

IRISH PEACE.

It was officially announced at Galway on Tuesday night that Mr. George and Mr. O'Connell had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George on that afternoon, and discussed some points in reference to the Conference in the British Government's last communication. They returned to Dublin, with Mr. Lloyd George's views, for further consideration. The Press Association correspondent says that the delegates met Mr. George at five o'clock, and remained in conference with him for about an hour. It is understood, the correspondent says, that the questions discussed were of vital importance, and necessitated the return of the delegates to Dublin for consultation with their colleagues. The correspondent says that the Irish reply will be delivered at Galway on Friday or Saturday. The Press Association correspondent concludes with the observation that "it was inferred by those who saw the delegates that the situation had again taken a serious turn. The new situation evidently caused as much to both sides."

A deputation representing the City of Derry waited upon Mr. De Valera and members of the Dail Eireann Cabinet to protest against the exclusion of the city from the rest of Ireland, and declared they would resist such separation. Mr. De Valera expressed his sympathy with the deputation, and stated that the deputation would be met in the future. The deputation stated that they would be met in the future. The deputation stated that they would be met in the future.

ENNIS PETTY SESSIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH INSULATORS.
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CLARE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

At the monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Clare Mental Hospital, Mr. J. D. Molloy, Vice-Chairman, presided. There were also present—Messrs P. O'Loughlin, Liscannor; J. W. Wall, Dr. F. O'Mara, K.M.S., and Mr. Connelley, Clerk.

HAY CONTRACT.
The tenders received in connection with the hay contract were considered. Mr. McKenna, Liscannor, was called upon to read the tenders received. The tenders were as follows:—

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UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

London, Tuesday.—A Cabinet Committee on unemployment met formally for the first time on Tuesday morning in London to consider the plan for the extension of State financial aid to localities where need is greatest.

The Cabinet Committee on Unemployment, which was appointed before the recess, resumed its deliberations this morning. Sir Alfred Mond presided. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Noel, The Committee reviewed the whole position with regard to unemployment and the distress arising therefrom, and considered reports by the departments, including reports on special areas. The Committee considered both the means of relieving the distress, and the means of preventing it.

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HINTS FOR THE HOME.

BY A PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE.

WASHING-DAY HINTS.
Cheap soap and hard water are an extraordinary waste of time and money. Hard water has a tendency to make soap suds, consequently before the soap can operate on dirt it has to supply sufficient alkali to soften the water. A free alkali is as effective and less wasteful. If every housewife kept a bottle of washing soda, and used it in place of soap, she would save a great deal of money, and the water would be softer, and the soap would be more effective.

Modern soaps are in most cases more effective than earlier makes, and it is wise to try new preparations, following the directions closely. If the water is very hard, use warm water, do not use boiling. There is a chemical reason for the given water temperature, and good results will be dependent on the faithful following of instructions.

Scrap flannels and soap powders are merely different forms of soap preparations, generally with the addition of borax or secret trade ingredients which give added cleansing powers. Being quickly soluble, they are very useful for many washing operations.

TO WASH SILK UNDERWEAR.
One may be the possessor of the daintiest underwear and yet know little about washing it that it will lose its beauty in a very short time and quickly wear out. Silk underwear is not a luxury, it is a necessity. It is not at all difficult to wash silk underwear. It is not at all difficult to wash silk underwear.

When thrashing short curtains. Use elastic instead of tape. This should be cut to half the length of the window, and have a loop at either end to place over the rails or hooks. It keeps the curtains tight, and prevents them from sagging in the middle.

A BROOM HINT.
An experienced jeweller makes the assertion that few women know how to adjust their brooms. It is the general habit, he says, to grasp the broom by the setting, consequently the broom is not adjusted properly. The correct method is to take the body of the broom, not the top or setting, between the thumb and fingers and press it through the cloth, holding the setting only when clapping the broom on the floor. This method, he says, will keep the broom in the best condition, and a very slight displacement is sufficient to loosen the stones.

USE CLOTHES BRUSH MORE.
Use your clothes brush regularly and thoroughly. The average woman brushes her coat and skirt lightly after she has put them on. What she should do is to brush them well when she takes them off, first shaking them to bring out the dust, and then brushing them thoroughly with the clothes brush. This will keep the clothes in the best condition, and a very slight displacement is sufficient to loosen the stones.

HINTS ON MENDING CUTLERY.
Knives, forks, loose handles, &c., are often put away in a drawer, and are not taken out until they are needed. This is a waste of time and money. It is better to mend them as they are needed. It is better to mend them as they are needed.

TO BOIL RICE FOR CURRIES.
Patna rice should be chosen for curries. Before boiling, wash it well in several waters. Have ready on a fire a large saucepan three parts full of water, and bring it to the boil. Add a pinch of salt, and a squeeze of lemon juice. Sprinkle the rice into this, and keep the water boiling quickly with the lid off the saucepan off, and stir the rice occasionally with a fork. When the rice is done, it should be drained, and the water should be poured off.

SWEDEN AND BAKED EGGS.
Peel a large swede, cut it into pieces, and boil in salted water till tender. Strain well, then put back into the saucepan with one egg, and cook for ten minutes. Add a pinch of pepper, turn into a pie-dish, press out four hollows with the bottom of a tumbler or teacup. Break four eggs and drop one in each hollow. Sprinkle finely-chopped watercress on top, also a few breadcrumbs, and a little bit of margarine. Bake until the eggs are set.

BROWNED EGGS AND TOMATOES.
Skin four large tomatoes, and cut in thick slices. Fry quickly, being careful not to break the slices more than you can help. Have ready one pound of mashed potatoes, arrange these in a border on a hot dish. Then put the fried tomatoes in the centre, and keep hot. Boil four or more eggs for six minutes, shell them, dip them in batter, roll in breadcrumbs, and fry in fat till brown. Arrange on the tomatoes, and serve very hot.

APRICOT SPONGE PUDDING.
Six ounces of flour, three ounces of butter or margarine, three ounces of castor sugar, two eggs, about three tablespoonsful of milk, and a pinch of baking powder, and jam. Take a mould or basin that will hold one and a half pint, beat the inside of it with apricot jam. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the beaten eggs, flour, powder, and milk, and mix well. Put into the prepared mould, cover with greased paper, and steam until firm—about two hours. Serve hot with jam sauce, or make which you like, a small portion of jam sauce, or make which you like, a small portion of jam sauce.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYED.
Boston, U.S.A., Friday.—More unemployed offered themselves in slave market style. Twenty-five sold themselves for periods of a fortnight to six months for return for food and shelter. Central News.

BLACKPOOL PIER FIRE.
The Indian Pavilion on the North Pier, Blackpool, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The fire started in the pavilion, and spread to the pier. The pier was built of wood, and was a great fire hazard. The pier was built of wood, and was a great fire hazard.

38 KILLED IN RAIL SMASH.
The Strasbourg-Lyon express ran off the line at the station at Kehl, near Strasbourg, on Saturday night. Thirty-eight persons were killed, and more than sixty injured.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
M. Poincaré, reviewing the battle at the Peace Conference, states that Mr. Lloyd George's position has always been the same. He has been the champion of the peace, and has been the champion of the peace. He has been the champion of the peace, and has been the champion of the peace.

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LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Scheme for University Scholarships.

1.—DATE OF OPERATION.
For the present holders of Scholarships the regulations heretofore in force shall continue to apply. These new regulations shall come into operation in the Session (1921-22) for entrance Scholarships (to be awarded in July, 1921).

11.—NATURE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.
There shall be awarded four Scholarships to each year, tenable at any constituent College of the N.U.I. which has adopted the Gaelic League Programme. The value of a Scholarship shall be £40. The value of a Scholarship or reduced Scholarship shall be at least £20. The Scholarships shall be awarded to students of the following classes:—(a) One for Agriculture, and one for Commerce, one for Celtic Studies, and one for Science or Engineering. (b) The Council reserves to itself the right of increasing any Scholarship if special circumstances be considered necessary to justify such increase. Should the standard attained or the competition for such Scholarships in Faculty be considered insufficient, the Council may decide to make no award, and may transfer the sum thus saved to another faculty.

12.—RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.
Scholarships shall be restricted to students of Irish birth whose parents shall have resided in County Limerick for at least five years previous to the student presenting himself for examination.

13.—OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.
Children of labourers or farmers who have valuation does not exceed £30 shall be entitled to a full Scholarship. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £30, but does not exceed £50, may, at the discretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined by a view of the personal circumstances of the holder of other than farmers or labourers may receive a full or reduced Scholarship as the Committee shall deem fit.

14.—PARTICULAR CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY TO FIRST YEARS.
(a) Age Limit.—Candidates shall be eligible for Scholarships up to, but not exceeding, 20 years of age on 1st June in each year, except in the case of children of labourers in Agriculture and to teachers engaged in primary education in which case the age limit is 25. Facilities will be afforded to students to enable them to complete their secondary studies. (b) The Candidate must have matriculated in either the summer or autumn of the year of examination in which the Scholarship is awarded. (c) Candidates other than those who have earned the Secondary School scholarships shall be required to produce evidence of their secondary studies. (d) The Candidate must have matriculated in either the summer or autumn of the year of examination in which the Scholarship is awarded.

15.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
References. Every candidate for a Scholarship shall, before being admitted to the examination, produce a satisfactory reference from his teacher or School Manager, also the clergyman of his parish. He shall also produce a medical certificate as to fitness, and a birth certificate giving his name and address in his correct Irish form. All these references to be sent to the Secretary of the Council of the University of Limerick. (b) There shall be a competitive examination for the Scholarship in each group. (Subjects and Syllabus herewith). (c) Awards. The Examination will be conducted by the Committee of the Board of Examiners. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly in accordance with the results of the examination. The Committee shall have the right to withhold a Scholarship from any student whom they consider unsuitable.

16.—SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
The subjects of the examination shall be:—Irish, Irish History, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Applied Mathematics, Domestic Science, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geography, Commerce. To each subject shall be set in each subject. The examination shall be held in the month of June. The examination shall be held in the month of June.

17.—REMARKS.
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LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

GREAT COAL DEPOT.

Dock Road, Limerick.
Telegrams: "Steamship." Telephone: 115.

There's a reason why people prefer to burn BLUNDELL'S KING WIGAN and our BEST ORREL 4-FOOT. It's because it's ALL coal—no dirt or sludge. You can order it feeling confident that you will get the best for your money.

Stages will be similar in respect of character, by different in respect of difficulty. 1. Candidates will be furnished with printed material, and will be required to draw on it, and to make a clear statement in the form of an answer. 2. The object of the first stage is to convey to the reader, in narrative form, the circumstances and events to which the subject matter relates in such a manner as to put him in a position to possess of the essential facts, while imitating those that are essential to the subject matter. 3. The second stage is to test the candidate's power of expression, and to test his power of expression. 4. The material will carry over to year 2; it may consist, e.g., of a letter, a letter, the report of a meeting, a narrative passage, or other material. 5. The length of the first stage should not exceed 300 words. 6. The length of the second stage should not exceed 300 words.

1.—COMPOSITION.—The writing of an essay and of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

2.—LITERATURE.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

3.—ARITHMETIC.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

4.—ALGEBRA.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

5.—GEOMETRY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

6.—PHYSICS.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

7.—CHEMISTRY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

8.—BOTANY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

9.—ZOOLOGY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

10.—HISTORY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

11.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

12.—LAW.
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13.—MEDICINE.
Questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied. Other questions will be set in the form of a précis of a passage or other material supplied.

14.—NATURAL HISTORY.
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15.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
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