

TENDER ACCEPTED.

The tenders had been dealt with as speedily as possible. Messrs. P. J. Hegarty & Sons, Cork, securing the contract at a price in the region of £45,500. All the necessary contract documents and bonds were now completed.

It was stated that the reconstructed Courthouse would contain two courts — one for the Circuit Judge and one for the District Justice. The present City Courthouse is to be closed down following the agreement come to between the Co. Council and Corporation. The amenities to be provided will include private apartments for the Judge and District Justice, office accommodation for the staffs of the Co. Registrar and District Court, consulting rooms for solicitors, a law library for Counsel.

THE ENTIRE OUTLAY.

The entire job—external and internal reconstruction—will cost approximately £60,000. This charge will be met by the County and City in the following proportions—County, 56 per cent.; City, 44 per cent.

The Coming All-Ireland Pioneer Rally

Thirty special trains have been chartered to convey Pioneers from all over Ireland to Cork for the great Father Mathew Centenary Rally there on Sunday, June 24th. Hundreds of buses have also been engaged for the day and Pioneer Centres abroad are sending groups; from Holland comes Baron Michel Von Kessenichs, Mayor of Maastricht, leading Pioneers of the Netherlands.

Over 60,000 Pioneers are expected to assemble in the city centre at 2 p.m., where they will form up six-deep in processional order, county by county. To the music of the bands, and bearing banners and scrolls, the processionists will then parade to the Mardyke.

The Rally will open with the recitation of the Rosary. Most Rev. Dr. Lucey, Bishop of Cork, will preside. A Centennial address on Father Mathew will be given by Very Rev. Dr. James O.F.M. Cap. and Very Rev. Fr. S. McCarron, S.J., Central Director of the Pioneers, will also speak. Open-air Benediction will bring the Rally to a close.

SLIGO JAIL CLOSES TO-DAY

Sligo Jail is being closed to-day after being in use for 136 years. The decision to close the prison was taken by the Government because of the decrease in crime in recent years. The daily number of prisoners in Sligo for the past ten years has been eight.

address. During the Congress papers will be read in Irish and in English and nine resolutions are to come up for discussion. Two of these are from County Limerick Committee and are as follows:

"That this Committee requests the Department of Education, Technical Instruction Branch, to consider the possibility of providing summer courses in music and choral singing for Irish and other suitable teachers."

"That the Department take steps to expedite sanction of sketch plans, and of detailed drawings and specifications for school buildings in rural areas."

Arrangements have been made for golf fixtures at Adare, Castle Troy and Limerick Golf Clubs and the Congress Dinner will be held in Cruise's Hotel at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 13th.

"Remembering 'Ned' Daly:"

A CORRECTION

(To the Editor, "Limerick Leader.")

Dear Sir—Please allow me space to correct two inaccuracies in the introduction to my article, "Remembering 'Ned' Daly," in your issue of May 28th.

(1) You state:—"Ned Daly was in charge of 'C' Company..."

This is open to misinterpretation. Let me explain. The late Frank Fahy—Ceann Chomhairle, 1932-'48—was Captain of "C" Company. "Ned" Daly was Battalion Commandant. He was, of course, in charge of "C" Company, and also of "A," "B," "D," "E" and "F" Companies, which comprised his battalion.

(2) You state:—"Mr. Bevan and his two brothers and their father were all sentenced to death..."

Our family was not thus far honoured, as Jim, the youngest, not then 16 years, was sent home on the Tuesday of Easter Week; my father was deported to Frongoch, Tom and I were tried and sentenced to death, sentences commuted to penal servitude.

The article itself is correct. I feel that your readers now know "Ned" Daly better than hitherto. For their benefit may I repeat the last sentence:—"...I will remember him as I last saw him;—erect at the salute—a soldier to the end."

It may also interest your readers to know that, since publication of this article, I have learned that the "cub of a British officer" mentioned met with his just deserts during the Black and Tan War.—Yours faithfully,

CHAS. S. BEVAN.

5, Beechwood Park, Rathmines, Dublin.

HOLIDAYS? Travel Bags and Suit Cases in canvas and leather. TODDS, Limerick

chase price would have to be increased by such amount as should have to refund, an defendant thereby agreed such increase, if any: (3), 13th September, 1955, the was compelled to repay the grant of £125 to the Limerick Corporation; (4) the plaintiff the £125 and the costs of proceedings.

The defence pleaded that reason of the deed, the became merged in the said and the defendant was, thereby discharged from obligations under the said contract. It was also pleaded that, in virtue of the deed, the was stopped from alleging the purchase price of the house was any sum other than £125. The defence in addition pleaded that the sum of £125 was granted by the Limerick Corporation to the plaintiff, and, accordingly, no question of the of such grant could or did arise. If the said grant of £125 was made by the Limerick Corporation to the plaintiff (which was denied) such grant was not until a date subsequent to the said contract and to the said assignment.

It was also contended by the defence that the plaintiff was compelled to repay the £125 to the Corporation.

CASE OUTLINED.

Mr. Coyle outlined the case, said that under the Local Government (Amendment) Act of 1950, the Corporation was empowered to give grants to local authorities for the building of houses. Under the Act, local authorities were given power to make grants. The plaintiff built a house and got the grant of both State and local authorities. In applying for the local grant, the Limerick Corporation made a rule that if the building was not completed within five years, the house would be sold to the Corporation and the grant would be repaid. The plaintiff in his application agreed to give such an undertaking. His house was completed and he went into occupation eleven months afterwards. He then left for personal reasons and sold the house to a defendant. The condition of sale was that if the vendor was not to repay the local grant, the purchase price should be increased to the extent of the grant. Subsequently, the conveyance was made but no mention of the £125.

Subsequent to that, when Mr. Coyle, the builders claimed the sum of £125 from the plaintiff, the plaintiff then discovered he did not receive his £125 from the Corporation. The scheme by the City Manager was that the Corporation would pay the instalment of the State grant received by the building owner. In the present case the plaintiff actually sold the house before the final instalment of the State grant came through and it was then discovered that the plaintiff had received the local grant. The Corporation held up the payment of the local grant because the plaintiff had sold the house, and it was only after a long correspondence that the City Manager agreed to repay the £125 on the understanding that it would be repaid to the Corporation.

Talking of