SEE CERAM OF WHISKEY WHISKEY

WOODFORDS' CORK. WOODFORDS' DUBLIN, FOODFORDS' BROWN LABEL. Beteles and Jars of all air

Woodford, Bourne & CC LIMERION

The Limerick Chronicle.

ESTABLISHED 1766.

155th YEAR OF PUBLICATION,

VOL 154. No 26,820

THE FINEST VALUE IN THE WORLD.

Complete all-over from frame, with brass pressure-bar; vertical strugg; full trickord; best Brooks under-

damper ; tape check action ; bushed keys ; resewood

or ebonized case; three panel top door with Mar-

queterie centre. Height, 4ft 2in.

Pigott & Co., Ltd

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John MacNamara & Son

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE ORDERS FOR PAINTING AND PAPERING

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AND

HOUSE AND CHURCH DECORATORS

Large Assortment of Papers always in stock at Moderate Prices

HOW ARE YOU?

Many people have a very poor idea of what it is to be really well.

They are quite content so long as they can manage to get about

and do their daily work and keep out of the doctor's hands.

Health, however, is much more than this. It means energy,

vigour, good spirits. It means fitness in every sense of the word.

It means a system that is perfectly nourished and free from

ailments, a system in which all the organs perform their functions

naturally and thoroughly. If your health is not altogether

satisfactory, you will find a wonderful help in Beecham's Pills.

They have an excellent, purifying, stimulating and tonic effect and

do much to promote good health and physical efficiency.

BEECHAMS

PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/11 (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK

Patte n Books from all too Leading Manufacturers. Priese and Dado Mouldings in stor

ASK FOR REDIMATES

GEARY

Limerick

First-Class Workmanship.

DECORATING

SONS.

Telebrions

Catherine Street,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

PAINTING

INSPECT

Model

Woodford, Bourne & Co

GOOD TEA

AND GUOD SUGAR

AT HEVISED PRICES

ORUER TEA BY POST

2s 6d 2s 8d, 3s, 8s 6d 4s

be Tea at 3s tid is Specially Recommended

POSTAGE PREE ON 6 ib .

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LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO NEW YORK Liverpool. Queenstown. TV ANDYCK Oct 5 "CIRONIA Oct 8 .- Out 9 Oct 15 Out 16 LOIDON AND CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK. AINONIA

COUTHAMPTON AND OHERBOURG TO NEW YORK BERENGARIA (ex Imperator) Oot 15 AQUITANIA DAIRMANIA LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO HALIFAX TCARONIA.

TECTTHIA LONDON AND CHERBOURG TO HALIFAX. TRAKONIA OV & Hallfax. Passengers only first calling at Queenstown.

For Kates of passage and further particular-apply Conard Line, Liverpool; 51, Bishopsgate London, E.C. 2; 29-31, Cockspur Street, London S.W. 1; I Milbray Road, Plymouth; Maritime Chambers, Southampton; James Little & Co, Ltd., 1 Albert Square, Belfast; or to Local Agents-

Mrs M Ryan, Wellesley Bridge, Limerick; James Bronder Newcastle West; Wm McCarthy, Cappamore; Mrs Mary Treacy, Ballingarry, Co Limerick; William Cullen, Newport ; JO'Mahony, Rathkeale ; Edmund Ludlow, Limerick ; Riordan's Shipping Agency, Limerick 1 or to

CUNARD LINE, QUEENSTOWN

FORM 52. Notice of Poor Rates Having Been Made.

COUNTY OF LIMREICK.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallook Limerick No 1, Mitchelstown No 2, New eastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No 2. NOTICE is hereby given that Poor Rates have been duly made on the Property Rateable thereto in above-named Districts.

The Rates for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, chargeable to the above-named Districts, are at the following Rates in the Pound :-

OROOM.

In respect of Co Charges 53.557 53.557 Do Union do Do District do 153 648 Total to be levied 12 10 12 10 KILMALLOCK. Intrespect of Co Charges 53.557 Do Union do Do District do 63.159 83.128 34 849 151.565 Total to be levied 12 7 MITCHELSTOWN NO. 2. In respect of Co Charges 53'557 53:557 Union do District do 52.794 146.681 146.681 Total to be levied RATHKEALE. PENCE In respect of Co Charges 53'557 53.557 Do Union do 70.619 Do District do 44'170 168:346 Total to be levied In respect of Co Charges 53.557
Do Union do 91.778 District do

PENCE, In respect of Co Charges 53.557 Union do 95.330 District do 54.444 203:331 203:331 s d Total to be levied 16 11 NEWCASTLE nirespect of Co Charges 53.557 53.557 66.783 Union do District do 80.654 80.654 200.994 Total to be levied TIPPERARY NO 2 prespect of Co Charges Union do 57'483

89'935

Total to be levied 19 7

District do

LIMERICK NO. 1.

89 935

Total to be levied And whereas certain Separate Charges are chargeable on the Areas or Contributory Places hereunder mentioned, the following Special Poundage Rates have been added to the Rates above mentioned for the payment of such Separate Charges, and the same form part of and will be collected with the above General Poor Rate:

39 217

150:257

Diarlot off which Nature of 200 80pa rarate Charge Geparate Sepa rarate Charge deparate is Levisble. Charges.

County at large Criminal Injury Croom Rural District ... Public Health Kilmallock Kilgnane Dispensary District

Bruff 0 11 Hospital Bruree Limerick. Rural District Criminal Injury Annaeotty Dispensary District

Caheroonlish do

Limerick Rural do

Cierina

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1921

POSTAGE. AND TO CAMADA AND EMPROUNDIAND AT THE MAGAZINE POSTAGE. TWO PENCE

OUR

CIMERICK.

Small Advertisem ts

Small Advertisements, "Wants." etc One Halfpenny per Word, Minimum is 6d. Three Insertions, Minimum, 3s

We desire to inform persons replying to advertisements in this column that when the name or address of the advertiser le not given replies should be addressed to the "Box Number," or initials distinguishing the advertisement, alo Chronici-

No information can be given by ou regarding the advertiser.

8K for O'Donovan's "Garryowan" Minera Waters and bottled drinks ; purest and

MARBOLIO DISINFECTANT, few telepoonfuls shaken up in a quart of water and sprinkled about, or put into the drains is very essential. You can get this from WIDDESS, Roohe's street; 1/9 per pint, or fer 1/6 in your own bottle.

TREBU COLLECTING AGENCY (Established 1890). (The oldest Limerick Loan Office 1858;. Debts and rents collected on com mission, and money advanced. Open dally 10 to 3 o'olook .- J. H. ENRIGHT, 9 Glantworth

OUGHS AND COLDS, always with us, can't be sent to Spain like the rain. But they can be cured speedily if you take EMBY'S ESSENCE OF BENZOIN. This remedy is the best of all cough ourse, and is used for colds, bronchitis, asthma, husky voice, influenza, etc.
Price 1/6 and 2/6, from M. B. WIDDESS,
Ohemist, Limerick. Agent for Eastern Foam
Complexion Cream, 1/4 per jar.

PEAK'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA-Just received, the new edition of this wenderful book. Price 3s only, at Galbraith's, 33 Upper Ceoil-

THEETH ARE TOO PRECIOUS TO BE TRIFLED WITH-Take care of your teeth in keeping with their value. Have a dentist examine them at regular intervals, and alway use a good dentifrice. Klenzo Tooth Paste will oleanse, polish, and whiten your teeth witho t injuring the enamel. Price, Is 6d. A Good Toeth Brush should also be used. Our assortment is complete -- LAIRD'S, The Revall Shop.

FOR 25 years DYER'S VESICANT holds sway as being the best as well as the most humane blister for horses, dogs, or cattle. Never blemishes; does not destroy the hair roots. For lameness, sprained tendrons, curbs, splints, spavios, Dyer's Vesigant has no equal. Numerous testimonials. Your Chemist has it; price 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-. DRETTY NAILS reflect refinement. You

by giving them daily attention. We make a peciality of Manioure Goods, Enamel, Nail Bleach, Polisher, Nail and Onticle Scissors, Nail Files, Emery Boards, Orange Sticks, etc. Our stock of all toilet specialities is complete. If you see it advertised, we have it .- LAIKD'S, 118 O'Connell Street.

PAINTING-Oils, Paints, Enamels, Varnishes and all kinds of Brushes, Buckets, Polishes and general Chandlery, -PEACOCKE, 66 William

CATISFACTION TO THE CUSTOMER OR MONEY BACK." This is the guarantee we offer with every Rexall Remedy. There is no other qualification-your word is sufficient-you may have your money back if you are not satisfied. There sould be no stronger proof of merit.-LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop.

A OT WISELY—The next time you are buying try " Woodford's " Delicious Tea; the best and most satisfactory.—Woodford, Bourne and Co, Ltd, Limerlok. (-16)

DUILD UP YOUR CHILDREN during the Dooming months, give them all Ucal Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Parrish's Syrup. This combination is constantly being recommended by doctors. Cod Liver Oil repairs waste tissue, builds up and forms flesh, whilst Parrish's Syrup makes firm bone and muscle, sharpens appetite; and generally tones up, making healthy and robust children. WIDDESS, the Chemist in Roche's street, sells the Ucal Brand, price 1/6, 2/9 and 5/-, postage 9d extra for any size

OVER TWENTY TITLES IN STOCK by GARVICE, the Prince of Storytellers, at, GALBRAITH'S Bookshop, 33 Upper Cecil-street,

TIOLET DULCE Toilet Preparations are the most popular toilet goods; perfumed with the famous Parms and Victoria Violets. The line is so complete that we supply any desire of the most exacting gentlewoman for her dressing table.-LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop. THE IDEAL TREATMENT for DYSPEPSIA

is now within reach of every sufferer. Eight thousand Rexall Shops are guaranteeing Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. They relieve a sick or sour stomach, heartburn, slok headache. flataen y, etc ; help to digest the food; are soothing, antacid, anticceptic; pleasant to take. - LAIRD'S, The Rexall Shop. TDAW FOGGY WEATHER, sharp nights,

chilly mornings. These turn your thoughts at once to Ucal Bronchial Lozenges; always have a box handy, and pop an occasional iczenge into your mouth It will make all the difference hetween golds, influenza, etc, and good health. Ucal L zenges help you a lot, and will be found an effective mouth and throat disinfectant. Doctors themselves use them. M. B. WIDDESS, Chemist, Roche's street, keeps a good supply on hand, get a box to-day, 9d or 1/8.

£5 to £5,000 Advanced Privately

ON SIMPLE PROMISSORY NOTES. No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privecy guaranteed. First letters of application receive prompt attention, and intending borrowers see waited upon by a representative who is ampowered to somplete transaction on terms mutually arranged, no charge being made unless usiv cas actually completed. Special quotations or short loans. Write in confidence to-

ADVANCES (Leicester) Ltd., 31 EXCHEQUER STREET. DUBLIN

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum will be grateful for gifts of illus-Evening trated papers, newspapers, and magazines for the use of the patients. Same may be left at Crosse's Newsagency, William street, or at the District

P. J. IRWIN, Resident Medical Superintendent. 18th June, 1921.

THESE ARE THE

FAIR HOUSES

Printing & Advertising in the City:

MREARS G. McKERN & Bons. Land, O'Coonell-street MESSES O'CONNOR & Co , O'Connell-street, "LIMERION CHRONICLE." O'Connell-street. " LIMERICK LEADER," O'Connell-street. " MUNSTER NEWS." O'Connell-street, " LIMERION ECHO," Sarsfield-street.
" RECORD" PRINTING Co., Cornmarket Row.

R. T. LEVERY, Upper Thomas-street. CITY PRINTING Co., Rutland-street. GRE YOUR PRINTING AND ADVERTISING DONE URDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS BY THE ABOVE.

On behalf of the Limerick Typographical Boolety, M. HARTNEY, President, Q. G. CARBY, Becretary,

TIMBER. PIGOTT PIANOS

Now Discharging from Sweden s.s " Mary"

Red and White Deals. Floorings, Sheetings, Scantlings, SPECIAL PRICES EX-QUAY.

SPAIGHTS, LTD,

IMPORTERS, LIMERICK.

J. P. EVANS & CO.

Engineers and General Merchants,

LIMERICK.

WE SHALL APPRECIATE ENQUIRIES FOR THE FOLLOWING :-

Separator Duplicate Parts, Bolts, Belts, Ropes, Lubricating Oils, Up-to-Date Dairy Machinery and General Requirement, Decorticated Cotton Cake Linseed Cake, Linseed Cake Meal, Paints, Oils, Colours, Drugs, Varnishes, Glass, Cement, Lamps in Variety, Large and Varied Stocks of Agricultural Implements and Machines, High- Thorough Preparation, Class Seeds for the Farm and Garden, Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS CARRIED OUT IN OUR WORKS BY A HIGHLY-SKILLED STAFF OF MECHANICS TO GAS, OIL, AND STEAM ENGINES, REFRIGERATORS. SEPARATORS, HEATERS, COOLERS, PUMPS, VATS, ETC.

Mulligan Bros & Todd.

Agents for

RUDGE-WHITWORTH, HUMBER, B.S A, SUNBEAM, TRIUMPH, & ARIEL CYCLES, ALSO TRIUMPH, B.S.A., SUNBEAM. FXCELSIOR, ARIEL, DOUGLAS AND A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLES.

A FEW SHOP SOILED BICYCLES ON HANDS, WHICH WILL BE SO! D AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR.

Dunlop Warwick, Palmer, and Clincher Tyres. LUCAS BELLS, LAMPS, WRENCHES AND OIL CANS, BLUEMELS PUMPS, MUDGUARDS, ETC.

FOOTBALLS, GOLF BA LS (INCLUDING 'SILVER KING BLUE DOT") HOCKE', GOLF, AND HAND BALLS, HURLEY BALL IN VARIETY. WARERPROOF CAPES, LEGGINGS. LEATHER TRAVELLING EAGS, MOUTH ORGANS, MECCANO, ETC

Try one of our "GEM" Safety Razors at 5/-All the above will be Sold at the Manufacturers Lowest CASH PRICES. Note Address:

BROS. MULLIGAN TODD

The Sports' Warehouse,

124 O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK

SECOND HAND AND NEW FURNITURE

52 Thomas Street.

Mitchelstown Rural Dis-Newcastle Rural Dis-Ardagh Diepensary Broadford Rathkeale Rural Disdo Rural and Urban Electoral Divi-Tipperary Bural Dis-

The Rate Books are now in my custody and duplicate portions thereof have been transmitted by me to the Clerks of each respective Union concerned. The Rate Books may be inspected by eny person affected thereby, at the Council or Unique Offices on any day between the hours of 10 a.m. an: 4 p.m., exclusive of Spudays and Bank Holidays, the said Rates will be payable in two half-yearly Moieties, the first from and after the publication of this Notice, and the second from and after the 1st day of October, 1921.

J J QUAID Secretary. LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL. 0 27 Dated this 23rd day of April, 1991.

PEACOOKE'S bar Scape at 10 54 to 161
and Se Sd per bar exmeet be excelled

CLARET: 0 21 Chateau Le Bourdieu or 8t Julien 3/-BURGUNDY: 3/-O 12 Finest Tawnsy Port 5/Very Finest Dry White

Port 5/-SHERRY: " Vino de Pasto " ____ 4/-' Oloroso " 5/-

Messrs Michael Egan, Patrick Street, Limerick.

Farmer. On their own springer PERSUN. C - KOURITY ; enpayments to must herenuwest terms; before applying elewhere, write nal. to the MANAGER. 87 UATBERINE ...

LIMERICE.

£10. Opwards Granted to

(Established 1766)

PUBLISHED

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY

READ BY ALL CLASSES. Extensive Circulation in Town and Country

MEDIUM ADVERTISING BEST

Telegraphic & General News Service LATEST SPORTING RESULTS BATE CARDS may be had at Office. or forwarded on Application.

> REPORTS FULL LOCAL

TWOPENCE Price:

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

In sonsequence of the earlier departure of the evening trains from Limerick, and the ourtailment of the hour for posting to Fig. m. at the General Post Office, it ha been found necessary to issue the editions of the Ohrenicle at an earlier hour than hitherto. Advertisers will, therefore, please note that the latest hour at which advertisements can be received at this office on issue days is 3.30 p.m. Publi nation of any notions received after that hour cannot be guaranterd on that evening.

LIMERICK CHRONICLE (ESUABLISHED 1766)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1921

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Public men, to use a popular phrase, find solleitor; P J O'S allivan, solr; M Quillinan, their hands full just now. There is the secretary). Irish Railways dispute, in part cettled and the end promising not to be too far off, a to attend. home dispute, and one which might have a presentation to their friend, Mr Melville, on the been settled weeks ago had the Fates, or our old friend Barkis, been willing. Then there is the question of the negotiations over the peace problem, and lastly, the oldest of the three questions, unemploy- cordia he', in public affairs. They would also Each has its peculiar difficulties, each has been discussed, considered from many points of view, reconsidered, and the field of inquiry in too many instances is of happiness in his new surroundings. There wight without food. Yesterday the carriers were still left open in greater or lesser part, so testimonial, and the amount realised was £204 of the fowl, which were taken to their destination. elusive has one or the other provedquestions are each in their way more or less argely concerned with the fature of the subscribers. whole nation and its prosperity and advancement from a commercial point of view, and coasion. The tribute paid him by the Chairman in other ways that readily suggest them-To find the necessary solution of the momentous difficulties that now occupy Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. The nine the public mind is a seemingly stupendous task. Onlookers may not deem it so, but all who incline to that view should weigh During his time in Limerick be experi-Mr Lloyd George's reply to the London Labour Mayors at Gairloch, wherein he | Manager's life was not, to use the popular phrase, stated he was trying to get a little rest in had to show in their faces what was not in the Scotland, adding "but the terrible problems in the modern world are pursuing me every remember with Heasure the days be spent in that Personally, I wish these terrible tasks were entrusted to someone else than myself, but as long as I am here I must they all loved so well would soon pass and be reaccept responsibility." The Prime Minister was replying to the Mayoral deputation on the question of unemployment, and he Committee. added that he was not satisfied but that more could be done to improve the supply of labour on the lines of the ordinary work of the country if there were real co-operation between all the interests corcerned. deprecated relying on the State only for relief Since the armistice 106 millions had the propeedings closed. been provided by the State for unemployment, while in America with six millions of people out of work there was no State ald. Doles to the unemployed had not mended matters, and so after hearing the Ministerial reply it is not a matter of surprise to learn that the deputation came away disappointed. The means to give effect to what Mr Lloyd George hinted, combination of State, local | city. In his report Dr McGrath stated : authorities, and the rest are yet in the clouds, however serious the question confronting the country, and in a season which threatens the widening of the issues involved in the problem. All the effort of the of the epidemic, as there are to day 80 city and 9 in the Senate, has announced that the American country is needed co-operation self-reliance and individual assistance in the endeavour to allay possible trouble in finding a remedy to meet so pressing and urgent a situation. Each one must do his share in a work already put in force. There have been complaints which calls so loudly for relief in the providing of a remedy for the unemployment that is, unfortunately, so spread through the | these communications has been received from Mr country just now. The Premier is not forgetful of the situation. He is to be in conference with a number of experts and business men on the subject, a Cabinet Committee has also been appointed for its with the spread of an spidemic. consideration, and a determined effort in the promotion of a revival and promotion of trade is to be made to improve the labour market generally. To be effective a begin-

BELFAST SCENES CONTINUE.

fruitful in its desired results.

ning on sound business lines must be started

speedily with the resolve that it shall be

The Press Association Special Correspondent at Belfast telegraphs: -As a large crowd of mourners and sympathisers were leaving the city cometery yesterday afternoon, after attending the funeral of a Protesta t victim of recent riots, shots were fired and several people were wounded. Four persons were taken to hospital, one being in a critical condition with a wound in the abdomen. It is ascerted that in a preliminary attack a hand grenade was thrown at Catholic onlookers. The funeral party were fired upon with revolvers. The firing created the greatest alarm among the

CANADIAN CATTLE REPORT.

At the National Federation of Meat Traders Association's Conference at Wolverhampton, yesterday, a resolution was carried requesting the Government to put into operation immediately, the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the importation of store cattle and the withdrawal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle. It was stated that traders must still fight vested interests which would oppose the necessary legislation to accomplish this. The Federation also called for legislation to abolish street trading, maicly on grounds of public health.

LIMERICK SHOOTING CASE.

The injured constable, Martin Cassidy, who was shot in the back and chest, in Limetick, early on Monday morning remains a patient in the military hospital at the New Barracks. His coudition is somewhat improved, and the improvement is, as stated yesterday, maintained. His soudition, however, is very serious.

OPPAU D:SASTER.

Berlin, Wednesday .- The directors of the Oppau Works state that on resuming work th y will not employ the same products as hitherto n the manufacture of fertilisers until the effects of their component parts are clearly known. The immediate cause of the explosion appears imprasible to ascertain. The number of killed is now stated to have been 515, of whom 78 are unrecognisable. The trade union of Wiesdorf, where the dye works of Beyer and Co. ere situated, has decided to give the whole of the money collected for Russia to the Oppan survivors instead. In the Loccbecher Leather Factory all the employee are working this week one hour overt me daily. the money thus earned being devoted to the trison, and was five times sentenced to pri al alleviation of distress at Oppau,

PRESENTATION TO MR E. F. M. MELVILLE.

In the Chamber of Commerce this evening, Mr R. F. M. Melville was presented with testimonial as a mark of the appreciation and regard in which he was held by the citizens during his nine years managerable of the Limerick Branch of the Provincial Bank, and from which he recently relied. The testimonial took the form of a handsome cheque and an album conteining the names in li hograph offthe subscribers. On the motion of Sir Charles Barrington, seconded by Captain Delmege, Mr Gerald Good

body, County High Sheriff, presided. There were also present -- Mrs Ivers, Sir Charles B Barrington, Bart ; Capt J O'G Delmege, D. L. Messrs R McCarthy, E G Fitt, N Fine, H Alton, W T Lowes, J A Place, D S O'Connell F A Johnston, - Mulligan, J A Ha dn, Holliday, J.P; T A Brett, Dr M Graham, Ryan, B.C; J Quin, F J Cleeve, J Stewart, D V Hernett, M P Riordan (City High Sheriff), Downey, Captain Standish O'Grady, J Dodde, Welply (hon treasurer), and W B Fitt (hon

Letters were read from Mesars David Hayes

ad Courtenay Croker, D.I., regretting Inability The Chairman said they had assembled to make oscarion of his departure from the city on his resignation from the position of Manager of the Provincial Bank. The presentation embodied a token of the great respect, esteem, and regard in which he was held by his many friends in Limerick. They would miss the courtesy and advice of Mr Melville in business matters and his mist him as a friend, He was now going to leave them to enjoy the well-earned rest to which he was caritled after hard and honourable service to the Bank with which he was so long connected. He was sure they all wished him many years remove those parcele. The birds remained all were one hundred and ninety subscribers to given permission by the strikers for the removal telegraphed yesterday :- The Prime Minister's 17s which would have been more only that the subscriptions were limited to a guine. He then handed Mr Melville a cheque for that amount together with an album containing the names of the

Mr Melville, in reply, said it was difficult for im to find words to express his feelings on that and the generosity shown him he would never forget. After a service of 48 years he was going to lift the anchor and pass from active into passive life. All these years had been spent in and a half years he had spent in the City of Limerick were, he could honestly say, pleasant years, and he could look back with pleasure to his banking connection as the happiest in his life. enced pothing but kindness from every creed and class. (Hear, hear.) A Bank all beer and skittles, as on man; occasions they heart. At all events his time in Limerick was a happy and e juyable one, and he wuld always city and the friends he made and sherished. In conclusion he should like to again thank them for their great kindness and generosity and to hope that the shalows that were new over the country placed by the sunshine of better days. (Applause.) On the motion of Mr Helliday a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Welply and Mr Fitt, Hon Treasurer and Hon Scoretary of the Presentation

Mr Welply and Mr Fi t, having acknowledged the complement, a vote of thanks was proposed to the committee, on the motion of Sir Charles Barrington, who paid a tribute to Mr Melville's many good qualities.

The proposition was seconded unanimously. Sir Charles Barrington was moved to the accord chair, and expressed the thanks of the meeting to the High Speriff for presiding. The High Sher fi having acknowledged the vote,

DIPHTHERIA & SCARLATINA EPIDEMIC.

City Hea!th Officer's Report.

Committee last night, Alderman Mrs O'Donovan, | the dispute of the stopmen employed by the Deputy Mayor, presiding, a report dated 28th | Midland Railway and the D.S.E Railway Cominstant was read from Dr M S McGrath, Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, with reference | the men to accept a cut of 63 per week in their to the outbreak of diphtheria and scarlating in the | wages- The proceedings were conducted in

"I took immediate steps to cope with the outbreak when I found that isolated osses had increased very much suddenly last week. I caused advertisements to be inserted in the local newsparers warning the public of the danger of infection, and giving certain necessary instructions.

"There is no evidence pointing to an abatement county cases in hospital, as well as some other cases in their own homes certified to be properly isolated by their respective doctors. I am closely watching the course of the epidemio and when sufficient improvement is noticeable I shall at once confer with the Mayor as to the desirability or otherwise of withdrawing some of the restrictions as to the want of proper flushing in the city, and I beg to annex for your information two communications received in which grave allegations are made concerning the scant water supply. One of Jeremiah Dowling, 3, Little Catherine street, complaining chiefly of want of proper flushing in Caledonian Place. If the above mentioned statements are found to be correct, immediate steps should be taken to remedy the matter. Of course it is quite evident in the absence of an adequate water supply it would be almost impossible to cope

"There can be no doubt that the primary cause of the cutbreak of Diphtheria was the imposing of the early carfew. Children kept indoors for so many hours in unhealthy and congested surroundings bad their constitutions so weakened as to predispose them to develop the disease which under ordinary conditions they would have been able to resist.

"On the whole we should be thankful that the present fine weather is favourable to those attacked and it is to be hoped that the whole thing will have been abated before cold and inclement weather sets in."

FOOD PRICES.

In at least one instance in the Grand Parade Market a prominent Cork butcher is selling best Irish beef and mutton at a flat rate of 1s 4d per 1b. It is stated that some of the cutside shops are retailing at this figure.

Reductions in other parts of Ireland are very substantial. In Bagnaletown butter prices fell from 1s 6d to 1s per lb, and mutton from 1s 6d to ls 4d per lb. In Lisnaukes best beef is sold for 91 to le per lb. Portlaoighee Mental Asylum Committee is paying only 714 per lb for the best

Armagh butchers have begun to bring down their prizes. One of them states that all the meatin his shop has been reduced by 4d alb. Donegal Guardians have accepted a tender for best beef (without bone) at 1111 lb; best mutton, 111d : and potatces at 4d stone.

Dromore West Guardians have ancepted a coctract for best mutton at Is a lb. The following market prices are instructive :-Omegh-Butter, 9d lb ; poultry, 9d to 10d lb.

Keady-Butter, la lb. Ballybay -Butter, 1s 2d tb; young chickens, 2e each; potatoes, 101 stone.

Osannanus Mor-Chickens, le 6d to 2s potatoes, 8d to 9J; country butter, 1s 21 to Dangannon-Potatoes, 41 stone.

Ballybofey-Butter, 10d to le ; egge, le 9d Macroom butchers meat her been reduced from le 8d to le 4d a lb, said to be due to the opening of a new shop, which sells best cu's at la 3d; Bread is also reduced, as well as butter. Newry Guardians have accepted a tender for

THE LATE PRIVATE H. W. BLACK.

336 tons of standard coal (delivered) at 40s 9d a

The remains of the late Private Harry W Black, intertions to make reparations payments. The who was burned to death in Georgetown, Glasgow, efforts to reschaile the Allies' opposing points of on Sanday last, arrived in Limerick to-lay. The | view have now had a successful issue fun ral takes p'ase at 2 o'clook to-morrow from the New B rracks for interment in the family burist place.

70 YEARS IN PRISON.

John White (81), one of the oldest convicts in Parkharet Prison, died from disease of the heart a to oropiy. It was stated at the inquest yesterday that White had spent nearly seventy years in ervitude, the last when he was 78.

THE IRISH RAILWAYS DISPUTE.

The situation caused by the Irish rallways dispute shows no change during the week. The ourtailed service of yesterday was continued today, no trains to Dublin or arrivals, and the service to Tra'ee, Waterford and Cork alimited one. The branch services are also kept up, and the services of the Midland Great Western Raffway are availed of to a limited extent in giving a connection with Dublin by rail. It is also stated that some passengers from Limerick and the southern district manage to get to Dublin by the Dublin and South Eastern Railway via Waterford. The curtailed service to Waterford includes the seven p.m from Limerick to Headers, affording a connection with England and Sections by eteamer to Fishguard and thence by raff to London, and the various centres in Great Britain.

A large section of the main line and some of the branches of the Great Southern and Western Railway were without trains yesterday. This extension of the tie-up of traffic on the system has intensified the inconvenience which has been inflioted upon the travelling and business public. No trains were running on the Carlow branch and from Kilkenny. The Athlone and Tullow b anches were also without trains. The stations and goods yard at Kingsbridge and the North Wall are complately shut down and the works at Inchigore are o the same state. The clerks and offigials of the company are the only portions of the staff at work at the Kingsbridge Station. Strike pickets are on duty outside the Kingsbridge premises, but excep for an odd pedestrian or some inquirers the interior of the terminus is deserted. Some oattlefrom the South were unloaded on Tuesday evening from the Cork train, which was worked to Inchicore, and were quartered there. Yesterday they were handed over to their owners, and amongst the goods on this train were quantities of perishable articles of food and several crates of live fowl. The pickets declined to allow the carriers to

Railway clerks looking after parcels depo ited at Inchicore were treated in the same way and had to return to the offices at Kingsbridge. The number of men unemployed has been considerably. augmented by the further cossation of traffic. The number out is estimated at over 3,000.

Cross-Channel steamers are missing their asual ochaigement of experts of butter, bacon, cheese, and hams from the south and south-west of Ireland, but the Midland line is keeping the boats pretty well furnished with shipments of eggs At the Lendon and North-Western line all goods traffic from across Changel for the G.S and W.R. was stopped on the inward side. As regards the arrival of the express train from Holyhead, there were between 200 and 300 passengers, and there were no trains of any description run from the North Wall station yesterday morning,

Southern Services Maintained,

The deadlock on the main line of the Great Southern and Western system continues, There was no train from Cork to Dublin or fion Dublin to Cork yesterday. The Limerick, Waterford and Kerry restricted services are, however, maintained, and south of Limerick Junetion there has been no development of the strike. The Queenstown and Youghal trains are running as u ual.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

Arbitration Court Sits

At the Ministry of Labour yesterday, Lord At a meeting of the Corporation Public Health | Justice O'Connor sat as arbitrator in the case of panies. The arbitration arose over the refusal of

U.S. ARMY TO RETURN HOME.

Senstor Henry Cabot Lodge. Chairman of the pected to sail about the middle of January. United States. Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and the mouthpiece of President Harding army of occupation on the Rhine, will begin to return to the United States at once. Even though the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany is delayed by the group of Republican irreconcilables and the Democrats in the Senate, the troops, it is understood, will begin to move as soon as transports are available for them. "I do not think the proposed treaty binds us to have troops on the Rhine unless it is a moral obligation," said Sepator Lodge. "] do not think there is any moral obligation, because neither Italy nor Japan has troops on the Rhine. But I think I am at liberty to may that while the exact time of withdrawal has not been determined the United States troops will begin to return at once. There will be a very large reduction in the force immediately. They will be brought home, I think, as speedily as troopships can be found to

COAL CRISIS.

* Serious Outlook.

reduction of pay falls heavily. On the other i hand, it is claimed on behalf of some of the colliery owners that a portion of the balance should be devoted to repairing the damage caus d ; in the pits during the great stoppage. The Government subsidy, which was granted to tide over the experimental period for the adjustment of wages, terminates on Briday. Mr Herbert | month :-Smith presided over the meeting.

Interviewed, Mr Steph n Walsh, M.P. stated the outlook was undoubtedly serious. There were thousands of miners idle, and there was much unemployment. The conditions in Lancashire and Yorkshire, however, were not so scute as in South Wales.

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.

M. Briand has informed the French Cablact that Germany has accepted the conditions laid down in an agreement between the Allies regarding the rai ing of the sanctions and the establishment of inter-Allied control on the Rhine frontier. Herr Mayer, the German Ambaseador in Paris, has been informed that the sanctions will be raised to-morrow.

The sanctions were a form of economic pressure brought to bear upon Germany when the declined to agree to the reparations terms agreed upon by the Allies in March. The towns of Duesceldorf. Duisberg, and Rubrort were cocupied by military forces, and the Allies established posts along the Rhine troutler for the collection of Customs. The force of these measures was at once appreciated by Germany, who then scoopted the Allies' terms. The canotions, however, were maintained. Great Britain was in favour of rateing them im nediately Germany had agreed to the Alli a' terms, on the grounds that their imposition hindered German economic reponstruction. France, on the other hand, wished them to be carried on until Germany had given practical illustration of her

TREASURY BOND CHANGE

£135,000,000 to Date. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury aunounce that the present series of 5% per cent Creasury Bonds will be brought to an end ca Baturday, October 1. The receiptr, including conversion, have exceeded £135,000,000. A second series of 51 per cent Treasury Bonds will be issued as from Mondey, October 8, at 98

PEACE IRISH QUESTION.

A Special Correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs from Gairlooh on last evening i-The British Government's reply to Mr De Valera has not yet been despatched despite the expectation that it would be forwarded to Dublin this afternoon. Lest the delay should be interpreted as giving some colour to the suggestion of differences in the Cabinet respecting the document, it may be stated categorically and authoritatively that no hitch of any kind has occurred; that there has been practically no alteration of the original draft, and absolutely no modification of the attitude of the Government. The note is ready, and it is expressed it will be telegraphed to Dublin in the course of this afternoon. Mr Lloyd George came to the conclusion that there was fly imperative necessity for dispatch yesterday, and when the afternoon was reached without brigging the anticipated replies from Mesers Balfour, Fisher and Baldwin at Geneva, he determined to wait another twenty-four hours. This, and this alone is the explanation of the delay.

The Press Association wires from Dublin :-The Premier's reply to Mr De Valera is expected at the Mansion House this afternoon, Mr De Valera will be there, together with the principal Dail Ministers. Binn Fein's answer is expected to be despatched very shortly. The Dall Cabinet has power to either accept or reject a conference. The summoning of the Dail is not espected unless the Premier's reply is of a nature requiring further and fuller consideration.

& There was some disappointment in Dublin last night when it became known later that the Premier's reply to Mr de Valera would not be despatched from Gairloch before tc-day.

Delayed Reply.

A Surprise.

"The Times" special correspondent at Gairloob reply to Mr de Valera is not going to-day. It is Owing to the disorganisation of the traffix on delayed till to-morrow. The postponement is a this railway, ive stock from Kildare and other surprise. It was certainly the intention last Leinster and southern counties will be unable to evening that the Prime Minister, informed as he reach the Dublin market for to-morrow. It is now is, of the opinions of his colleagues in the stated that an average of 200 wagons of live stock Cabinet, should to-day apply himself to the pass over this railway each week for the Dublin framing of a letter which, following the general ma: ket. The outlook yesterday was even more tenour of the draft, should embidy also the gloomy than it was the previous day, and little modifications suggested by certain Ministers who optimism regarding a settlement is expressed. desired to give greater emphasis to the statement However, some arrangement which might tend to of the fundamental British position. There is no smooth over part of the difficulties may be made official or semt-official explanation of its delay, but at the resumed conference to-day between the the assurance is given that it does not arise out of representatives of the company and of the N.U.R any want of understanding among Ministers. This and the other unions concerned in the trouble. is stated very precisely and positively. The pickets were very active yesterday between . There have been rumours of a cleavage Kingsbridge and Inchie re. Persons walking of opinion in the Sinn Feln ranks. A along the railway line from the city to the latter short time ago the more aggressive section place were put back by a be ly of the strikers who of Sinn Beln was shaping its policy. and had assembled on the bridge near that station. there followed the message from Mr de Valera, which set up the claim for the Sinn Fein delegates to a conference being recognised as the representatives of a sovereign and independent State. Since it became apparent that this claim must be fatal to a conference the more moderate elements in Sinn Fein have rallied, and are b lieved to be making a strong effort to secure the adoption of a conciliatory policy.

The Prime Minister's lack of haste in torward. ing a letter, which may easily be, in Minsterial opinion, the last British word on the subject of a to 1 Shy Princess. conference, ought, perhaps, to be attributed not only to a desire to act in accordance with the deliberate and concerted judgment of the members of the Cabinet, but also to a hope that the party in Sina Fein which is working for a settlement may rapidly become predominant, and assure not a conference merely, but a conference on a basis that will support large hopes of an ultimate arrang ment of the questions at issue.

BELFAST TROUBLE.

Official Report.

An official communique issued from the Military Headquarters, Belfast, says :- The publickouse Incident was in a Catholic locality. At 8 a.m. Cataolio dook labourers were forced to leave work in Queen's Quay owing to alleged intimidation, and at 3 p.m Catholic workmen at McGladdery's brickworks, Springfield-road, were forced to leave work by a mob. At about the same time a Protestant was assaulted and beaten in Buller-street, a Catholic area.

THIRD CLASS FARE LINERS.

The first of five similar steamers, the new P and O branch service steamer Baradine, called from London for Australia, via the Cape, with a full compliment of nearly 1,300 passengers. These vessels, which are each of 13,300 tons, have been specially constructed for the conveyance of one class of passengers only at third class faces. The next of the new steamers, Ballarat, is ex

WINDFALL OF £70 000.

A sum of £70,000 has been anonymously given Song. for Wesleyan Methodiet mission work in populous working-class centres in Great Britain. The Rev 2: Tyler, 3. Also ran-Collodion, Sink or Swim, J E Reilly, Wesleyan minister of the Ashington (Northumberland) district, to which £10,000 has Lady Peasemore. been allocated, says that it is intended to use the money for erecting mission hall buildings there. Substantial grants have been virtually decided upon for mission work at many large centres in Great Britain.

AUTUMN LEAF DECORATION.

The brightly coloured leaves of the late autumn can, "Conquest" states, be used with charming effect in the decoration of boxes, trays, tops of small tables and similar objects. The leaves should be in perfect condition, and those of the gayest and most varied colour should be chosen. They should be pressed between blotting paper for a few days until they are dry; the natural tinting is not then likely to change to the postponed Limerick Junction meeting which any extent. When this has been done the was to have been held to-morrow and Saturday. surface to be decorated is coated with This has been caused by the railway strike. The Executive of the Minese' Federation met at varnish. The best parts of the leaves should their headquarters in Russell Fquare, London, then be out out and arranged on the varnish beyesterday. The main business was the discussion fore it is dry. The shapes outneed not be regular, of means for carrying on the industry after the the whole idea being to make a crazy pattern of Government subsidy ends. Of the ten million the gayest colours. Take care that the edges of pounds State subvention there is left an unspent all the pieces stick down well, so that a fairly balance of three million pounds, and while this level surface is presented. Allow the varnish to surplus is understood to revert automatically to dry and then give a further coat all over the the Treasury, the miners' leaders yesterday ex- upper surface of the leaves. An additional coat pressed the opinion that efforts should be made of varnish may be applied if a very fine effect is to secure the allocation of a part of the desired. The varnish intensifies the colour of the amount for the relief of distress where the leaves, and a wonderfully rich effect is scoured.

ner een 🛶 💠 🖟 in ne maane WEATHER REPORT. August, 1921.

The following weather observations have been recorded at the City Laboratory for the above

RAINFALL 1921 ... 4'31 inches registered on 23 days. 1919 _ 2.34 23 ,, 1918 ... 4'11 1917 ... 8'13 . 24 ,, 1916 ... 2.09 16 ,, 1915 ... 2.18 1914 ... 5.19 1913 ... 2.17 1912 ... 3.12 . Greatest 24 hours' fall, 0.62 inches, on 1st. Total so far this year, 21'47 inches. Total for last year, same period, 27'26 inches. Atmospheric moisture, 901 per cent. Total amount of cloud (0.10), 261. Highest temperature, 73°F. Lowest temperature. 39°F. Mean temperature, 61.5 F.

REMARKS. A very wet August, although only half the amount of rain fell as compared with the August of 1917. Barometric readings were low throughout. Agricultural reports excellent .- W J HORNE, F.R. M S, Etc. Public Analyst.

AMBRICANS LEAVE ADRIATIC.

Maximum barometer, 30'15 inches.

Minimum barometer, 29 60 inches.

Milan, Wednesday .- The United States warships which have been patrolling the Adriatic shores since the armistice will leave for America during the coming week end. An American ateamer has arrived at Spalato to load all United States stores and equipment stored in Adriatic Oreamery, 185 to 175s; Factory, 170s to 180s.

MR BALFOUR BROWNE, K.C.

The death occurred suddenly from heart failure at Goldieles, near Dumfriee, on Tuesday night of Mr. J H Balton Browne, K.O. a well known teader at the Parliamentary Bar He was pounded for the leading provincial corporations, and was a noted anthor of legal manuals. Mr Balfour Browne was a J.P and a D, L and a Doctor of L.ws of Edinburgh.

STOP PRESS NEWS LATEST NEWS

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET MEETING

THETFORD SELLING PLACE.

Also ran-Race Rock and Longship Light.

Capital, 5 to 1 Indal, 10 to 1 others.

Morning Light (H Gray)

Hong Kong (J Rose)

Won by two lengths.

Earna (Donoghue)

Marcia (Brennau)

Battledore (F Bullook)

and PVentzelos, 8 to 1 o hers.

W. A. A. C (Brennan)

King, Glorioso, and Long Suit.

Wor by two lengths.

Milenko (Lister)

Monarch (Childs)

Won by two lengths

Cato (Elliott)

Won by a head.

Bellanda (Chile) ...

Tepus (Doalghue)

Sweet Pea (O.m.)

Also ran-Venizeles and Control.

Jose House (H Jellis) ...

[Winner trained by Grigge]

Betting-11 to 10 on Shillinglee, 3 to 1 age

BENTINCK FUND STAKES.

Also ran-Tulip, Black Panther, Gaggle, Thasov.

Chemistry, Deluvian, B.ack Pearl, Dark Vixen,

Straightaway, Youyou, Galante, and Gold Island.

[Winner trained by Leach].

Betting-11 to 4 aget Joss House, 3 to

Deluviau, 5 to 1 Morning Light, 7 to 1 Gaggle,

10 to 1 Thasos, Chemistry, and Straightaway, 100

CLARE HANDICAP

[Winner trained by R Day]

Betting-6 to 5 on Earna, 5 to 1 aget Marcia

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Also ran-Golden Guinea, Shy Princest, Wint-r

[Winner trained by Pratt]

6 to 1 Golden Guines and Winter King, 7 to 1

W.A.A.C. 8 to 1 Monarch, 100 to 7 Glorioso, 20

WICKEN PLATE.

Machine, Demijohn, Red Conrai Polacoa,

[Winner trained by Braime]

Betting-6 to 4 sgst Pola ca. 2 to 1 Tepus, 8 to

TRIENNIAL STAKES.

Also ran-Golden Arch, Pomatum, Pommerin,

Betting - 5 to 4 aget Western Hill, 7 to 4 Com-

Betting- 7 to 2 on Tetratema, 7 to 2 agat Fiddle

De Dee, 100 to 1 Moet Law, 200 to 1 Tinder Box

PERTH MEETING

Cramook Plate-Nome (Mullen) 1 ; Harrismith

-2 to 1 aget Nome and Harrlemith, 3 to 1 Scotch

Stewards Plate-Shannon Vale (Mullen), 1 :

aget Shannon Vale, 6 to 4 Gimerack, 5 to 1 Golden

Johanetta, Betting -5 to 4 aget Collodion, 3 to 1

2; Lofty, 3. Also ran-Adarn. Bettin-3 to 1

Glencairn-Bectic walked over.

1 Clashing Letter, 10 to 1 Marjory.

BUTTER -2: 0d per ib.

ducks, 4; to 6s per pair.

reed, £3 10, to £4 15.

Suitable pigs (1 1

Heavy ditto.

Ditto

Berwick

" Bixes "

A), 118c.

Unfinished ...

Ditto -

eabbage, le 3d.

52 0d to 64 01.

la 41.

Dunorub Plate - Lidy Peasemore, 1 ; Cuban,

Military Plate-Command, 1; Belston Gibby,

Manafield Plate-White Swan, 1: Clashing

Letter, 2; Marjory, 3 Also ran-Tarset. Betting

-6 to 4 on White Swan, 9 to 4 aget Tarset, 6 to

IRISH RACES ABANDONED.

It was stated that a wire received from Mr

Harold Clarke, keeper of the match-book, at the

"Examiner" Office last night, announced the

LIMERICK MARKETS.

FowL-Chickens, 5, to 8, per pair young

Eggs -Asa eggs, 2. 21 to 28 6d par 1194;

PLANTS-Early York, 1s 6d per 100; common

FRUIT-Eating apples, 2s Ud to 4s Od per

MEAT-All roasting joints, beef and matton,

basket; cooking apples, 3: 01 to 5:'01; pears,

le 81 per lb ; boiling beef, le 61 per lb ; boiling

m cton, la 4d perelb; steak and chop, la 10a

HAY and STRAW-There were 40 loads of hay

and 12 loads of oaten straw in market yesterday.

Rye hay from £7 5s to £7 10, per ton; upland

hay, £5 10. to £8 191; coreass, £3 151 to £5 10s;

Conn-There were 325 barrels of oats, 12 of

wheat, and 14 of barley in market yesterday.

White oats, 1s 21d to 1s 32 | per stone; black oats,

la ld to la 2d; wheat, la 6d to la 7d; barley,

BREADSTUFFE, -- Wholesale Prices at Mill Duor

Bizers' Flour, 85: Od per sack ; Retail Jutes,

60s per sack ; Retail Cotton, 61s ; Oatmost, 62. Od

awt ar lb owt ar lb

0 to 1 2

(over 2 1 7)

(bacon pigs under 10st)... 120: 01

(over 1 3 14) _ 114. 08

(over 2 0 0) ... 1104 0d

... 125a Oil

- 125a Od

... Special

per sack : Flake Meal, 25, 0d per owt ; Bran,

£11 10s per ton; P. llard, £13 0s per ton.

The following are to-day's prices :-

Special price.

(about 8 stone)

ORK BUTTER MARKED .

THIS DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

b ipply small ; demand quiet. Weather fine.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET

THIS DAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Numbers :- Oattle, 4,946 ; sheep 8,143. Trade

very slack. Cattle down 5s to 12s per awt ; about

down 5: to 7. 6d each. Quotations : - Datt's, 48:

Firets, Export, Ills : Country, 107s : Freeh

Birets, 111s; Fresh (A), 112s; Centrifugal

Overweight (1 3 1 to 1 3 14)

POTATOES-40 loads; 7d to 9d per st.

lusk aggs, 2s 41 to 2s 6d per dosea

abandonment of Cowran Park meeting to-day and

bination c, 10 to 1 others. Wou by two lengths,

[Witner trained by J Jarvis]

SNAILWELL STAKES.

Aleo ran-Fallen Star, Whitefoot,

Oadabia, Doodie, Amative, and Knee Cap.

I Sewing Machine, 100 to 7 others.

Combination o (pear) ...

Western Hill (Beary) ...

Golden Glesm, and Chalcedony.

Tetratema (Carslake)

Also ren-Moot Law.

on Command

Fiddle Do Das (Spear)

Tinder Box (Rushworth)

Bhillinglee (Lane)

Indal (Williams)

Capital (Hulme)

Won by two lengths.

1921

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.)

IRISH PEACE.

Premier's Reply.

PREVIOUS ST PULATIONS CANCELLED

Sinn Fein Invited to Conference On October 11th.

A Press Association teleg am says :-Mr Lloyd George's reily to Mr De Valen virtually cancels previous a ipulations, reassetting that the Government carnot alter the lunds. mental position vital to the Empire's existency Sion Fein is invited to a Conference in Landon on October 11th. The Premier, in conveying a fresh invitation to

Mr De Valera to a conference in London on Ostober 11th, says : - The position taken up by the Government is fundamental to the existence of the British Empire, and they cannot siter it The Government, however, remains keenly anxious to make, in co-of eration, another de

termined effort to explore every possibility of settlement by personal discussion. The Government feels that conference and part

correspondence is the most practical way to so understanding. The Premier received the last of the repliet from his Ministerial colles gues respecting the

Government's answer to Mr De Valera shortly

before telegraphing his reply to Dublin. There is no question of ssuing the text for publication till after Mr De Valera has received the Note, probably some considerable time later. The Premier went fishing after despatching the

TEXT OF REPLY.

Our Dublin correspondent vires : -The following is Mr. Lloyd George's reply to

Betting-3 to 1 aget Ling Suit, 4 to I Miler ko. | Mr De Valera :-His Majesty's Governt ent have given close and earnest consideration to the ourrespondence which has passed between us dince their invitation to you to send delegates to a Conference at lay re

In spite of their sincere deside for peace, and in spite of the more conciliatory tone of your last communication, they cannot enter the Conference upon the basis of this correspondence, notwithstanding your personal assurance to the contrary,

which they much appreciate. It might be argued in future that acceptance of a Conference on this basis has involved them in recognition which no British Government out accord. On this point they must guard themselves against any possible doubt.

There is no purpose to be served by any furth ! interebange of explanatory and argumentative communications. Upon this subject the position taken up by his

Majesty's Government is fur lamental to the existence of the British Empire, and they cannot My colleagues and I remain, however, keenly

anxious to make in co-operation with your delegates, another determined effort to explore every possitility of settlement by personal dis-2; Scotch Eagle, 3. Also ran - Garleton. Betting | cussion. The proposals which we have already made have

been taken by the whole work as a proof that Gimerack, 2; Golden Seng. 3. Betting-11 to 10 our endeavours for reconcilistic and settlement are no empty form, and we fee that conference enot correspondence is the m et practical and hopeful way to an understant og such as we ardently desire to achieve.

> We therefore send you herew th a freeh invitation to a conference in London on October 11th, where we can meet your delega as the spokesmen of the people whom you represent, with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be seconciled with Irish national aspirations.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

Meeting of Cabinet Committee,

The Cabinet Committee on Unemployment met again to-lay. Prior to the meeting Sir Robert Horne had a conference with Sir Robert Kinders. ley, the well-known banker.

CONFLICT IN TIPPERARY

Between Police and Civilians Dublin Castle issues the following :-

Information has been received it. Dublin that an armed conflict between civilians and police occurred in the town of Tipperary last evening. as the result of which three offillans and two police were wounded. One of the civillans has since died.

A joint inquiry is being made into the matter under liason arrangements, which we re established when the present deseation of hostilities was agreed upon, and pending the result of these inquirles no official statement can be made.

COAL INDUSTRY

The National Board for the Coal Industry met 19 London to-day, there being a full attendance of owners and men's representatives.

PRINTING TRADE

Result of Ballot.

Mr A. B. Goodwin stated at a special meeting of the Council of the Frderation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, held at Stationers' Halla yesterday, that results were reported of the ballots taken by trade unions last week. The terms submitted by the National Wage Basis Committee were in all cases accepted. The result of the tailot of the Electrotypers and S erect; perc' Union will

week will be made this week. A BIG DEAL

net be known until October 5th. In the case of

members of the other unions & redust on of 5: per

The Dal and Liquidation Commission yestermay min unued that Sir Howard Brank has signed a o heraot for the sale to the British Me.al Corpus ion, Limited, of the whole of the brass e rap in Great Bri sin belonging to the Governmien . The purchase price is expected to work out at approximately £4.000,000.

Lionel Richard Gorton, ex-temporary postman, was at Manchester on Tuesday, committed for trist on a pharge of stealing £8,000 in Blok of England and Treasury mate. whilet in pourse of treusmission through the post to the Union Bank of Manufester. All fire to trace the note, wrich. the p isomer said, had been hidden und rastree

to 58s per ewt; mutton, 8d to 11td per lb. at Mickleaver, Derbyshire, have been un veiling,

LIMERICK RACES AUTUMN MEBTING.

Wednesday & Thursday 5th & 6th October, 1921

SEE HUGE ENTRY LIST

CORRY'S Original Tobacco Lice Powder.

(Free of Duty (since 1866).

For Lice and all Skin troubles in Cattle, Horses Pige, &c, for preventing Fly on Sheep and Warble Fly in Cattle, also for Fleas, &c, on Dogs, Cats, Poultry and their nests,

NON.POISONOUS.

No risks from CHILL as by Washing.

Approved by Board of Agriculture. In Tine, 1/9 and 3/-; also in Bulk.

Also Corry's Ringworm Lotion, Equisan Mang Specific, Maggot Lotion, Foot Rot Lotion, Corry & Warble Fly Lotion, and the Red Seal Chilblain Lotion, in bottles, 1/3.

BOLD BY ALL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS.

MANUFACTURED BY ORRY & CO. LTD. Shad Thames, London, S. H.

Situations Wanted.

TO A R.G ROCERY-Shopkeepers requiring D assistants, junior and senior, should communicate, giving full particulars, to Box 797974 this office. No charges.

MOR SALE-Lady's Habit and Breeches (Scott. Dublin) ; large size ; only worm one season ; slao boots, size 61 Can be seen by appointment in Limerick -Miss Waller, Castletown Manor. (23 429) Pallackenry. 1 D DAILY guarantees £100 to child at death of father for 25 years Endowments & usual rates

12/3 yearly, death or 40 years, for £100 .- J. F. TO OYAL SOVEREIGN Transplanted Strawberry Ranners, 8s, free. - Bourke, Thornfields, Lianagry. TOR RALE-One aD-tached House, North Circular Road. Particulars from John

Kenny and Sons, Cooll Street. M ADIES'SUPERFLUOUS HAIR permanently I removed by Electrolysis. 10/6 per sitting. A. Staehll, 41 Osoil Street, Limerick. FINO LET-A Comfortable Front Bedroom, with

WYOUSE FOR SALE, immediate possession, situate at Thomond Villas, Thomondgate, contains sittingroom, four bedrooms, kitchen, yard, patent we. Apply, John Kennedy, Shelbourne Terrace.

use of diningroom -45 Henry Street.

PLAT-Bed and Sittingroom to be let in Ballinscurra; bath, hot and cold; no other lolgers. Apply by letter to Box No 917 this office. FTO LET-Furnished apartments, suit two or three gentlemen, wish or without board, Military Road. Apply Box No 922 this office.

WANTED immediately an experienced house parlourmaid; wages £20 to begin with; must have good references. Apply by letter, sending popies of discharge, to Mrs Place, 12 Eden

Terrace, Limerick. YOUNG LADY (18), after leaving school, In open to take up a position in office or werehouse; well educated, and highest references. Address Box No 924 this office.

TIFT BOOKS for the Kiddles at Galbraith's now on show; buy one this year early, and dull hours glad will grow-33 Upper Cegil-street. TOR SALE-One Detached House, Ennis Road. Particulars from John Kenny and Sons Oscil Street.

OMFORTABLE . Furnished Room to Let ; Coentral position. Apply by letter to Box No. 929, this office. THE REEMO SEASON is coming on. Of

course, It's always on, but with the advect of fires comes also the hot cakes for tea. Reemo makss delicious cakes, scones, soda bread, as well as dainty tea oakes. If you bake at all use Reemo, and discover its great help. WIDDESS sells Reemo; 2d packets, 61d per quarter, 2/per lb. - 55 Rcohe's-street.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. not exceeding five lines, which must in all cases be fully authenticated, are charged 4s 6d each. For every additional line 6d extra.

BIRTH. BUTT-September 22, 1921, at 2 New-road Avenue, Chatham, the wife of Lieutenant F. D. Butt, R, N., of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

Gur and Cross-September 21, 1931, at Harold's Cross Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Jennings, M.A., John Walter, elder son of Francis B. Guy and Mrs Guy, Mount Vernon, Sunday's Well, Cork, to Dorothy Anne, younger daughter of the late William H. Cross, Ausistant Superintendent Engineer, Postal Telegraphs, G.P.O., and Mrs Cross, 1 Effra-road, Rathmines, Dablin.

DEATHS. HICKEY - September 15, 1921 (result of an accident), at London, Nicholage e'dest son of Margaret Hickey and the late Nicholas Hickey, Kildorrery, Co. Uork. R.I.P.

HUTCHINSON - September 28, 1921, of diphtheris, Evelyn, aged 7 years, only daughter of A. Hutchinson, of 19 Frederick-street and 2 Lower Cecil-street, Limerick. Funeral took place to-day at 3 p.m. for Mount St Laurence Cemetery. R.I.P.

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To-Day's Prices. GOVERNMEST STOOK War Loan 5% 1929/47 883 BANKS. Bank of Ireland ____ 2001 Hibernian ____ Munster and Leinster .____ National _____ Provincial _____ RAILWAYS. Gt Southern & Wes Orig __ 46 Great Northern Mid Great Western ... SOUTH AFRICANS Chartered ____ 12/41 MISCRLLANHOUS. Gulnness -----Fine Cotton Spinners English Sew Cottons 34/0 Bradford Dyers 34/0 Bleachers Marconi Ord Dunlop Rubber Parent Tyre Ord , Deferred _____ Cannooks _____ Matterson Prefs. Mex Eagles Shelle India 31% Stock _____ Imperial Tobacco Ded 50/3

LIMERICK HAISOUR TOF TABLE SEPTEMBER OCTOBER

· LIUBS. EVE . ING HORSINA. l'ime, Bogar Thursday 29 ... 4 30 ... 19 10 ... 4 59 ... 2) 4 Fri lay 80 ... 5 20 1 20 9 5 40 ... 21 3 CITUATE about 3 miles from Limerick, with Maturday 1 ._ 6 3 ._ 21 7 ._ 6 25 ._ 21 10 D large garden, pleasure grounds, ul two Sub lay 2 ._ 6 47 ._ 21 11 ._ 7 9 ... 22 0 tennis courts attached; ample out offi e , ico'ndi g M nday 3 7 32 21 11 7 5# ... 21 9 Tuerday 4 ... 8 14 L. 21 5 8 35 21 U sever l loose boxes, moor house, etc. Additional

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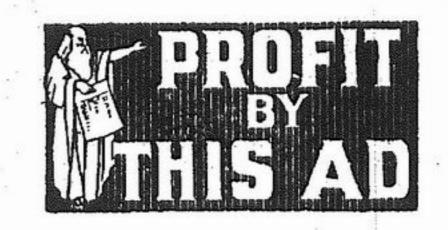
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LIMERICK COUNCIL

Scheme for Scholarships From Primary to Secondary Schools in County Limerick

I-NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS. Six of the annual value of £40. The Committee shall be at liberty to reduce the value of the Scholarship where the pupils' parents or guardians are in a position to bear part of the expense o his or her education. The Committee shall, likewise, have power to make a supplementary grant not exceeding £10 per annum towards the maintenance of any scholar whose parents are unable to meet the expenses incidental to residence in a Secondary School.

II-CONDITIONS OF TENURE. (A) The Primary School from which the pupil comes must have adopted the Geallo League Eduoation Programme as modified by Dail Eireann, viz , (a) Irish to be the official Bohool Language, i.e. Irish to be used for Roll Call, orders, prayers, &c. (b) Irleh to be taught for vernacular use to each child for at least one hour per day. (c) Irish

History to be taught to all pupils. (B) The Secondary School which the pupil, or his parents or guardians, choose for the holding of a Scholarship shall have adopted (a) the Gealio League Programme for Secondary Schools, viz. Irish to be taught to all pupils for vernacular use. (b) Irish history to be taught to all pupils. (c) All Examination Papers to be set in both English and Irish, each pupil examined to have permission to snewer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit. In examinations in a foreign language the use of that foreign language to be permitted in setting and answering questions. The pupil to be taught at the Secondary School with a view to

Matriculation at the N.U.I.

III-TENURE OF SCHOLARSHIPS The tenure of these Scholarships shall be four years provided the pupil shows satisfactory progress as tested by (a) the periodical school examination. (b) the annual school examination at the end of the academic year, (c) the special test in Irish and Irish History applied by the Committee's Examiner at the end of each year, (d) a satiafactory report from the Examining Board of a Gaelio College, where the pupil will spend a session in the summer of each year at the expense of the Committee, until certified as able to be taught through the medium of Irish. The courses for the Special History Examinations are :- At the and of First Year-Story of Ireland (tested Bilingually) of Beata Naom Padraig-Bilingual. At the end of Second Year-Mitchel's History of Ireland and Stair na hEireann Part I (Eugan o Neactain). At the end of Third Year-Last Conquest and Sean A'l'aimais, "Eire" (Conan Maci). At the end of Fourth Year-The Irish Wars, by J J O'Connell, M.A, and Saothar ar Sean I goein. By Sean O'Ceallaig, T.D.

IV .- RESIDENTIAL QULIFICATIONS. Scholarships shall be restricted to pupils who are of Irish birth and whose parents or guardians have been resident in the County for five years. V .- OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.

Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £20 shall be entitled to a full Scholarship. Children of farmers whose valuation exceeds £20 but does not exceed £50) may, at the discretion of the Committee, receive a reduced Scholarship, the value of which shall be determined by the Committee with a view to the parents' olcumetances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may be awarded a Scholarship (full or reduced), as the Committee shall decide, according to the circumstances of the parents. VI.-AGE LIMIT.

Pupils shall be eligible for Scholarships up to but not exceeding 16 years on the first of June. VII.-REFERENCES. Every candidate for a Scholarship shall, before

being admitted for examination, produce a satisfactory reference from the Teacher or School Manager of his School, together with a medical certificate as to fitness, and a recommendation from a Clergyman of his parish as to character. VIII. - AWARDS. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly in order

of merit, &c. IX.-EXAMINATION. Candidates for Scholarships shall be subjected to a competitive examination-oral and writtento be held by Examiners appointed by the Com-

X .- GENERAL POWERS. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to exclude any candidate from competing for a Scholarship without assigning a rescon. The Committee also reserve the right to revise this Scheme or any part of it at any time, subject to the sanction of the Limerick County Council.

SYLLABUS. The following is the list of subjects for examination (written and oral) as may be necessary :-IRISH, IRISH HISTORY, LATIN, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOGRAPHY, BOTANY, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, RUBAL SCIENCE, GEOMETRY. and English. Irish and Irish History are essential; any other three subjects from the foregoing list. 100 marks will be assigned to each subject. No award will be made to any candidate who has not passed in each of the five subjects (30%) and secured at least 250 marks out of the

aggregate 500. AN GAEDILGE-Seadna 50 pp., Part I. (Readlug and Distation). Aids to Irish Composition by the Christian Brother. (The whole Book). IRISH HISTORY-" Catechism of the History of Ireland," by W J. O'Neill Daunt-Chapters I-xviii inclusive. Christian Brothers' Irish Bistory

Read r. ARITHMETIC-Four Primary Rules. Decimals and Fractions with simple problems thereon, Simple percentages (profit and loss). The Unitary GEOGRAPHY-General-The Map of the World

and Ireland; Special-Ireland, her ancient and modern Divisions, Great Rivers, Harbours, Mountains, Towns, Bogs, Mines, Agricultural and other products. More particular knowledge of the County of Limerick. GEOMETRY-Euclid-Books I and II. BOTANY-(a) Terms-Root, Stem, Leaf. Stipules, Bracts, Flawer, Calyx, Corolla, Stameus,

Pistils, Fruit, Seed Receptacle and Nectory : (b) To recognise fifty plants; to know their names in Itish and English; (c) To be able to give a brief account of the locality and uses of twenty plants; (d) Four Nat. orders, twelve speciments from each with Irish and local names. RUBAL ECIENCE-(1) Examination of a simple plant and its parts ; (2) Flowers-their structure and uses ; (3) Fruits-disposal of seeds and uses of fruits; (4) Winter twigs and buds; (5) Seeds and germination; (6) Work of roots, stems and leaves;

(7) Plant propagation; (8) Climate and weatherweather charts; (9) Construction and uses of barometer and thermometer-hygrometer and rain gauge ; (10) 'Study of the soil, how formed, erosion and denudation, sedementary rooks and rocks of vegetable origin; (11) Recognition of common wild flowers, shrubs and brees with their Irish names. *With special reference to the soil and geological formation of Co Limerlok. DOMESTIC ECONOMY-(1) General-Elements of sanitation in the dwelling-house ., principles of personal cleanliness; disposal of refuse and dangers

of dust and dirt; principles of care of, and cleaning of, articles of household use; homely weights and measures; arrangement of daily and weekly work in small houses; buying of supplies and apportionment of expenditure; elementary principles and practice of First Aid treatment of cuts, bruises and burns, and care of sick persons in the home. (2) Cookery-Principles and practice of simple home cookery as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools; (3) Laundry-Pringiples and practice of simple home laundry work as taught to eight and seventh classes in Primary Schools; (4) Needlework-Plain Needlework, cutting out and kuitting as taught to sixth and seventh classes in Primary Schools.

ENFLISH -- Poetry-" The Four Winds of Erin," E Carbery ; Literature in Ireland. Irish Verse-Selected, by Yeats. Prose-The Letters of Wolfe Tone; a written Letter or Essay; Reading and Dictation.

ALGEBRA-Up to and including Simple Equations with simple problems thereon; Elementary and Rasy Fractions. FRENCH-(1) Malot : Remi et ses Amis, chaps

1.3 inclusive (from Sans Feamille, pt I, chaps 19 21). Questions in French to be answered in French. (2) A passage or passages from some other French work or works for translation ac sight. (3) Short sentences, colloquial phrases, and a passage for translation from English in o French. All Papers will be set in Irish and English.

LATIN-(1) Casar de Bello Gallico. Book iv, chaps 20-38, and Book v, chaps 1-33, both in clusive; (2) Short Sentences for translations from English into Latin, the Latin for the more difficult words being supplied; (3) A passage or passages from some other Latin work or works for translation at sight; (4) Roman History from the foundation of Rome to B.C. 264.

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Science Boot Polish BLACK, BROWN, AND BUBY. Science Floor Polish Science Furniture Polish PUNCH & COL. CHK

IRISH RAILWAY DISPUTE

Official Statement.

Dublip, Tuesday Night .- It had been hoped that as a result of a meeting held on Tuesday evening between representatives of the Great Southern and Western Railway Co, and repre-sertatives of the N. U. R. the paralysis which has fallen on the Dublin end of the system would have been removed, but the meeting corcluded without effectiog this rosult, and the deadlock continues for the present at all events. The proceedings occupied over an hour, during which the su pension of the guarantee was discussed, and at the conclusion the following joint statement was

A meeting was held to-day between representatives of the Great Southern and Western Railway Co. and representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen on the question of the unconditional withdrawal of the notices which have been issued by the Company, and as to the suspersion of the guaranteed week. It was found necessary to adjourn the meeting for the attendance of representatives of the Associated Boniery of Louomotive Engineers and Firemen, and of the Railway Clerks' Association, whose members are also concerned in the matter. It is intended to hold the further meeting at the cartiest possible moment, and not later than Thursday.

Some perishable goods, such as butter and fish, were removed to-day from the Company's goods yards at Kingsbridge, the pickets offering no objection to their removal. In the oase, however, of perishalle goods conveyed by a passenger train from Cork, whose passengers were compelled to alight at Inchrouse, the pickets intervened, and carriers were not permitted to remove foo istuffs from the waggins on the platform. The mail train due to start from Cork was car

Closing Down of Kerry Railway.

Listowel and Ballybani in thattique mono-mili nating their service . The notice states that " in anticipation of the company b ing unable to con tions on the line on which you work, L am obliged to give you notice terminating your services with the company at the expication of posibly be employed as a temporary man from { Cerober 18 h. day to day if work is available, but sali of to discharge without further motios." The meacomment very strongly on the shortness of the notice, particularly men who have given their services to the company for a number of years, including the loss superintendent or foremen, Mr John Fisher. The men further a mp ain that not only did they accept without denue the general reduction in the wages of railwaymen generally, but went a step further, and agreed to a reduction in their weekly wage of omsiderably more. No plan of action had, at the time of witing, been definitely decided on by the men, but it is likely negotiations of some sort will be resorted to with | ext i. They were opened and the potatoes again a view to a settlement,

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

An official report was issued on Tuesday night of the proceedings at a meeting between the Prime Minister and London Labour Mayors on the unemployment problems, at Gairlosh, last Thursday. After hearing the arguments of the Mayors, who urged the question should be regarded as a national problem, Mr Llayd George, in the ocurse of his reply, referred to his recent indisposition. For yours he said he had been trying to get away and get a little rest, but the terrible problems in the modern world pursued him every time, Personally, he wished those terrible tasks were entrusted to someone else. but he must accept responsibility. Dealing with the case presented, he sail he was by no means satisfied that more could not be done to improve the supply of labour on lines of the ordinary work of the country, if there was real co-operation between all interests to cornect He agreed that starvation for the workless man, willing to work, was som thing no civi isad o m munity could tolerate. Since the war we had provided 106 millions one way and the other, for unemploymene. In America there were 6 millions out of work, there was no unemployed fund and the State was doing nothing, It was no use to come to the State only. Countries, which looked entirely to the State, generally found themselves let down in the end because there was a sort of feeling they need not worry, the State would do It for them. They must somehow or ther find a scheme where the State, the local authority, the employer, the banker, foreign trader, manufacturer, trade unionist, all would do their share. They must get everybody in and that he was looking forward to being able to do. Whether or not it could be done, he could only them after he had seen typical men on both sides including trade unionists during the ensuing fortnight. After emphasising that the problem was partly national and partly local, and that there must be local assistance, which was the only check on extravagance, the Premier promised careful consideration of the problem on which reflection would be none the worse if given in those calm surroundings "without the incessont drain upon one's streng! of the daily task which eats away year mind, yeur nerve and your energy." In a subs grent discussion on the burden of rates, he reminded them of the income-tax payers' position, and said one thing he was a raid of was that can'c pay would one day be converted into wen't. The Mayors expressed disappointment with the

Premier's statement. BISHOP OF

LIMERICK.

It is with a very real pleasure that we have learned of the appointment of the Dean of Christ Church to the vac out Bish pris of Linesick, for there can be no doubt at all that Dean White ought to be a Bishop in our Church. For many years the new Bishop has held a place by himself In the Church life of Dub'in-a place quite inde. pendent of any formal p sition (a, ya the "Church of Ireland Gazette.") Whether as parochial clergyman or as Deag, his influence has rested upon a singularly serene personal piety warmed with a broad and genial humanity which could make allowances for others that would never be claimed for self. That combination of gentleness inspiring both affection and respect marks in a high degree the character of the new Bishop. In sympathetic touch with many sides of life, and never having lost his into est in young life, Dean White has kept his finger firmly upon the pulse of things, and those who listen to him in private conversation, at the Council board, or in the pelpit, realise that he knows where the paint is and is never afraid to say so. Keen on everything that makes for good, intellectually alert, ourrageous, and entirely devoid of any thought for self, the Dean will bring to his new office not only a wide experience cuiled from his work at home and abroad, but qualities of character which will not chrink from applying that experience in the critical times in which we live. In the Reform Movement, which is sudeavourlog to reorganise our ecclesiastical system and preserve our Church from an inglorious decay, the new Bishop has been a wise and helpful counsellor, seeing clearly the issues that are at stake. We offer our congratulations both to the Church and to the Diocese of Limerick on the appointment, which brings a fresh accession of strength to both in a leader so well fitted to

EMPIRE CITIZENSHIP.

Dealing with citizenship in the British Empire, as it appears in Ireland and India, Bishop Weldon, in the course of an interview, asked whether it was credible that Irishmen, or at least those Iri-hmen whose home was Southern Iteland, had realised what it would mean to them it they should cease to be citizens of the Empire. If Ireland, or Fouthern Ireland, should become a sovereign S ate, then a great number of Irishmen all over the Empire would be alienated, like the Swinnerton, Ralph Stock, W Pett Ridge, and Germans to-day. They would forfeit the salety other clever authors, contribute characteristic and the dignity which the Union Jack afforded to work, and this wealth of good fiction is admirably citizens of the Empire Ireland, if it were a separate nation, would become a fifth, or perhaps a tenth-rate Power, He believed that public opinion, if it could be freely and fully ascertained in the Southern counties of Ireland, would, unless

DISEASE IN STORED POTATOES

Irish Research Work

The Department issues the following :-There has recently been published an interesting to count by Mr P. A. Murphy of the Plants and Scode Division of the Department of Agriculture, of tome researches into the compection between blight in potatoes and subsequent rotting of the tubers during storage. Mr Murphy has elucidated several points in connection with storage rot-a disease, which, if not as severe in Ireland as in other potato growing countries, is, nevertheless, a source of serious loss.

It is generally agreed that a long period of spore discharge (that is a moderate and long continued attack of blight) and tovere tuber rot are as lociated, and the prevalent view is that the latter is a direct consequence of the former. It has been assumed, moreover, that more spores find their way to the soil when the blight does not develop sufficient intensity to kill the plants within a short period than happens when the bight attack is much more severe but less protracted; or alternatively, that under the former conditions the spores reach the tubers in greater numbers or under more favourable conditions for infection. These are hypotheses which should have been susceptible of experimental proof, but notil Mr Murphy's investigations, this was no

In 1920 a field experiment -on the lines of some os ried out previously by Mr Murphy in Canada -wss conduct d at the Agricultural College, Glasnevin. The crop-of Up-to-Date potatoesin the field which was selected for investigation. had suffered severely from blight throughout the latter part of July and the month of August. By the beginning of S ptember the plants in more than half of the field were practically dead, and thuse in the remainder were severely blighted, but still living vigorously. The experiment was carried out on this portion of the field

The blight made little or no headway during Notice has been served on the male es of the the comparatively dry and warm period which eet in about September 1st. It had progressed no Railway by the manager, Mr T C Moore, termi- for her at the time of the first digging on September 15 h and 16th, and it was not until ju tafter the second digging on September 27th and 28th that as the result of some showery weather, it began to spread again. Thereafter, the disease o atiqued to develop, although somewhat slowly, one week. Should the company continue working | so that there was still a certain amount of living bayond that period, and if you dero it, you may to lage left when the work was completed on

B fere being stored, the petatoes were most acciulty sorted, and all diseased and small tubers expluded, and the remainder were stored in small pits made in the usual way in the open. The petates in one pit (No. 10) were, however, pitted with 51 marked blighted tubers; those in two other pits (Nos. 8 and 9) were covered in the pit with blighted stelks, and in another pit (No. 11) were, before being pitted, spread on ground from which blighted stalks had just been removed. Where old stalks were purposely used for covericg they were replaced with straw after a few days. All the pits were finally covered with

ex in med on February 15th and 16th, 1921. As a result of the examination three points were made clear :-- (1) That the disease which was, then found had not spread from a few initfally infected tubers-the pit in which the blighted potatoes were placed showed hardly more blight than did a plot which contained similarly treated potatoes without the addition of any blighted specimens; (2) that the most daugerous source of infection is direct contact with blighted foliage-No. 8 pit, which was so covered, developed 13.16 per cent. of disease as compared with 3.86 per cept. in similarly treated but differently covered potatoes in pits ; (3) that direct contact of the foliage and tubers is not necessary for the production of serious storage

Summarising the results, Mr Murphy states that more tuber disease may follow a less severe attack of foliage blight occurring late in the season than results from a severe outbreak which runs a rapid course. Conditions favourable to tuber infection may be brought about if po atces ere sprayed in the early portion of the season but left untreated later. Under such circumstances it is important to distinguish between the disease, which appears in the tubers at or soon after lift ing, and that which appears some time later. It is the later development of the di case which becomes serious following protracted or late outbreaks of blight.

These experiments show that the bulk of infection in the case of potatoes which develop blight in storage is contracted when the tubers are being dug. Direct contact of the tubers with partially

blighted folioge results in serious rot in storage.

The blight does not spread from tuber to tuber even in moist pits, to any extent, if at all. It is also shown that soil contaminated by means of spores shed from the leaves continued capable of inducing blight in freshly dug tubers which are brought into contact with it for a period of at

least 10 days and probably longer. The view, it should be mertioned, that contaminated soil is a sericus and hitherto largely unsuspected source of infection, is strongly sup ported by ovidence based on laboratory studies of the behaviour of the spores under varying conditions of environment which Mr Murphy made during last winter-an account of which will be published later.

WHERE OUR WEATHER COMES FROM.

The vagarles of our climate and the apparent changes in it of late are .discussed and explained in an interesting article in the varied October number of the "Windsor Magazine," entitled "Where Our Weather Comes From," and the diagrams and other drawings reproduced are ingeniously attractive. In the course of their theme the authors, Mr R Brenand and Mr Harry Harper, say : -

"The first plain fact to stand revealed in thisthe ingredients of our British weather are mixed in four great zones, two of which lie north of as and two south. First let us throw a glance a thousand miles or so north-west. There, over cold, void Greenland, broods a great zone of settled wes her-s 'high-pressure' system, meteorologists call it. What it means so far as we are concerned, and in simple terms, is that the conditions which come to us from there in winter with strength which carries men so far in life by are of a pronounced frosty type-a period of what we should call 'seasonable' weather, though the both distillers, brewers, and publicans. The hope cold may prove arduous; while in summer, should | was held out that, with the removal of control, this zone epread southward and envilop us, we prices would be reduced. There are complaints, may lo k for a spell such as will obuse us to cease, on the conerary, of an increase in restaurants and at any rate for the time, from the worst of our grambles. With this weather from Greenland we have, in fact, as a rule, not so much to cavil at.

save that in winter some of us may find it severe. "Away north-east of us the story is different. Here, now, we look towards Soundinavia, away above cold seas and mountains to these Siberian plains across which the blesk east wind, rushing pitilessly, acquires the loy chill which makes it neither fit for man nor beset.' Both, in fact, hate it and on many days in winter, with its ireazing breath, it renders unbearable obnditions which, in its absence, we should find we could

put up with pretty well." The October "Windsor" slio includes a remarkable new nature study by Charles & D. Roberts, entitled "The Fishers of the Air." and the well-known traveller, Captain F. Kingdon Ward, gives an interesting acc unt of tose land of mistery, Tibet, which new and prob bly unique phot gra, he are reproduced as liberratues to the auth r's usres ive. The fiction of this handsome i-ene is particularly entertaining, for it opens with a delightful piece of comedy, in the hippiest manner of Dornford Yater, the first of a new series of stories, in which the p incipal characters are the now familiar figures of Berry and Daphne Picydell, their cousin. Jorah and Jill Mazsel, the chuming American girl, Adele, and her husband, the brother of D.phue, the narrator of their previ. us adventures. Edgar Wallace records a further ploturesque episode from the career of Sanders and his colleagues in Africa. Frank illustrated by clever artists.

To avoid cases of hardehip, the Ministry of Ageloulture has extended to October 3rd the date it was wholly unenlightened, resent scarcely less for receipt of farmers' claims under the Corn

CRIMINAL INJURY COM-PENSATION.

At the last meeting of the Clare County Council Mr J D Moloney, Vice-Chairman, presided.

Portuant to notice of motion, Mr B Crowley moved that the amount of compensation for oriminal injuries awarded to Patrick Downes, Caher Murphy, Kilmihill, and collected by the Coupeil, be paid to him owing to the exceptional circametances of his case. Some time last barvest some parties knocked his hay, and afterwards broke his windows, with which they were not satisfied, for they afterwards stole parts of his machine. The Captain of the local company of Volunteers got into action, arresting four men woo admitted as the result of examination, that it was they who did the damage, and in consequepos they pointed out where the machinery was hidden and it was recovered. B fore the machine was put in working order, Mr Downes in the meantime had purchased a new machine, and he was still out of the price of it. He would not ask the Council to compensate Mr Downes to the extent of the full amount he was awarded. When the local Volunteers took up the attack that was made upon Mr Downes, they found it was all a personal spleon that was against him in the neighbourhood. He had the Captain's statement to that effect.

The Chairman said he could not allow a dis Mr Kelly seconded the notice of motion,

Mr Qainn asked Mr Crowley what class of men were arrested by the Volunteers -were they farmers or labourers ?

Mr Crowley replied he understood they we.e labourere. Mr Qainn-Why were they not required to pay for the damage done?

Mr Crowley-You could not. The fact remains that the money is collected, and this man is penalised.

the Council were tied in regard to the rayment of those compensation claims. As the members were aware, the Conneil was not recognising the applications made to the County Court Judge for compensation. Mr Crowley-But this slaim was prior to that

Chairman-The fact remains we have absolutely refused to pay any crimical injury decrees made by the County Court Judge, or Judge of Assizes. Therefore, without prejudice to anything that could be said in favour of this application, I say we are not entitled at present, having regard to the order made, to make any such payment as this man demands.

Mr Crowley thought that Mr Downes might get the price of the machine. Chairman - We cannot do it. We are not going to put ourselves up as County Court Judges and

In the course of further discussion the Chairman said he wes inclined to move the motion out of order as he really thought it was a motion that should not be moved. There were no maliplous injury claims paid since they came into office, Wishout further discussion he moved the motion out of order.

The motion accordingly fell through. -----

THE HARVEST MOON

It is a quiet symbol of autumn peacefulness to see the harvest moon shining brilliantly in the sky at nights, and throwing dark shadow lines behind gate-pillars and he ge-tops (the "Farmers" Gaz tte " says). The term is bestowed on the moon whiph becomes full nearest the autumnal equinox, and this happened on the Eriday of last week. The poculiarity of the harvest moon is that, as it approaches the full, it rises for several nights at very nearly the same hour. For this reason it enables field work to be carried on even when the sunlight begins to fade, and after the latter has finally disappeared. It is not, however, as close to the earth as the full moons of the winter months, but even if the distance of the satelite is 249 000 or 28,000 miles further away than January's moon was, what is this in a universe where the sun irradiates both our planes and its attendent night lamp, and blazas through a space of 93,000,000, miles? In comparison, the moon is as close to the earth as the gas-j t in the across street lamp is to the head of a passer-by on the footpath, while the m on, in turn, with all the 249,000 odd miles of intervening space, is still nearer than the sun is to both. The sun was worshipped by primitive man as the source of life. In truth, it is the sun's heat which makes life of all kinds on the earth possible, but with heat the sun also supplies light, or rather through light he supplied heat. The light of the full moon is the sun's reflected rays playing upon the averted side of the earth. Whether these weakened and deflected rays contribute any material heat to the earth's surface is little likely, though some scientists claim that they do. None the less, it would need much of even bottled moonlight to cook a chep or grill a steak. The virtue of the moon is the light she gives, and many things have happened since Chapter I. of human history opened 'under the silence of the friendly moon," as the Latin poet neatly and appreciatively phrases it. Poets of all nations have sung the beauties of the moonlight, and painted pen pictures, such as the American writer sketches in the lines : -Above the clouds the moon was slowly drifting, The river sang below,

The dim sierras far beyond uplifting

Their minarets of snow." The farmer has no regard for either scientist or poet, but he has a warm place in his heart for the soft autumn moonlight which at late harvest succeeds to the mellow rays of the sinking sun. The brightness of the harvest moon throws a glimmering softness over the cleared fields and enables the last finishing touches to be given to the day's work around the threshing mill, which has been booming and droning throughout the long day hours. It is a seasonable sight, the face of the fields and the new-built straw ricks lying olear and marked under the quietness of the orb overhead It is, in turn, sad and pleasing, for, as it marks the passing of summer, it heralds the coming of winter,

INTOXICATING LIQUOR PROFTS.

Big profits continue to be made on drinks by hotels. In England, for instance, it is comp sined that whiskey bought by the case, and which costs 11s 511 per bottle, when measured out in small doses called "nips," yields the dispenser a profit of 9. 41. This represents about 82 per cent profit on ea h bottle retailed at 10d each dose. It is notorious that brewers and distillers are paying bigger dividends than ever. "Profiteering" in the liquor industry would therefore appear to be even more glaring than in the case of the purveyors of food-tuffs. In this case, at all events, the public have the remedy in their own hands. They can benefit both in health and wealth by slowing down consumption. And now that th thirst-producing season is disappearing, such remedy admits of easy application.

£33,000 BAIL

£33,000 bail-six sureties of £5,000 each, and the defendant's own personal se u ity in £10.0was the am unt dr-d by Br Lup on, KU. in the Dublin Police Court, when he remanded John Whit-, of 25 Thurston road, Liverpal, for a weak. Defendant was charged with having converted to his own use the proceeds of these bills of exchange, each for £10,000, with which he had been cutristed, by John McKerzie and others for the purphase of a cargo of petrol There w : a further charge of having signed the three bills.

CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

Several lists of new books were considered care-Irish authors, and published by Irish firms.

RANDOM READINGS.

ROMANY PRACTICES.

There is always something picturesqua about the gipsies as they wander through the countryside or pitch their camp along come country lane or common. Yet, though most people regard the Romany with interest, few really know much of the history of the race,

In days gone by they were a powerful people; a nation within a nation in practically every country in Europe. They have

even had Royal protection. More than 500 years ago Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, instructed the authorities within his empire that if any variance or trouble occurred among the gipsies none but their own leader should have the power to

In 1539, James V. of Scotland commanded

his officers of law to assist the gipsy leader in the execution of justice upon his company and folks who conformed to his laws. The year following, the forces of the Crown helped to suppress and punish a rebel who had broken from and challenged the leadership of the Scotch gipsy king. The King of Little Egypt, as the ruler of the gipsies was styled, had considerable

power at that time. In the eleventh century cussion on the notice of motion until it was recorded that a French gipsy, convicted by the civil authorities of theft, even at the foot of the scaffold proclaimed himself a gipsy, and appealed to the King of Little Egypt as the only authority which could condemn him.

In the fifteenth century, however, power of the gipsies began to wane; but though they became amenable to the laws of the country in which they happened to reside, they still retained their own laws.

Various districts elected for themselves king. In some cases the king selected reigns until his death; in other cases, notably among The Chairman pointed out that the hands of the gipsies of Southern Europe, the king elected every fifth year.

> It is a fact, not generally known, that gipsies never go to law in their disputes with one another. All the inter-tribal disputes are tried before their own king, who holds court once a year, generally in Kent or Sussex. The gipsy code of law is worth studying. It enjoins as the points of conduct, chastity and the payment of debts; but the only debts the Romany is bound to pay are those owing to the people of his own race.

> In default of the payment of a debt, the debtor becomes the slave of his creditor until the money has been paid. The real Romany has a great reverence for his own law, and is singularly obedient to the only authority he

recognises-the Krallis or Gipsy King. Some people condemn the gipsies for their thieving propensities; but to the true gipsy it is no crime to steal or cheat anyone not of his own race. In fact, theft is a privilege and right specially granted them by Divino authority.

According to their legends, it was a gipsy who, passing at the time the arrangements were being made for the Crucifixion, stole one of the nails, and thus relieved to some degree the sufferings of the Saviour, who, in gratitude, granted the right to steal to every member of the race.

Even to-day the gipsies carry on many of their old-time rituals, and few visitors who have been privileged to witness one of their feast days will ever forget it.

One gipsy king, an eccentric member of noble family, who reigned in Vorkshire in the seventeenth century, is buried in the churchyard at Rossington, near Doncaster.

A L'OCTOR'S DISCLOSURES.

During the shortage of medical men occasioned by the war, Mr. Montagu Lomax, M.R.C.S., a retired general practitioner, volunteered for the post of assistant medical officer in a county lunatic asylum. He served for two months in one such institution, and for nearly two years in another, and assertions which he makes in "The Experiences of an Asylum Doctor" can only be described as amazing. The book is a grave indictment of our whole system of treatment of the most unfortunate and unhappy section of the population. Here, summarised under the heading of "Things I Saw," are some of the statements he makes:

Thousands of so-called pauper lunatics on both the male and female side crowded together in vast barrack-like constructions. with no attempt at classification or segre-

Early mental cases, epileptics, general paralytics, suicidal and homicidal maniacs. imbeciles and idiots, melancholics, chronic dements, lunatics of every grade and type, indiscriminately congregated in comfortless, badly constructed, unhygienic, and totally unsuitable buildings

Unhappy inmates confined at times for weeks together in pitch-dark, ill-smelling, mostly unheated, and locked-up cells. Lunatics exercising in what were practically prison yards, insufficiently clad, in quasiconvict garb, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, and subjected to a rigid and callous discipline.

Lunatics fed on ill-selected, innutritious, dirtily served, and badly cooked food. Suffering and death from various physical diseases, contributed to, if not actually caused by, the conditions of asylum life, inadequately treated, and often, as in surgical cases, not treated at all.

Patients systematically purged and drugged as an added means of punishment and re-Ex-Service patients placed in asylums who should never have been put there, and other eases detained for years who were fit for

Superintendents whose time was taken up with office work, who never make any effort to organise and develop systematic methods of cure, and whose chief object seemed to be to keep in with their visiting committees. Commissioners making their annual inspection, and, with numerous administrative evils staring them in the face, apparently seeing nothing, and so ordering their reports that the general public was unaware that

these evils existed Visiting committees who seldom or never visited, at least in any systematic or thoroughgoing manner; and whose chief function seemed to consist in enting a monthly dinner.

at the asylum's expense. THRIFT.

The mistaken assumption often is made that thrift means merely saving money. It is true that money-saving is one of the chief fundamental functions of thrift, but a little thought will convince one that it is just as important that we exercise prudence in the conservation of our time and conserve our health and energies as it is that we lay aside

There must be a very marked distinction between saving money and hoarding money. The miser is a menace to progress. There 'are business concerns that have failed to make advancement-because of the miserly or ultra-conservative practices of their directing executives.

Progress, success, and happiness will come to those who husband their financial resources. If they are equally thrifty in matters of time, health, and energy their progress and success will be proportionately more satisfactory. The man who indulges in these practices not only grows more independent in a material way, but is better equipped mentally. morally, and physically to take his rightful place in the progressive affairs of the world. Generally speaking, the saving of money leads to the development of kindred virtues. but it is not amies to bear in mind continually that real thrift means vastly more than simply putting money aside for a rainy day .- Great Thoughts.

AGE OF EMPTY CHURCHES.

Presching on Sunday morning to Glasgow, Father Beroard Vaughen said that the Press had been The following members attended the meeting of busy siring its views about Sunday observance, the above-Miss A O Dwyer (presiding), Mesars and want of observance. Truth to tell, they were be attempted by all condidates). 5. (a) A short J J Scallan, D Broderick, B.A. and A Walsh, with symprof the pendulum from a sessay (about 200 words) on one of three given Sunday too strict to a Sunday too fax-from a day subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given data with church and chapel fell to both smpty. He 6. Viva Voce Examination-This will include fully by the Committee, and saleotions for the hoped Sunday would be brought back to what it than in Ulater, the surrander of all the privileges Production Acts, and will pay these late claims as recent books on Ireland and Irish subjects, by It was never meant to be modelled on the Jewish or Puritanical lines of observance.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Scheme for University Scholarships In County Limerick.

I. DATE OF OPERATION. For the present holders of Scholarships the egulations 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).

II. - NATURE AND VALUE OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

a .- There shall be awarded four Scholarships each year, tenable at any constituent College of the N.U.I which has adopted the Gastle League Programme, b .- The value of a Boholsrehip shall be £90. The value of a Bursary or reduced Scholarship shall be at least £50. o,-The Council offers for competition the following Scholarships -- faculty specified :- One for Agri culture, one for Commerce, one for Celtie Studies, and one for Science or Engineering. d .- The Council reserves to itself the right of increasing any Schlarships if special circumstances be con sidered necresery to justify such increase. Should the standard sttained 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 caved to another faoulty.

III.—RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS. Scholarships shall be restricted to students of Irish birth whose parents shall have resided County Limerick for at least 5 years previous to the student presenting himself for examination.

IV.—OTHER QUALIFICATIONS. Children of labourers or farmers whose valuation does not exceed £30 shall be entitled to a ful 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 with a view to the parents' circumstances. Children of others than farmers or labourers may receive a full or reduced Scholarship as the Committee shall deem fit.

V .- PARTICULAR CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY TO FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

a .- Age limit. Students shall be eligible for Scholarships up to, but not exceeding, 20 years of age on let June in each year, except in the case of Scholarships in Agriculture and to teachers engaged in primary education in which case the age limit is 25. Facilities will be afforded to those teachers to avail of the Scholarships in Celtic 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 enjoyed the Secondary School scholarships must give proof that the schools they have attended during the year previous to the examination have adopted the Gaelie League Educational

VI.-ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. a .- beferences. Every candidate for a Scholarship, shall, before being admitted for competition, produce a satisfactory reference from his teacher or School Manager, also the olergyman of his parish. He shall also produce a medical centificate as to fitness, and a birth certificate giving hi name and address in their correct Irish form. Al these references to be sent to the Secretary of the Committee on or before the 1st June. 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's Board of Examiners. Scholarships shall be awarded strictly In the order of merit, by the County Limerick Scholarships Committee; but the Committee reserve the right to withhold a Scholarship from any student whom they consider unsuitable.

VII.—SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. The subjects of the examination shall be :- Irlah Irish History, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, English, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Applied Mathematics, Domestic Science, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geography, Commerce. A threehours' paper will be set in each subject. To each subject willbe assigned 100 marks. There will be an oral examination in all modern languages, and a practical test in Physics, Chemistry, and Botany. Each candidate must take Irish and Irish History and any other three subjects. award will be made to any candidate who has not passed in each of the selected five subjects (35%

for a pass) and secure at least 250 marks out of the aggregate 500. P.S .- All examination Papers to be set in both Irish and English, each student examined having permission to snewer in whichever of the two languages he may think fit ; but due credit will be given for the use of Irish, even to a limited extent, as the medium of answering questions. In all language examinations, however, the use of the partionlar language with which the paper deals to be permitted to replace English in setting and

answering questions. SYLLABUS.

An Gaedilge :- " Seadna (Antioinlan) " ; A Cleasaide; "Hilide na Maige; Focia Groca. T logarithms. 2. Simultanious equations in two Corcoran; "Irish Composition," by Fr Nolan, IRISH HISTORY -"The Making of Iteland, or its Undolog," by Mrs Green; "The Historic Cise for Irish Independence," by D Figges; "The Life of Robert Emmet," by Dr Madden ; "Sgeul Seanduin."

FRENCH. The Examination Papers will include-1. Trans lation into Irish or English of one passage (prose) of a general character (to be attempted by all osndidates). 2. Translation into Irish or English of (a) a passage in verse for literary candidates), or (b) a commercial passage (commercial pandidates). 3. (a) Translation into French of au Irien of two quantities; elementary theory of scales of or English passage (in prose) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) translation into French of a short commercial letter, fof quadratic equations. and of certain commercial expressions or phrases fr. m and into French (for Commercial candidates). 4. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subjects, or (b) a commercial letter on given data. 5. Viva Voce Examination-This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

GERMAN. 1. Translation from German Into Irish or | Euclid, Book VI. depends. 2. Questions may be English-any two of four passages (two prose, one verse, one scientific. 2. Translation from cf Mean Position, Coaxel Circles, Inversion, Poles, Irish or English into German prose-one passage, and Polars, Harmonio Ranges, and other elemen-3. Free composition-either an essay on one of three subjects, or a commercial letter on given data. 4. Alternative questions to show knowledge of either commercial terms or German Literature and History. 5 A few short centences to show knowledge of idioms and special constructions. 6. Viva Voce Examination-This will include conversation, reading and dictation.

ITALIAN. by all caudidates). 2. Translation into Irish or metrical functions ; easy summation of trigono-English of one of three passages respectively of a metrical series. Questions may be set involving literary (prose or verse), commercial or scientific knowledge in the other pure mathematical character-(The scient fic passage will be of all subjects. general character). 3. (a) Translation into Italian of two Irish or English passages (prose and) poetry) of a general character (for literary dandidates); or (b) translation into Italian of a short commercial letter, and of certain commercial excressions or phrases from and into Italian for commercial caudidates: 4. Translation from and into Italian of certain idlomatic expressions (to be attempted by all candidates). 5. (a) A short essay (about 200 words) on one of three given subloots: or (b) a commercial letter on given data. 6 Viva Voce Examination-This will include odn. versation, reading and dio ation

SPANISH. I. Translation into Irish or English o two passages (prose and poetry) of a general ch tracter (to | MOND STREET DERRY. be attempted by all oun lidates, 2 Translation into Irish or English of sue of three passages respectively of a lineary, commercial, or scientisto character 3. (a) Translation into Spanish of two lish or l'nglish passages (prose and pietry) of a general character (for literary candidates), or (b) translation into apsoish of a short commercial letter and of certain commercial expressions or opbrases from, and into, that language (for commercal candidates). 4. Translation, from and inte, Spanish of certain idiomatic expressions (to conversation, reading and digitation.

COMMERCE. Book-Kerring-Candidates must be prepared to answer questions as to the meaning of mercan-

tile forme us d in con cotion with Book-keeping and as to the nature and us) of the books of account usually kept by n. eresptile and manufar. turing enterprises, moladiz q Limited Com. panies"; and to work an exprose or exercise upon the principles of "double antry," laveling the use of Subsidiary Books and the preparation of Trading and Profit and Loss Aca mate, and

Balance Sheet. SHORTHAND-In this embject the ay taken practically the same, us in the Advanced Tites the only difference b ing that the two pass it-(each occopying sevi | minutes) will be defor the at speeds of 100 and 8 words per minute, and for good transcripts Certificates & home specia will

be granted. PRECIS-WRITING .- The pages set for hoth Stages will be similar in respect of character, by different in respect of difficulty. 1. Cantidden will be furnished with printed insterial, and will be required to draw up a Precis - ir, a brief sol c'ear statement in the form of a hatrany. 2. The object of the Presis is to convey to the reader, la narrative form, the ar um taures shell events to which the subject in ther relates in such a manner as to pot him readily, in presentation of the essential facts, while omitting there that era unessential. 3. Clear and mest handwriting and clearness and occasiseness of expression, are casen tial to success. 4. The material will carry trom year to year ; it may amaist - ... of a series of letters, the report of a meeting, a mirrative passage, or other similar matter. 5. The length

of the Precis should not exceed 3(A) words.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE-Questions may be set on the sur jeet. matter of the Stage II Myllabos, but a higher standard of knowledge is expected from Stage III than from Stage II Candidates. The questions will cover the following additional matters :-I. The mechanism of general foreign trade, both import and export, in all its aspects; the door. ments used in this cornection; correspudents relating thereto. 2. Methods of scouring payme ts for goods imported or exported ; documents used in this connection; correspondence relating thereto. 3. The general principles of practical banking; banking methods of financing foreign trade. 4. The general principles of foreign.

exchanges. Candidates will be expected to show acquainteance with the chief commercial documentsa b ll of lading, a policy of marine insurance, et.; and an essay will be required on one of two set subjects connected with Commerce. Bad hatis writing, spelling, or composition; will entail lang

Typewriting-1. Questions onvering-(1) Me. chanical construction of machine and accessories. adjustments and remedies for slight accidents uses of characters, combination signs, and arracge ment of keyboard for special requirements, tabulat ing devices ; (b) correspon lence-official and commercial, correct forms of address, composition and typing of letters on given material ; (a) methods of duplicating-press dopying, carbin, gelatice, stenoil, lithographic, or other processes (d) arrangements of authors' manuscripts, i., display and centring of headlines and sub-titles, setting out of marginal notes, verse, including rules controlling indentation of rhyming lines, extracte, tabular tables, footnotes, signs used in correcting, etc. 2. Typing from badly-spelt, unpunctuated, abbreviated and confused manuscripts selected from commercial, literary, technical, legal dramatio, or other matter; alternative tests may be given. 3. Typing an invoice or account sales from unarranged details in manuscript, or other tabulated statement from printed or manuscript copy. 4. Time test-typ og for ten minutes from printed copy-a minimu, a speed of 40 words per

ENG. 18H. 1. Composition-The writing of an essay and of a precis or a passage or other matter supplied. Other questions will be get to test understanding and use of the language 2. APTERATURE-Questions will be set to test (a) intelligent resi ing (but not detailed study) of two books proscribed from time to time ; (b) general knowledge of other well-known works in prose and verse. For the Examinations of 1921: the books pro soribed are "Hamlet," McDonogh's "Literature on Ireland," and a Book of Irish Verce, selected by W B Yeats, and Mitchell's "Jall Journal." 3. GRAMMAR-The functions of words and the structure of sentences. N.B -- Bad hand-writing and defective spelling will entail loss of marks Special importance is attached to English com

minute is expected.

1. Passages from Latin Authors for translation Into Irish or English ; 2. A passage or passages of Irish or English prose to be tanslated into Latin 3. Roman History, from 91 B.C to 70 A.D, and outlines of Roman literature and art within that period; a passage of Irish or English for trans-

lation into Larin. MATHEMATICS.

ABITHMETIC. - 1. Compound Interest : Prode and Loss ; the use of Logarithms. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination. 2. Graphical solutions of problems acc interpretation of given graphs may be required. 3 Present worth; Brulars' Discount; Stocks and Shares. ALGEBRA .- 1. Simple quations prolving two

or more unknown quintities and problems thereon ; quadratic equations in a single unknown quantity and easy proliems soluble by such equations; elementary theory of indices and variables involving solution of simply or quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations; imaginary quantities; srithmetical and geometrical progressions; legarithm; partial iractions. 3. Arithmetical and geometrical progression; Remainder Theorem and easy applications 4. Permitutions and com!) inations; binomis theorem and applications (proble of the binomia expansion will not be required except for the case of positive integral exponents); elimination simultaneous quadratic equations, and equations I reducible to such and questions leading to them elementary summation of series harmonic mean notation; annuities certain; problems of maxima and minima whose solution depends on the theory

GEOMETRY. -1. An amount of geometrical know ledge will be expected approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Books I, IF, III, IV, and VI, and the definitions of Books V. DeJuctions. Students may be required to give algebraical procis of those properties of proportional magnitudes on which the establishment of the propositions of set involving an elementary knowledge of : Centre tary applications of pure geometry. 3. The analytical geometry of the straight line and circle. treated with reference to rectangular axes.

TRIGONOMETRY. - 1. Trigonometry up to and in oluding the solution of plain triangles; simple cases of inverse functions; properties of circumsoribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle. Use of Logari hmetric and trigomethical tables. Books of t bles (to four places) will be supplied 1. Travelation into Irish or English two prose at the examination. 2 De Molvre's Theorem and passages of a general character (to be attempted | easy applications to the expansion of trigono-

> MAURIUE FITZGERALD. Secretary to Committee.

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