in 1916, a material increase of wages took place, and in respect of that period of five years the council estimated that they had lost £2,768, being the amount over and above the half-cost which they were expected to bear. He should explain that the underlying principle in regard to main roads was that half the cost should be defrayed by the council in the district in which the roads are situated, and the remainder by the county at large. He had raised the question of a refund in respect of this period, and pointed out that to meet such increases in other spheres—for instance, in relation to undertakings carried on by municipal authorities, such as gas-works, etc.—provision was made by the Statutory Undertakings Act to adjust charges so as to meet increased wages and other items. Of course they were also aware that in regard to Civil Service and whole-time officers of councils, similar provision was made by means of a bonus. It was therefore only reasonable to contend that the hard-and-fast terms of the agreement up to March last should not be allowed to operate unfairly against Tipperary Urban Council. He stated at the Co. Council meeting he was willing on behalf of the Urban Council to allow this matter to be dealt with by arbitration. As regarded the cost of upkeep for the year beginning last April the estimated cost of the 1,672 perches, at 28s. per perch, worked out at £2,540 40s. Adding 7 1/2 per cent. on half the cost to represent the cost of supervision, or £87 15s. 7d., the total cost of the upkeep worked out at £2,628 11s. 7d. The Co. Council offered 150 per cent. increase on their former contribution, which would amount to £681 4s. The acceptance of this offer would mean that the amount to be levied on the urban district would be £1,747 0s. 7d. It would therefore be seen that the County Council's offer amounted to only a little more than one-fourth of the estimated cost of the year. He had explained to the County Council that he could see no alternative to allowing the roads

to revert to their charge, as the Urban Council could not bear the cost in existing circumstances. The matter having been fully discussed at the Finance Committee meeting, he was asked to convey to the Urban Council the desire of the County Council that the Urban Council should, if possible, make arrangements to keep on working to the end of the financial year, and he expressed his willingness and desire that this should be done.

Chairman—I suppose it is the best course to adopt.

Town Clerk—If possible we will try to carry on until March next. Since the County Council meeting I have received a letter from the secretary of the Co. Council intimating that the county surveyor will attend here on Wednesday in connection with the matter, and it would be well if you appointed a committee to meet him.

Chairman—Oh, yes, we will meet him with pleasure. What about appointing a committee of the members who never attend here to meet him?

Mr. Cotter—When they will not attend here they will not meet him.

A committee, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. McCormack, Cotter, and the town clerk, was appointed to meet the county surveyor.

Evil of Tipperary Slums.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Municipal Authorities' Association stating that had normal conditions prevailed a meeting of the executive committee would have been held during the early summer to make arrangements for the annual conference of the association, but owing to the disturbed state of the country it was thought inadvisable to hold a meeting. The question of holding the conference might now be considered, but it was doubtful whether it would be expedient to hold it pending the completion of the peace negotiations, as public authorities were labouring under many difficulties. In their opinion it would be better to defer the conference for the present, but if the executive thought otherwise the secretary would make the necessary arrangements.

The Town Clerk stated that at last year's conference the housing question was referred to the executive committee, and he was of opinion that a meeting of some sort at least should now be held. Personally he had done everything in his power to set out plainly the extent of the responsibility of the British Government in the matter, in respect of which about 50,000 new houses were required, and it was to be hoped that in the Irish settlement provision would be made for a just and reasonable ratification of the claim. In Belfast, the town clerk continued, where there were only sixteen houses condemned as unfit for human habitation, 8,000 new houses were required to meet the growth of the population. Taking the capital expenditure at £8,000,000, the demand of the Belfast Corporation for State assistance worked out at £196,000 per year for sixty years. The Northern Parliament, it was admitted, could not spare one penny for housing purposes. In towns like Tipperary, where a large number of houses was required to replace condemned hovels, the extent of State assistance required per amount of capital expenditure did not exceed the figure claimed by Belfast Corporation. The defective financial provisions made the Irish Housing Act of 1919 inoperative, with the result that it was now imperative that provision should be made in the Irish settlement to meet the arrears in respect of Irish urban housing, for which the British Government was clearly responsible. All the towns affected were at one on this important subject, and he (the town clerk) hoped that their common interests would come out safely between North and South in the happier times which they all looked forward to so fervently. (Hear, hear.) He was sure those entrusted with the details were fully alive to the responsibility, but it would make it all the more clear to have at their back a really intelligent public opinion on the matter. They were nearly weary repeating their views in regard to it, and more or less beating the air for so many years. However, there was now a reasonable hope of success, and he thought that as far as Tipperary and other centres similarly affected were concerned they were prepared to put a reasonable burden on the rates, and to do what was proper and legitimate to wipe out the terrible evil of the slums, which was so patent in Tipperary. (Hear, hear.) He asked the council to approve of his views, and said personally he would be in favour of the holding of an executive meeting.

Mr. Toomey—I am afraid you have big work cut out for yourself. (Laughter.)

The Clerk said he wanted the opinion of the council on the matter.

The council endorsed the clerk's views in favour of the holding of a meeting of the executive.

"A Disgrace to Civilisation"

A letter was read, signed by all the tenants in Eaton's Cottages, complaining of the insanitary conditions of the surroundings, and stating that they would be obliged to the council if they would abate the nuisance.

Mr. Allen—I was called going from my work to see this place, and it is in a bad state. It is a disgrace to have such a nuisance opposite people's doors. They are living within a few yards of it.

Chairman—It is a disgrace to civilisation.

It was suggested that Mrs. Eaton be written to and asked to come and see the place.

Mr. Allen expressed himself opposed to writing, which he characterised as useless, asserting that action should be taken at once in the matter. It was a danger to the health of the people living near it.

The Chairman agreed.

Mr. Allen—You would not be able to take a cup of tea after having a look at it.

Mr. Cotter—There are houses in the Spittal belonging to Lord Barrymore about which there are also complaints, where the occupants have to get up in the middle of the night to let out the water. A young man, not long ago, complained to me that his wife and children were laid up owing to the state of their house. The sanitary sub-inspector or the medical officer of health should look after this.

It was stated that there was piping that could be used to remedy the nuisance.

Mr. Toomey—Lord Barrymore should not own those houses at all.

"He might not own them very long," a member interjected.

Mr. Allen—How long, Mr. Chairman, is the nuisance going on at Eaton's Cottages?

Chairman—For years.

Mr. Allen—The doctor should be brought to see it. There is no use in talking here about it. We talk a lot here, but what is the use when there is nothing done for these people? This has been going on for years before we were elected.

Clerk—Serve notice under the Public Health Act.

Mr. Martin—Who is the tenant?

Clerk—The complaint is made by several tenants—about thirty of them.

Mr. Martin—Who's the landlord?

Chairman—Mrs. Eaton.

Mr. Toomey—If the rent was not forthcoming she would soon abate the nuisance.

Mr. Martin—If the tenants refused to pay her the rent until she did so?

Mr. Cotter—I think that would be going outside our jurisdiction.

Mr. Allen—That would be for the tenants themselves. At the start of the new council I think Mr. O'Callaghan brought up this matter here.

Chairman—It is worse now than ever it was.

Mr. Allen—There is no use bringing it up here and taking no action.

Chairman—We must take action this time.

Mr. Allen—The council has power to do this thing, and should have done it years ago.

The Town Surveyor stated that the nuisance would never be abated until proper closets are supplied.

After some further discussion it was decided to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance.

Chairman Tenders Resignation.

The following letter to the clerk was read from Mr. P. J. Moloney, T.D.:

"For some time I have decided to write you regarding my position on the urban council. I am not, as you are aware, a member of your council, and am not, therefore, chairman because I have not attended any meetings for more than nine months, and, as a matter of fact, have not once taken up my duties as elected chairman. If I could see clearly that I would be able to live in Tipperary, and be able to attend to my duties on the council, I would ask you and the other members to set the matter of my ineligibility right, but as I cannot do now, or in the near future, I want to announce to the council my resignation from the chair and membership. If at any time I can be here again, and find my presence desired on the council, I will be always glad to be accepted as a member, and will help with the members, who are, I think, all my warm friends, in their sincere desire of benefiting the town and all the people of Tipperary."

Chairman—That is serious.

Mr. Toomey—I do not think he is ineligible at all.

Chairman—He is only making that out himself.

Mr. Toomey—He will be welcome any time he comes back to take the chair and be a member.

Chairman—Leave it over to the next meeting. There may be great changes

in the meantime.

Mr. McCormack—Ask him to reconsider his resignation.

Mr. Allen—I hope it won't be long until he is back with us again.

Mr. Martin said the resignation would not be pleasant reading in the Press for the workers of Tipperary, as his house was always open to them.

Mr. Toomey—Leave the chair open, and whenever he comes back he will be always welcome to sit in it as the chairman of this council.

Mr. Allen—Will the rules admit that?

The Clerk replied that there was no ineligibility until the office was declared vacant by the council, and that had not been done. It was open to the members to declare his ineligibility.

Chairman—We will leave it over till the next meeting; everything will be settled by that time.

The matter was left over.

Housing Accommodation.

Mr. Martin referred to the tenancy of a house in O'Connell's road, and suggested that the council take action in the matter.

Mr. Toomey—There is a house present in the Spittal for the last four months, and what are you going to do with it?

Chairman—Who is paying the rent of it?

It was stated that the rent was being paid by a Mrs. Hartigan, who occupied another house.

Mr. Toomey—If they can afford to have a summer residence and keep this for a winter resort they are better off than I.

Mr. Cotter said houses were very scarce, and some people could not get one at all.

Chairman—With so many people looking for houses it is too bad to have this one idle.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I suppose you cannot do anything while she is paying the rent.

In reply to the chairman it was stated that the house belonged to the Hartigans.

Mr. Toomey—Cluney, so, is entitled to keep the house.

Mr. Fitzgerald—The council gave the house to her, but not to Cluney.

Mr. Cotter—And Hartigan is the recognised tenant yet.

The Clerk suggested that a committee be appointed to go through the entire list of agreements. There were 100 tenants in it, and they might be able to make some suggestions for the better amongst themselves. There might also be some changes since the agreements were drawn up.

Mr. Cotter—The same thing will arise in other cases.

Mr. Martin—I propose that Cluney be summoned to the Irish court. I do not mean the Crown court. We will threaten it out now as we started it. Matt English is the recognised tenant of that house.

Mr. McCormack said it would be hard lines to fire Cluney out of the house in which he had been a considerable length of time, and Matt English, he added, had a house.

Mr. Martin—He is under notice.

Mr. Cotter said that John Ryan, a man who had a very large family, was entitled to the house.

Mr. Breen—He was recommended by the Transport Union.

Mr. Cotter—The whole thing is the fault of the council, because they allowed the rates to be broken.

Mr. Fitzgerald—There is no use going back on that now.

Chairman—I'll tell you what you will do. Appoint three men to go into the matter, and let them meet here next Wednesday and decide what is to be done.

Mr. Toomey—The only thing is to bring it before a Sinn Féin court, and if Cluney has a good case let him have the house. He will have to recognise this council.

Mr. Martin—He has not recognised it. It is nothing at all in his eyes; but we, the workers of Tipperary, will see that he will have to recognise it.

Chairman—Will you agree to the three men going into it?

Mr. Toomey—Decide it now. What can three men do here on Wednesday any more than we can do now? Mr. Martin has proposed that he be brought before the Sinn Féin court, and what more about it? If we are not able to function it is as good to let England do it.

It was decided that all the agreements be gone into by a committee on the following Wednesday morning, and prosecutions, if necessary, ordered.

Street Lighting.

Chairman—Any more complaints, gentlemen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotter—What about the public lighting? The light is very bad up towards the chapel.

Mr. Martin—Grip is very dear.

Mr. Cotter—Even if it is, and we have to pay some money for it, it is very necessary.

Mr. Martin—The gas manager asked me a couple of evenings ago if he could get an independent water service to the works, to connect with a meter. The pipe at present is only a half-inch, and it is not sufficient. He would be very thankful.

Town Surveyor—Does he want it during the night?

Mr. Martin—He does.

Town Surveyor—Let him draw the water during the day into the storage tank.

Mr. Martin—Would you have any objection to giving him an independent supply?

Town Surveyor—I have no objection if the council has not.

Clerk—It would be better if the gas manager would write an application to the council, and it could come before the next meeting.

Mr. Cotter—What about the lights?

Town Surveyor—Since the trouble started the other night we got additional lights.

Mr. Cotter said some lamps had no heads at all on them.

Town Surveyor—They got a good smashing.

Votes of Condolence.

Mr. McCormack said that he regretted to have to mention that a number of deaths took place recently in the town. An old landmark and sacristan of the chapel, Mr. Hanly, died during the week, and also Paddy Hayes, and another man down the Bausha road suffered a great loss in the death of his wife, and in the tragic occurrence last Wednesday night Wm. Corbett, New road, a quiet, inoffensive man, was taken away in the prime of life without getting an opportunity of defending himself. He proposed a vote of condolence to the relatives of the deceased, which was seconded by Mr. Cotter, and passed, all the members standing.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR KILMALLOCK

Public Meeting Takes Steps.

Medical Officer's Serious Report.

A meeting of prominent parishioners of Kilmallock was held in SS. Peter and Paul's schools on the 25th ult., to take immediate steps to build a new school in place of the existing one, which has been condemned as unsanitary and inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils attending. Rev. Father Woulfe, C.C., Kilmallock, presided.

The rev. chairman said the present school, as they were all aware, was entirely inadequate for the needs of the children. They had nearly twice the number of children in the parish that they were able to find accommodation for. They were sent into a school which was entirely inadequate, and as a result the teaching was very imperfect. It was impossible for a teacher to teach in a school that was overcrowded. There were a number of children outside who were not going to school, and if an effort was made to get them all in it might be possible to do so, but there was no room at all for them. If they had a new school one section could occupy the room they were in. They all knew the importance of education at the present time; they could not have proper education in the present school. That was a matter of great importance for the parents and for the children. It was their business at that meeting to see what could be done towards providing adequate school accommodation for the parish. Father O'Shea had stated he could not take upon himself so great a responsibility at the present time. The cost of building new schools at the present time would be about £4,500; two-thirds of that amount would be got as a grant from the Board of Education, and they would have to take the responsibility for providing the remaining one-third, which would be about £1,500. Consequently the parish priest was very slow to undertake the responsibility of acting in the matter. If they would take the responsibility of raising the money he (the speaker) would be glad to assist. He did not think £1,500 would be a great burden to the people of the parish if it were distributed amongst them. It was not a great sum at the present day; if the people got together it would be very easy to raise this amount. If they raised one-third of the money he considered it would be very easy to get the other two-thirds.

Mr. Wraggles, principal SS. Peter and Paul's schools, said he would endeavour to put facts before them. He felt that if they allowed the condition of things as they existed in the schools at present to continue they could not teach there. The school had been condemned by the medical officer as unsanitary and unsuitable. Coming to the school itself, they could easily understand why the school was insanitary. They were down in a hollow, and they never had proper ventilation. At the

back there was a dumping-ground for all the dirt and filth of Kilmallock. Right outside the door there was a lavatory which was frequented by 180 or 200 boys. How could they expect those children could be healthy? They had 200 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 180. There was full space for 110 of these pupils, but no room for the other 70 or 80. It meant putting 17 boys in a space that could only hold 10. There were four teachers with 180 children. In the circumstances teaching was simply impossible. They could not get the results that they wished. (Another thing was that they were unable to hear what they were saying owing to the passing of cars outside. He wanted those present to realise these facts. They should give the teachers an opportunity of doing the best they could for the children. The remedy was to build a new school. Last year there was a sum of £32,000 available from the Board of Education which was to be given solely for the building of schools. Every penny of that amount was returned to the Treasury simply because nobody claimed it. They needed schools, and there was double the amount of last year now available, which would also be returned unless somebody claimed it.

Dr. Cleary, medical officer of health, said he knew these schools longer than anybody in the room. They were in the same condition now as they were fifty years ago, except that the pictures on the walls might have been changed. (Laughter.) It was almost impossible to understand how the children could remain there. Everybody had read his report on the schools, which was true in every detail. Those who had children should not grudge the £1,500 required.

Mr. J. J. Power said he was fairly well acquainted with the condition of the school, but up to the present did not fully realise that things were so serious. If the parish could contribute the amount required they could to-morrow morning start building the schools.

Mr. Walsh said that after all that had been said there was no need for him to emphasise the necessity of immediate action. It was really a crime and a scandal to see that the town of Kilmallock had no schools equal to those in Bally, Charleville, and Kilmartin. All these places had plenty of air, room, and a fine site. They had four schools in Charleville to their one in Kilmallock; £1,500 was not very much, and there was no fear that the money would not be forthcoming.

Mr. Crotton suggested that they should wait until the early part of the coming year. As the union was shortly to be disposed of he did not see why they could not build a school there.

Mr. Mitchell, V.S., seconded a resolution, proposed by Mr. Walsh, that the manager should make immediate application to the National Board for the amount allowed. The present schools were a disgrace, and he hoped there would be no damper put on the building of the new ones.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously carried:

"That we, the parishioners of Kilmallock, unanimously condemn the boys' school as being insanitary and unsuitable, as well as being seriously overcrowded."

"That we respectfully request Archdeacon O'Shea to immediately renew his application to the Commissioners of National Education for a building grant with a view to the building of a boys' school in Kilmallock, and that we request them to convey to Mr. Wraggles the result of his application."

Regarding the local subscription of £1,500, Mr. Wraggles suggested that seven or eight men should raise a sum of money in the bank.

Mr. Rourke suggested the formation of a committee to go into the bank and raise £1,000. He would be prepared to go with them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Harris spoke to the same effect.

A committee of seven was then formed to take steps for the raising of the amount required.

LICENSING OF STALLIONS.

The Department desire to enable owners of horses intended to be used for stud purposes during the 1923 season that to avoid delay and enable applications to be completed applications for licences should be made immediately.

The owner or person having control of a stallion, who uses it, or permits it to be used for stud purposes, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, unless the stallion when so used is licensed under the Horse-Breeding Act of 1918.

SPORTS, FOOTBALL, HURLING.

Posters, Admission Tickets (in or otherwise), Badges, etc., obtainable from The County Printing Works.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Monday, 10th October—At Tipperary (fair day), 18 acres forward aftergrass, situate at Longford, adjoining Tipperary town. For Edward O'Dwyer, Esq. Sale at one o'clock.

Thursday, 13th October—At Ryan's Hotel, Cashel, valuable dairy and feeding farm, situate at Donoughmore, containing 97a. 3r. 29p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of rich pasture lands, suitably divided, watered, sheltered, and fenced, centrally situate for fairs and markets, and held under a judicial tenancy at the yearly rent of £79 19s. 6d. For W. P. Ryan, Esq. Full particulars next issue. Private proposals will be taken up to 6th October, when the highest, if deemed sufficient, will be accepted. Richard Connolly, solicitor, Cashel.

Monday, 10th October—At Tipperary, 10 acres of aftergrass, situate at Banaha. For Miss Mary Dwyer. Sale at one o'clock.

Wednesday, 12th October—At the Parochial House, Lattin, extensive sale of antique and modern household furniture and effects. For the executors of the late Very Rev. Monsignor O'Neill, P.P., D.D. See below.

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TOWN OF TIPPERARY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION OF LEADING LICENSED & GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mrs. Mary Hayes to Sell by Public Auction, AT THEIR SALE RING, TIPPERARY, ON SATURDAY, 29th OCT., 1921, Her interest in her old-established Six-Day Licensed and Grocery Premises, situate at 93 Henry Street, Tipperary, and held at the low yearly rent of £17.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This old-established business concern, in which a lucrative business is being conducted, occupies an unrivalled and commanding trade position, being situate at the junction of the Main Street and Church Street, and in close proximity to the Travellers Theatre. The house has been recently renovated, and is at present in first-class condition. It is a substantial three-storied structure, comprising well-laid-out shop and kitchen on ground floor; sitting-room and dining-room on second floor; and three well-ventilated bedrooms on top storey. Also attached is an enclosed concrete yard containing a store.

The Auctioneers wish to draw the attention of those in quest of a first-class remunerative business establishment to the sale of above premises, which are situated in one of the best business thoroughfares in the town, and being held at such a low rent renders the property a most desirable and highly attractive investment.

Terms—A deposit of one-fourth the purchase money with 5 per cent. commission will be required on purchaser being declared.

SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to NICHOLAS F. MAHER, Solicitor, Tipperary, or to N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

ARDMAYLE HOUSE, CASHEL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FARM HORSES, PONIES, CATTLE, CARS, CARTS, HORSE AND PONY TRAPS, MACHINERY, FARM IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN SEATS; ALSO HORSE AND PONY TACKLING.

AT ARDMAYLE, ON MONDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1921. Full particulars later.

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

Sales by P. L. Ryan.

Monday, 10th October (fair day)—At the Paddock, Tipperary, the following property will be offered: Six-year-old jumper, with dray cart, wagon, and harness (all in perfect condition, and will be sold in one lot or separately); eight-year-old Welsh pony, 12½ hands, a beautiful trapper, and engaged to all work; two mares, engaged to all work; three-year-old filly, untrained; useful farm mare, engaged to all work, with dray cart and harness (to be sold in one or more lots); valuable three-year-old Spanish donkey, gelded; and donkey, with box cart and harness. For various vendors. Note—All the above are very special lots, and well worth the attention of intending purchasers.

Wednesday, 12th October—At the salerooms, great clearance sale of antique and modern household furniture, bedding, and bed-covering, together with a large quantity of cutlery and ware. Note—This is the opening of one of the largest sales ever held in the salerooms, and sale will be continued on the remaining Wednesdays in October.

By Private Treaty—Letting of 13 acres of first-class spare grass convenient to the Limerick Junction.

By Private Treaty—At Dunderum 3 acres of very superior aftergrass. For Miss Nora Ryan.

PATRICK L. RYAN, Auctioneers, Oulices & Salerooms, Tipperary & Cappawhitte.

Sales by W. Sadleir & Son.

Wednesday, 12th October—At the Pond Field, Dunderum, 1,000 finest quality larch poles, arranged into 200 lots, suitable for pit wood, paling, etc. The Auctioneers direct particular attention to this extensive sale, as it is seldom such an opportunity affords itself of acquiring larch of this description and quality. Vendors, the Department of Agriculture. Sale at 12 o'clock sharp.

Monday, 10th October—At the Nursery, Dunderum, one acre mangolds, one acre turnips, and one acre potatoes. For Mr. John Carroll. Sale at 4 o'clock.

Monday, 10th October—At the Rectory, Dunderum, letting of 15 acres very superior aftergrass, with ample water and shelter thereon. Vendor, Rev. A. Pike. Sale at 5 o'clock. WM. SADLEIR & SON, Auctioneers, Anacarty, Tipperary.

SALES

By O'Dwyer & Lysaght

Tuesday, 11th October—At Dunderum Saw Mills, auction of a large amount of scantlings and boards of various lengths and widths, felcos, spokes, stocks for wheels, ladders, etc. Sale at 10 o'clock. All sawn timber put on rails free at Dunderum; also two beehives for Mr. McCrea. For Mr. O'Dwyer & Lysaght, Auctioneers and Cattle Salemen. Offices: Upperchurch, Dunderum, and Thurles.

Slovenly Work is NOT done at The County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

Irish-made Paper and Irish-made Ink are used almost exclusively in The County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

Small Jobs and Large Jobs are alike given intelligent care at The County Printing Works, Tipperary.

SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK. N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers. Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

KILROSS HORSE & PONY RACES.

ON SUNDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1921, Commencing at Two p.m.

First Race. The VISITORS' PLATE of 4 sovs to winner; second to receive 10s. For Ponies 12½ hands and under. An open race, about one mile flat. Entrance fee, 5s.

Second Race. The COMMITTEE PLATE of 5 sovs to winner; second to receive 10s. For Ponies 13½ hands and under. An open race, about 1½ miles flat. Entrance fee, 7s. 6d.

Third Race. The KILROSS PLATE of 10 sovs; second to receive 2l. For Horses 16 hands and under. An open race, about 2 miles. Entrance fee, 10s.

Fourth Race. The SUBSCRIBERS' PLATE of 7 sovs to winner; second to receive 15s. For Cobs 14½ hands and under. An open race, about 1½ miles flat. Entrance fee, 10s.

Admission to Grounds - 1/- Cars, 2/6. Motors, 5/-.

Entries Close on 12th October, with the Hon. Secs. JAMES CARROLL, and M. McCORMACK, Kilross, Hon. Secs.; J. CAREY, Kilross, Hon. Treas.

BOOKMAKERS WILL ATTEND.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

DOON G.A.A. SPORTS.

Doon Athletic and Cycling Sports will be held, under above Rules, ON SUNDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 1921.

PROGRAMME. Boys' Race, under 16 years, confined to Parish of Doon. 100 Yards Open Handicap. 200 Yds. 440 Yds. 880 Yds. 1 Mile Do. High Jump. Old Men's Race (competitors over 50 years). Long Jump. 3 Miles Cycle (Open Handicap). 5 Miles Cycle (Open Handicap).

4 Miles Cycle (confined to 1st Batt. East Limerick Brigade, I.R.A.). Composite Race. Sack Race. 7 Miles Marathon Road Race from Anacarty to Doon, starting at One o'clock. DONKEY DERBY.

Committee—D. Allen, R.D.C.; J. Duggan, M.C.C.; Pat Ryan, M.C.C.; B. Berkery, D. Hayes, C. Ryan, M. Ryan, P. Leahy, D. Quinn, President—P. Ryan, M.C.C.; Treasurer—J. J. Duggan, M.C.C. Hon. Secs.—W. Duggan & M. J. Crowe. Handicapper & Starter—J. J. Maher, Barrisoleigh.

Come in your thousands and see some of Ireland's greatest athletes compete, including such well-known Gaels as C. Ryan, Hollyford; J. J. Keyes, Pallas; Kennedy, Killeconnon; Shanahan, Ballinure; O'Grady, Cabercohill. A splendid Grass Track has been secured for the occasion.

ADMISSION TO FIELD, 1/- CARS, 2/6. A BAND WILL ATTEND.

Entries close 4th October. Entry Forms and any further particulars from W. Duggan and M. P. Crowe, Hon. Secs. GOD SAVE IRELAND.

HALT! COME AND SEE.

AHERLOW HORSE & PONY RACES.

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1921, OVER A SPLENDID COURSE COMPRISING AN AREA OF 14 ACRES.

First Race—2.0 p.m. LISVERNANE PLATE of 4 sovs; second to receive 1 sov out of the Plate. For Ponies 12½ hands and under. Distance, 1 mile flat. Entrance fee, 5s.

Second Race—2.30 p.m. CALTEMORE PLATE of 4 sovs; second to receive 1 sov out of the Plate. For Ponies 13½ hands and under. Distance, 1½ miles. Entrance fee, 5s.

Third Race—3.0 p.m. NEWTOWN PLATE of 4 sovs; second to receive 1 sov out of the Plate. For Ponies 14½ hands and under. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance fee, 7s. 6d.

Fourth Race—3.30 p.m. FARMERS' PLATE of 5 sovs; second to receive 1 sov out of the Plate. For Working Horses 16 hands and under, the property of owner on January 1st, 1921. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance fee, 10s.

Fifth Race—4.0 p.m. A CONSOLATION RACE for Beaten Horses in Newtown and Farmers' Plates; value 1 sov. Distance, 1 mile. The second horses in such plates not qualified.

Any disputes or objections will be dealt with by the Stewards, whose decision shall be deemed final in all cases. Objections to be lodged with the Judge immediately after race, with a deposit of £1, which shall be refunded if objection is justified.

Bookmakers Will be in Attendance.

ADMISSION TO FIELD - 1/- CARS - 2/6. MOTORS - 5/-.

Entries close on Friday, October 7th, 1921. No entry accepted without fee. M. O'BRIEN & P. FREWEN, Hon. Treas. J. HAYES & D. O'BRIEN, Hon. Secs.

TIPPERARY GREAT OLD CATTLE FAIR

WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY NEXT, 10th OCTOBER.

T. DAWSON, Town Clerk.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK!

Learn to Drive Motor Cars and Tractors, and Do Your Own Repairs.

Complete Course (EMBRACING DRIVING, MAKING OF RUNNING REPAIRS, etc.) From £4 4s. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. SIX DEMONSTRATION CARS.

SPRING BROS' SCHOOL of MOTORING, DAVIS STREET, TIPPERARY.

PIG MEAL;

Also A Calf and Cattle Meal

Barley Meal alone is not a perfect food. Though high in carbohydrates, it is low in oil and albuminoids. We are making up a meal consisting of 45 per cent. good kiln-dried barley, 10 per cent. of the best fishmeal low in oil, and the balance of 45 per cent. of imported food stuffs.

An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. Seeing is believing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

A TANKARDSTOWN FARMER writes:—"Send me half a ton of the same Pig Meal as you sent my neighbours."

Another Farmer writes:—"I put in a pen of alphas with their backbones sticking through their backs. After feeding them for a fortnight on your meal I did not know them. In four weeks and three days from putting them in I sold them, weighing 13 stone each."

Analysis—6½ per cent. oil and 16½ per cent. albuminoids.

Also a first-class Calf and Cattle Meal suitable for dry or wet feeding. This Meal contains 9 per cent. oil and 15 per cent. albuminoids.

Terms:— Pig Meal - 15/- per cwt. Calf Meal - 16/- per cwt. Cash with Order.

CARRIAGE PAID ON FTON LOTS TO ALL PLACES IN COUNTIES OF LIMERICK AND TIPPERARY.

ROCK MILLS, CASHEL.

The Most Complete and Best Equipped FUNERAL FURNISHERS in the district.

PRICES MODERATE.

HOGAN'S,

The Tipperary Posting and Undertaking Establishment, MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY.

IRISH AND BEST. EVERS SAFE

(2d. EACH) CURES HEADACHE & NEURALGIA IN A FEW MINUTES.

Wholesale from KELLY & CO., Stores, Davis Street, Tipperary; and P. COMAN, 49 & 50 Main Street, Tipperary.

FOR SALE, LARGE STOCK OF MOUNTAINS, HEADSTONES, & CROSSES.

ERECTED EVERYWHERE. EVERYTHING IN MARBLE, STONE, OR GRANITE MADE OR REPAIRED.

EGAN'S STONERWORKS, CASHEL.

Billheads, Memos, Duplicate Memo and Accounts in Book Form.—We are giving our customers the advantage of the recent fall in paper prices in these items.—The County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary. (The only Printing Office in the town, and the best-equipped in the county.)

NEW PALLAS RACES.

Over the Famous "Mount Catherine" Course, (Five Minutes' Walk from Pallas Station), ON SUNDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1921.

PROGRAMME. First Race—2.0 o'clock.

The MOUNT CATHERINE PLATE of 4 sovs, of which the second receives 1 sov. Confined to residents in the parishes of Nicker and Templebraden. Distance, 1 mile. Entrance fee, 5s.

Second Race—2.30 o'clock. The STEWARDS' PLATE of 5 sovs, of which the second receives 1 sov. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance, once around course. Entrance fee, 7s. 6d.

Third Race—3.0 o'clock. The RAILWAY PLATE of 8 sovs, of which the second receives 2 sovs. An open flat race for Horses and Ponies. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance fee, 10s.

Fourth Race—4.0 o'clock. The KILDUFF PLATE of 5 sovs, of which the second receives 1 sov. For Ponies 15 hands and under. Distance, 1½ miles. Entrance fee, 7s. 6d.

Fifth Race—4.30 o'clock. The CONSOLATION PLATE of 2 sovs; second 10s. For all Beaten Horses and Ponies at the Meeting. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

RULES. Entries close with the Secretary on Wednesday, October 13th. No entry accepted unless accompanied with entrance fee. Objections must be lodged, in writing, 15 minutes after the race, accompanied with £1 deposit.

In all cases of objection the Stewards' decision shall be final.

ALL THE LEADING BOOKMAKERS WILL ATTEND.

ADMISSION - 1/- CARS - 2s. 6d. MOTORS - 5/- E. P. HARTY, Secretary. Nicker, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick.

AERIDREACHT MHOR AT CULLEN

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1921.

Prominent T.D.s from Tipperary and Limerick will attend.

IRISH SONGS and IRISH DANCES.

The local Dramatic Class will present the amusing skit on foreign ways and foreign manners, entitled "BONG TONG."

A Band will render a Programme of Irish Airs.

THE BEST YET! MAKE A NOTE OF IT THAT SHRONELL DANCE

(Under the auspices of the Volunteers), Will be Held IN THE NEW SCHOOL.

ON SUNDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1921. Dancing Commences at 9 p.m. First-Class Orchestra has been engaged.

GENT'S TICKET - 7/- LADY'S TICKET - 5/- Cead Mile Falte to All. PETER FINNAN, Hon. Sec. THOS. RYAN, Hon. Treas.

KILFEACLE HORSE AND PONY RACES

WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1921.

Full Particulars Next Issue.

OH, BOYS! OH, BOYS! IT WILL BE SOME FUN!

BALLYVISTEA (EMLY) GREYHOUND AND TERRIER COURSING ON SUNDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1921.

The BALLYVISTEA STAKE, for 16 Greyhounds, at 10s. each. Winner receives 20; runner-up £2 (if stake fills). The SUMMERHILL STAKE, for 16 Terriers, at 8s. each. Winner receives £2; runner-up 10s. (if stake fills).

Entries (accompanied by Entrance Fee) close with the Hon. Secretary at noon on Saturday, 29th October. BOOKMAKERS WILL ATTEND.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS - 1/- P. O'BRIEN, Ballyvистea, Hon. Sec. C. P. O'NEILL & M. MOLONEY, Hon. Treasurers.

ON THE RUN!

AT OOLA, ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30th. THE BEST HORSES AND PONIES IN LIMERICK AND TIPPERARY.

Four Races—Two for Ponies, One Open, and a Consolation Race. GOOD STAKES! A GOOD FIELD! GOOD SPORT! Fall Programme Next Issue. JOHN MOLONEY, Secretary. Newtown, Oola, Tipperary. 1069

Established 1839. "THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH, GIVING PLACE TO THE NEW."

New Times—New Methods—New Goods, Combined with PROMPT BUSINESSLIKE ATTENTION at RAHELLEY'S, TIPPERARY.

PRICES ALL BACK TO PRE-WAR LEVEL. See Our Windows. Compare Price, Style, Value.

The New Campaign. All Goods Price-Marked in the Windows. Some Bargains. All Reliable Goods. N.B.—Post Orders carefully attended to.

Ladies' Blanket-Cloth Navy Costume, tailored style, breast-pocket and belt, from 30/-.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, all colours, from 5/11. Ladies' Pleated Navy Dress Skirts, from 16/11.

Ladies' Showproof Coats, lined check throughout, two pockets and belt, from 25/6.

Ladies' Blanket-Cloth Coats, all colours, with fur collar and belt, from 27/6. Other Styles, without fur collars, cheaper.

Ladies' and Girls' Suede Leather Tams, from 2/11. Black and Coloured Velvet Tams, from 2/6.

Suede Pull-on Hats, now so fashionable for country wear, from 6/11. Smart Teddy Bear Tams, from 1/11.

Tailored Real Velour Hats, from 25/-.

Pull-on Velvets, Felts, etc., from 4/6. Ladies' Wool Sports Coats, from 14/11.

Ladies' Wool Jumpers, from 5/11. Ladies' Wool Costumes, from 17/11.

Ladies' Wool Scarves, 1½ yds. long, from 3/11. Ladies' Wool Gaiter Gloves, with fringe, 3/11.

Child's Wool Frock, 16-18 in., from 4/11. Child's 18 in. Coloured Cashmere Frock, from 2/6.

Infant's White Embroidered Frock, from 2/6. Ladies' Calico Chemises, from 2/6.

Ladies' Calico Nightdresses, from 3/6. Ladies' Vests, from 1/6. Ladies' Camisoles, from 1/11.

Ladies' White Trimmed Embroidery Underskirt, from 2/6. Ladies' Voile Jumper Blouses, from 2/6.

Ladies' White Silk Jumper Blouses, from 6/6. Ladies' Artificial Silk Jumpers, from 14/11.

Ladies' Crepe de Chine Jumpers, from 10/6. Ladies' Black Blouses, from 3/6; Outsizes, 4/11.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, from 9d. per pair. Ladies' Coloured Drop-Stitch Hose, from 1/9.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Winter Silk Hose, all colours, from 8/6. Ladies' Artificial Silk Hose, black and colours, from 2/11.

Boys' Jerseys, from 2/11, all colours. Housemaids' Dresses, from 6/11. Aprons, coloured, from 1/6.

Black Aprons, from 2/6; also white. Coloured Overall, from 2/6. Coloured Silk Crepe de Chine Floral Voile Underclothing, all prices.

Ladies' Pyjamas, from 8/6. Ladies' Evening and Dance Frocks, from 30/-.

Men's Heavy Ribbed, All-Wool Socks, from 1/6 per pair. Men's Black and Brown Brogue Shoes, from 10/6. Men's Black and Brown Boots, from 10/6. All Boots and Shoes Clearing Regardless of Cost.

RAHELLEY'S, 68 MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY.

CO. TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING.

Provisional Declaration With Regard to the Maintenance of Roads by Direct Labour.

THE Council of the Administrative County of Tipperary, South Riding, hereby give notice that on the 28th day of September, 1921, they made a Provisional General Declaration specifying the roads in the County which have been selected by them as suitable to be maintained by Direct Labour under the charge of the County Surveyor, and have formulated a scheme for carrying the same into effect. The declaration and scheme is deposited in the County Council Offices, Courthouse, Clonmel, and a copy of same is in possession of the Clerk of each Urban and Rural District Council in the County, and is open to inspection, gratis, at the offices of each of these Councils at all reasonable hours.

By order, M. O'DONNELL, Sec. Co. Council,

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Catch-Crops.

It is interesting to learn that one Tipperary trader has within the last two or three weeks sold more seeds for catch-crops than in any four years before, and other local traders in the same line of business have also unprecedented demand for these seeds to report. Of course it is the certain scarcity of hay and other usual feeding stuffs before the grass time comes again that has prompted the farmer to pay such wise heed to the "Sow catch-crops" campaign so vigorously boosted alike by the Dail Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture, and the local county committees of Agriculture, and we are satisfied that not only will these farmers be justified of their wisdom next spring, but that, having made a start with it, the growing of catch-crops will become a habit. And there could be no better rural habit, especially in an area like that of which Tipperary is the centre, where milk and beef are the staples of agrarian enterprise.

Kilmallock's Need.

Those who read the report which we publish in another column of a meeting held last week in SS. Peter and Paul's school, Kilmallock will, as they read, be irresistibly prepared for the conclusion at which the meeting arrived, viz., to set about raising £1,500 as a local contribution towards the estimated cost (£1,500) of building new schools. (The Board of Education will, it appears, contribute the remaining £3,000 required to foot the bill for the new building.) We have never read of a stronger case for joint local and Departmental action, and prompt action at that. There is the authority of the local M.O.H. that the existing school is unsanitary and a positive danger to the health of the children and teachers who spend so large a portion of the day in it; the principal teacher tells us that there is a state of congestion which we should not like to think obtains in many of our schools—for each seventeen pupils there is only the proper space for ten—and that efficient teaching is not possible under such conditions; which, of course, is true. Such a school, menacing the physical health of the coming generation and handicapping their mental development, is a reproach to the community. Evidently, however, there is a determination to put a period to that reproach. We like the tone of the meeting, and wish those who have taken in hands the provision of a proper school complete and early success in the matter of the local contribution messages were promptly handed of Education to do its part.

Tipperary Telegraph "Service."

Last Thursday week we arranged for the publication of a leaflet giving the text of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the previous note of Mr. De Valera, so that the people of the town and round about should have at the earliest moment what was felt would be a communication of momentous importance. The message was sent us in two pages handed in at Dublin at 4 p.m. The first page reached us at 5 p.m., and we began to hope that the telegraph staffs in Limerick and Tipperary post offices had at last realised that their job is really to get telegraphic messages through—and delivered. Six o'clock came, however, and the second page of the message handed in with its fellow at 4 p.m. had not arrived at "The Tipperaryman" Office. A personal call at the post office ten minutes later—that is, at 6.10 p.m.—was fruitful. The belated second page and two or three other messages were promptly handed to our representative. The latest of them was timed as having been received in Tipperary at 5.35, and it was explained that the batch would have been sent out earlier but, unfortunately, no messenger boy was available! We should like to know why a messenger was not available. Is it a fact that while record is kept of the times at which messengers leave with telegrams there is no record of the times of their return? We should also like to know at what time these messages were received at Limerick for transmission to Tipperary. We hear that this information is not given even to the local postal chiefs in respect of any long, so that they cannot ascertain how long a message may have been held up in Limerick either through neglect there or neglect at this end of the wire. We

suggest that the Tipperary postmaster should, as an experiment, put a couple of his most competent and reliable telegraphists on duty on "Press" evenings (Friday and Saturday), satisfy himself—if he can—that the responsibility for delays lies elsewhere than in Tipperary, lay complaint in the proper quarter if such is the case, and take action himself in regard to his own staff, if it should appear they are the delinquents. Apart from the matter of delays it would be quite a refreshing experience for us, by the way, to have our telegraphic messages passed through officials who know something of, say, geographical place-names, racehorse nomenclature, and orthography generally, and who likewise could understand that telegrams, before they appear in print, have to be read by journalists and compositors, who would have "copy" in a fair black rather than a delicate shade of delicate grey. These unhappy men have not that vision of "extry magnifying power" which Sam Weller on an interesting occasion suggested as necessary to the discovery of things that do not exist. Which is a roundabout way of saying that some of the "flimsies" we receive from the local post office are so faint as to be undecipherable. Yet "the little more pressure"—and how much it is—of the lead pencil, or, perhaps, even a better pencil, would remove this particular cause for complaint.

The Ramp Goes On.

The price of cattle has now dropped almost to the pre-war price. In the Dublin market on Thursday last a fall of £1 to £2 per head—live-weight for top-notchers was only 60s. per cwt—is reported. In sympathy with the reduced value of the beast on foot, butchers' prices have fallen substantially in most places; but not, of course, in Tipperary. Here 1s. 8d. per lb. is still the rapacious price for the better parts of second (and sometimes third) quality meat. In Dublin an enterprising cattle-dealer is showing what butchers could do had they any moral sense in their trading, not to speak of bowels of compassion for the poor and those on the borderline of poverty. He is selling the best cuts of beef at a shilling a pound, and so satisfied with his profits that he is going permanently into the butchery business. In other parts of the country farmers, dissatisfied with the prices the butchers would give them for their cattle, are slaughtering their own beasts for sale direct to the consumer; and, again, the price for best cuts is only a shilling a pound. Within the last week Nenagh Board of Guardians accepted a tender for meat supplies at 8½d., but a Wexford board did better, entering into a contract for supplies at 8d. per lb. A month ago the price quoted Tipperary Board of Guardians was, if you please, 1s. 4½d., although some weeks before a Limerick man secured the contract for the Tipperary military barracks at 8½d., and Clonmel Mental Hospital Committee accepted a contract at 9 74-100 pence per lb. Quite rightly, the Tipperary Guardians declined to pay the exorbitant 1s. 4½d., and re-advertised for tenders. The local victuallers funked the issue, and the guardians did not receive a tender at all in reply to their second advertisement. You see, it would have been very awkward for the local butchers to cut their price to the guardians and maintain it against their ordinary customers. They could, of course, have supplied the guardians at, say, 9d. per lb., but, doing so, they could not have continued to mulet the general public to the tune of 1s. 8d. or 1s. 10d. It is a very nice, paying game as played in Tipperary; but is it a thing one would like to think about on one's deathbed? Is it honest?

TIPPERARY PRISONERS REMOVED.

William Dwyer, Lisloran, Cashel; J. Burke, Upperchurch; Con Power, Ballymasock, Tipperary; John Croker, Emily, political prisoners, who had been in Tipperary Military Hospital for many months past, were removed on Wednesday in a motor ambulance to Limerick Junction, and thence by rail to Cork Military Hospital. Joseph Cahill, who was wounded in the recent shooting in Tipperary, was also removed on Wednesday evening from the Military Hospital and conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Miss Tierney, wounded on the same occasion, is progressing favourably in St. Vincent's Hospital. Private Cooper, Lincoln, who was wounded in the intestines, though very seriously injured, continues to make satisfactory progress.

LAST WEEK'S SHOOTINGS.

I.R.A. Inquiry Into Tipperary Happenings.

Report by Chief Liaison Officer.

The following was issued on Saturday from the chief liaison officer for Munster, Wexford and Kilkenny:—
Com. G. Power, I.R.A., who is liaison officer for the district concerned, attended at Tipperary on Friday for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the circumstances under which Wm. Corbett was killed, and Volunteer Jos. Cahill, Miss Tierney, and Private Cooper were wounded at Tipperary on Wednesday evening, 28th inst.

A witness deposed that he and a friend went for a walk around the Lake on the evening in question, and when they reached Garnacanty Cross they noticed two Tans, one on each side of the road, and both in uniform. These kept shouting, "Left, right," and so on. When witness and his friend had passed a shot was fired, and a second shot after a brief interval. Witness would be able to identify both combatants. This occurred at 7.45 p.m.

This evidence was corroborated by the man who was previous witness's companion on the occasion.

Shooting of Cahill.

The first witness said that he was with Joseph Cahill and three others, talking at O'Connell's corner, Main street, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday night. They were only there a few minutes when two Tans in uniform, the same as previously referred to, passed and looked closely at the group. The two Tans walked on a short distance and then returned. They stood near where the group of four was talking. One of the Tans addressed the group, asking, "What the hell are ye doing here?" Cahill replied that they had as good a right to be there as the Tans, whereupon this policeman drew a revolver, and Cahill stepped back into the road from his companions. The Tan fired from a doorway in Cahill's direction. Witness then ran for cover and did not see anything further of the incident. Witness was unarmed.

The second witness said he also was one of the group of civilians. He corroborated in every detail the previous witness's statement, and added that he saw a soldier, who was standing near a lamp-post a short distance from Cahill, fall, after the Tan had fired. Witness was unarmed.

The third witness related a similar story to that of the first. He also was unarmed.

The fourth witness, an ex-soldier, said he was standing at the Co-operative door, near O'Connell's. He noticed some civilians standing in a group near O'Connell's, chatting. Two police came up and stood between witness and the civilians. One of the policemen made some remark to the civilians, which witness could not hear. This man then drew a revolver and fired at one of the civilians, who had stepped out into the road. Witness saw no more of the occurrence.

The fifth witness said he was standing at the corner of the new road. He saw a policeman firing at Cahill, and a few minutes afterwards saw Cahill lying bleeding and moaning, at Grant's corner, about fifty yards from where the shooting took place. Witness was under the impression that Cahill had run from O'Connell's corner to Grant's corner, where he had collapsed.

Shooting of Corbett.

The first witness said he was sitting at the door of the picture-house, when Corbett came in and sat near him, asking was it any harm to sit there. After some time a rumour got into circulation in the cinema that there had been some shooting on the streets. Corbett asked witness if he thought it would be better to go home immediately or wait until the crowd would be leaving. Witness advised Corbett to wait. Some time afterwards Corbett got up without saying anything and went out. Almost immediately afterwards witness heard a shot. He went out and saw Corbett lying across the doorway on the landing, at the top of the stairs, outside the doorway of the room in which the pictures were being shown. He saw two women's shawls on the ground near Corbett. He rushed back into the picture-house to keep the people inside. After the people left, which would be about half an hour later, witness went to where Corbett was lying and saw police and soldiers. A military officer came up and asked who did it, addressing nobody in particular. Nobody replied. The officer ordered the police to go for a doctor.

The second witness, a lady, said a daughter of hers was at the pictures, and immediately witness heard of the shootings in the street she decided to go for her and bring her home. This was just before nine o'clock. Entering the cinema witness saw Corbett and another standing at the door. Corbett asked her did she see any Tans on the street. She said she did, and just then, as she was going upstairs, two police rushed towards them. Corbett dashed past her; she heard a shot, and Corbett fell on the landing. Looking back she

saw the two police on the stairs. She took off her shawl and put it around Corbett's head. She was quite positive the police made no remark—only just fired. She left her shawl on the landing with Corbett and ran into the room where the pictures were showing.

The third witness, also a lady, corroborated previous witness's evidence in every detail. She also went to fetch her daughter home from the pictures, and left her shawl with Corbett. She also saw the police.

The fourth witness said he was in the Town Hall at the pictures. He heard a shot fired outside, and immediately there was a general pandemonium. He went towards the exit and saw two policemen with khaki bandoliers and carrying rifles. They stopped him and felt his pockets. At the corner of Market street he was also held up by police. He got the order, "Hands up!" and was searched. At Corbett's cross he was held up again, this time by military, and his pockets were searched.

Further evidence was produced showing that Corbett was lying where he had fallen for over an hour before receiving medical or spiritual attendance. This was caused by the fact that the police would allow nobody to go near the wounded man, and nobody could do so until they sent for a doctor. When the doctor and priest were brought there more than an hour had elapsed since the shooting. Other evidence showed that Cahill, when he was wounded, ran as far as Grant's corner before he collapsed. This corner is about fifty yards from O'Connell's corner, and about halfway from that point to the picture-house. The girl was wounded at the same time as Cahill, and the soldier, when the policeman fired at O'Connell's corner.

The findings will be published in our next issue.

AN ANCIENT ROAD IN DONOHIL AND AUGHACREW.

By St. John D. Seymour, B.D., Litt.D.

This article will deal with a long stretch of existing road and by-way which can be shown to be in use for at least two and a half centuries. It is probable that several of the roads in constant use in these parishes are of a great antiquity, or even if they are modern in construction, at all events follow the line of much older tracks. On this question local tradition, if it could be worked up, might throw a good deal of welcome light. But in this article I am confining myself to that roadway which I can prove from documentary evidence to have been in existence as such in the year 1657—how many centuries older it is I can only conjecture! Resting thus on the solid foundation of documents tradition may be able to correct, verify, or supplement my statements, and I can only hope that this and subsequent articles will stir dim memories, and so will help my readers to recover forgotten items of local antiquarian interest.

I must first of all ask a seemingly irrelevant question: Where was Aghnacarty, a place so often mentioned in the Cromwellian surveys? The little village of Annacarty is apparently quite modern. But from a study of the documents and maps I have come to the conclusion that the name Aghnacarty in bygone days was applied to the district where are now Millbrook House, the ruined mill, and the creamery. Mills are valuable pieces of property, and mill-sites tended to perpetuate themselves through the centuries. There is a case in point here, for in the maps of 1657 a water-mill stood on apparently the identical spot now occupied by the ruins. Also, to judge by the Down Survey map, a bridge crossed the river just above the mill, and the existence of both bridge and mill would make the locality well known and important in 1657. Furthermore, a place-name like Aghnacarty indicates a locality by a river, not in the fields, as the first syllable, Agh, means a ford.

Believing Aghnacarty to be where we have stated, we now turn to the question of the road. At the top of the townland of Lackenacombe there is a byway which runs in a south-westerly direction and forms the bounds between that townland and Bonarea, exactly as it did in the Cromwellian survey. It then turns south, and runs across Bonarea bridge and to the west of Ballysheeda castle. It passes along the top of the cut-away wood of Annacarty, and there are traces of a very narrow ancient track running west, which must have been an offshoot of our road, and which led to what was almost a small village, as near it may be seen the square foundations of houses and small irregular enclosures like gardens. From this our road runs on through the wood, and comes to an end where it meets the modern road a couple of hundred yards above Annacarty village. But it cannot have stopped there in olden days. In our documents mention is made several times of the "highway which leadeth to Aghnacarty," and which formed part of the eastern boundary not only of the parish of Aghacree but of the townland of Rossacro. The Down Survey maps show this boundary curved,

not zig-zag as it is at present. I would therefore conjecture that the old road continued on from its present ending, running in a gentle curve to the north-west of Annacarty village, joining the present road somewhere near the Presbytery gate, and so coming down to the river at the creamery bridge, where we may leave it for the present.

We now take up another section of the road from the other end. We begin at about the small bridge which crosses the Cauteen river in the townland of Gorteen north. One part of the parish of Donohil lies in Kilnaneanagh, the other in Clauwilliam. Reading from west to east part of the ancient bounds between the two were the river of Crossayle (Cauteen river bounding Crossayle river on the south), from which ran a ditch bounding Crossayle from Clauwilliam (i.e., from Gortnacoolagh). From this the bounds went eastward along the highway bounding Gortnacragy (Greenfields) from Clauwilliam to Gortendurane, and so on to Claushegeragh (Newtown in Aghacree). In other words, the highway just mentioned is the present road, which is locally known as Bonagibbons. Of this there was a byway up through Newtown North, which is known to be an ancient track from an incidental allusion in our documents. From this the bounds followed "the ancient highway to Aghnacarty," that is, the older road corresponded approximately to the modern one, running east till it came to the iron bridge at the creamery, where it linked up with the section we have previously described, and so our line of road is complete.

As the foregoing makes puzzling reading may we briefly recapitulate? With certainty and with conjecture we have shown that several miles of road and byway existed as an important highway in 1657, and possibly many centuries earlier. It begins at the extreme top of Lackenacombe, crosses the Bonarea river, passes to the west of Ballysheeda castle (where a byroad occurs) and Annacarty village, crosses the river at Annacarty creamery, runs under Newtown North (where another byroad is found) and Greenfields, and comes to the little bridge at Gorteen North.

There is no reason to suppose that it stopped there. We may safely conjecture that it crossed the river, perhaps by a bridge, more possibly by a ford, ran over what is now Cunnaghratin bridge, and so into the village of Donohil; and there are some grounds for this conjecture. In old times Donohil was a very important place. The castle on the moat formed the centre of an Anglo-Norman settlement which was in the hands of the Archdekin family before 1295. In 1319 the King granted a member of that family the valuable privilege of holding a weekly market on Thursdays in his vill of Donohil. Thus a small town had sprung up in connection with the castle, and its site may have been somewhere about the present village. My readers are aware that the roads round the latter are like the strands of a spider's web; probably all of these represent ancient tracks which radiated from various localities and found their centre at the vill of Donohil, where a brisk business was carried on. For this reason I would venture to connect my ancient roadway with Donohil, and we can well imagine that many a time there were borne along its venison from Ballysheeda deer-park, sacks of corn from Aghnacarty mill, and fat cattle and sheep from the Archbishop's manor farm of Aghacree to swell the Thursday markets.

In the foregoing I had intended to include some remarks on a road system at Rathmacrohy, but find that this addition would occupy too much space, so I reserve for a future number of "The Tipperaryman" an article on "The Ancient Highway of Rathmacrohy."

MIDNIGHT ASSAILANTS IN THURLES.

A report from Thurles states that early yesterday morning six or seven men visited four houses in the town and assaulted some of the inmates with sticks.

They first knocked at the doors, and when those inside asked who was there the reply was "The I.R.A." In the house of a man named Spillane they used flashlights, and then called for Spillane's son, John. When the young man got out of bed, the intruders, it is alleged, seized him, and shouting that they were the men for the I.R.A., beat him with sticks.

The cries of Spillane's mother and other members of the family aroused the whole family. Spillane is seriously unwell, suffering from cuts and bruises on the head and body.

Similar scenes were witnessed at the houses of Thomas Moroney, a baker, whose son was attacked, and is now in a serious condition in hospital. Cornelius Ryan, a labourer, was badly beaten, and Edward Ryan's son, John, was also assaulted. These houses are all in the same street.

John Ryan ran to a house a couple of hundred yards off, and having called for assistance, faint on the doorstep. He is also in hospital, and is said to be in a critical condition.

None of the injured men took any part in politics. The attackers, it is said, wore long coats, and in the dark they could not be recognized.

DEATH OF MRS. SMITHWICK, BALLINALARD.

On Saturday last the death took place of Mrs. Smithwick, at the residence of her husband, Mr. John Smithwick, The Cottage, Ballinalard, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the age of fifty-six years. Deceased belonged to a leading family in the Clonmel district, being sister to the late Mr. Frank Heffernan, J.P., Clougharden, Ard-finnan, for many years a member, and certainly one of the ablest and most attentive, of Tipperary South Riding County Council. Till laid aside by illness, deceased was active in charity and the social amenities, and a lady of the most kindly disposition, she was much esteemed by all who knew her. With her bereaved husband and relatives much sympathy is felt.

On Sunday evening the remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, Tipperary. On Monday morning Requiem High Mass and Office was celebrated for the repose of her soul, the following clergy officiating:—Rev. D. Keogh, C.C., Tipperary (celebrant); Rev. P. B. Quinlan, Killeenaulé (deacon); Rev. M. Ryan, Tipperary (sub-deacon). In the choir were Right Rev. Monsignor Ryan, P.P., V.F., Tipperary; Right Rev. Dean Ryan, Cashel; Right Rev. Father Bannon, P.P., Enly; Rev. James Byrnes, P.P., Bansha; Rev. Father Condon, C.C., Tipperary; and Rev. E. Ryan, C.C., Lattin.

The Funeral.

The funeral, at ten o'clock to St. Michael's Cemetery, was large and representative.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. John B. Smithwick (husband); Mr. Mortimer Heffernan (brother); Mrs. Cummins (sister); Mr. Edward Cummins (brother-in-law); the Misses Cummins, Mrs. S. Walsh, and Mrs. Cleary (nieces); Miss Bagot (aunt); Mr. E. W. Heffernan (nephew); Mr. R. Shiel Walsh, Rev. P. B. Quinlan, C.C., Mr. J. Quinlan, Mr. E. Quinlan, Mr. R. Quinlan, Mr. W. Quinlan, Dr. W. K. Heffernan, Mr. T. Heffernan, Mr. J. Cleary (relatives).

Wreaths bearing the following inscriptions were placed on the coffin:—
"To my dear wife, with best love, from John."

"With all my love, from Miss Bagot."

"With fond remembrance from all at Lowesgreen."

"With deepest sympathy from all at Brookhill."

"In loving memory of our very dear friend—Mrs. J. Holmes and Miss Holmes."

"With sincere sympathy, from Col. and Mrs. Holmes."

"With sincere sympathy, from Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Townsend."

"In loving remembrance, from Mr. and Mrs. Waring."

"With deep sympathy, from Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Ryan, and Misses Ryan."

"In affectionate remembrance, from Dr. and Mrs. Dowling."

"Mrs. J. V. Ryan, with affectionate remembrance."

"Dr. J. V. Ryan, with deep sympathy."

"From Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, with deep regret."

"Deep sympathy, Mr. and Mrs. Frewen."

"With much sorrow, from Mrs. O'Keefe."

CORK MILKMAN MURDERED.

A milkman, Maurice Christopher Ahern, was shot dead near Cork City on Wednesday night by an armed robber.

The tragedy occurred at a place named Monard, a short distance outside Cork City. Ahern had been delivering milk in the city and was sitting in his trap with a friend named Daniel Healy, of Coolver, when an armed man stopped them, ordered them out of the van, and demanded Ahern's money. He refused to give it, and the man threatened to shoot unless the money was handed over.

Ahern still refused, and the armed man then counted "One, two, three," and fired. The bullet entered the eye and passed through the head, causing instant death. Healy succeeded in getting away uninjured. Ahern was a member of the I.R.A.

RETREAT IN TIPPERARY.

A week's retreat for the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart and men of the parish in general will open in St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and will be conducted by two Oblate Fathers, one of whom (Rev. T. Ryan, a native of Hollyford), conducted a retreat in Tipperary only a short time ago.

District Correspondents

CAPPAWHITE AND DISTRICT.

Death of Mrs. Hammersley, Toem.

I regret to record the death of Mrs. Hammersley, Toem, which occurred at her residence at a fairly ripe age. The funeral took place to the local family burial ground after Office and High Mass in the parish church, Cappawhite. The attendance of the general public was very large and representative.

Sympathy with a Gael.

The Gaels of Cappawhite and district have passed a vote of sympathy with Mr. G. Furlong, captain of the club, on the death of his father, Mr. George Furlong, Arragassane Cottage, which occurred at his residence recently.

Father Fahey's Departure.

The Rev. John Fahey, Woodbine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fahey, has left to take up his duties in the diocese of Dublin. His many friends and admirers in this district wish him success.

Cappawhite Hurling Club.

A meeting of the Cappawhite club will be held in a few weeks' time. Further particulars will appear later on in "The Tipperaryman." The address of the hon. sec. pro tem is Main street, Cappawhite.

Cappawhite Volunteer Dance.

The Volunteer dance, held in the schoolhouse, proved a great success. Over 200 couples attended, and those in charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated. The best of order prevailed during the night.

Monthly Cattle Fair.

There was a good supply of cattle at the Michaelmas fair in Cappawhite on Thursday of last week, notwithstanding the railway strike. Bidding was fairly good, and a large number of animals changed hands. The local buyers were well represented. There was a large flow of young pigs, and they met with a good trade, nearly all being disposed of at from £2 to £2 10s. each.

Dundrum Pig Market.

At the weekly pig market in Dundrum on Monday last there was a large supply of animals on offer, and all were disposed of. The usual buyers attended.

Hollyford Sports.

Hollyford athletic and cycling sports held on Sunday, were very enjoyable. The various events on the programme were well-contested. The great Marathon race from Doon to Hollyford was won by D. Mahony, Upperchurch. Half a dozen started. The finish was witnessed by a big crowd in the village.

Collection.

Last Sunday's collection in Cappawhite was very successful.

October Devotions.

The devotions for October commenced in the parish church, Cappawhite, on Tuesday evening last, and will be continued during the month on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6.30 o'clock.

Mourners from the District.

A big contingent from this district attended the funeral of the two East Limerick men laid to rest last Saturday week.

Limerick v. Tipperary.

The last meeting of these hurling clubs a few Sundays ago in Limerick ended in a draw. When they met for the third time a great contest should be the result. The Premier County men won the first game, but the question is, who will win the next?

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Forty Hours' Adoration and exposition of the Blessed Sacrament commenced in the parish church, Cappawhite last Sunday week, and ended on Tuesday morning, after 9.30 o'clock Mass. The morning Masses and evening devotions were attended by large congregations. The altar was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers, and the large number of lighted candles and red and white lamps had a very beautiful effect. After last Mass Rev. F. Dunne, P.P., gave a fine sermon on the Blessed Sacrament. The music was rendered by the choir, under the direction of Miss Mary A. Kelly, national teacher.

Doon Market.

The monthly pig market was held on Monday last. The supply was fairly

large. Good strong pigs were easily disposed of at £2 to £3 each. Younger lots were difficult to dispose of.

Death of Mr. C. Dwyer, Doon.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Dwyer, Doon, which occurred at his residence on Sunday, after a brief illness. Deceased was son of Mr. James Dwyer, general merchant. On Tuesday the funeral obsequies took place to the local burial ground, after the celebration of Office and High Mass in the parish church, Doon. The attendance of the general public was very large and representative.

Carnahalla Sports.

Carnahalla (Doon) athletic and cycling sports will be held on Sunday. The programme contains all the usual interesting events, including a Marathon race from Anacarty to Doon.

Lorry Mishap.

While a party of police were returning from Cappawhite to Tipperary their lorry, rounding a sharp turn in the road in the neighbourhood of Cutteen, ran into a milkcart driven by a boy. The lorry was incapacitated by the impact, and the driver of the milkcart thrown into the ditch. Fortunately, however, no serious injury resulted to any of the party.

Anacarty Dance.

The Volunteer dance which was held in Anacarty creamery on Sunday night last, under the auspices of the local Volunteers, proved a most enjoyable function. Everything went off in the most satisfactory manner, and all connected with the organisation and management are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. The receipts amounted to £15 odd. The "serap" which followed on Wednesday night proved also a most enjoyable and pleasant dance. 'Tis good to be young these days!

Cappawhite Arbitration Court.

At a recent sitting this parish court disposed of some breaches of the licensing laws and one or two cases of trespass, etc.

Potato Digging.

Notice that the farmers in this district, now that the hay has been harvested, are engaged digging out the tubers. In most places they are about an average crop, and good quality for table use. In some districts, however, while they are of a fair size and yield, they are inferior for eating. Champions do not appear to be as good as other varieties. This potato, which was introduced into Ireland about forty years ago, has shot its bolt unless in really new ground.

Catch Crops.

Farmers have sown rye, vetches, etc., much more generally than usual this harvest. The scarcity of hay accounts in a measure for this forward step.

Appreciation.

The people of this district are delighted to read that the Rev. Dr. Seymour, our local historian, is about to treat of ancient roads in Donohill in another article to "The Tipperaryman." The reverend gentleman, with the maps, etc., at his disposal, might be able to settle the question of the probable road which the Williamites took from Cashel to Ballineety in 1690. The people of Donohill owe him a deep debt for rescuing many historical facts from being lost for ever.

Death of Mr. Thomas Quirke.

I regret to report the death of Mr. Thomas Quirke, Garthenerig, Donohill, which took place on Tuesday. The deceased had reached a ripe old age, and had been in failing health for some years. The extent of the funeral as it wended its way from Donohill parish church after Requiem Mass testified to the late Mr. Quirke's popularity among all classes in his native place.

Bonham Prices.

A good pair of "slips" could be purchased at Cappawhite last Thursday week for £5. Prices have slumped "some" since the fair last year, when one fair-sized bonham cost a five.

A Freak of Nature.

During last week I picked up three or four mushrooms of excellent quality from the roadside. It is somewhat a freak to find these dainty dainty edibles towards the end of September; at least, I have never seen them before so late in the season.

HOSPITAL.

A public meeting was held on Thursday night, the 29th ult., in the Christian Brothers Schools, with the object of reorganising the local branch of the Gaelic League. The meeting was addressed by an organiser, who emphasised the necessity of having a live branch of the league in the district. Short-lived enthusiasm in the language, he added, is of no avail. Arrangements were made for the holding of classes, when it is to be hoped those who can will attend.

Knocklong Fair.

Knocklong Fair was held on Monday last, and it was perhaps the worst fair on record for the last twenty years. There was a good supply of cattle, but there was a very poor demand for all classes of stock. Calves, six months old, from £3 to £5; yearlings, from £5 to £8; milch cows from £10. Other stock which changed hands ruled at prices of recent fairs.

Bishop and Sunday Races.

Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan, Bishop of Limerick, writing to a Limerick paper, said that he had seen an announcement that there were to be horse and pony races in Braff on Sunday, the 2nd inst. "I wish to say," added his lordship, "I protest against and heartily reprobate the introduction of such practices into the diocese." The proceeds of the meeting were devoted to the Irish Republican Dependents' Fund.

Knocklong Dance.

A dance was held last Saturday night in the Creamery Hall, Knocklong, and proved an unbounded success. Over 120 couples attended, and dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours of the morning. The local string band supplied the music.

A Feis Mor.

A Feis mor and pony races are announced to be held in the locality within the next few weeks in aid of the local branch of the Gaelic League. An attractive programme is being arranged for which substantial prizes will be offered. Fuller particulars will appear in next week's issue.

I.R.A. Officers Re-interred.

On Tuesday the bodies of two officers of the I.R.A., Adjutant P. Ryan and Lieut. Frahill, of the 2nd Batta, Mid-Limerick brigade, were re-interred in Marree. They were killed in action on May 2nd at Luckelly, where the two volunteers who were re-interred in Ballylanders on Sept. 24th also met their deaths. Upwards of two thousand Volunteers took part in the procession, and it is estimated about ten thousand people were present. The funeral took place from Caherline, where the remains lay overnight. Vice-brigadier Forde, in a panegyric, said that while it was natural there should be sorrow, yet he knew the parents were proud of the missing ones, who had given their lives that a nation might live. They had advanced a great deal on the road to national honour and independence, but their goal was not yet attained. The re-interment concluded, the usual martial tribute was paid the dead Volunteers.

CAPPAWHITE.

New Rate Collector.

I wish success to Mr. Frahill, rate collector for Cappawhite and district, on his appointment in place of Mr. Hickey, resigned. Mr. Frahill was appointed unanimously by Limerick Co. Council. A brother of his was killed in Enly last May.

Cappawhite Sports.

Great success attended the sports and races held here last Sunday week, under I.R.A. auspices, in aid of the Wall Fund. A large sum was taken at the gate and in collection-boxes by children. The events were well-contested. Cappawhite and Marree team easily won the tug-of-war. Mr. P. Ryan, Cappawhite, won the horse race. Great cheering greeted the result, the popular owner coming in for an ovation. Mr. M. O'Neill won the pony race, and also was heartily cheered on the result. A well-contested hurling match wound up the day. Everything passed off very quietly, and the promoters are to be congratulated on the very successful financial result.

New Bank in Doon.

The Munster and Leinster Bank opened its new premises in Doon on

Tuesday of last week. It is a commanding building facing the Main street. Mr. O'Kelly Lynch is the popular manager.

Death of Mrs. Madden.

The death of the above-named lady took place on Friday last. The family of deceased carried on a large grocery and provision business in Cappamore for a number of years. The funeral to Towerhill on Sunday was very large and representative, testifying to the esteem in which the family are held.

CASHEL.

No Quorum.

A meeting of Cashel Board of Guardians could not be held last Thursday owing to the non-attendance of a quorum. The only member putting in an appearance was the vice-chairman, Mr. J. O'Connor.

The Market.

There was a fairly large supply of agricultural produce on Wednesday. Potatoes, which were scarce and dear, realised 1s. 6d. per stone; butter, 1s. 11d. per lb.; barley, 28s. per barrel; eggs, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

The Pig Market.

Over 200 pigs were bought at £1 per cwt. at Cashel on Wednesday.

Racegoers.

Cashel on Thursday presented more the appearance of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" than a "City of the Kings." It was half-holiday and there were horse and pony races at Fethard, who were accorded a large patronage from the town.

Heavy Rains.

Heavy rains fell in Cashel on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, especially on Tuesday. There was no rain in Tipperary on any of those days.

To-morrow's Religious Function.

To-morrow (Sunday) Cashel will witness a unique religious function when the Shrine to our Lady of Lourdes will be solemnly consecrated by his Grace Archbishop Harty. There will be an impressive procession, and the whole sacred proceedings will end with Benediction at the Grotto. On the same day a fortnight's Mission will open in the parish church.

CLONMEL.

Cattle at Pre-War Prices.

Wednesday's fair in Clonmel was one of the poorest on record. Prices were down to pre-war level, and are getting worse day after day. There was no demand for any class of cattle except beef. One farmer, who refused £30 for a beast in January, was glad to dispose of it on Wednesday for £11. And the consumer is still paying the top price for beef or mutton—1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. a pound for beef, according to his gullibility, and a little more for mutton. This despite the fact that the public boards and the military are getting beef at 9d. a pound and mutton at 11d. Pigs are down to £3 6s. a cwt. live-weight, but where is the proportionate decrease in the price of bacon?

Farm Labourers' Dispute.

The farm labourers' strike at Lisrough and Powerstown still continues, the prospects of a settlement being as remote as ever. Since the strike began many regrettable incidents have occurred—the burning of crops, destruction of agricultural implements, etc., the property of farmers in the districts affected. Several malicious injury claims have been lodged. The Mayor (Ald. F. Drohan, T.D.) is endeavouring to bring about another conference between representatives of the farmers and the strikers.

Death of an Old Inhabitant.

By the death of Mr. Wm. Keeler, The Bakery, Bristown, Clonmel has lost one of its oldest and most highly-esteemed inhabitants. Born over seventy-five years ago in the frish town, he was in early life identified with the Fenian movement, and had to emigrate to avoid arrest. In America he joined the old 69th New York Irish Regiment, or "The Fighting 69th," as General Phil Sheridan designated it, and he loved to tell anecdotes of Generals Crocoran and Mulph, Major O'Reilly, etc., and of his experiences from New York to San Francisco. In America he met many Tipperarymen, some of high rank, and literary men, such as John Locke, the author of "The Exile's Return." On his return from the States he took over his father's business, and carried it on for the best part of forty

SANDEMAN'S

PORTS & SHERRIES

"THREE STAR" & "FIVE STAR"

SANDEMAN means Fine Port Wine

Fine Port Wine means SANDEMAN!

years. "the general favourite and the general friend."

Irish Fisheries.

At the Board of Guardians on Saturday a communication was received from Mr. James J. Berkery, acting Town Clerk, urging the board to purchase all fish for consumption in the institution from Irish salesmen. Mr. E. Beary (clerk) stated no fish was used in the workhouse. Mr. J. M. Lyons, proposing the adoption of the communication, said that when the amalgamation scheme came into operation it was likely they would be establishing a new scale of dietary, in which fish might be included. There was untold wealth awaiting the Irish people in the development of Irish fisheries. At the present time that wealth was snatched by the foreigner, because the foreigner was equipped out of Irish money, and the so-called legislation for the protection of Irish fisheries only provided a three-mile limit, inside which British trawlers could not come. As a matter of fact, what fish came inside that limit was only what was left after those trawlers had made their haul. The communication was unanimously adopted.

Christian Brothers' Concert.

Selections from "The Bohemian Girl," "Tales from Hoffman," and several Irish airs were played by Mr. Patrick Delaney, Dublin, the well-known violinist, at a concert at the Oisín Theatre, Clonmel, this week in aid of the Christian Brothers. There was an overflow audience, and the high-class musical entertainment was greatly appreciated. Mr. M. J. Gallagher, Dublin's great baritone, contributed several songs, and received encore after encore, and Miss Florence Howley (contralto), Dublin, was also given a most cordial reception. Other artists helped to make the programme the best in the town for a long time.

LIVELY DOINGS AT "SPIKE."

We have been asked to publish the following:—

Cork Male Prison, 26/9/21.

A Cara,—When I was notified that I had to leave Spike last night your brother Mick (Mick, Burke, Ballinart) asked me to send a few lines home. Although he has written regularly once a week few, if any, of his letters seem to have reached you. The same applies to himself with regard to your letters. Only a couple of weeks ago did he get a letter containing some money which was dated some seven weeks before that. He has made enquiries from the Censor on the Island but received the reply that all his letters were sent out from Spike, and that it must have been during the journey that his letters were delayed. As for himself he cannot complain on the score of health. He was in great form for the past week or so "doing his bit." Probably by now you have heard of queer doings in that little bit of hell near Queenstown. The racket started about ten days ago—just after the prisoners escaped from Kilworth. The guard and warders used to come tramping into the huts five or six times during the night and waken the occupants. They wanted to make sure that we were all there. This happened a couple of nights in succession, and then our commandant explained to the representatives of John Bull that a continuation would mean a refusal by the men to partake or do any work outside the prisoners' compound. That threat had the effect of stopping the nightly incursions, but only for a few nights. On Tuesday night last they started the same thing again. The prisoners this time protested loudly enough to be heard on the island. The protest took the form of singing, whistling,

shouting, kicking doors, tables, and other pieces of furniture. On Wednesday, because of the noise on the previous night, we were told that our letters and parcels would be stopped. The noise was continued that night as a reprisal, only that night it was heard in Queenstown, about three miles away. Result—Some seventy soldiers, most of them armed with firearms, the rest with handcuffs and sticks, visited the huts, turned the prisoners out, and threw out all furniture except our bedding. In a good many cases men got nasty cuts from handcuffs, and in one case a man got a bayonet thrust. Fortunately nobody was seriously injured. Eight men were picked out to be sent to the cells. They were kicked and beaten more or less severely. Mick was one of them, but happened to get off lightly. He was knocked twice. He refused to take food in the morning, and the M.O. was called to see him. Mick told the M.O. that he would refuse to take food until he was released from the cells, whereupon he was released.

On Thursday all the doors were pulled down and burned. The chimneys were stopped by the soldiers evidently with the intention of smothering us out, then the walls between the huts were picked out with iron bars. When the military saw that the prisoners had no intention of ceasing the wretched performance another raid was made, this time with tools, iron bars, and everything that could be utilised to dig through walls. They did not succeed in their design, for by Friday night all the huts were completely wrecked, doors and windows were broken and burned, all shelves and other woodwork met with the same fate, and a breach was made in every wall sufficiently large for a man to pass through. Thus communication was kept up between the huts during the night.

On Saturday (yesterday) morning the rest of the men who were removed to cells were released, but the demands which were sent in as an excuse to continue the good work have not yet been accepted.

Last night we (some eighty-five men) were removed to here, but we left the best in good form and fully determined to carry on the fight. I think I have mentioned all that he wished me to say. So with best respects to you and all at home, I remain sincerely yours.

P.S.—Needless to say I am getting this out on the Q.T.!

P.S.—Since writing the above I think it would be better to let you know the true state of Mick's health. He is not at all well lately, and is under doctor's treatment in hospital. He suffers from his stomach and heart, and gets violent headaches. Notwithstanding all this he was subjected to bread and water treatment, and was seriously contemplating another hunger strike as a protest. Make the most you can of this statement and get into touch with the papers and try and have him looked after, and if possible to secure his release.

TIPPERARY MARKET PRICES. THURSDAY.

Creamery Butter—Cream, 2s 0d (retail). Co-operative Creamery, 2s 0d (retail).
Farmers' Butter—1s 10d and 2s 0d.
Eggs—1 1/2d per 12 (whole).
H.W.—2s 0d per 12 (whole).
Poultry—Old Hens, 3s 10d per pair.
Chickens, 8s to 10s per pair; Ducks, 4s per pair; Ducklings, 8s to 10s per pair.
Potatoes (large supply) 0d and 10d per stone.
Wool—1 1/2d and 1 1/4d per lb.
Gulf Skins—2s to 3s each.
H. Toys—2s to 3s each.
C. Straws—2s to 6d per barrel.
Straw (Oatley)—£4 1s 6d per ton.
Black Oats—15s per barrel.

Irish-made Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books at The County Office Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

CANNOCK'S LIMERICK.

DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM, and BEDROOM SUITES.

CARPETS--All Sizes and Qualities of Latest Designs and Colourings.

PERAMBULATORS and GO-CARS, A Speciality.

TIPPERARY NO. 1 RURAL COUNCIL.

"L.G.B. AUTHORISATION" TABOOED.

"Would Sooner Do For Ever Without Grants."

Bank Manager's Action Criticised.

Inquiries About County Council's Intentions.

A special meeting of the above council was held on Saturday last to arrange the finances of the year. Mr. M. Shelly presided, and the members also present were Messrs. P. Ferris, P. McCormack, J. Alton, M. Baddy, M. Herr, and P. Murphy.

The question arose whether the meeting should be private or not.

Mr. Ferris—Make your case, and let it go to the Press. I will not be a party to any private meeting. What do we care? Let the people see what we are doing.

Mr. Murphy—What is the business we have to discuss?

Chairman—To deal with the question of the mortgage to the National Bank, and if it is just as well to publish it.

Mr. Ferris—Better.

The Assistant Clerk read an indenture drawn up for signature by the council by the solicitor for the National Bank, in which the following clause with reference to an instalment of £2,200 occurred: "And in consideration of a further sum of £2,200 agreed to be advanced by the bank to the council when further authorised by the Local Government Board in exercise of the power vested in them."

Mr. McCormack—And that bond calls for the National Bank of Ireland?

Mr. Ferris—It does apparently.

Chairman—The document was prepared in 1919.

Mr. McCormack—Does that mean that our predecessors had an overdraft?

Chairman—That was an overdraft.

Mr. McCormack—If that is an overdraft, then why is it an overdraft?

Chairman—It is an overdraft because it is an overdraft.

Mr. McCormack—Do they mean there is a debt on the council which the predecessors are liable for?

Chairman—That is a question for the Council.

Mr. McCormack—You explained that the council had a debt on the bank, and they were liable for it, and the bank was not to be repaid, and they were to be repaid by the council.

Chairman—That is a question for the Council.

Mr. McCormack—Would we be in a position to get the treasurership changed from the National Bank to the Provincial Bank?

Chairman—You would want to give notice of motion, and the approval of the County Council would also be required.

Mr. Ferris—Suppose we did, and you took up with the County Council in the meantime, and ask them to withhold the draft? You can see that the National Bank is up against this body.

Mr. McCormack—No question about it.

Mr. Ferris—When you meet a fellow up against you, you should on principle, be up against him.

Mr. McCormack—Certainly; get rid of him.

Mr. Ferris—Get rid of himself and his directors and bank.

Mr. McCormack—He has collared money against loans, and he will collar the next money again. He has roughly held more than your overdraft on the bank, and if the other money is lodged he will deduct from it, and let you have the surplus if there is any left.

Chairman—But here is another thing; if we complete the mortgage we will have to get the authorisation of the Local Government Board.

Mr. McCormack—What do you mean by completing the mortgage? When the guarantee was signed last March they were only asked to sign for a period.

The Clerk said the guarantee applied only to the business of the board of guardians, and the solicitor gave his opinion that the guarantee was a con-

tinuing one, but the manager held otherwise.

The Assistant Clerk said that some years ago, when their predecessors wanted money from the Land Commission the Local Government Board refused to sanction the issuing of loans, and recommended them to apply to the open market until the conclusion of the war.

Mr. Ferris—It is not through the Local Government Board this money was granted at all. So far as I can read the Local Government Board refused it to you, and you had to apply in the open market.

Assistant Clerk—They recommended it.

Mr. Ferris—And you got it from the National Bank?

Assistant Clerk—Yes.

Mr. Ferris—Then you have nothing to do with the Local Government Board.

Assistant Clerk—The bank would not advance the balance to you without the sanction of the Local Government Board.

Chairman—What I take exception to is that the sum of £2,200 is to be advanced by said bank when further authorised by the Local Government Board.

Mr. McCormack—When further authorised by the Local Government Board they will advance it?

Chairman—Before we complete this mortgage we supposed to have the authorisation of the Local Government Board?

Mr. McCormack—To my mind you would then be recognising their authority.

Chairman—Are we supposed to ask the Local Government Board for authority?

Chairman—Allow me to make a suggestion that you ask the manager of the National Bank if he will assist you in the matter.

Mr. Murphy—In view of the changes taking place in the times?

Chairman—What Local Government Board do they mean?

Mr. Ferris—If we don't get a grant without its being authorised by the old Local Government Board we will do for ever without one. We will decline to accept.

Some of the members stated they would sign the document before them if the clause referred to was eliminated.

After further discussion a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Ferris, the chairman, and the assistant clerk, interviewed the manager of the bank, and on their return Mr. Baddy inquired: "How did you get on?"

Chairman—He met us fairly enough, and we met two inspectors as well. It appears to me that phrase has nothing to do with it. We will not have to apply to the Local Government Board for authorisation because our predecessors got the sanction of the Local Government Board to do this.

Mr. McCormack—Will you require sanction from your own Local Government Board?

Chairman—You will not want sanction. It has been already dealt with, and signed by the old chairman.

The following order was made: "A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Ferris, the chairman, and the assistant clerk went to the manager of the National Bank. They were introduced to two inspectors, and it was decided to strike out the words 'when further authorised by the Local Government Board,' subject to the approval of Mr. O'Dwyer, solicitor to the council. The document, initialed by Mr. O'Dwyer, to be returned to the manager, that he may forward it to the directors. It was agreed that the manager honour paying cheques for workmen to the amount of £100."

This concluded the business.

CASHEL URBAN COUNCIL.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TOWN CLERKSHIP.

WHO SHOULD HOLD IT?

Mr. John Cahill presided at a special meeting of above council to consider arrangements in connection with the appointment of a new clerk in consequence of the resignation of Mr. John Leary. The other members present were Messrs. C. O'Connor, M. Ryan, J. Hinch, J. Conroy, and P. English.

The Chairman said he did not see why the new man should get as much remuneration as Mr. O'Leary, who had given them twenty-six years' faithful service. The new man should get a fair salary, and the appointment ought to be by competitive examination. There was no use putting in a man to that important position and educating him afterwards. The competitive examination gave everyone a chance—the poor man's son would get as fair a chance as the rich man's. Some years ago there was an examination for the mastership of the union workhouse, and the Local Government Board inspector sent in his report to the guardians. It would be the same here. When the examiner sent in the result it would be for the members of the council to judge them.

Mr. Ryan—I would not do that at all. The candidate who comes out with the highest number of marks should be given the position, even if it happened to be a short head victory over another candidate.

Replying to the chairman.

The Town Clerk said when he started as town clerk the salary was £70 a year, the same as his predecessor, but as time went on the work increased considerably. He got an increase of £20, which brought it up to £90, and he had £10 as executive sanitary officer. That was not pay enough for anybody for all the work he had to do.

Chairman—You will never see times back to the times when you were paid £70.

Town Clerk—The work has increased enormously; when I was being paid £70 the work was not a fraction of what it is now.

Chairman—What is your present salary?

Town Clerk—£130 as clerk, £20 as executive sanitary officer, and £10 as registrar under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. The principal thing for the council is to get somebody who can do the work.

The Chairman proposed that the salary for the new town clerk be £100. The other positions would bring the total up to £130 or £140.

Mr. Ryan—You will get no man to stand a competitive examination for this position when the salary will be only £100 a year.

Chairman—I think the £100 with the extras will bring it up to a fair salary of about £140, and there will be occasional elections to add to it.

Mr. Connolly (surgeon)—Lar Tobin is getting 55s. a week.

Chairman—With all due respect to you, isn't it a well-known fact that he is not earning it?

Mr. O'Connor proposed that the council advertise for a town clerk at the same salary as the outgoing clerk's, together with the other emoluments received by Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Ryan seconded.

Mr. C. O'Connor—There is a lot of it town clerk's own fault in working for such a small salary; he put the interests of the ratepayers before his own.

Chairman—I notice that there were bonuses given by all the public bodies during the war owing to the high cost of living, but we don't see any of these bonuses being reduced or knocked off now that things are coming down. I think it is not fair to have the new man walk in here to get the same salary as the man who was with us for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Ryan—What is the salary of the town clerk in other towns?

Chairman—We have got nothing to do with them; we have to do our own business as best we can.

There being no seconder for the chairman's proposition, the motion of Mr. C. O'Connor was declared passed.

Under Which King?

The Chairman said he was sorry he was not at the last meeting of the council, when it was stated that because the council's property was a private property the English Government could

not interfere with the purchase money. How was it that the English Government confiscated £300 or £400 out of the council's income from this property as income tax?

Mr. O'Connor—Before the council gets the full amount of the purchase money, the documents and deeds must be sent up to the old Local Government Board. Isn't that so, Mr. Clerk?

Town Clerk—I would want to know what is the exact position of the council as a result of the resolution recently passed. What answer will be given to the auditor when he notifies his coming? Everything depends on circumstances. I will be able to tell you if you can do anything further when we know about the question of auditing. Will you get the money if you don't carry on as heretofore?

Mr. O'Connor—We won't get the full amount of the purchase money until they get all these papers from the council. Would a private landowner have acted like this council? Wouldn't he have waited until he had got his money before throwing them over? Will any member of this council be so extreme as to say he will be a party to transferring £1,600 on to the shoulders of the ratepayers of Cashel? I, for one, will not do it.

Chairman—This thing ought not to arise; it only came up accidentally.

Mr. O'Connor—It came in as regards the appointment of an inspector to hold the competitive examination.

Town Clerk—The old Local Government Board wanted to get copies of the resolutions passed by this council in connection with the sale of the property owing to them being burned. In conversation with Mr. Barry, solicitor, I gave him some information, and he was to get a memorandum of whatever was necessary for the Local Government Board, but I have not got it yet.

Chairman—How long is it since the property was sold?

Town Clerk—The agreement to purchase was signed in 1916—1917 was the original beginning.

Chairman—All I have to say is, if it were a private property the sale would have been completed long ago, and the council would have their purchase money invested.

Mr. O'Connor—It is not justice to expect such an important matter to be decided by three or four members. Which Local Government Board will the council ask to hold the competitive examination?

Chairman—There are several members here who have no business to do, and they pass up the Mall, and will not come in to assist in doing the important work before the council.

Mr. O'Connor—I will not be a member of this council if they mean to do without this £1,600 a year, and tax the citizens 10s. or more in the £ in consequence. I have no love for the old Local Government Board, and never had, because from the first day I entered a public board I found that they were all red-tape. The position for the council is very awkward to-night. The extra tax won't break me as a ratepayer; I am quite willing to fall into line.

Chairman—We are representing the ratepayers, and we should see that not a penny of their money is confiscated.

Mr. English—Be consistent with our other action; we have recognised the one board.

Mr. O'Connor—Then you see the danger.

Mr. English—If we have got into the difficulty let us stay in it. We will be only in the same difficulty as every other public body in Ireland.

In the Lion's Mouth.

Mr. O'Connor—Very few of them have their hand in the lion's mouth.

Mr. English—We have placed our hand in the lion's mouth, and we had better stick up to it.

Mr. Ryan—We did not put it in ourselves but at the suggestion of the Dail, and the Dail knew as well as we did how we were circumstanced as regards the sale of our property. They have the responsibility on their shoulders whether we did right or wrong.

Mr. English—I have been told that men are risking their lives for Ireland, and why shouldn't we risk our money?

Mr. Ryan—That argument will not hold.

Mr. English—I was the member who proposed some months ago that we still recognise the old Local Government Board. I did that simply to safeguard the income of the people. I did not move the resolution out of love for the old Local Government Board, and the members of the council who supported the resolution were as Irish as

those who voted against it, and, in fact, they are more consistent. Now that the council has recognised Dail Eireann Local Government Board it is as well to continue to do it, and it is a certainty if Dail Eireann does not exist and is broken up it is all up with us and every other individual in the country. What would be thought of us if we dealt with the old Local Government Board in some matters and did business with Dail Eireann also? We must act straight, and stick to our resolution of allegiance to the Dail.

Mr. Ryan—No honest man could think of doing otherwise.

Mr. English—We will elect the clerk under Dail Eireann.

Mr. O'Connor—Notice should have been given of this resolution. The member who seconded it said he did not know what he was seconding.

Chairman—Every member should have been given an opportunity of coming in to express his views on the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor—There is not the slightest chance of the resolution being carried unanimously only for the danger of losing £1,600. It is a serious matter to throw away so much money; one would not mind if it was for one year only. To my mind it would not take a fortnight to complete the sale so as to get your money. It is all in the solicitor's hands to have the deeds and documents sent up.

Mr. English—I don't think that resolution was in order, because the resolution agreeing to deal with the old Local Government Board was not rescinded.

Mr. O'Connor—The other thing is not carried at all.

Mr. English—I don't know what position we stand in at the present moment.

Mr. O'Connor—Things could stand as they were until we got the purchase money and the bonus, and that money could be got if we could get the people responsible to do it.

Mr. English—At a previous meeting the chairman made some remark about moving such a resolution, and I said something—I suppose I flared up—and he withdrew it. I thought he was going to withdraw it for a while to allow this question of the purchase money to be finally fixed up. I said that we continued as we were during stormy times solely for the sake of the town and for the sake of our income. It looks as if some councillors want to become true Irishmen, like a lot of people. I was surprised when I read that some members of this council had not the slightest idea of what they were seconding on that occasion.

Chairman—I gave eighteen years going up and down to public boards, and it seems strange that some of the men who gave their time and, may be, money, were not supported. Large employers passed this hall without voting, and others voted for those who did not know what they were doing.

Mr. O'Connor—I mean to be consistent, because on another board I have recognised Dail Eireann from the beginning.

Mr. English—Now that we have recognised Dail Eireann we had better stick to it.

After some further discussion it was decided to invite candidates and to have them examined, and the result forwarded to the council.

TIPPERARY HORSE FAIR.

Tipperary monthly horse fair was held last Monday, and was fairly large. There were only a few buyers in attendance, with the result that demand was very slow and very few horses changed hands. Mr. Boland, an extensive Dublin horse dealer, informed our representative that the fair was "a big bad one, that farm horses were at a big discount, and there was no one buying ponies. Three, four, and five year-old troopers fetched from £80 to £40 each; blood horses found some demand, and one hunter, or point-to-point horse, realised £140." The fair was over early.

MOTOR-CARS SEIZED AT CAHIR.

On Tuesday night a number of men visited the residences of Messrs. W. H. Going, J.P., Attavilla, Cahir, and R. W. Smith, Duncsk, and took away a motor-car from each. One of the men, it is stated, told the owners that the cars were required by the I.R.A.

Irish-made Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books at The County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary.

LUCANIA & SHAMROCK SUPERIORITY.

THE design of Lucania and Shamrock Bicycles leaves little to be desired. Just the style of bicycles that appeals to the rider who wants value for money. Tyres and tubes at lowest cash prices.

ALARM CLOCKS from 9/-

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SECOND EDITION.

Saturday's Telegrams

EN ROUTE TO THE CONFERENCE.

Irish Delegates' Enthusiastic Send-off.

Mr. Griffiths, Com. R. Barton, Mr. Gavin Duffy, and Com. E. J. Duggan, members of the Irish Peace Delegation, accompanied by Messrs. Desmond Fitzgerald, Erskine Childers, and Pierce Bessley, left Kingstown for London this morning.

A cheering crowd saw the delegates off at Dublin.

It is understood that Mr. Michael Collins, Minister of Finance, will not cross until Monday.

A message from our Dublin correspondent says:

Messrs. Griffiths, Barton, Duggan, and Duffy left Kingstown this morning for Holyhead. Mr. Michael Collins was unable to go owing to family reasons, but will travel on Monday morning. The party, with secretaries, typists, etc., numbering twenty, left Holyhead at 12.13, and are due in London at 5.20.

The Irish delegates left soon after noon for London.

Mr. De Valera attended at the Mansion House to-day.

KIDNAPPED CROWN SOLICITOR RELEASED.

Mr. J. T. Wolfe, Crown solicitor, who was kidnapped in Skibbereen on Wednesday night, returned home early this morning, having been unconditionally released.

"CHARLIE" LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.

Charlie Chaplin left London to-day en route for New York. He had a big send-off from Waterloo Station.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY CO.'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A special delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to-day not to accept the proposal of the Scottish railway companies for the extension of hours and reduction of wages, and the question will automatically go to the Wages Board.

THE KING AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the Royal Exchange new buildings in Manchester to-day.

His Majesty had a great welcome, and, replying to an address, the King said he was sorely troubled by the present widespread unemployment. He earnestly prayed that by the blessing of Divine Providence and the united efforts of all classes of the community, they might wipe out the evil effects of the Great War, and restore the commercial and productive activity of the nation. The opening of that exchange, he said, was a good omen for the future of British trade, and hoped they could accept it as indicative that the interruption to the normal course of trade caused by the war was coming to an end.

To-day's Racing.

PHOENIX PARK MEETING.

The Abbotstown Plate—NELLIE GOUGH (6/1), 1; Zenon (5/4), 2; Soothing Class (100/8), 3. Also ran:—Enchanted, Duke, Lemvoys, Petit Beau, Revelation, Pillow Slip, Fickle Love.

The Ashtown Plate—MR. PORTA (2/1), 1; Homeland (10/1), 2; Dinia (10/1), 3. Also ran—Riverside Fairy, Redbrae, Louvois Star, Kilerattin, Dinah.

The Maiden Plate—DOUBLER (10/1), 1; Corfie (10/11), 2; Flying Gaiety (6/1), 3. Also ran—White Queen, Liliun L., Mirawind, Lady Belgian, World Peace, Pearleen.

La Touche T.Y.O. Plate—PATSY (3/1), 1; Hector's Pride (3/1), 2; Milewater (8/1), 3. Also ran—Mount bellow, Glenhead, O'Malley Mor, Hardicanuta, Flying Label.

Whitefield Nursery—BROTHER CHARLES (11/2), 1; Golden Duke (8/1), 2; Sweet Clematis (4/1), 3. Also ran—Golden Toy, Willina, Ballina Breeze, Gleniffer, Grand Lad, and Over Land.

KEMPTON PARK.

Brentford T.Y.O. H'cap—MADEMOISELLE (8/1), 1; Santa Claus, 2; Toilet, 3. Also ran—Trayeen Trisough, Bambinetta, Sir Malcolm, and Yvonne.

Waterloo T.Y.O. Plate—LUCKY FLIGHT (7/4), 1; Lady Fan (7/2), 2; Page (7/1), 3. Also ran—Frantic Haste, Gen of Bermuda colt, Colin Hall, and Love Set.

Duke of York H'cap—PARAGON (100/8), 1; Abbot's Trace (5/4), 2;

The Winter King (20/1), 3. Also ran Lacrosse, Illuminator, Northern Light, Statuary, Emdor.

The Kempton Nursery—PONDOLAND (5/4), 1; Selene (7/1), 2; Hong Kong (100/7), 3. Also ran—Fornovo, Spike Island, Wild Arum filly, Silpho, Irish Cousin, Straightaway, Lillywhite, Zoom, Vertumnus, and Eaton Maid.

Riverhead Welter—CHARLES SURFACE (6/1), 1; Nymphida (20/1) 2; Claremont (20/1), 3. Also ran—Plah, Evander, Desmond House, Tom Powrie, Golly Eyes, Shoemaker, Ponteland, Cyranette, and Jeanie Green ley, Irish Faule.

Major Stakes—LADY SLEPNEE (4/5), 1; Stroph (4/1), 2; Golden (8/1), 3. Also ran—

TIPPERARY TRADERS SUED.

During the past few weeks traders in Tipperary town have received writs from the High Courts against them for goods supplied.

These traders are people whose business premises were burned in the troubles of last winter, with which the public are only too familiar.

The traders concerned applied for, and were awarded, compensation for their losses at the Quarter Sessions, but up to the present they have not received any of this compensation.

Thus partially, and in some cases wholly, deprived of their means of livelihood, and without even a house to live in, these traders have been very hard hit, and at the present stage the service of these writs is a course that is considered exceedingly drastic.

If the traders had been compensated they would be only too willing to meet their liabilities, as they have always done in the past.

TIPPERARY LIVE-WEIGHT PIG MARKET.

There was a large supply offered on Thursday at 18s. and 14s. per cwt., showing a drop of 4s. per cwt. from the previous market.

RACES FOR OOLA.

Mr. M. Stapleton presided last evening over a meeting of the Oola race committee, at which it was resolved to hold horse and pony races on the 30th inst., any balance over to be devoted to a patriotic purpose.

GALBALLY PETTY SESSIONS.

There was a large number of cases requiring the attendance of two magistrates listed for hearing at last Wednesday. Only the R.M., Major Pomeroy Colley, however, attended, and all cases with which he could not deal *solutis* were necessarily adjourned.

TIPPERARY PIG FAIR.

Tipperary monthly pig fair on Thursday was fairly large. There was a big drop in prices, from 17s. to 12s. each, 800s. £3 and £3 10s. each. Several carts of bonhams went home unsold.

PRICE OF COAL IN TIPPERARY.

The price of coal in Tipperary is 3s. 6d. per cwt. (3s. 9d. delivered).

A LITTLE WONDER INDEED.

Our attention has been called to the record of Little Wonder, the property of Mr. W. F. Hogan, Bank place, at Tipperary Show. For seven years in succession the pony has been awarded the red rosette (first prize) in the class for ponies 12.2 and under, and secured, besides, a special prize in the jumping class for ponies 14.2 and under. This record must be unique, and Mr. Hogan is to be congratulated on the possession of so consistent a winner.

LATIN WORKERS AND A SUGGESTED HALF-HOLIDAY.

At a meeting of the Latin branch of the I.T.G.W. Union, Mr. J. Carroll (chairman) presiding, relative to a letter written to the County Council asking for a half-holiday on Saturday for the Council's employees; the members were satisfied with the consideration the Council gave same, and especially the broad views the chairman expressed in discussing the subject. They also criticised the county councillor for the district, who was present, in not giving support to the matter. S. Power, sec.

SPORTS, FOOTBALL, HURLING.

Posters, Admission Tickets (in roll or otherwise), Badges, etc., promptly from **The County Printing Works**, Davis Street, Tipperary.

POSTERS.—More Posters are printed at **The County Printing Works**, Tipperary, than in any other two Printing Offices in the County. Of course, there are reasons for this—superior workmanship and prompt service.

Billheads, Memos, Duplicate Memo and Accounts in Book Form.—We are giving our customers the advantage of the recent fall in paper prices in these items.—**The County Printing Works**, Davis Street, Tipperary. (The only Printing Office in the town, and the best-equipped in the county.)

DAIRY FARMERS AT MOUNT ST. JOSEPH.

Large Excursion from South Tipperary

The magnificent buildings and surroundings of Mount St. Joseph, Roserea, looked their best on 28th September on the occasion of the visit of the South Tipperary farmers. The large excursion party, numbering over one hundred, came by charabanc and motor, arriving about noon. They were all farmers and members of cow-testing associations, of which there are many very active in the South Riding. They are doing fine work in improving the milk-yielding capacity of the dairy herds all over the district. In addition to their educational value they also serve as a social and educational influence, bringing together farmers and their families, creating discussion, and increasing the keenness and interest of all engaged in the premier industry of the country.

After the arrival of the visitors tea was partaken of, and a tour of the large estate was begun under the charge of Rev. Father Ailbe and Mr. M. O'Brien, who is in charge of the agricultural department of the college.

The Model Farm, with its modest and practical farm buildings, were first visited. This farm, of moderate size, is entirely run by the students of the agricultural classes on keen business lines. After studying the crops and live stock, the splendidly-equipped corn mill was next reached, and the industry carried on there viewed with interest. A long walk was then taken to the northern end, where the first herd of ninety cows was viewed with the keenest interest. The woods, and especially a most successful young plantation of larch, Scotch fir, etc., was inspected. The extensive sawmills were next reached; it is a little hive of industry, equipped with the most modern wood-cutting machinery, lathes, etc. A great variety of articles in woodwork were turned out, for which we were glad to hear, a ready sale is found.

The farmyard—one of the finest in the country—was viewed with much interest. The buildings are of cut stone, built on the most up-to-date plans, and in the most substantial manner. The cow-houses, stables, and piggeries are models of cleanliness, good ventilation, and every contrivance to economise labour and promote efficiency. The workshops, grain lofts, isolated stalls for sick or calving cattle, and all the other buildings were viewed with interest. The boars, brood sows, and litters were objects of special study, and the extensive foot-runs were afterwards visited.

The large power-houses were the next object of interest. Here are placed two 30 h.p. engines, one driven by a suction-gas plant and the other by a turbine with water-power from the large reservoir. These provide power to light and heat the entire buildings, guest house, and college. The visitors were next shown over the beautiful new college, and the fine study, recreation hall (with its cinema), chemistry, and physics laboratories.

The pure-bred bulls were an object of long study. They were shown a beautiful calf, bought at Sir Gilbert Greenall's, Kilmallock. His sire is said to be the best dairy-bull in these counties, and the owner refused 10,000 guineas for him recently. A number of very fine bull calves were seen, as well as two splendid aged bulls, one a three-year-old and the other a four-year-old. Heifer calves were also inspected, and certainly, in any part of the country, it would be hard to beat them for quality.

Much interest was taken in the work of the agricultural section of the college. For all who are to return to the land it provides a most thorough and practical training. It is under the charge of Mr. M. O'Brien and has proved highly successful.

The extensive tour involved several miles' walk, and crowded as it was with conversation, discussion, and the continual meeting of new objects of interest, had nearly exhausted the physical energy of the visitors, when at four o'clock they were seated to a splendid luncheon, which all heartily enjoyed.

After the luncheon an informal meeting of all present was held. Fourteen cow-testing associations were represented, including Tipperary, Fethard, Ballinard, Cappawhite, Annacarty, Ardmoyle, Grangemoekler, Cashel, Killeenau, etc., were represented. Mr. Jerh. Ryan, secretary North Tipperary Agricultural Committee, who was present to meet the party, was called to the chair. Having thanked them, and expressed his strong feeling that one of the party should have acted as chairman, he congratulated them on the success of the cow-testing movement in South Tipperary. Referring to the day's outing, he said it had an educational and social value, and in coming to Roserea they had had a treat. Here they saw a little world in itself, almost self-contained and self-supporting; they had farming carried on in the most modern and extensive manner, and every moment while they were there they saw the spirit of culture and of industry, and he felt sure all would go back with

new ideas and very pleasant recollections of the visit. He would ask Mr. Sheehy, their very successful and energetic organiser, to address them, and he would then invite discussion.

Mr. Sheehy, in the course of a very practical address, said that they had already done well in South Tipperary in the cow-testing movement, but it was up to them all to do better. Already they had fourteen societies in operation all over the South Riding, and these represented fourteen thousand cows under test. In any movement Tipperary was never satisfied with anything less than the premier place, and he felt sure that in this case their ideal would be the same. To realise the importance of cow-testing a few things were needed. To think out the position was most important. It cost as much to keep the waster—the cow giving 300 or 400—as that yielding double the quantity. The man who built up a good herd brought increased money returns from the milk, and he built up a reputation for his stock. In other countries the dairy cows were placed on a national milk register, and the time was rapidly coming when the same system would be operating in this country. Cows would acquire their value from their records, and they should all prepare for these developments. In improving the dairy yield of their cows they were doing a work that was profitable to each of them individually and to the nation as a whole.

Having given some tellings facts and figures, he urged them all to continue to extend and develop the good work. Finally he tendered, on his own behalf and on behalf of the party, his thanks for the hospitality and kindness with which they were received there. (Applause.)

In the course of a discussion, Mr. John Fryday referred to the exceptionally dry summer, and said that all their experience was that cows, owing to the great shortage of grass, milked very badly compared with normal years. He thought that in registering cows this year that should be taken into account. He proposed:

That we, the members of the Cow-testing Association of South Tipperary, suggest to the Department that the minimum number of gallons to qualify a cow for registration should, for this year, be reduced from the present figure of 600 to 550 at the most. Owing to the exceptionally dry summer cows have yielded much below the average, and rigid adherence to the minimum of 600 gallons would have the effect of excluding many highly suitable animals.

Mr. Patrick Ryan (Kilpatrick) seconded, and strongly supported the remarks of the proposer. A number of members also supported the motion, which was passed unanimously, and Mr. Sheehy was requested to send a copy to the Department.

Mr. Fryday said before separating he wished to propose that their very best thanks be tendered to the Lord Abbott and Community, particularly Father Ailbe—one of their own—for the splendid way they had been received and for all the trouble that had been taken to make their day's outing profitable and enjoyable.

Mr. O'Brien seconded, and said nothing could exceed the hospitality and kindness with which they had been received.

The chairman endorsed everything that had been said as to the hospitality and kindness with which they had been received, and he would personally convey their thanks. As to the excursionists, he felt sure they would go back with very pleasant recollections of the day they had spent in this place, with its beautiful scenery, its fine associations, every corner a hive of industry, where they had seen agriculture carried on in all directions in the most extensive manner.—"Nenagh Guardian."

G.A.A. NOTES.

A FRIENDLY AT KILBEHENNY.

Kilbehenny was the scene of a very stubborn and exciting football match on Sunday last, when Ballylanders (Shamrocks) encountered Ballyporeen (Rangers) in a friendly tie. It is a considerable time since Ballyporeen last appeared in the football arena, and their reappearance after such a long lapse goes to show how popular football is just at present. They are possessed of splendid material, which can easily be turned into a first-class combination, and they should go a long way into the future championship matches. All readers of "The Tipperaryman" are well aware of the performances of the Ballylanders selection.

The field for the occasion, while not up to expectations as a playing pitch, was nevertheless found very suitable. Owing to the recent rains it was a bit on the heavy side, and consequently no real, fast football was witnessed. Ballyporeen, as they were the heavier team, had a decided advantage, as the heavy going suited them to perfection.

The day was threatening in the earlier portion, and during the match some showers fell, which made things rather unpleasant. The ball became very greasy, and the players had considerable difficulty in fielding as well as keeping their feet.

Ballylanders are still suffering from a heavy handicap, as their best players are not yet available.

The Play.

Ballyporeen faced a stiff breeze, but had the advantage of a slight incline. Ballylanders were early on the move, but the attack was cleared. The relief was short, as they were soon again in their opponents' territory, and, after a stiff attack, drove wide. Centre-play followed the kick-out, and a series of touches occurred without advantage accruing to either side. Both defences were now busy in turn, and Ballylanders drew first blood with a point. Ballylanders got possession on the kick-out, and with the aid of a free scored another point. There was a dispute as to this score, but the umpire's decision was a point. However, Ballylanders had the best of matters up to this, and soon registered a goal. Ballyporeen now had an innings, but a series of wides resulted. A free to Ballylanders eased matters for them. A series of frees now followed, the resultant free bringing no advantage. The effect of this was a considerable slowing in the game, which was now fairly brisk. Ballyporeen set up a hot attack, and succeeded in getting through a very stubborn defence for a goal. Ballylanders got away from the kick-out, but a wide spoiled a fine effort. Ballyporeen attacked, but were repulsed. They returned to the attack, but were beaten off. Some lively play in mid-field followed, and Ballylanders' forwards, securing possession, raised the white flag. Ballyporeen became aggressive from the kick-out, and, though beaten off, repeatedly, at last succeeded in piercing the defence to the tune of a goal. Both sides now invaded in turn, the centre men bearing the brunt of the struggle, and half-time arrived with matters level:—

Ballylanders—1 goal 3 points.

Ballyporeen—2 goals.

After a short interval a resumption was made. The ball was now in a very greasy condition, and the players were experiencing considerable difficulty in catching. The opening stages were marked by too many fouls, which took a great deal of interest from the play. The players stuck too much on the ball. It was twenty minutes before a score was recorded, when Ballyporeen broke through for a goal. During this time some very stubborn play was witnessed; however, it was clean, and at times pretty fast. The back play was a feature. The backs on each side got plenty of work to do, and came through it in a creditable manner. The centre men were good, whilst the forwards proved very erratic in their shooting; but the ball and slippery nature of the ground accounted for this. The football displayed in the latter portion was good; both sides were trying hard to score, but nothing came until the final whistle was almost due, when Ballyporeen got another point. Result:—

Ballyporeen—3 goals 1 point.

Ballylanders—1 goal 3 points.

Gaelic International.

On Sunday last, at the Manor Athletic Grounds, London, an "international" hurling match was played. The teams were drawn from Irishmen resident in London and Wales. The game was well patronised. A feature of the play was the high scoring, the final score reading 12 goals 5 points for England to 6 goals 1 point for Wales. This goes to show that the forwards must have been very accurate in their shooting. As a general rule in the games at home twice as many overs as scores are recorded. Apparently, in this match every time the forwards received the ball they made a score.

Reinstated.

Readers of "The Tipperaryman," particularly followers of football, will be glad to learn of the reinstatement of the popular Kildare captain, L. Stanley, on Monday last. He is now twelve months out of active participation in the game for an infringement of the rules. Undoubtedly he is one of the finest footballers in Ireland, and played a prominent part in the downfall of Galway in the last Irish final

played at Croke Park. The outstanding feature of his play was his splendid one-handed catching, which he has brought to perfection. We hope to see this very popular player donning the famous "all white" jersey very soon again.

fast play. Brett was in great form, and ran out winner of the first two games in easy fashion. The next two were in favour of Wade, and the final game, which was sturdily contested, was in Brett's favour. Result:—

Brett—15, 13, 10, 9, 15.
Wade—8, 12, 15, 12.

Bowling.

In the course of a country ramble some short time ago I came across four or five playing this great game. The game is very popular in several parts of Ireland, but especially in Cork. It was once very popular in Tipperary also, but, like handball, for some unknown reason, it was allowed to lapse. Handball has now revived, and placed on a very sound footing, and what has been done for handball can be done for bowling. Those in town who understand and know the game should organise a few matches, and let the public know when they are on. This would give us an idea as to winding our arms and the proper method of pitching. A few exhibitions on the Limerick Junction, Kingswell, or Bansha roads would go a long way in reviving this interesting game.

SPRING BROS.,

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