FIRST EDITION.

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. ESTABLISHED AS "THE TIPPERARY PEOPLE" 1875.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1921 PRICE, 2d.; BY POST, 3d.

Established — 1850. — Irish Goods Only.

DEERE'S,

GOOLDSCROSS.

GROCERY & SPIRITS,
General Hardware, Implements,
Seeds, Manures.
FORGE—First-class Blacksmith and Machinist employed.
— Wheels Shod on FRIDAY. —

861

INCOME TAX.

FARMERS and TRADERS calling on
JOSEPH RYAN,
3 DAVIS STREET, TIPPERARY,
would do well to bring all paper relating to their business, such as Demand Notes for Poor Rates and Receivable Orders to Land Commission.

R. Costigan,

MAIN STREET,

TIPPERARY,

FOR

Best Farm, Garden & Flower

SEEDS,

Agricultural Machinery

and

General Hardware.

Established 1839.

ANOTHER "STRIKE" AGAINST HIGH PRICES AT

RAHELLY'S,

TIPPERARY.

CLEARANCE SALE of BOOTS and SHOES, at half original price; also in LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.
Smart Striking Goods at ASTOUNDING REDUCED PRICES.
N.B.—Post Orders carefully attended to.

ALL BUSINESS
REMOVED
From 15 BANK PLACE
TO
68 Main Street
TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY PEOPLE ON HOLIDAY

WILL FIND

DUNALAN HOTEL,

The Esplanade, BRAY,

A Real Home from Home.

LARGE, WELL-APPOINTED ROOMS,
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
MODERATE CHARGES.

NOW, before the summer rush sets in, is the time to book apartments.

Proprietress:
Mrs. McCONN,
(O'Dwyer's Restaurant, Tipperary). 748

EASILY FIRST.

Regarding lowness of Interest and most conveniently arranged repayments I have Won! Straightforward dealing, promises kept, promptness and civility have been my watchward always! Hence my nationwide business. Write for particulars, if you need a loan or are paying exhorbitant interest elsewhere. Fullest information freely furnished.

J. EPSTEIN.
13, RICHMOND STREET, DERRY.
(Established 1898.)

The London Finance Co.
OF
27 VICTORIA ST, BELFAST,
are noted for straightforward Dealings, Privacy and Low Charges. Cash advanced daily from £5 to £50 to any part of Ireland, to Ladies, Clergymen, Farmers, N.S.T's, R.I.C's, and Others, on own signature. Borrowers are advised to apply for Loans to this Firm before going elsewhere, and they will find it to their advantage.

NOTICE!
Owing to unforseen circumstances
Mr. CHAS. F. RYAN, D.C.O.,
Ophthalmic Optician,
36, HENRY STREET, DUBLIN,
will be unable to attend at his different branches until further notice.

TIMONEY'S,

CAPPAWHITE.

SPECIAL LINES THIS WEEK:
Irish-made Ladies' Shoes, patent cap, all sizes, 19s. 6d. pair.
Irish-made Men's Derby Box - Calf Boots, 25s. pair.
Irish-made Men's Socks, 2s. 6d. pair.
Irish-made Men's Shirts, 6s. 11d. each.

Support Irish Manufacture and send for these to
TIMONEY'S, Cappawhite.

M. CAREW, Limited,

TIPPERARY.

THE OLD RECOGNISED HOUSE FOR

Liqueur Whiskies

Still and Sparkling White and Red Wines.

ORDERS executed from stock or bond. Samples at disposal of Buyers. Carriage paid on Parcels of £5 and upwards to any Station in Ireland; England and Scotland on £10 and upwards.

679

J. W. KISSANE Co, Ltd.,

CHEMISTS,

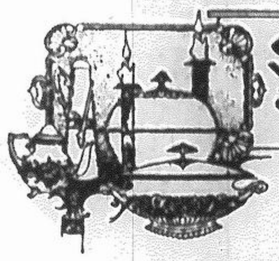
SCOTCH HOUSE, TIPPERARY,

Invite your attention to the following STOCKS of their specialities:—

HORSE, WORM, AND CONDITION POWDERS; HOOF AND SANDCRACK REMEDY; CLEANSING DRINK; DRYING DRINK; PIG POWDERS; FOWL POWDERS.

CAMERAS AND PHOTO GOODS.

671



SILVERWARE & ELECTRO-PLATE

We have the Finest Stock in the whole of this District

THE purchasing of Silver or Electro-plated goods is regarded by some people as an expensive matter—but we are constantly proving the contrary. ¶ Although we invariably secure the best quality, our prices are the lowest possible and we can show you

a great variety of beautiful things of real Service in the Home

which will surely surprise you by their inexpensiveness in comparison with similar goods which are sold elsewhere. ¶ You can always rely upon getting the best in Silverware and Electro-plate here, and being charged reasonable prices.

A. DUFFNER,

Practical Watchmaker & Jeweller,

4 Main Street, TIPPERARY.

THE ARCADE.

Special Value in
LADIES' HOSIERY.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE HOSE—2/6, 2/11, 3/6, & 3/11.
COLOURED Do. Do. —2/11, 3/6.
BLACK & COLOURED CASHMERE-FINISH HOSE—1/6 & 1/11.
BLACK SILK HOSE—2/6, 2/11, & 3/6.
COLOURED Do. —2/6, 2/11, & 3/6.
BLACK & COLOURED LISLE HOSE—1/6, 1/11, & 2/6.
BLACK COTTON HOSE—10½d., 1/-, 1/3, & 1/6.

31 MAIN ST., TIPPERARY

673

JUST THINK!

You Support Local Industry if you have your Printing done at the County Printing Works, Davis Street, Tipperary—now the only Printing Works in the Town. If all the Printing used in Tipperary which *could be* produced in the town *were* produced in it, we should be able to pay £70 or £80 a week *in wages*. And any Printing entrusted to us would be well done, and charged for fairly.

The Tipperary Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

O'CONNELL'S DUBLIN ALES

AND

D'ARCY'S DUBLIN PORTER.

BREWERS
John D'Arcy & Son., Limited,
Usher St, DUBLIN.

P. COMAN'S

DELICIOUS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ALL PRICES.

P. COMAN,

GROCER, TEA, WINE & WHISKEY MERCHANT,

49 & 50 Main Street, & James' Street, Tipperary

676

Condon's,

MAIN STREET,

TIPPERARY,

Continue to give special attention to the selection .. of their ..

WINES,

SPIRITS,

TEAS,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ALL THE BEST BRANDS

STOCKED.

TRY

KIELY'S

FOR

Teas, Coffees, Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.

Wholesale Bottler and Wine Shipper.

MAIN STREET,

TIPPERARY.

675

Phone 34. GODFREY'S,

Wholesale & Retail Bacon Stores,
Church Street, Tipperary.

OFFERS

Best Brands of American Bacon. Guaranteed absolutely Fresh Meats at Decontrolled Low Prices.

Specialities:—O'MARA'S AND SHAW'S Irish Bacon and Heads. 667

Telegrams—"KELLY, Bank Place."

M. KELLY,

Wholesale and Retail
Bacon Merchants,

Bank Place, Tipperary.

Being a direct Importer of
AMERICAN BACON,
OF
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND CUTS,
it will be to the advantage of the Retail Trade to ask for Quotations from me before buying elsewhere.

Special Quotations for Box Lots or over.

All the best qualities of
IRISH SMOKED and GREEN STOCKED

Also
Sausages, Puddings, Pork Steaks & Lard

SIRES FOR 1921.

YOUNG THURLES, by Old Thurles, dam by Sheldrake. Young Thurles is a chestnut horse, stands 14.2 on the best of legs and feet, with good bone and quality and the best of action, and his produce are making record prices—yearlings from £20 to £30. Also

THURLES II., by Young Thurles, dam by Dandy Dick. A beautiful brown pony, stands 13.2 hands high, 3 years old.

Both sires will stand at Cahir on Fridays; at J. H. Burke's, Tipperary, on Saturdays; and on all other days at home. No responsibility for accidents. For further particulars apply to Owner, J. O'DWYER, Brensha, Tipperary.

J. P. EVANS & COMPANY,

ENGINEERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, LIMERICK.

WE SHALL APPRECIATE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

SEPARATOR DUPLICATE PARTS, BOLTS, BELTS, ROPES, LUBRICATING OILS, UP-TO-DATE DAIRY MACHINERY & GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, DECORTICATED COTTON CAKE, LINSEED CAKE, LINSEED CAKE MEAL, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, DRUGS, VARNISHES, LAMPS IN VARIETY, LARGE & VARIED STOCKS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, HIGH-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, &c.

Telegraphic Address:—"Evans, Limerick." Telephone No. 14.

SACKS & COVERS

Samples and Price List on application.

Rick Covers, Cart and Binder Covers, Tarpaulins, Tents and Marquees. FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Largest Stock in Ireland. Buyers of Second-hand Bags.

Telegrams: Sackcloth, Dublin. MANUFACTURERS: Telephone

J. F. KELLY & CO.

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Irish Industrial Reconstruction

Write to any of the following to-day for their prices

(Mention this Paper)

ABBEY POLISH CO., 13 Denise St., Dublin, Manufacturers of all brands of "Abbey" Boot, Floor, and Metal Polishes, with the Irish trade mark No. 1700. Write to-day for terms. Beats all English polishes.

A NOTICE to Footballers and Hurlers—support an Irish Firm who make the celebrated Gael Football Boots; better value than imported goods. Play the game by giving us a trial. Price list free. Irish Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (John Malone), 67 & 68 North King street, Dublin.

A BRUNSWICK STREET FIRM of Monumental Sculptors, Hy. Emery & Son (late Sharp & Emery), 17 Great Brunswick street, Dublin, beg to announce that they are prepared to carry out Memorial Work in all materials, and clients can have sketches and designs to suit special requirements in Marble, Stone, Brass, or Wood.

A WORD TO FRUIT GROWERS—Send your consignments to C. Union & Sons, Auctioneers, Fruit, Flower, Vegetable, Corn, and Potato Salesmen and Commission Agents, Corporation Markets, Dublin. Highest prices obtainable. Cash as desired. Bank of Ireland reference. Telegrams, "Apples, Dublin." 'Phone—613.

A GOOD Wholesale Provision Firm for Tinned Goods, Butter, Cheese, Dripping, Margarine, Milk, Salmon, Beef, etc. Buyers of Poultry, Eggs, Butter, etc. Carton Bros., 17 Halston street, Dublin.

A NEW START—Railway Traffic resumed. We specialise in Shirts, Collars, Tablecloths, Sheets. Send Washing per rail. The Manor Mill Laundry Co., Ltd., Dundrum, Co. Dublin. Open to appoint suitable Agents.

AN IRISH SOAP with £500 guarantee of purity. Gladiator Soap, made in Dublin. Insist upon getting supplies from your shopkeeper, or write to James Crean & Sons, Ltd. (Titan Soap Co.), North King St., Dublin, sole manufacturers of "Titan," "Aladdin," "Gladiator," Carbolic; also Makers of Pure Dripping Lard Compound, and Oakleaf Brand of Beef Dripping, in 1lb. and ½lb. Blocks.

AGRICULTURAL Field Drain Pipes, all sizes, 1½in. to 6in. Lowest prices on application. Prompt delivery. Messrs. Archer, Builders' Providers, New Wapping St., Dublin, and at Ballina, Co. Mayo.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering—All classes of Gears, Crowns, Bevels, Spare Shafting, etc., manufactured on the premises. Slotting, Hardening, Universal Grinding and Vulcanizing, Acetylene Welding. All repairs. Garage open day and night. H. A. Pender, Thomas Lane, Thomas Lane, O'Connell St., here Gresham, Granville, and Hammam Hotels.

ABOUT RICK COVERS, Cart Van Covers, and Sacks for Sale or Hire on best terms. M. Coleman and Co., Rick Cover Factory, 25, 26, 27 Chancery St., Dublin.

ALL WATERPROOF Cart and Van Covers, Sacks and Rick Covers, Sale or Hire on best terms. M. Coleman and Co., Waterproof Cover Factory, 25, 26, 27, Chancery St., Dublin.

ANY SACKS, Rick Covers, Waterproof Covers, for Sale or Hire on best terms. M. Coleman and Co., Sack Factory, 25, 26, 27 Chancery St., Dublin.

ABOUT USED SACKS and Bags. We are large buyers of all classes, and allow highest prices. P. J. Keogh and Co., 2 George's Quay, Dublin.

ABOUT Revolving Shutters (wood or steel) and Blinds of every description—Enquire of MacGrath Bros, manufacturers (late of O'Hara's), 17 Aungier St., Dublin. Estimates free. Telegrams: "Blinds, Dublin." 'Phone, 710.

ARCHER (THOMAS), New Wapping St., Dublin, General Engineers, Millwrights, and Boilermakers. All classes of machinery repaired, bought, or sold. Artesian Well Boring a speciality; any size or depth; all parts of Ireland. Telegrams: "Superfine." 'Phone, 1902.

ALL ABOUT COVERS, Rick Covers, Tarpaulins, etc. J. F. Kelly and Co., 9 and 10 Chancery St., Dublin.

ALL ABOUT RICK COVERS, Tarpaulins, & Cart Covers for Sale or Hire. J. F. Kelly and Co., 9, 10 Chancer St., and Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

ALL ABOUT SACKS, Rick Covers, and Waterproof Covers for sale or hire. Kelly & Co., 9 & 10 Chancery St., and (formerly Pill Lane), Dublin.

BOOT UPPERS made in Dublin. We Make all we Sell, and we Sell all we Make. Bespoke a speciality. Write for Price List. P. O'Farrell & Son, 14 Merchants' Quay, Dublin.

BOOTMAKERS, Merchants, Leather Dealers. Before sending your orders away ask us to quote you. We hold large stocks Boots, Leather, etc. Keenest house in the Trade. Ward Bros., 63 South William St., Dublin.

BAXENDALE'S for Baths, Lavatories, and all Sanitary Fittings; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe manufacturers. Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Capel street, Dublin.

BUY YOUR SUPPLIES of Salt from The Dublin Salt Co., Ltd., 1 to 6 Bridgefoot St., Dublin, and help in the prosperity of Ireland.

COUNTRY TRADERS Visiting Dublin are invited to see our Stock of Glass, China, etc., otherwise to write and ask for Stock Lists. Booth's China Warehouse, 63 Middle Abbey St., Dublin.

CORKING MACHINES, Bottling Syphons, Brass Taps, Corks, and Up-to-Date Bar Fittings. Write for our Price List. Repairs to Cork Drawers, etc., promptly done. Jas. Fox & Co., Cork Merchants and Manufacturers, Covert Works, Drury St., Dublin.

CELTIC CROSSES AND MONUMENTS erected all over Ireland by C. W. Harrison and Sons, 178 Gt. Brunswick St., Dublin. Sole address. Estimates free.

CLARKE'S for Engagement Rings from 12s. 6d. Ladies 'and Gents' Rings at reasonable prices. Country orders promptly attended to. 32 Lower Camden St., Dublin.

DAIRY UTENSILS, Separators, Churns, Butter Workers, Repairs to all classes of Machinery. Lawn Mowers a Speciality. Dairy Engineering Company of Ireland, Ltd., 21 and 22 Bachelors' Walk, Dublin.

DAIRY, AGRICULTURAL, CURING—Dairy and Table Salt; also Lump Rock Salt for Cattle. Flower & McDonald, 14 D'Olier St., Dublin, & Balbriggan.

DRAPERY, ... MILLINERY, ... BOOTS, FANCIES, TOBACCOS, etc., quickly sell if attractively displayed. Inexpensive Brass Display Stands and Easily-Fixed Shop Windows, Brackets, Uprights, and Fittings as supplied principal Dublin and Provincial Firms. Cummins, Brassfounder, Lr. Abbey St., Dublin. Office, Household, Staircase, and Halldoor Fittings.

ENGINEERS, Millwrights, Brassfounders & Boilermakers—Geo. Watt, Ltd., Soho Engineering Works, Bridgefoot St., Dublin. Enquiries invited for all classes of Machinery and Repair Work. Creamery Work a speciality. Tels., "Watt, Dublin." 'Phone, 4268, Dublin.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS—Specialists in Electrical Breakdown Machinery. Keep your work in Ireland—We keep the experts to do it. Suppliers of Dynamos, Motors, Batteries, Switchboards. Ask us for advice—a letter costs nothing. W. M. Engineering Co., Ltd., 6 Fleet St., Dublin.

FEATHERS and FEATHER BEDS Bought for Cash. Send Postal Samples. We pay carriage. Hair Mattresses and Springs Supplied. Irish Feather Co., Ltd., Tara St., Dublin.

FARMERS.—We buy all classes of Accident Hides or Skins at Farmers' th mhm h or Mortality Hides or Skins at Farmers' Prices. Irish Feather Co., Ltd., Tara St., Dublin.

MACKIE, BURNS & CO., 30 Prussia St., Dublin, Auctioneers and Valuators, Cattle, Sheep, and Horse Salesmen. Auctions of Horses and Ponies every Thursday. Auctions conducted in City or Country. Telegrams—"Burns, 30

MONEY FOR YOU.—Meredith & Co. will give best prices for all kinds of Gold Jewellery., Diamond Ornaments, Antique and Modern Silver and Plated Ware; also False Teeth, China, Lace, Furniture, etc. Meredith & Co., Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, and Plate Dealers. Established 1838. 48 Cuffe St., Dublin.

SECOND-HAND or NEW—We Sell (and Buy) Engines, Rack and Pushbenches, Lathes, Motor Cars and Lorries, Farm Engines, Tools, Belting, etc. We build and stock Ford bodies of all types. We repair oll classes of Machinery.—J. Pullar Phibbs, Ltd., North Strand, Dublin.

(formerly Pill Lone), Dublin.

JAMES FOX & CO.,

CORK MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

GLASSES, BRASS TAPS, CORKING. MACHINES.

CORK DRAWERS, BOTTLING SYPHONS, BOTTLE WASHING MACHINES.

Repairs to Bottlers' Appliances.
Office and Showrooms—WILLIAM STREET.
Works—DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.
Agent—A. L. POWELL, TIPPERARY.

"Relyt"

(PRONOUNCED REL-IT)

GUINEA BOOTS — FOR MEN —

have a guarantee of fair wear or a free pair.

You ask to see them at

Tyler's Shoe Specialists

MAIN STREET, TIPPERARY. 751

A REAL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Chronic Cases Cured in Six Weeks.

FREE GIFT OFFER OF TRIAL SUPPLY.

Mr. Charles Stafford's discovery of a Real Cure for all Rheumatic Ailments is one of the great events of the present century. Thousands of people—soldiers and civilians—who were more or less crippled with Rheumatism, are now perfectly cured, and are resuming their occupations or taking up useful work.

Mr. Stafford wants every reader who has rheumatism in any form to write direct to him for a free supply of his remarkable remedy. He says:—"I shall not be content until every suffering man or woman has proved my remedy to be a thorough cure. I know it will not disappoint in even the most chronic cases. This is why I offer a free supply, posted at my own expense to everyone who is a victim to Rheumatism, Gout, or any Uric Acid Ailment. It will make you able to use every joint freely without pain, and give you a new life full of usefulness and pleasure."

Now send at once for this free gift. Suffer not a minute longer than you need, when a real cure is yours for the asking. Write a postcard to-day to Mr. Charles Stafford (Dept. 18, 6), 40 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

£10 TO £500 — FARMERS & OTHERS, in any part of Ireland wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rate of interest and easy repayments in strict privacy, and wish to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by Post.

THE TOWN & COUNTY ADVANCE CO., Ltd.,
SANDYS STREET, NEWRY.

CORKS, CORKING MACHINES, BOTTLES, BAR FITTINGS.

Write for quotations before buying elsewhere.

J. J. POWER & Co.,

POP'ES QUAY, CORK. 668

Four Courts Hotel,

INNS QUAY.

DUBLIN.

Electric Light throughout.

100 most Comfortable Bedrooms, Ladies' Coffee Room. Wedding Parties specially catered for. Large Banqueting Hall, Billiards, Table d'Hote dinner each evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Choice Cuisine. Old Vintage Champagne a speciality.

RESTAURANT—POPULAR PRICES

Wires—"Excel, Dublin." 'Phone—1338 & 548. H. G. KILBEY, Managing Director.

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY

Ladies or Gentlemen can have their own acceptances discounted or post dated cheques cashed without any securities, sureties or interview.

Clergymen, Merchants, Medical Practitioners, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all Responsible Persons.

No Fees or Beforehand Charges are made, and no Railway Fares.

Borrowers dealing with other firms can have their Loans paid off or increased, and those who are about to borrow should write for full information to

THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LTD. JAMES C. WALSHE, Sec.
15 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

BOTTLES.

Manufactured in Ireland by the most up-to-date American Machinery. Prices on Application.

Irish Glass Bottle Co., Ltd.,
(Established 1870),
CHARLOTTE QUAY, DUBLIN.

Telegrams:—Bottles, Dublin. 'Phone—985, Dublin

TIPPERARY (S.R.) CO. COUNCIL.

NOTICE TO SHEEP OWNERS.

A Supply of forms required by owners in connection with the Dipping of Sheep in the Summer and Autumn, 1921, Dipping Periods have been sent to the several creameries in the county, and copies may be obtained on application to the Managers. Copies can also be had on application to the undersigned. Notices and declarations are to be sent to

M. O'DONNELL,
Secretary Co. Council.

Offices: Courthouse, Clonmel,
June 6th, 1921.

Keep Us In Mind

WHEN YOU WANT PRINTING,

AND KEEP THE WORK AT HOME in Tipperary Town.

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

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

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

The County Printing Works, Tipperary.

ST. MICHAEL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

DUNDRUM, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

This School is beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds in one of the loveliest parts of the Golden Vale, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the comfort and instruction of the Pupils.

The School is fully staffed with qualified Teachers, holding First-class Certificates from the Technical and Agricultural Department. The aim of the School is to provide girls of 16 years and over with a course of training and instruction which will render them good, economical housekeepers, so that later they may prove thrifty managers of homes. The teaching will be strictly practical, combining Cookery, Needlework (including Dressmaking, Shirtmaking, Re-making, Repairing), Sewing Machine, Laundry, Hygiene, Physiology, First Aid, Sick Nursing, Household Management, Poultry-keeping, Dairying (including Butter-making), Gardening of every kind, and Bee-keeping.

Should parents wish, girls can have special lessons in Commercial Subjects, Music (both Instrumental and Vocal), Dancing, or can be prepared in practical work for the Entrance Examination to Kilmacud Training School, or to the Munster Institute, Cork.

Re-opening 15th August. For terms, etc., apply to

REV. MOTHER.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (S.R.).

DATES FIXED FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1921-1922.

County Council.

Wednesday, 13th July, 1921.
Wednesday, 28th September, 1921.
Wednesday, 21st December, 1921.
Wednesday, 29th March, 1922.

Proposal Committee.

Monday, 27th June, 1921.
Wednesday, 31st August, 1921.
Wednesday, 30th November, 1921.
Wednesday, 1st March, 1922.

Rural District Councils.

Dates on or before which Councillors' Notices of Motion are to be sent to the Clerks of Rural District Councils—Tuesday, 21st June, 1921; Saturday, 1st October, 1921; Thursday, 29th December, 1921; Thursday, 23rd March, 1922.

1. Carrick-on-Suir No. 1—Thursday, 14th July, 1921; Wednesday, 2nd November, 1921; Wednesday, 25th January, 1922; Thursday, 13th April, 1922—Boardroom, Carrick-on-Suir.

2. Cashel—Thursday, 14th July, 1921; Thursday, 27th October, 1921; Thursday, 26th January, 1922; Thursday, 13th April, 1922—Workhouse, Cashel.

3. Slievardagh—Tuesday, 12th July, 1921; Thursday, 10th November, 1921; Tuesday, 24th January, 1922; Thursday, 20th April, 1922—Mullinahone.

4. Tipperary No. 1—Saturday, 16th July, 1921; Saturday, 22nd October, 1921; Saturday, 21st January, 1922; Saturday, 15th April, 1922—Council Offices, Tipperary.

5. Clogheen—Thursday, 21st July, 1921; Thursday, 3rd November, 1921; Thursday, 19th January, 1922; Thursday, 27th April, 1922—Courthouse, Clogheen.

6. Clonmel No. 1—Saturday, 23rd July, 1921; Saturday, 5th November, 1921; Saturday, 28th January, 1922; Saturday, 15th April, 1922—Workhouse, Clonmel.

(Signed) PILIB naMURACHA, Chairman Co. Council Meeting.

(By Order). M. O'DONNELL, Sec.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1921.

CO. TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proposal Committee of the County Council will, at their adjourned Quarterly Meeting to be held in the County Courthouse, Clonmel, on Wednesday, 13th July, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., consider TENDERS for the work set out below.

Specifications may be seen at the offices of the secretary during office hours until Tuesday, 12th July, 1921.

Tenders must be signed by the person making the Tender, and must be sealed, and must state (a) the lowest sum for which the person tendering is willing to contract for the performance of the work, (b) the description, address, and rateable valuation of the holdings of the persons tendering, and (c) the name of the Guarantor for the performance of the contract.

The Guarantor may be some sufficient company or society willing to guarantee the performance of the contract as prescribed by Article 18 (3) of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, or two sufficient persons to be named in Tender, with their description, address, and the rateable valuation of their holdings, who are willing to be bound in a joint and several bond for double the amount of the contract.

Tenders—forms of which can be had on application, none other will be considered—marked on the outside with the number of the work to which they relate and the name of the district in which the work is situate, must be lodged with me not later than five o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 12th July, 1921.

In the event of a Tender being sent through post, it must be posted in sufficient time to reach this office within the time above stated, and postage must be prepaid. Persons tendering must appear and satisfy the Council of the sufficiency of the Guarantor and the willingness of the Guarantor to give the guarantee. Bonds must be completed forthwith. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

COUNTY AT LARGE.

1. To Print the Direct Labour Scheme—£40. (The work in connection with this contract must be executed within the County Tipperary, South Riding.)

By Order. M. O'DONNELL, Sec.

Offices: Courthouse, Clonmel.
29th June, 1921.

PLUMBING, DRAINAGE and HEATING.

J. GORDON,

74 HENRY STREET, TIPPERARY,

ESTIMATES FOR

HOT or COLD WATER ARRANGEMENTS and SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Any class of Sheet-metal Work carried out.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

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THE MYSTERY OF BEACON HALL

BY

L. G. REDMOND-HOWARD,

Author of "Life Redmond" (A Biography), "In the Days of Parnell" (A Novel), &c.

CHAPTER XX.

THE LAST SCENES.

[illegible]

Just as quietly and just as unobtrusively he moved the barrel of one of his weapons until it covered the man in question, then without a word of warning he aimed at the elbow and fired.

The heavy thud that followed told its own tale, as a large six-chambered revolver dropped to the ground.

The man gave a scream, but he was far too much terror stricken to do anything beyond; indeed, he seemed, from the look of pallor on his face, to be thanking his stars that his life had been spared.

"How did you come here?" said Sir Louis, "and where is the woman?" He was half stupefied still at the sudden complete change in his fortunes.

Depford Hope did not deign to reply to the question, but looked on in silence. There they were, the whole household caught like rats in a trap. It could not have been better arranged had it been a judgement.

"Mercy, Mr. Hope," whined the Baronet. "Did you reserve any for your victims?"

"Give me hope of escape and I will prove by my life how I can make amends for my deeds."

"Reserve all that for the trial, Sir Louis, but I doubt whether you will find more mercy at the hands of others than others have found at yours."

[illegible] glanced from side to side, as [illegible] some means of escape. At [illegible]

[illegible] some of you cowards. If some [illegible], we shall all go to the gallows [illegible]

[illegible] stirred.

[illegible] Sir Louis, the game is up," [illegible]

[illegible] was silence. Once more Hope [illegible] could discover some organised [illegible] among them, as if they were [illegible] to make one last desperate effort [illegible]

[illegible] he cried.

[illegible] kept them thus [illegible] of mental anxiety and physical [illegible] the small black eyes of his revolvers [illegible] as if they [illegible] before [illegible]

[illegible] in a fainting condition [illegible] help arrived, in the shape of [illegible] policemen, [illegible] sent down from London as [illegible]

[illegible] were hand- [illegible] commencing with Sir Louis Beacon [illegible] Hurst had at [illegible] the real mystery of Beacon [illegible]

[illegible] Hope often recalled afterwards, [illegible] the adventure, the terrible [illegible] in holding the atten- [illegible] and in [illegible] the triggers of the [illegible] the whole time. In [illegible] that he candidly [illegible] could not have endured it much [illegible] moment of [illegible] whether he would [illegible] strength sufficient to use the weapons [illegible]

* * * * *

As to the fate of Sir Louis Beacon, the [illegible] of one death.

[illegible] did not suffer [illegible] at the trial that [illegible] from early youth [illegible] escape under pain [illegible] would follow them [illegible] of the world; but most got [illegible]

[illegible] had produced [illegible] and as [illegible] in the footsteps of [illegible] Beacon Hall and become the [illegible] which had its [illegible] but not all the [illegible] ever obtained [illegible] which could con- [illegible] this day there [illegible] persons [illegible] in the crimes of [illegible]

[illegible] there may be occasion to speak [illegible]

For example, nothing could be discovered [illegible] man of Harley Street, who [illegible] that Sir Louis Beacon and [illegible] had left for the Continent, [illegible] a matter of fact they had never left [illegible] though, of course, it was subsequently [illegible] how the great jewellery theft at [illegible] the private [illegible] than the lift man [illegible]

As to the [illegible] incident, there was [illegible] much doubt in Hope's own mind who [illegible] but it was this which convinced him [illegible] the Baronet was working the name of [illegible] to be entirely genuine. [illegible] nothing could be found [illegible] supposed Russian ladies who were in [illegible] Beacon's box at the theatre, and [illegible] to one of those other centres [illegible] with which we may have further [illegible] to deal.

As to the motive and method of the [illegible], sufficient, I think, can be deduced [illegible] the words of the Baronet to his men; [illegible] we may add that it was afterwards [illegible] that all Sir Louis' troubles began [illegible] own attempt to force his wife into [illegible] unnatural attitude of persecution of her own flesh and blood in the person of her son, who apparently would not have been [illegible] content to take up the attitude of indifference towards the profession which had become hereditary in the family.

From time to time, exposed by a scandal, the Beacons had always found an explanation of it in some "ghost" story or other, and it was their regular employment of this explanation which was referred to as the "Mystery of Beacon Hall."

* * * * *

It was long before the papers ceased to speak of it. It was so improbable that a trade so nefarious could have been so long carried on by one of the chief county families that people would hardly believe it, and Depford Hope had to prove it up to the hilt before his case would be credited.

Guests from abroad would come over to the Hall and the visits be returned by Sir Louis, and invariably robbery would ensue. Sometimes it might be a loss of jewellery at a country-house where Sir Louis had been staying; at others it would be that men who had formerly been the guests were afterwards attacked upon the Continent. The Hall and its house parties were but one vast recruiting movement for more prey. The tragedies would follow afterwards far away, but if by any chance they happened at home a credulous peasantry and a still more credulous public, until the days of Depford Hope, always attributed them to some supernatural cause, and said that it was but "The Mystery of Beacon Hall."

[THE END.]

IRISHMEN TRIED IN ENGLAND.

Penal Servitude Sentences.

The trial opened at Maidstone on saturday afternoon of four young men, alleged to have been concerned in the shooting affair at Bromley, Kent, on June 17th. The accused—Wm. Affection Jeremiah Minihane, Wm. M. A. Robinson, and Denis Tangley—were charged with shooting, with intent to murder, Police constables Jack Lewes and Charles Hall, and with being in possession of firearms and ammunition, with intent to endanger life, and causing serious injury to property.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt was the judge, and the accused pleaded not guilty.

On entering the dock they smiled greetings at one another.

Opening the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Holder, K.C., M.P., said the verdict he asked was that of shooting with intent to murder. It was a very serious offence, and the jury would see that it was part of this Sinn Fein campaign which these wild Irishmen are endeavouring to carry on in this country." Counsel told the story of how the taxicab in which the prosecution alleged the four prisoners were riding, was stopped at 12.15 in the morning of June 17th in Burnt Ash lane, and of the fight which ensued between the men and Constables Lewes and Hall, who held them up. Robinson, he said, was the first to get out of the cab when ordered. While Constable Hall was coming round from the off to the near side, two shots rang out. Affection was captured in the cab, and more revolver shots were discharged, but luckily neither of the constables was injured. There was a clear attempt at murder. There was little or no doubt that the accused were acting together for a common purpose—probably that of cutting the telegraph wires in the district, and that they intended to carry through that purpose without any regard to any danger to life or property. There was no doubt Robinson was hit. There could also be no doubt as to Affection's guilt, as in the bottom of the cab there was found a loaded revolver and two wire cutters. All the men could be identified. In the house where Robinson and Minihane were arrested was found a quantity of insurrectionary documents, "such as Irish songs and that kind of literature which poisoned the minds of these men."

Constable Lewis giving evidence, said that when the men were ordered out of the cab he saw Robinson put his hand into his breast pocket. Witness covered him with his revolver, and told Constable Hall to search him. Immediately afterwards he heard a strange voice say, "Hands up!" and two shots were fired. Witness further said he saw Robinson with a revolver levelled, and he fired, and believed he hit the prisoner. Witness also fired at the two men who ran away across the fields.

Cross-examined—He said he did not pay much attention to the other three men in the cab as the one sitting near the door (Robinson) looked "a funny gent." He was sure Robinson fired the first two shots.

Counsel—You did not want this man to get away, did you?

Witness—No, I was not keen on it.

Constable Hall bore out Lewis's statement, and identified the prisoners as the men who were in the cab.

Farrow, the taxi-driver, said he was engaged to drive the accused to Grove Park. The constable ordered the men to put up their hands, and Robinson jumped and pointed the revolver at the officer, saying "Put your hands up!" and fired twice at him.

Evidence was given of the finding in Affection's house of a letter from Ireland, and in Minihane's possession were found a leaflet headed "Irish Self-Determination League," and a packet of pepper. When Robinson was arrested his hand was bandaged, and he said, "I did not shoot; I was hit in the hand. I threw my revolver away." In his room were found a copy of "The Irish Exile" and other books relating to Ireland. A pair of wirecutters was found in Tangley's room.

Evidence was also given of the finding of a revolver, containing a number of bullets, in the hedge near the scene.

Robinson, giving evidence, admitted that he was in the cab with three other people. Minahane was not one of them.

The Judge—Who were the three?

Robinson—I would rather not say that.

The Judge (sternly)—You shall say. You have come to give evidence as to the truth. Who were they?

Robinson—I am afraid I am in the position that I cannot do so.

The Judge—Then you decline to tell the truth?

Robinson—I decline to say anything to incriminate any person who is not here.

The Judge said if Robinson did not tell the whole truth he would commit him if he (Robinson) were not convicted.

"If he will not answer questions I shall not take any notice of his evidence," added Mr. Justice Rowlatt, who thereupon folded his arms and waited while Robinson was further examined by Mr. Dickens, counsel for the defence.

Robinson admitted he fired one shot. "When I got out of the cab he declared. "I was covered by Constable Hall, and I put my hands up. Somebody made as if to search me, and I shouted to Lewes and Hall, "Put your hands up," and, pointing my revolver to the ground, fired once. I had no intention of killing either of the constables."

Cross-examined, Robinson said he was out that night to cut telegraph wires.

The Judge—How many people were about that night cutting telegraph wires?

Robinson—I don't know. He declined to give the name of the man who told him to cut the wires.

The Judge—Now, the real truth—you are a very useful man.

Robinson—He is not in custody.

The Judge—I don't care. Who was he?

Robinson—Obviously there is nothing can make me say that. There were two revolvers in the possession of the party.

Tangley and Minihane both denied on oath that they were in the cab.

Upon stepping into the witness-box Affection explained: "I won't answer any questions about the brothers," at the same time looking towards the dock.

The Judge said if that were so it was useless for Affection to give evidence, and the prisoner returned to the dock.

Evidence was given that Minihane was at a dance on the night of the affair.

[redacted] Robinson, whom the Judge regarded as the leader of the four, was sentenced to penal servitude for twelve years, and the other three prisoners were each sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

As the prisoners passed down into the cells they shouted, "God Save Ireland," and seemed in no way perturbed by the seriousness of their sentences.

At Newcastle Assizes on Saturday, Owen Salmon, twenty-five, a labourer, and Anthony Dunlavey, thirty-three, miner, were charged with having, on the night of March 5th, attempted to break into a bonded warehouse in Newcastle with intent to cause an explosion, with having been in possession of explosives, and having conspired with others to cause an explosion.

Three men were found by the police outside the warehouse, a padlock on the door having been cut away. Salmon was caught, and in his possession were found explosives and a fuse. The other two men got away, and Dunlavey was arrested later.

Dunlavey, in the witness-box, denied having any connection with the affair. He admitted that he was a member of the Gaelic League and the Irish Self-Determination League, both constitutional bodies, but said that he had no sympathy with violent methods. He denied knowledge of Sinn Fein objects.

Salmon did not go into the witness-box. Dunlavey was acquitted. Salmon was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

James Conroy, twenty-five, school teacher, and John McAlinden, nineteen, brassworker, convicted of having an May 21st, at Wallsend, set fire to a timber shed, and of having been in possession of revolvers and cartridges, with intent to endanger life, were sentenced, Conroy to seven years and McAlinden to five years' penal servitude.

LORD MUSKERRY'S MANSION DESTROYED.

A report reached Charleville on Tuesday stating that Springfield Castle, Dromcollogher, Co. Limerick, the residence of Lord Muskerry, was set on fire on Monday night by a party of armed men and completely destroyed, together with valuable furniture and other effects. The ruins were still smoulderingt. The residence of Lord Muskerry was one of the finest mansions in West Limerick, and the destruction is estimated at thousands of pounds.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

No Bills from Either County or City.

Judge's Hope for the Future.

Mr. Justice Pim, attended by the County High Sheriff, Mr. Gerald E. Goodbody, and the Under Sheriff, Mr. Benjamin Lucas, entered the Crown Court at eleven o'clock on Tuesday and proceeded to open the Summer Assizes for the County of Limerick.

The Commission having been read by Captain Sir Francis Kearney, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—William Waller, D.L., Castletown Manor (foreman); James T. Barry, Landville; Courtenay Croker, D.L., Ballinagarde; Capt. Hugh Finch, Maryville; Norman Goodbody, Westbourne; John G. Howley, Rich Hill; Major Charles Langford, D.S.O., Old Abbey; Richard Coplin Langford, Kilcisgriff; Captain Denis Lyons, Croom House; William H. Lyons, Croom Castle; Sir Vincent Nash, D.L., Shannon View; John Russell, Glenview; John Ryan, D.L., Scarteen; Spencer C. Vansittart, Coolbawn; Edward Westropp, Ballystein; and Arthur White, Attyflinn.

His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said there were no bills to go before them for consideration, and the only business they would have to transact was the appointment of visiting justices. He would not have had them sworn but for that having to be done. Now, for a long period, for generations, it had been the habit of the going Judge of Assize to tell the Grand Jury what the police authorities reported as to the crime of the county. The Judge had very often also given the Grand Jury the statistics of what they were, and to encourage, or perhaps discourage, them by calling their attention to such matters or others which might arise. To-day, in the circumstances that were before them, he did not intend to go into the statistics of crime in their county. They were, unfortunately, large, but he saw no use in giving statistics to men who lived here in the circumstances, and who must be grievously distressed at what they saw going on around them. He saw no good object to be attained in going over the facts again. He considered it was not the time for talking, or even giving a little admonition. They heard, they were in fact now at a moment when an attempt, a very real attempt, was being made at some settlement that may lead to peace of the disturbed condition in which this country is. There is a very real prospect of some conclusion being come to, and he was sure that among the great mass of law-abiding people of this county, as well as those of other counties, there was a desire, a desire almost painful in its intensity, that a settlement, some settlement, should be come to. Because they all saw that unless a settlement was arrived at there was nothing for the country—he did not like to use the word—but disaster. It would be wrong, therefore, for anybody to say one word that would affect the negotiations going on, and the settlement that might be arrived at. All he could say was that it might please God that the proceedings for a settlement might not prove abortive. He had one other thing to say. The times were troublous, distressing, perplexing in the extreme, from time to time. They were all, perhaps, inclined to despair to see no end or outlet in such matters. But he would say that people must not despair; they must keep up their courage, not cease to hope, and not give way to despair. Some at least of the Grand Jury were connected with this county for generations, perhaps for centuries, and they would all yet have something to do for their common country. Their interests were the interests of all Ireland, but if they gave way to despair they tied their own hands. There was great evil in this country, but there was also great good. There was also life, which sometimes developed into violence and energy misdirected for the moment, there was great hope for the future. Now, in all those movements in the history of the world there was a tendency, as the movement went on and in the process of time, to change. The present movement was changed; it was broken. There was always a time when the badness began to disappear and the good to remain, and remain effective for many years. In the long run people came back to the life which the law recognises. No doubt the present state of things would pass away. It might be on the morrow, or in the days to come; but the present deplorable condition of things would cease, and there would be days of peace and progress, quiet and law in this country. Of that he had no doubt in the world, and if he did not think so he would most certainly despair. They must all hope. The time would come again when Ireland would prove worthy of her great old traditions.

The Grand Jury then retired, and were shortly afterwards discharged.

The Court then took up the hearing of appeals.

The Lord Chief Justice opened the Summer Assizes for the City of Limerick on Tuesday morningg. His Lordship was accompanied on the bench by the High Sheriff (Mr. M. P. Riordan).

The following were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Archibald Murray, M. D. Shaw, Denis O'Dwyer, North Strand; Charles H. Power, E. G. Fitt, John Barry, F. J. Cleeve, J. F. Hannan, Cornelius Broderick, A. B. Hamilton, M. J. Russell, John Angley, J. A. Dinan, James Bourke, P. McDonagh, Daniel Hannan, H. Trousdell, Joseph Egan, F. A. Johnson, F. A. Hannan, E. Holliday, W. M. Nolan, J. G. O'Brien, Sarsfield street.

His Lordship, in his address to the Grand Jury, said there were no bills to be submitted for investigation at the Assizes, but unfortunately that did not mean that there had been no crime committed since last Assizes. To-day crime had been made amenable by courts-martial. In some respects the general state of the city showed improvement since last March, when he addressed them. It also showed that there were at work in their midst influences which prevented a judge from commenting upon the state of the city. It was rather curious to watch from time to time the cross-current of crime. There had been a diminution of all forms of ordinary crime in their city, and if it were not for the woeful disregard of human life in the city he would have been in a position to congratulate them. While there had been a general reduction in all offences against property, there had been an increase in offences against the person. There had been committed since last March no less than eight murders and eighteen attempts at murder. He knew very well what was said when these crimes were committed, or the opinions which prevailed in their minds. It is said that these murders were committed by persons from a distance, or at least instigated by persons from a distance. But it was a rather melancholy prospect for any city when people would be forced to believe that their lives were not safe in doingg their ordinary work. Unfortunately, life is not safe at present, although there had been a great improvement with regard to offences against property. On a previous occasion he had referred to the many influences for good at work in the city, such as the Arch-Confraternity. No Confraternity, however, could reach the persons who deliberately made up their minds to destroy a God-given life of a human being. He hoped that a better spirit would prevail. He hoped that they were approaching an era of peace. He hoped they were approaching a time when in a Christian country the sanctity of human life would be regarded with that reverence which is due to the fact that life is given to them by God, and which should not be severed save by the act of God. If the country, by the force of public opinion, was to allow murder to prevail, and every sanction of human law withdrawn, then the country would naturally become desolate. God forbid that such a disaster should befal their country. Let them pray that a new spirit may dawn over Ireland, and a new spirit and new hope may enter into the minds of them all.

CO. TIPPERARY CREAMERIES CLOSED.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

It is officially stated that the Cahir Creamery was closed because of the burning of Bergurah House and some food consigned to troops. The reason for closing Outrath Creamery was that the rebels took meat belonging to the R.I.C. at Cashel.

Celebrated Hay Forks 3/6.

PARKE'S HAY FORKS, 3/6; SCYTHE BOARDS, 10d; SCYTHE STONES, 10d; HONES, 1/-; RIVETTED BUCKETS, 2/10; HARVEST CANS, 1/- each.

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Saturday, 9th July—At Toomaline House, 30 acres bawn meadowing, for Patrick Kilbride, Esq.(Sale at 5.30 o'clock.
Saturday, 9th July—At Gortnockeare, Tipperary, 16 acres bawn meadowing, for Mrs. Dwyer. Sale at 3 o'clock.
Monday, 11th July—At Rathcannon, 18 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Michael Long. Sale at 11 o'clock.
Monday, 11th July—At Holycross House, 8 acres bawn meadowing, for C. W. Wall, Esq. Sale at 10 o'clock.
Same Day—At Holycross Rectory, 3 acres bawn meadowing, for Rev. E. O'B. Craig. Sale at 10.30 o'clock.
Same Day—At Thurlesbeg, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for Mrs. Timothy Maher. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Same Day—At Fort Edward, 4 acres bawn meadowing, for Miss Brown. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Same Day—At Clone Cottage, 15 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. John J. Bourke. Sale at 3 o'clock.
Same Day—At Gurteenamona, 4 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Philip Ryan. Sale at 3.30 o'clock.
Same Day—At Bishopswood, 12 acres bawn meadowing and 20 trams ryegrass hay, for Mr. Timothy Crowe. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Same Day—At Doorish, 13 acres bawn meadowing and 10 tgons ryegrass hay, for Mr. John Carew. Sale at 5 o'clock.
Same Day—At Ballagh, 2 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Jeremiah Crowe. Sale at 2 o'clock.
Same Day—At Strahavarlagh, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for Mrs. Simpson. Sale at 6.30 o'clock.
Same Day—At Clonkelly, 5 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Jeremiah Carmody. Sale at 8 o'clock.
Tuesday, 12th July—At Ballyhurst, 8 acres of bawn meadowing, for Mr. Maurice Dalton. Sale at 11 o'clock.
Same Day—At Bohercrowe Cottage, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for M. E. Ryan, Esq. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Same Day—At Shanaclough, 14 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Patrick O'Neill. Sale at 2 o'clock.
Same Day—At High Park, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for J. J. Ryan, Esq. Sale at 5 o'clock.
Same Day—At Moorefort, 4 acres bawn meadowing, for Mrs. Nora Walsh. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Wednesday, 13th July—At Ballymore College, 30 acres bawn meadowing, for Mr. Dwyer, Esq. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Same Day—At Ballinahinch, 20 trams ryegrass hay, for Mrs. K. Doherty. Sale at 1.30 o'clock.
Same Day—At Dromore, 20 acres Bawn meadowing, for Francis N. Grene, Esq. Sale at 5 o'clock.
Monday, 18th July—At Clonmore, 10 acres bawn meadowing, for James P. Phelan, Esq. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Friday, 22nd July—At Killenaule, valuable dairy and feeding farm, situate at Crosscannon, adjoining the town, containing 28a. 0r. 25p., held from the Irish Land Commission at the nominal annuity of £10 13s. 10d. For Mrs. McGrath, John A. Kennedy, Esq., Solicitor, Killenaule.
By Private Treaty Compact residential holding, containing 17a. 3r. 8p., statute measure, of prime dairy and feeding land with comfortable residence and out offices thereon, held at the yearly rent of £18 12s. 6d. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.
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By Private Treaty Leading licensed and grocery establishment, with bakery and large yard attached, situate in one of the best business towns in the county, where a flourishing trade has been enjoyed by the vendor for years. The premises are well constructed, and contain all the necessary apartments for the carrying on of a very large trade. Further particulars from
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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

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N. MAHER & SONS are instructed by Mr. Denis Doherty to Sell by Public Auction his Interest in his Seven-Days' Licensed House and Premises, situate at 13 Church street, Tipperary, held under long lease at the yearly rent of £1.
Full particulars next issue.
NICHOLAS F. MAHER, Solicitor, Tipperary.
858 N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

Sales by P. L. Ryan.

Saturday, 9th July—At Longstone, Cullen, 12 acres of very heavy upland bawn meadowing, for Mr. Wm. Ryan. Sale at 2.30 o'clock.
Saturday, 9th July—At Cullen Rectory, 6 acres of heavy meadowing. Vendor, Rev. R. C. Madden. Sale at 1 o'clock.
Monday, 11th July—At Leenane, 7 acres of very heavy meadowingg. Vendor, Mr. Patrick O'Brien. Sale at 3.30 o'clock.
Monday, 11th July—At Dundrum, 5 acres of heavy bawn meadowing, for Miss Nora Ryan.
Same Day—At Cashel road, Cappawhite, 5 acres of very heavy bawn meadowing, and the aftergrass of same. Vendor, Mr. James Timoney. Sale at 2.30 o'clock.
Tuesday, 12th July—At Ballyleenty, 16 acres of very heavy upland meadowing, for Mr. Stephen Moloney. Sale at 12.30 o'clock.
Thursday, 14th July—At Leingh, 20 acres of upland meadowing and 20 acres of spare grass. Vendor, Mr. John Bourke. Sale at 2 o'clock.
On a Date to be Named—At Ballymore Castle, 20 acres of meadowing. Vendor, J. J. Murphy, Esq.
By Private Treaty—Magnificent threshing set, consisting of Maclaren tractor (only two years in use); Clayton and Shuttleworth mill (54in. drum); all guaranteed in perfect order. Full particulars later. Vendors, The Tipperary Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd.
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Ripped or unripped Cloth, also waste Rubber Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead; any quantity bought Highest Prices.
I. Green, 139 Lr. Gardiner St., Dublin

GRATEFUL Thanks to the B.V.M., St. Joseph, St. Ann, and Holy Souls in Purgatory for many favours received. Publication delayed.—M. R. 859

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An Object Lesson from Dublin.

In Dublin, as in Tipperary and in other places, the effect of the prolonged drought on the water supply is causing anxiety. The rain which is falling as we write is particularly welcome in town and country, but it will have to keep on raining for a considerable time if the reservoirs from which the towns draw their water supplies are to be as full as they ought to be, and the necessity of the strictest economy in the use of water will have to be practised. The consumer who allows water now—or, indeed, at any time—to go to waste is an enemy of the community, and should be dealt with as such. Waste of water, as a contemporary concisely puts it, not only leads to domestic inconvenience as well as individual loss, but is a danger to public health. In Dublin they have taken the water waster in hand, we observe, and several of his kidney have been smartly fined on the prosecution of the Corporation. Let us hope that the water wasters in Tipperary will note the fact, and think about it.

Our Postal and Telegraphic "Services."

There is much dissatisfaction with the postal arrangements in Tipperary following the restoration of the train service, and no wonder. The first delivery of letters does not commence till 12.15 p.m., and the only other letter delivery of the day commences at 2.30 p.m.; the parcels delivery begins at 3 p.m. The latest hours for posting at the local office are 3.10 p.m., 6.45 p.m., and (via Rosslare), at 7.45 p.m. It is quite an inadequate service for a town of Tipperary's importance, and it could be very much improved if the mail-car to Limerick Junction were again put on the road. Economy in public services is certainly desirable, but the cheeseparing which is responsible for the wretched postal service in Tipperary is an excellent example of how not to do it.

Bad as the postal service is the telegraphic service in Tipperary is worse. "The Tipperaryman" has had particularly unpleasant experience of this, especially in the matter of telegraphic racing results. Often these wires have taken four hours to reach us, which must be about the worst telegraphic "achievement" on record. We are informed that telegrams from a racecourse must pass through four offices before they are delivered to us. But is there any reason why they should remain, on an average, an hour in each of them? However, we are told that "endeavours are being made to deal with the telegraph work as promptly as possible, and if the alterations which are contemplated . . . are carried out it is hoped that the disposal of Press telegrams for 'The Tipperaryman' will be expedited." We hope so, too.

Eoin MacNeill.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy the name of Professor Eoin MacNeill was restored to membership. It will be remembered that after the Easter week rebellion his name was struck off the roll of membership. The Academy exists for the promotion of Irish scholarship, and the study of Irish science, language, and literature. Eoin MacNeil is the foremost living authority on ancient Irish history. His books—especially "Prehistoric Ireland"—are monuments of research, analytical power, and masterly scholarship. He is one of the four representatives of the National University. Eoin MacNeill was an ornament to the Academy, and that his name, for purely political reasons, should be removed from membership was a great scandal.

The Royal Irish Academy.

The Royal Irish Academy, like the famous French Academy or the British Academy, should be the final school of training and leadership in national literature. At present it is anything but expressive of the intellect and nationalist outlook of the majority of the Irish people; but it must move with the times, like other Irish institutions. The Academy possesses a splendid library, with some of the most valuable manuscripts in the world. These historical materials, in happier days, will be the foundation of Irish history and of a thorough study of Irish art, music, and antiquities.

The Royal Dublin Society.

The Royal Dublin Society is another body which, although founded for the promotion of Irish agriculture and industry, has been woefully out of touch with the people from whom it derives its revenue. Its weakness has been its loss of contact with the Irish people as a whole. An organisation or an institution such as this can never hope to be a living force in the country if it is not founded solidly upon the co-operation of the people. Its action in regard to the exclusion of members of popular views has been notorious, but at last it has come to its senses, and there is a prospect that under more popular auspices and in a more tolerant spirit it can be made an instrument for the greatest good to the community.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 2nd July, 1921.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 20s 0d; Londonderry, 17s. 6d.; Dublin, 21s. 3d.; Enniscorthy, 18s. 4d.; Cork, 18s. 4d.; Limerick, 18s. 9d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 21s 8d.; Londonderry, 17s. 6d.; Dublin, 23s 4d.; Enniscorthy, 18s. 4d.; Cork, 18s 4d.; Limerick, 20s.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Belfast, 1s. 11d; Londonderry, 2s. 7d.; Dublin, 1s. 5½d.; Enniscorthy, 1s. 3d.; Cork, 1s. 4d.; Limerick, 1s. 10d.

Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 11s. 6d.; Londonderry, 5s. 6d; Dublin, 7s.; Enniscorthy, 8s. 6d; Cork, 5s. 0d.; Limerick, 7s. 6d.

Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 15s. 0d; Londonderry, 7s. 6d.; Dublin, 15s.; Enniscorthy, 10s. 6d; Cork, 9s.; Limerick, 8s.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 13s. 6d.; Londonderry, 6s 6d; Dublin, 10s; Enniscorthy, —; Cork, —; Limerick, 6s.

*Potatoes, per cwt, Belfast, 4s. 6d.; Londonderry, 5s. 4d.; Dublin, 7s. 4d.; Enniscorthy, —; Cork,—; Limerick, 9s.

Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 137s 6d.; Londonderry, 138s. 6d.; Dublin, 125s.; Enniscorthy, 133s; Cork, 130s. 6d; Limerick,—.

*This represents the average of all varieties. The averages for "Up-to-Date" varieties during the same week at the following centres were:—Belfast, 4s. 6d.; Ballymoney, 3s. 3d.; Newry, 3s. 6d.; Dublin, 5s 9d; Limerick, 8s. 8d.

Friday's Telegrams.

THE FATEFUL CONFERENCE.

RESUMPTION OF MANSION HOUSE DELIBERATIONS.

MEMBERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

ADJOURNMENT AFTER BRIEF SITTING.

The Mansion House Conference met this morning, and was adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon.

Similar scenes to those of the first meeting were witnessed to-day at the Mansion House, Dublin, when the Conference reassembled. Only the Irish members of the Conference were present. Sir James Craig was not present.

The Conference adjourned at one o'clock till four o'clock.

The Press Association wires:—

Dublin Peace Conference was resumed at the Mansion House to-day. The personnel was the same as on Monday.

Great crowds waited for hours, and greeted all the members of the Conference with impartial warmth.

Mr. De Valera arrived at ten, and the Unionists entered together at eleven.

ULSTER PREMIER RECEIVED BY THE KING.

The Press Association wires:—

Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, was to-day received by the King, and remained upwards of half an hour.

On leaving he said he had no statement to make. He thought a great deal too much was said on some occasions, and it did not help matters.

BRITISH LABOUR AND IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas, replying to criticisms at the Railwaymen's Conference in Newcastle to-day, of his speech to the American Federation of Labour, said nobody could deny he was correct in saying that British labour did not advocate an independent republic for Ireland.

PASSENGERS WOUNDED IN TRAIN ATTACB.

A train was fired at between Clondalkin and Inchicore to-day. Several civilian passengers were wounded.

ENGLISH JUDGE'S ESCORT.

The Judge engaged in the trial of nineteen Irishmen at Manchester Assizes on charges of treason, felony, shooting with intent to kill, and conspiracy, rode to court with an escort of four mounted policemen, and elaborate arrangements were made for keeping the court free from strangers.

POST OFFICE RAIDS IN BELFAST.

Raids were made by a number of civilians to-day on three post offices in Belfast.

In Victoria street a cashbox was dropped by the raiders, and one man, alleged to have been concerned, was handed to the police by the crowd.

At Falls road office a lady assistant wrenched a revolver from one of the raiders, who got away with £100.

In Anne street the raiders were foiled.

THE BURNING OF MOYDRUM CASTLE.

Details of the burning of Lord Castlemaine's residence at Moydrum show that Lady Castlemaine and the servants were first ordered out, and that then the raiders, who numbered forty, heaped the furniture in the middle of the rooms and, sprinkling petrol about, set fire to the house.

The damagge is estimated at £200,000.

CASUALTIES TO CROWN FORCES FEWER.

Internments Increase.

The list of casualties issued by the Castle to-day was the smallest for the year. Only one attack on police is chronicled.

The "Weekly Summary," however, states that the number of police killed during the week was 14; wounded, 20. Military killed, 1; wounded, 5. Total casualties to Crown forces, 40.

There were 25 ambushes.

The number of Irishmen interned still increases, and is now well over 3,000.

IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND, TOO

Rain fell in the West of Scotland last night.

BELGIAN ROYAL VISIT ENDS.

The King and Queen saw the King and Queen of the Belgians off from Victoria to-day at the conclusion of the State visit.

At Folkestone the King was welcomed by the Mayor, and in reply expressed gratitude for the hospitality received at Folkestone by so many Belgians.

MISHAP TO KING'S YACHT.

The King's yacht Britannia is aground in a fog on the shingle banks near the Needles. An attempt to refloat her on the rising tide will be made.

A later message reports the refloating of the Britannia.

POLICE FIRED ON IN BELFAST.

Police were fired on in the Milfield district of Belfast last night. Detective-constable Patchell was wounded.

ALFRETON MINERS TO RESUME.

Alfreton miners have agreed to resume work. The dispute is to be submitted to the Tribunal.

RACING.

LINGFIELD MEETING.

Waterside Selling Handicap.
JACK PATCH (7 to 1) 1
Mr. Eustace (10 to 1) 2
Linchinsong (6 to 4) 3
Thirteen ran.
Batnors Sellingg Plate.
KING'S GIFT (7 to 4) 1
Dolurian (2 to 1) 2
Nantgarw (6 to 1) 3
Oak-Tree Maiden T.Y.O. Plate.
GOING UP (7 to 4 on) 1
Scarron (10to 1) 2
Nympida (4 to 1) 3
Seven ran.
Summer Handicap.
GREAT JOY (5 to 2) 1
Dorset (8 to 1) 2
Le Roi (9 to 2) 3
Six ran.
Park Stakes.
NORTHERN LIGHT (5 to 4 on) 1
Benefice 2
The Bull 3
Three ran.
Jack's Bridge Maiden T.Y.O.
VULPINA (evens) 1
Dew of June (5 to 1) 2
Mayfair (3 to 1) 3
Eight ran.

HAYDOCK PARK MEETING.

The July Plate.
SELENE (2 to 1 on) beat Tregenwell by three parts of a length. Two ran.
Friday Selling Handicap.
FLAVIN (6 to 1) 1
Prince Lionel (10 to 1) 2
Tatters (6 to 1) 3
Eleven ran.
Great Central Handicap.
COUNT PALATINE (7 to 4) 1
Arlingston (6 to 1) 2
Scrapbook (100 to 8) 3
Nine ran.
White Lodge Selling Plate.
RING O' ROSES (3 to 1) 1
Riggolo (10 to 1) 2
Special (6 to 1) 3
Seven ran.
Makerfield T.Y.O.
PICKERING (7 to 2) 1
Arcturus (5 to 2) 2
Juvenalia (10 to 1) 3
Eight ran.
Lowton Stakes.
CORNEY GRAIN (evens) 1
Winter Voyage 2
Lady Ivy 3
Four ran.

TIPPERARY POSTMEN'S BICYCLES TAKEN.

A postman, travelling between Tipperary and Cappawhite, was held up at midday on Thursday by masked and armed men, who seized the mails. A hundred yards further on he was held up by another body of masked and armed men, who took his bicycle, giving a receipt in the name of the I.R.A.

Two postmen on rural deliveries in the Bansha district, and a postman travelling between Tipperary and Grantstown, were similarly held up by armed men, who stated they wanted their bicycles for the I.R.A.

In the Bansha and Grantstown cases the mails were not taken.

TIPPERARY MARKET PRICES.

Creamery Butter (Messrs. Cleeves), 1s. 11d. wholesale; 2s. 1d. retail. Butter Fats for month May, 1s. 9d. per lb.

Co-operative Creamery Butter, 1s. 10d. per lb. wholesale; 2s. per lb. retail. Butter Fats, 1s. 8d. per lb.

Farmers' Butter, 1s. 9d. per lb.

Eggs—Duck, 17s. 6d. and 18s. per 120; hen, 20s. per 120.

Poultry—Old Hens, 4s. to 6s. per pair; Chickens, 8s. to 10s. per pair; Ducks, 2s. to 4s. per pair; Ducklings, 8s. to 10s. per pair.

Potatoes (New), 3s. to 3s. 6d. per stone.

Ryegrass, £7 per ton.

IN MEMORIAM.

LYONS—Eighth Anniversary—In sad and loving memory of C. F. Lyons, O'Brien street, Tipperary, who died July 11th, 1913. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on him. Immaculate Heart of Mary pray for him. —Inserted by his loving wife and child.

MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Great Reception for Participants.

"Certain Agreements" Reached.

The special correspondent of the Press Association, wiring on Monday, says:—The crucial conference between Mr. De Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffith, and the Southern Unionists opened at the Mansion House, Dublin, to-day. The public interest and curiosity were pronounced, and the conference was attended by a demonstration of a kind which one rarely witnesses in the capital under present circumstances.

The conference was fixed to commence at eleven., and considerably before that hour the crowd commenced to assemble. It was a quiet and orderly crowd, and its regulation was left to a few Dublin Metropolitan Police and to a large number of young men who volunteered to supplement the work of the police. No Auxiliaries or soldiers were present. A large number of people carried diminutive Stars and Stripes in celebration of the 4th and in fulfilment of Mr. De Valera's proclamation that the American flag shall be honoured to-day throughout Ireland.

The first of the members of the conference to arrive was Mr. De Valera himself. To see the leader upon this his first public appearance for a very long time was the principal concern of the crowd, and the Sinn Fein chief met with a great reception. He arrived alone in a motor-car at 10.30, and a way was made for him through the crowd by young men, who linked hands to keep the people back. Amidst a great fluttering of Stars and Stripes and a hearty burst of cheering, Mr. De Valera passed quickly up the steps of the Mansion House and disappeared from view. Inside he was greeted by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and then he went outside and stood at the top of the steps smiling responses to the cheers of the crowd and allowing himself to be snapped by camera men. The Sinn Fein chief looked pale, but appeared very composed and self collected.

The first of the four Southern Unionists to arrive was Sir Maurice Dockrell, member in the Imperial Parliament for the Rathmines Division of Dublin. He was quickly followed by Mr. Arthur Griffith, vice-president of the Republic, who was the only Sinn Fein leader to accompany Mr. De Valera at the conference. His little figure slipped unobtrusively through the crowd, and he was scarcely recognised until he reached the elevation of the steps, when the crowd burst into a great round of cheering.

Sir Robert Woods, one of the members of the Imperial Parliament for the University., arrived just before eleven, and the last two to appear were Lord Midleton, leader of the Unionist Anti-Partition League, and Mr. Andrew Jameson, one of his political supporters. All of the Southern Unionists met with a hearty greeting.

The Lord Mayor received all the members of the conference inside the Mansion House, and the meeting commenced a few minutes after eleven.

The crucial point about to-day's conference is its attitude towards the Premier's invitation and the effect it is likely to have upon De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. The feeling here is one of subdued optimism. The great hope is that the meeting will be able to arrive at some basis of agreement and a united expression of view which may clear the way for a subsequent consideration of the vital issue of partition and the relations. It is impossible to say how long the conference will last.

"Certain Agreements Come To."

The following statement was issued from the Mansion House at 2.15:—

"The informal conference called by President De Valera was held this morning at the Mansion House. The Earl of Midleton, Sir Robert Woods, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. Andrew Jameson were present. The President was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Griffith, T.D. Views were exchanged upon the situation created by the British Prime Minister's proposal. Certain agreements were come to, and the conference adjourned until eleven a.m. on Friday next."

Until the issue of the above report it was thought the conference had merely adjourned for lunch.

Mr. R. C. Barton, T.D., arrived on the scene at one o'clock. He passed through the crowd and into the main entrance unnoticed, and was then received by the Lord Mayor, with whom he entered into animated conversation. He is, however, taking no part in the conference.

Mr. Barton looks very well, considering that he has passed more than fifteen months in penal servitude. His occupation was bookbinding.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who received the members of the conference upon their arrival, made a passing reference to it at a meeting of the Corporation. He described the conference as one of the most delicate and momentous that had ever taken place in Ireland. Peace was in the air, and he had great hopes that much good would come out of it.

Deputation to Sir J. Craig?

The Central News says:—Lord Midleton and his Unionist friends, as they were leaving the Mansion House, looked bright and cheerful. There were many friends awaiting them, who eagerly shook them by the hand, while a large crowd gave vociferous cheers, which the recipients smilingly acknowledged. Lord Mayor O'Neill came as far as the steps of the Mansion House and bade them good-bye till Friday.

The Unionist delegation were apparently delighted with their day's work, and the crowd appeared to understand their cheerful faces, as salvoes of cheering burst out till his lordship and his friends disappeared from the scene.

What the agreements are has not been divulged, but it is understood that they are of a most important character, possibly including a fresh appeal to Sir James Craig, which Lord Midleton and his friends have undertaken to convey. Much commented on fact in connection with the proceedings was the complete absence of Crown forces from the scene. Dublin Metropolitan policemen alone were to be seen directing the traffic through enormous crowds of spectators.

God-Speed from the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly.

At a conference of the Archbishop and clergy of the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, held in Thurles on Monday, his Grace the Archbishop presiding, the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved: That we, the Archbishop and priests of Cashel and Emly, assembled in conference, send a hearty God-speed to the conference of Irish leaders in Dublin to-day, that we hope and pray the spirit of conciliation will prevail. Without the sacrifice of any vital principle Irishmen may be able to agree on a national proposal that will bring a speedy peace to our suffering country whilst safeguarding the time honoured claims of our ancient nation."

GENERAL SMUTS IN DUBLIN.

Lord Midleton Visits Premier.

Sealed Letter from Mr. De Valera.

General Smuts came to Dublin on Tuesday morning. Later he visited the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and during the day he got in touch with Mr. De Valera, Mr. A. Griffith, and Mr. Barton, as well as leading Unionist and business opinion. The "Evening Mail" says that he expressed the hope that the present negotiations would lead to an everlasting peace in Ireland. A Belfast Unionist paper says General Smuts is coming to Belfast. The "Pall Mall Gazette," the semi-official Georgite organ, declares that General Smuts has come to Ireland with the knowledge and approval of the Prime Minister, who has great faith in his ability to help in a peaceful settlement.

The Press Association Dublin correspondent says that the recent atmosphere in Ireland may bring about a tacit pause between the opposing forces. This may lead, the correspondent thinks, to a definite truce if Mr. De Valera goes to the London Conference.

The London "Daily Express" says that Lord Midleton reported to the Prime Minister what had occurred in Dublin, and, it is understood, brought a sealed letter from Mr. De Valera, answeringg certain inquiries which Lord Midleton had been authorised to make on behalf of the Government. Meanwhile there are revived overtures for a truce. Lord Midleton would only say that he was very hopeful. "The door is open," he declared, "and that is a great thing. I think also that there would have been no chance but for our conference with Mr. De Valera."

Mr. De Valera is understood, the writer adds, to be seeking certain information, and, when it is obtained, the conference will be resumed.

LIMERICK GRAND JURY AND PEACE EFFORTS.

The Grand Jury on Tuesday passed a resolution expressing keen satisfaction at the prospect of an immediate peace taking place between the Prime Minister and the Irish political leaders. It was their earnest desire that the forthcoming conference should take place, as they believed it would result in quickly ending the present terrible and deplorable state of affairs, and restore the blessings of peace, staple government, and renewed prosperity in their native land.

The Lord Chief Justice accepted the resolution, which was handed to the clerk for endorsement in the court books.

GENERAL SMUTS' OPTIMISM.

Better Atmosphere Needed.

General Smuts was the guest of honour at a dinner by the South African Community in London on Wednesday evening.

The Earl of Selborne, who presided, proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said in the early days of General Botha and General Smuts were as David and Jonathan, and the mantle of General Botha had fallen on General Smuts. At the present time General Smuts saw what another world war meant red ruin, and that was why he threw his energies into the promotion of peace.

General Smuts, who was received with cheers, after paying a tribute to Lord Selborne and Lord Buxton, referred to the time when South Africa emerged from the Boer war, and said that it was Sir Arthur Lawley who put himself out and did the work of conciliating the whole population, and carrying them with him into the British Empire and into the future. The principles upon which the British Empire were founded were sufficient, he believed, to go forward into the future, and retain under the system the biggest Dominion—the biggest State—that might yet develop without any danger of secession. "I have not given up hope of America," the General declared, "or given up hope of her being lost to us. (Laughter and applause.) She is a coy maiden, and must not be wooed too warmly. I want to see America pull with us in this great world service that is to-day being rendered by the British Empire almost alone."

General Smuts alluded to India, and the Empire's attempt to solve the problem of East and West, which, he said, with forbearance and wisdom it would be possible to solve. (Applause.) "And that brings me," said General Smuts, "in easy stages to Ireland. (Loud applause.) I was there yesterday, gentlemen—(applause)—and I found the people of Ireland divided into two classes those who were in gaol—(laughter)—and those who were "on the run." Irishmen themselves will have to admit that I can do that job just as well, and better, than they can. I was pursued from Euston station by a body of journalists. They pursued me all over there. They pursued me, or rather missed me, all the way. (Laughter.) They missed me all day in Ireland. I came back, and they pursued me to Euston, and again missed me all the way, and one of them subsequently said to me that I was the most elusive General he had ever come across. Well, gentlemen, that is how we are trained in South Africa. With us a man "on the run" is a great man. We do not think much of the man in the gaol. Well, let me say this:—I was there, and I looked for a moment at that problem this problem which is engaging the attention to-day of this country and, very largely, of the whole British Empire. I cannot speak to-night on that problem, except to say this: That, in my opinion, it is a soluble problem. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.) In itself it is soluble, if there was a better atmosphere—if we all help to create a better atmosphere. (Hear, hear.) If we all thought less of antipathies and more of human goodwill, and determined to wipe out what is really a stain on the record of the Empire, then we shall succeed. Therefore, I think, I am hopeful. I think the question is capable of solution, and I hope, for the sake of Ireland, and for the sake of the British Empire, and for the sake of this Power, which is overburdened with intolerable questions, that that question will also be solved, and that the British Empire will be free from the imputation which rests on it—that in this ancient part of the United Kingdom there still exists a violation of the fundamental principles upon which the Empire rests. I say the problem is soluble because I have seen it solved in my own country under circumstances not so embittered as in Ireland, but certainly of a very difficult character, too. If ever this problem of the subjection of one people to another presented a hopeless view it was in South Africa, where for one hundred years this racial struggle had been going on; but finally, gentlemen, in the spirit of goodwill and wisdom, of give and take, of forbearance, of trying to render something to the points of view of one and another, the agreement was made, and South Africa to-day is probably, if not the happiest, one of the happiest, countries in the whole British Empire. It is the story of sacrifice, of doing all that is best, all that a human being can do. If he is not prepared to sacrifice himself if he is not prepared to give himself up for a great cause, then he is no man. That great statesman, General Botha, taught us that great lesson in South Africa."

Concluding, General Smuts said that the endeavour to bring about these great ideals which would make, or at least help to make, this earth worth living in was a hard task. It was a task that was set them, and the size of the British Empire was too big to succeed on any other plane or on any other principle. (Applause.)

The Hon. Sir Thomas W. Smartt and Colonel the Hon. Hendrik Mentz also acknowledged the toast.

GENERAL SMUTS' VISIT.

Meeting With Mr. De Valera.

Another account says:—

The presence of General Smuts in Dublin, following Monday's conference at the Mansion House, tends to increase the hopes of an early improvement in the present situation. The South African Premier arrived by Tuesday morning's mail boat at Kingstown, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Lane. The fact that he was a passenger was known to very few on board; indeed, every care seems to have been taken to conceal his identity. The passengers' list did not disclose his name. The ships' officers apparently knew nothing of his presence. Press representatives, who were on the qui vive early at the landing stage, were satisfied that he was not aboard, and there was chagrin amongst the army of photographers alert on duty. But the General was in his cabin all the while, obviously anxious to avoid publicity.

It transpired later that the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by Messrs. Griffith and Barton, on behalf of Dail Eireann, visited him in his cabin, and, after a brief interview, motored back to Dublin. General Smuts, wearing a light grey suit and soft hat, came ashore later, and, with his secretary, drove to Dublin, his first call being at the Mansion House, about 10.30 o'clock. There he was the guest of the Lord Mayor. The closest secrecy was observed as to his subsequent movements, and he kept at bay a host of journalists anxious to glean something of his mission and programme.

It was learned, however, that he was most emphatic that his mission was purely private, and that he came to study the situation at first hand. He was most anxious, it appears, that his movements should not be disclosed, and this request was certainly carried out to the letter by those who were in contact with him throughout the day.

It is no breach of confidence, however, to state that, having been in the Mansion House for over an hour, General Smuts left in a motor-car, and had a conference with Mr. De Valera and his colleagues at the residence of a prominent member of Dail Eireann, not very far from the vicinity of Dawson street. Subsequently he saw other leading citizens, with whom he exchanged views. A statement to the effect that it was probable that General Smuts would remain in Dublin until the conference was resumed on Friday was confidently made by a gentleman who is in close touch with all parties.

There is a general feeling of optimism in Dublin as to the outcome of the peace negotiations, and hopes of an honourable settlement were never higher. Those who have access to authoritative information are certainly hopeful that, should the favourable start made at Monday's conference be maintained, a way to a settlement may be found eventually.

The departure of Lord Midleton for London on Monday evening was generally regarded as of much significance, in view of the visit of Sir James Craig, and the opinion was expressed that it is probable that the outlines of a scheme of settlement will be laid before the conference when it is resumed.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN LONDON.

Truce Question.

A conference took place in London on Wednesday morning between Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Lord Midleton, and Sir James Craig on the Irish question.

The greatest secrecy with regard to the conference was observed.

The Press Association understands these events will have a significant bearing upon the decisions to be arrived at when the Dublin Mansion House pourparlers between Mr. De Valera and the Southern Unionists are resumed on Friday.

The question of a truce throughout Ireland, it is believed, is at the moment receiving urgent attention, and it is understood Wednesday's conference was primarily concerned with the conditions of any possible suspension of hostilities. It is felt in British official circles that the cessation of active operations is almost an indispensable aid to the progress of the peace deliberations.

General Smuts reached London about five a.m., and had an early private talk with the Prime Minister at Downing street, where they were subsequently joined by Sir Hamar Greenwood, Lord Birkenhead, and Mr. Shortt.

SIR J. CRAIG AND CONFERENCE.

In a statement to a Press Association representative on Wednesday night Sir James Craig said that he wished at the earliest opportunity to contradict the statements appearing in certain evening newspapers that his journey to London on Tuesday night had any connection with the Irish Conference. The conference, he said, was held in the morning, and he and Lady Craig did not arrive till the afternoon. "I have come over," he said, "for the purpose of ascertaining his Majesty's pleasure regarding the presentation to him of the resolution passed by the House of Commons of Northern Ireland in reply to his gracious message, to confer with the Treasury and other public Departments regarding the perfecting of the executive machinery of the Northern Administration, and to see my boys at Lords' on Friday and Saturday. I propose to return in time to take part in the 12th of July celebrations."

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MR. DE VALERA AND PEACE.

Cablegram to America.

The special correspondent of the Press Association wires:—A special issue of the "Irish Bulletin" on Wednesday published the following cablegram sent by Mr. De Valera in response to a telegram from the United States requesting a signed statement upon peace prospects:—"We trust that the British Minister's letter may prove the first step in substituting the civilised basis of right and reason for that of barbarism and violence in the arbitrament of the question at issue between Ireland and England. Should the conference now initiated lead to an ultimate understanding and a lasting peace between the people of these islands, which have been in a state of war with each other for over seven centuries and a half, they will set a worthy Christian precedent for the entire British prestige will be restored, and young Ireland will live in history as having saved by its courage and by its steadfastness the ideals for which millions were led to offer up their lives in the Great War."

"SEALED LETTER" STORY.

No Truth In It, Says Dail Eireann.

The following communique was issued by the Publicity Department, Dail Eireann on Wednesday evening:—"There is no truth in the statement that Lord Midleton took with him to London 'a sealed letter from Mr. De Valera, answering certain inquiries which Lord Midleton had been authorised to make on behalf of the British Government.'"

AMERICAN FLAG REMOVED FROM CONSUL'S RESIDENCE.

Dublin Castle Statement.

Dublin Castle issues the following statement:—"The Government is informed that on July 4th irresponsible persons, alleged to have been members of the Crown forces, took down from the Shelbourne Hotel, the residence of the American Consul, a flag which was flying in celebration of July 4th. The matter is being inquired into, and if it is found the persons concerned were members of forces of the Crown they will be suitably dealt with."

The authorities have expressed to the American Consul their regret that such an occurrence should have taken place in Dublin.

ARDFINNAN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

R.I.C. Sergeant Shot by Constable.

Constable Albert Johnson, R.I.C., of Sunderland, was at a Field General Courtmartial on Wednesday, charged with shooting gat and wounding, with intent to murder, the sergeant in charge of his station at Ardfinnan.

The principal witness stated that on March 24th he found the accused in a public-house in the village. Accused was required to go on duty. Witness ordered him out, but he refused to leave. Witness and another constable then proceeded to the barracks, and, when opposite the post office, a shot rang out and a bullet penetrated witness's leg. Looking back he saw Johnson, standing in the middle of the road, with a smoking revolver in his right hand.

A postal official stated he saw Johnson point the revolver at the sergeant, and saw him fire the shot. The sergeant exclaimed, "I am shot."

A constable who was with the sergeant said that after the shooting he exclaimed: "Oh, Johnson, why did you do that?" Accused replied: "That's me, every time."

Mr. P. R. Buggy, solicitor, Waterford, on behalf of the accused pleaded insanity, and produced records to show that he was two years under medical treatment in Notley Hospital.

Judgment was reserved.

SEARCHES AT BANSHA.

On Sunday Crown forces in large number visited Bansha and made an exhaustive, but fruitless, search of the surrounding districts. Particular attention was paid to the hills and places likely to shield ambushers.

SEARCH FOR SUNKEN MILLIONS.

Treasure That Went Down in 1782.

Another attempt is to be made to recover the vast treasure that was carried in the East India Company's ship Grosvenor, which foundered off the coast of Pondoland in 1782.

It is estimated (says a Central News correspondent) that the treasure on board the Grosvenor is now worth three times the amount it was when she sank. The valuables on the ship included a parcel of emeralds, of which no finds are being made to-day, as well as other precious stones and gold and silver ingots. The total value of specie on board in 1782 was £1,714,710. The Grosvenor lies in eighteen or twenty-five fathoms of water. The opinion of the expert who had charge of the operations which were carried out in 1907 for the recovery of the treasure was that the vessel was intact from keel to hull.

During this hunt for the sunken treasure about a thousand gold, silver, and copper coins were recovered, some from the sand of the creek in which the ship is buried. Unfortunately the sea in the vicinity of the sunken ship remains calm only for very limited periods, and this fact makes the work of searching difficult and costly. In the result the operations had to be abandoned as hopeless. A second syndicate was formed and another search made, this time with a Government dredger, but, like the other attempt, it was unsuccessful. It is stated that descendants of some of the female passengers on the Grosvenor are still to be found in Pondoland, that one of the male passengers who survived wrote a book giving an account of the ship and the fate that overtook her. As to the new attempt that is being made to recover the ship's treasure, one shareholder in the syndicate that financed the 1907 operations says he has full faith that the ship and her treasure are there, and he adds that according to the report of the diver Neilson, who went down on the earlier expedition, the Grosvenor is intact. It is proposed in this new effort to wrest these sunken millions from the ocean to have a tunnel ninety feet from the shore to the ship, and, in the opinion of the shareholder referred to, there is every reason to believe that the operations will be successful, as successful, he says, as the new syndicate have been in their flotation. In other quarters it is regarded as a gamble—but Johannesburg loves a gamble.

REPORTED ENCOUNTER AT KILFEACLE.

On Wednesday it was reported in Tipperary that Crown forces were fired at the previous evening at Kilfeacle, and that in the return fire a cow, the property of Mr. Wm. Fogarty, was injured.

Another account says that a military lorry was fired upon and the fire returned; that a second lorry and an armoured-car following immediately participated in the encounter, and that the attackers then retreated, making good their escape; and that there were no casualties on either side.

BALLYDREHID BRIDGE BADLY DAMAGED.

On Monday night the metal bridge crossing the railway line at Ballydrehid, between Bansha and Cahir, was partially destroyed. The surface of the bridge was dug up and the parapets knocked down and used to block the public road, which was rendered impassible for vehicular traffic. People travelling to Clonmel races by road were compelled to take a circuitous route to reach their destination. As a result of the damage to the bridge the morning and midday trains were half an hour late arriving in Tipperary, the funnel of the engine of the latter being broken by falling debris from the bridge.

PRIEST ARRESTED.

Rev. A. O'Kennedy, President St. Flannan's College, Ennis, was arrested by military on Wednesday morning, and removed to Limerick. The annual Retreat of the clergy of Killaloe diocese was in progress at the college when the arrest was made. The charge is unknown.

CANNOCK'S——LIMERICK

High-Class Furniture. Carpets of Newest Designs and Colourings.

Bedroom Suites and Wood Bedsteads. A Speciality.

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH WHITE CROSS.

The organisation of the Irish White Cross is developing rapidly throughout the country. Already more than two hundred of parish committees have been formed, and it is gratifying to be able to record the fact that in the committees all shades of opinion find a common ground in the charity and patriotism which are the underlying motives of the Irish White Cross. It is to be hoped that in the immediate future the organisation will spread throughout every parish in the country, and that the appeal for funds to meet the great growing needs of the Irish White Cross may meet with a generous response.

The function which the parish committee fulfil is to make arrangements and [illegible] for local contributions to the Irish White Cross funds, and to preserve [illegible] funds by advising the Irish White Cross executive on applications for relief coming from the area, and to send the facts of each case to the offices in Dublin on forms supplied. Applications for relief are considered by a sub-committee which meets every week and makes recommendations to the standing executive committee. The work of relief has been up to the present a very heavy drain on the funds. The conditions in Belfast, Cork, and many centres throughout the country are such, owing to the destruction of industry and property, that a very considerable sum has to be expended to relieve immediate distress and avert starvation. Added to this there is a drain on the funds in the numerous instances in which the breadwinners are interned and imprisoned, and the dependents are left with no source to fall back upon till better conditions obtain. Already upwards of [illegible] has been paid out for gratuitous relief alone.

Though the immediate necessities require the grant of gratuitous relief to avert starvation, the ideal aimed at is, whenever possible, to provide relief by employment.

While the question of reconstructing destroyed houses and industries has received much consideration, the adoption of a comprehensive scheme has been postponed until a knowledge of the prospective resources of the Irish White Cross was available, and until the arrival of the members of the American Committee, who are to be permanently associated with the work of the Irish White Cross in Ireland.

For the complete restoration of destroyed property the present and prospective funds of the Irish White Cross are of course entirely inadequate, and the executive expects that the Irish people shall contribute with all the generosity of which they are capable to meet the grave and urgent necessity. To quote from the original appeal of the Irish White Cross: "Charity and patriotism alike require that we should without delay combine our energies and resources, so that the burden which now presses grievously on some of our people may be so borne as to exalt us all."

Information regarding the work of the Irish White Cross, and posters for collections, may be had by writing to the secretary of the Irish White Cross, Mansion House, Dublin.

Contributions may be lodged in any of the local banks to the credit of the Irish White Cross.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM DETENTION CAMP.

Charles Hennessy, Drogheda, escaped on Saturday night or Sunday morning from the military detention camp at Ebrington Barracks, Derry. It is understood that the bolt of the cell was removed and the prisoner, forcing out part of the zinc partition, managed to elude the guard and get over a high wall surmounted by barbed wire. The escape being discovered, there was great military and police activity, and many houses in the city were searched, without result.

NEW YORK SCHOOLCHILDREN'S WHITE CROSS CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. J. C. Douglas, hon. treasurer Irish White Cross Association, on Saturday received from the American Committee for Relief in Ireland the sum of £15,000 which has been collected by the children of public and parochial schools in the city of New York.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP TROOP TRAIN.

Big Capture of Explosives.

Military Headquarters in Dublin issued the following on Saturday night:

At about two p.m. on the 2nd July a military patrol of the South Lancashire Regiment surprised a number of rebels in the act of laying land mines on the Great Southern and Western Railway, about one mile from Celbridge, evidently with the intention of blowing up a military troop train that was due to pass. A fight ensued, resulting in the dispersal of the rebels, of whom six are believed to have been wounded. There were no military casualties. Meanwhile warning had been sent to stop the troop train. The following material was captured by the troops: Six land mines in position on the railway, guncotton and gelignite, 100 yards of cable, 2 electrical cells, 1 box of detonators, 1 electrical exploder, 1 Ford car, 5 bicycles, 1 rifle, 2 shotguns, about 300 rounds of .303 ammunition, 32 rounds of revolver ammunition, 1 mailbag full of letters.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR CLONMEL.

A young man named Blake, aged twenty-one, was killed in a wood near Clonmel by a tree he and others were felling.

The following appeared in our second edition of last week.

A CASHEL TRAIN HELD-UP.

In connection with the hold-up of the train from Goold's Cross to Cashel which took place last week, it appears that on the return journey to Cashel the driver was compelled to stop the train shortly after it had passed over the Suir Bridge. A party of armed men then appeared and at once proceeded to look for Belfast goods and other banned articles. The mail bags were examined and portions of the contents taken. It is thought that a quantity of Belfast goods and English-made cigarettes were found and destroyed by the party. The mails were subsequently delivered during the week; they bore the following words "Censored by I.R.A."

OFFICERS' WINE COMMANDEERED.

Yesterday, it is stated, a goods train was held up at Ballybrophy and a case of wine consigned to the officers' mess, Tipperary, taken away. The waybill was signed by one of the raiders: "Taken by an officer of the I.R.A.," and returned to the guard.

£23 AN ACRE FOR MEADOWING.

At Donohill on Monday Mr. Denis Kelly, auctioneer, Tipperary, sold some prime meadowing for Mr. J. Leahy at the high price of £23 per acre.

CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Teachers Dissatisfied with Superannuation.

Amalgamation Question Deferred for Larger Board.

Mr. C. O'Connor, deputy vice-chairman, presided, and later Mr. C. Deere, vice-chairman, at this week's meeting of the above board, the members of which had been specially notified that the important question of union amalgamation would be considered. Messrs. E. O'Connell and E. Moloughney also attended.

The Teachers' Positions.

Mr. P. Ryan, schoolmaster, wrote: "I received letter from the clerk on the 14th inst., containing your order of the 9th inst., which order fixed my superannuation allowance at £33 10s. 7d. per annum, and stating this is the full amount to which I am entitled. I wonder on what basis the above amount was found out? I am sure the guardians are fully aware that every officer having ten years' service or more is entitled to two-thirds of his or her salary, and all other emoluments added in since the Act of 1919. The emoluments include rations, apartments, attendance, fire and light, laundry, etc. I find the above amount—£33 10s. 7d.—is exactly the lowest possible amount could be given. Your board and the public can know from the following table the injustice that has been done to the teachers of Cashel union:—Salary, £70; augmentation grant, £10; fees from Tipperary union, £12 18s. 9d. rations, £53 14s. 8d.; value of apartments at 1s. per night, £18 5s.; woman attendant, £5; fire and light, £15 18s. laundry, at 1s. 6d. per week, £3 18s.; vegetables, at 1s. per week, £2 12s.; total salary, £192 6s. 11d.; two-thirds of total salary, £128 4s. 7. I ask you to study the above carefully and revise your work of 9th inst."

Mr. O'Connor—How did he arrive at that figure?

Clerk—I don't know.

Chairman—Didn't you go very carefully into the figures, and the board gave him what they understood he was entitled to according to law. I don't see what we can do only to mark the letter "read." If they find out we did not treat him justly, let some member hand in notice of motion.

Marked "Read."

Miss Nora Ryan, schoolmistress, wrote: "In reference to the guardians' resolutions of the 9th and 13th inst., I note that the board desire to abolish the position of schoolmistress, but surely you don't expect an officer of nearly fourteen years' service to walk out on the street on a few days' notice? My salary is not only greatly in arrear, but the rations to which I am entitled have been recently stopped. I wish to enter my protest against treatment of that kind, which I say to one of my service is most unjust and high-handed. I require reasonable notice, which, I submit, must be three months, during which time I will require the board to pay my full salary and my rations, etc. If, on the termination of the notice, the guardians are still determined to abolish the office, it will be time enough to discuss the amount of pension to which I am entitled."

Clerk—At last meeting an order was made that Miss Ryan hand up the keys of her apartments on or before to-day.

Chairman—Have the keys been handed up?

Master—I have not got them.

Clerk—According to her letter Miss Ryan did not give up the keys.

Chairman—Wasn't there notice given to the teachers?

Clerk—She got a month's notice.

Chairman—I don't see what this meeting can do in this matter seeing that a large board made an order superannuating the teachers on this day fortnight. On that occasion the guardians went carefully into the matter, and the chairman then made the order which the members required. I, for one, will not go back on what was done this day fortnight.

Clerk—On May 12th the master reported there were no children in the girls' school since May 2nd. Since then Miss Ryan is doing practically nothing.

The letter was marked "Read."

Amalgamation.

Chairman—This is a very small meeting; there are only three of us here, and it is too important a matter to be decided by three members. I would suggest adjourning the matter to a larger meeting.

Mr. Moloughney—There should be a special meeting called to deal with it.

Chairman—To my mind this is a most serious subject for discussion and consideration, and it requires to be weighed very carefully. It would not do for this board to rush to a decision; it should be our duty to look watchfully into the interests of the sick poor and those we represent. The position of Cashel union ratepayers must be considered, for we have always been the lowest-rated union in the whole county. It is our duty to see that the ratepayers of Cashel union will be properly looked after, and that the poor will not suffer. I don't know whether it is proposed to have a flat rate for the county, or whether the district rates will be maintained.

Clerk—I suppose if the amalgamation scheme was in working order there would be a flat rate throughout the South Riding.

Chairman—I must say that I am not in agreement with the proposal to make Clonmel a central hospital, because Clonmel comes into the tail-end of the unions. If you take the farthest part of Tipperary union it will be forty-five miles from Clonmel, and is it reasonable to expect sick people to be carried that distance for treatment? As far as being the most centrally situated I think Cashel can lay credit to that claim. We must see well before us before committing ourselves to this proposal. It is better to adjourn the consideration of this matter to the next meeting.

Clerk — I don't see the use of calling a special meeting when guardians will not attend an ordinary meeting. The next meeting will be this day three weeks.

Chairman—It is not our fault that the matter is adjourned.

Clerk—I would certainly say it would be better to have a special meeting for this matter if there was any chance of the members attending; but when the members won't attend an ordinary meeting it is very hard to expect they will attend a special meeting.

Chairman—It seems to me it is the same three or four members who attend here meeting after meeting. There are six or seven vacancies on the board that should be filled up.

Mr. Moloughney—These vacancies could be filled at the next meeting.

It was agreed to adjourn the consideration of the matter to the next meeting.

The Price of Milk.

The Chairman asked the master what price he was paying for the milk he had to purchase in addition to the twelve gallons the board had a contract for.

Master—2s. and 1s. 10d. a gallon.

Chairman—Isn't it possible for you to get milk cheaper than that this day of the year?

Master—I don't know.

Chairman—I know it is considerably more than the creamery price of 6d. a gallon. The other contractor told me he would give you milk much cheaper than the price you are giving for it. He came here to supply us when we could get nobody else, and I don't see why he should not get preference, especially when the master can buy milk cheaper from him. I am greatly surprised if the guardians will not insist on you getting milk cheaper than 2s. or 1s. 10d. per gallon.

Mr. O'Connell—It is an enormous price at the present time.

Chairman—The farmers are getting 6d. a gallon at the creamery, and the master gives 2s. a gallon. You would not mind his paying that price in the middle of winter.

Mr. O'Connell—In the depth of winter it would be a great price.

(Mr. C. Deere, vice-chairman, took the chair at this stage of the proceedings.)

The Chairman suggested that the board take only a six months' contract, the winter period to begin in November and end in April.

The Clerk pointed out the difficulty the guardians always experienced was that they could get plenty of milk in the summer but little in the winter-time. Then there were to be two deliveries in the day.

Chairman—I think it might be possible to do with one journey in winter-time, when the milk will hold.

The Master remarked that he did not insist too strictly to the letter of the advertisement; if the milk was occasionally late he overlooked the fact.

Chairman—I would suggest that you take a contract for the summer months, and what you will gain will enable you to pay a good winter price which will induce farmers to send in their milk. How is it the Dublin people can get people to supply them? Why shouldn't we be able to get it as well as they?

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, that the clerk invite tenders for the supply of forty gallons of milk, to be supplied daily up to November 1st next.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

St. Patrick's Hospital.

Arising out of a discussion regarding the hospital of the institution.

Mr. O'Connor remarked that it would be a good beginning in the amalgamation movement if the title "workhouse hospital" was abolished. For years the nuns had been calling the workhouse hospital by the much-to-be-preferred name "St. Patrick's Hospital, Cashel." This title was more pleasing and acceptable to all concerned, and it would be well if the board authorised the change.

The Clerk said that in the registration of births the master had to put down "Union Hospital, Cashel." He need not say that such was the objection to the name "Workhouse Hospital," that people were not pleased to get a certificate denoting the workhouse hospital as the place of birth. No such stigma would be attached to "St. Patrick's Hospital, Cashel."

The Chairman said it was also about time for the board to reform the uniform dress that the inmates were given.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Moloughney, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorising the clerk, as registrar of births and deaths, to use the name "St. Patrick's Hospital, Cashel," in lieu of "Union Hospital."

DEADLY ENCOUNTER NEAR OOLA.

A PROLONGED ENGAGEMENT.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED.

FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED.

A goods train was held-up by armed men this morning at ten o'clock at Boherdota bridge, near Oola, and two trucks containing military goods set on fire.

The raiders were about departing when they were surprised by Crown forces, who, coming on the scene, took cover by the side of the railway line and opened rifle fire, which was briskly replied to, the engagement developing into a battle between both parties, which lasted for three hours or more. Sergt. Johnson and Constable Hill, R.I.C., were killed, and five other policemen are stated to have been wounded, two seriously. There is no report of the casualties (if any) on the other side.

In the end the raiders retired.

Another report states that the police, while proceeding along the railway in pursuit of the raiders, were attacked with bombs and rifle fire from both sides of the line, and a third account says that the Crown forces were attacked on their arrival at the scene of the burning.

Reports of rifle firing were audible in Tipperary to-day, and all the shops in Oola were closed.

A later account states—The railway stationmaster informed the Oola Constabulary that military stores had been thrown out of the train and burned, and the police, going along the railway line to the scene of the burning, were attacked by fifty armed men, the fire being returned. The attacking party were in position on the top of a railway bridge, and the police took cover underneath. Firing went on for some time, when the Constabulary decided to endeavour to return by the permanent way. Sergt. Andrew Johnson, stated to be a native of Mountmellick, was shot dead during the retreat, and Constable W. E. Hill, of Liverpool, also. Constables Noyce, Simmons, and Kneale were seriously wounded, and Constables Synnot and Kennard slightly wounded. The dead and seriously wounded were conveyed to Limerick that evening, and the slightly wounded returned to Oola station.

One of the constables seriously injured is not expected to recover.

On Monday the remains of Sergt. Johnson, R.I.C., and Constable Hill were conveyed from the New Barracks to the railway station followed by a large party of Constabulary and military and the band of the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Regt. Both coffins were carried in a special waggon attached to the express. Sergt. Johnson's interment took place in Mountmellick district, and Sergt. Hill's near Liverpool.

The wounded constables are being treated at the military hospital, New Barracks, Limerick.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD NEAR BANSHA.

LABOURER'S STARTLING DISCOVERY.

This morning the dead body of Constable Shelcher, Bansha, was found by a labourer named Brien while going to work at Finnelly's cross-roads, about a mile from the village. Brien having reported his shocking discovery to the Bansha police, a motor-lorry belonging to Mr. O'Connor, Market Yard, Tipperary, was commandeered, and the remains removed to Bansha barracks.

Last night Constable Shelcher went alone for a walk in the direction of Barnlough, and was shot, it is believed, some hours later on his return journey to Bansha. He was twenty-two years of age, and a native of Camden Town, London. It is stated that he had applied for leave, and intended going home on Monday on holiday. Deceased had about fourteen months' service in the police in Ireland.

It was he who drove a pony and trap to Tipperary police barracks to report the recent ambush in Bansha, when two policemen were shot dead returning from Mass.

It is stated that Constable Shelcher, who was popular in Bansha, was, with the exception of two who resigned, at the time of his death the only survivor of the first batch of twelve Auxiliaries to join the R.I.C.

Deceased was shot through the head, and, according to the official report, his assailants took his revolver. By order of the Crown forces, all business establishments in Bansha were closed on Saturday.

On Monday a military inquiry was held at Tipperary military barracks into the circumstances of Constable Shelcher's death.

On Tuesday the remains were removed on a gun-carriage and taken by the midday train for interment in London. They were accompanied to the station by a party of police and military and the band of the 1st Lincolns, which played funeral music.

All the business establishments were closed, by order of the Crown forces, from 11.30 a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m.

SEQUEL TO A KILTEELY SKIRMISH

EMLY MAN COURTMARTIALLED

At the New Barracks, Limerick, on Thursday, before a Field General Courtmartial, Michael O'Callaghan, Ballyhone, Emly, was charged with being improperly in possession of arms—a double-barrelled shotgun, a bomb, and also ammunition, at Kilteely, on the 4th May.

Mr R. J. Kinahan (instructed by Mr J. H. Moran (solicitor) represented the prisoner.

A police witness deposed to being concerned in a search at Kilteely on the 4th ult. A number of men were seen near a farmhouse, and immediately the police were observed these men ran away. Witness heard a call, and crossed a ploughed field, from where he saw three men making for the hills. They were called upon to halt, but took no notice. Fire was then opened and two of the men fell, and were arrested, the third getting away. Joined by another policeman, they advanced about 500 yards, and saw the prisoner lying near the hedge. Lying near him was a double-barrelled shotgun, a field-glass case, containing a bomb, and a cycle tool-bag, containing shotgun ammunition. The accused was bleeding freely, and denied when questioned that the gun, bomb, and other things belonged to him. He, however, admitted that he carried despatches.

In the course of cross-examination the witness said the men were wearing satchels; they could easily have heard the challenge to halt, and after arrest accused said he saw the other men fall when fire was opened.

Another police witness, in the course of his evidence, stated when the patrol approched where the men were standing they disappeared. Two constables went in pursuit, and witness searched one house in the locality but found nothing, but in another house he found leggings, a haversack, containing clothes, some dressings and a splint. While in the house witness heard shots at the rere, and rushed out and found the accused lying in a boreen. He was wounded and lying beside him were a shotgun and other articles.

The accused, in a statement, said on the evening before his arrest he was handed a despatch and told to take it to a house in Kilteely, and did so, proceeding on foot. When he arrived at his destination he handed the despatch to two men, who were armed and carrying haversacks. It being late at the time, he remained overnight in Kilteely, and while in the house in which he slept he heard someone shout that the military were coming. With the other two men in the house he left quickly, and in running along a boreen he was shot at and wounded. This was the first occasion upon which he carried a despatch.

In reply to the Prosecutor, the accused said he ran away because he was afraid of the military.

Answering the Judge-Advocate, the accused stated that Emly was 3½ or 4 miles from Kilteely, and the person that handed him the despatch for delivery he never saw before, as he was a stranger to him. Accused was a member of the Irish Volunteers for some time past, but this was the first occasion on which he was engaged in taking a despatch.

A civilian witness stated that on the evening previous to the arrest of the accused a man came to the house of accused, whom he asked to see. Witness told him he was in the house, and the man went to see him. Witness did not know what transpired between them.

Two other civilian witnesses gave evidence relative to the prisoner's movements that day. He had no arms on that occasion, and ran away when he heard the shout of the military coming.

Counsel, in his address to the Court, asked them to acquit accused of the charge of being in possession of arms, as the evidence for the defence showed he was not, on that occasion. They had the power, if they wished, to have him arrested for being a member of the Irish Volunteers, as they were entitled to do so.

The Prosecutor having reviewed the evidence, the Judge-Advocate summed up.

The Court closed, and the finding will be announced.

TIPPERARY URBAN COUNCIL.

Condition of St. Michael's Cemetery.

Drapers' Assistants' Strike Discussed.

Railway Company and the Maintenance of Bridges.

Night Watchmen Refuse to Extinguish Lamps.

The Chairman's Offer.

The monthly meeting of above Council was held on Monday evening, and presided over by Mr. J. Callaghan, vice-chairman, and there were also present Messrs. J. Godfrey, Thos. Toomey, J. Breen, Wm. Cotter, T. Fitzgerald, T. McCormack, Wm. Allen, and E. J. Lyons.

Messrs. T. Dawson (Town Clerk), W. J. Hefferman (Town Surveyor), and J. Delaney (Town Sergeant) were in attendance.

St. Michael's Cemetery.

The Town Surveyor reported that the condition of St. Michael's Cemetery is unsatisfactory, the walks and flowerbeds being overgrown with weeds and grass.

Chairman—That is a bad report. Was anyone down there lately to see it?

Mr. Cotter—I was down there lately. It is in meadow.

Chairman—We don't mind that part of it. It is the footpaths we want to know about. It is a very good thing to have meadow, for it will be scarce and dear this year.

The caretaker was ordered to remedy the matter complained of by the Town Surveyor.

Transfer of a Tenancy.

Mrs. Kathleen Lonergan, Cashel road, wrote asking for a transfer of the tenancy of a house to her from her brother, Patrick Hartigan.

The matter was adjourned to the next meeting, inquiries to be made in the meantime.

Maintenance of Main Roads.

The Town Clerk said the council was in a peculiar position with regard to the maintenance of main roads within the urban area, inasmuch as the agreement with the County Council expired on the 31st March, and the urban council are still carrying on the work. He (Town Clerk) applied to the county council for a contribution of £1s. per perch, being half of the estimated cost, with the usual percentage for commission, but, so far, nothing definite had been arranged.

Chairman—That is a bad job.

Clerk—It is necessary that a definite arrangement should be made without delay. If you appointed a small committee they could go into the matter.

Mr. Lyons—You mean to discuss the matter here?

Town Clerk—To try and get into some agreement with the county council as to the carrying out of the work. Under the last agreement the contribution given was insufficient. Appoint a few members on a committee to go into the matter if occasion requires it.

The clerk's suggestion was agreed to.

Roads Over Railway Bridges.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the engineer of the G.S. and W. Railway Company, stating the railway company is not prepared to give more than £20 per year for the maintenance of sixty-two perches of roads over railway bridges within the urban area, which, he pointed out, is equivalent to 6s. 6d. per perch, and double the highest rate paid to any public body by the railway company.

Mr. Lyons—There is more traffic over these bridges than over the ordinary bridges, and the railway company should certainly concede something.

"If they do not," remarked the chairman, "we will not do the repairs."

Other members being of the same mind, it was decided to discontinue to do the repairs.

Unemployment Grants.

The Town Clerk said the Ministry of Labour had issued a certificate stating "that serious unemployment, not otherwise provided for, existed in the area within the authority of the urban council."

Mr. Toomey—Then we should get some of the grant, if possible.

Chairman—Is there any left? (Laughter.)

It was decided to make application for a grant.

"If in existence," remarked the clerk.

No Money for Flagging.

The secretary of the Tipperary Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Davis street, wrote on May 17th, 1921:—"My directors desire me to request that your council will continue the flagged footway in front of their recently-erected printing office in Davis street, and I beg to thank you in anticipation of your compliance with their request."

Chairman—Is it a big job?

Town Surveyor—No. They asked me about it, but I could not do it until I got an order from the council.

Mr. Fitzgerald—How long is it?

Town Surveyor—It is only five or six yards.

Mr. Lyons said there was a footway in Market street, opposite Mrs. Kenny's house, which also required to be done, and asked the council to put the two jobs together, and flag them.

Mr. Fitzgerald—If you do one at all you will have to do them all.

Mr. Toomey—You will have plenty of applications.

Mr. Fitzgerald—If you do it you will get into trouble.

Mr. Lyons—If you do one, do both.

Chairman—Where is the money going to come from?

Mr. Cotter—I don't know. You would want to be financially strong to take on all these things.

The Town Surveyor said there was a path down at the Well that he would like to repair, as it was in a bad state.

Chairman—Now is your time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allen—If you do it for one person you will have to do it for all.

Mr. Breen said a footpath was passed for a long time in John street, and it had not been done yet.

Mr. Godfrey—Where is the pathway wanted for the "Tipperaryman"?

Mr. Fitzgerald—It is where there was a gareh one time, and it would not be from here to the door in length. If the directors did it themselves it would not be too much for them.

Mr. Breen—Yes, and if they do, when we get financially settled up, we will allow it to them. (Laughter.) They might be good enough to do that.

Chairman—The best thing is to let them do it themselves.

Mr. Toomey—Leave it over until the Peace Conference, when all things will be settled. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotter—We might be rich then.

The matter dropped, no action being taken.

Drapers' Assistants' Strike.

Mr. Toomey—I would like to draw attention to the drapers' assistants' strike in the town, which has been on for the last three months, and I would like to know if we could do anything to end it. It is a disgrace. The strike in Dublin was settled, and why should not the strike here be settled also. Can we take any steps to make the assistants and the employers come together?

Mr. Cotter—It is regrettable that they cannot come to some agreement.

Mr. Toomey—The employers are keeping them out of the bit they are eating by not giving them a living wage.

Mr. McCormack said he understood a number of firms in Tipperary had come to an agreement with the assistants.

Mr. Lyons—I do not think it would be wise to discuss the question here.

Mr. McCormack said it appeared in the public Press.

Mr. Lyons—I know; but it would be better to appoint a committee and see the employers.

Mr. Toomey said in mentioning the matter he did not wish to be understood as speaking on behalf of either party.

Mr. Cotter—It is ridiculous they don't come together, and make a settlement. They were able to settle the dispute in one day in Dublin, and they should be able to do the same here.

Mr. McCormack remarked there were intelligent men in Dublin at the head of the strike on the employers' side.

Mr. Toomey—The council should endeavour to settle the strike some way.

Chairman—It is ruining the whole business of the town.

Mr. Lyons—Appoint a committee to meet the employers.

Mr. Toomey—It is up to us to do all we can to bring about peace between them.

Mr. Lyons—That is right, and the only way it can be done is by appointing a committee.

It was decided that a committee of the members of the urban council meet the employers with a view to a settlement of the existing dispute.

Extinguishing the Town Lamps.

The Town Surveyor reported that he had reduced the street lights to eleven lamps, and tried to arrange with the night watchmen to put them out at 3.30, but they refused.

Town Surveyor—They told me they would not put them out.

Chairman—That is too bad. It is not a very hard job for two men to do. I think it is not fair of them.

A member asked if they gave a reason for their refusal, and an answer in the negative was given.

Chairman—I think we should ask the watchmen to put out the lamps.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Are the watchmen out at night at all now?

Chairman—I don't know. I don't be out myself, anyway.

The Town Surveyor said it would be very hard to ask the lamp-lighter to get up and put out eleven lights, and two watchmen on the town.

Mr. Breen—I have looked over the lamp-lighter's terms, and I see he gets 63s. 6d. for doing the work, and I take it the night-watchmen are standing on their dignity.

The Town Surveyor said he was of the opinion the night men used not to be out at all at night.

Mr. Lyons (to Mr. Breen)—Your contention is the man getting the 63s. should put out the lights.

Mr. Breen—Yes.

The Town Clerk stated that when the agreement was made there was nothing about the lamp-lighter getting up to put out the lights.

Mr. Fitzgerald—It is not fair to expect a man to get out of his bed to put out lights and other men on the street.

Town Surveyor—We left some lamps lighted for their convenience, and they put them out going home, and why they object now I don't know.

Chairman—I think we ought to ask them to put out these lights.

Mr. Breen—A statement is made in a note from Mr. Doherty that they were not asked to quench them before.

The Town Surveyor said that previously they had a contract with the gas company to put out the lamps.

Chairman—They (the night watchmen) would not be doing any harm to the lamp-lighter by putting them out.

Mr. Lyons—They should do a good turn for him, and leave him in bed.

Town Surveyor—There is no use having lamps lighted at five o'clock in the morning.

Mr. McCormack—At a time when gas is so dear.

The Clerk suggested that an order be made that the Town Surveyor's directions be carried out.

Mr. Lyons—If you meet the night watchmen in a right spirit they will put out the lamps. It would be a hardship to pull a man out of his bed and they on the street.

Mr. Fitzgerald—The question is, do they be on the street?

It was stated that one of the watchmen (Brien) was outside, and if called in might like to say something on the matter. He was brought before the meeting.

Chairman—Did you refuse to quench the lamps?

Brien—I did.

Chairman—Why?

Brien—Because there is a man employed for that business. We never quenched these lamps.

Chairman—Wouldn't you think you would be doing that man a good turn by leaving him in bed?

Brien—I know I would. (Laughter.)

Chairman—Only for the way the times are we would not have these lamps lighted at all. They are costing the council a lot of money. It is only to oblige us we ask you to quench them, and I think it is very unfair of you not to do so.

Brien—It is not unfair when another man is getting paid for doing that work.

Chairman—It would not be out of your beat to quench them in the morning.

The Town Surveyor said that most of the lamps were on his (Brien's) side of the town.

Chairman—But there are only eleven lamps altogether between two men.

Brien—I have six.

Chairman—It would not be a big job for one man. I will tell you what I will do: I will quench the two in Henry street myself and let you quench the others.

Brien—It would not be too hard to quench them. (Laughter.)

Chairman—You ought to oblige the council and public by quenching the others.

Brien—Why doesn't he quench the lamps the same as Connolly used to quench them?

Chairman—I do not know.

Mr. Fitzgerald asked if it were necessary to carry a ladder around to quench the lamps.

Town Surveyor—No; only a stick.

Chairman—That should not be much trouble to carry. You (Brien) ought to quench the lamps. It is too hard to ask a man to get up and quench them while we have two men employed by the council and public going around the town.

Several members agreed with the chairman's remarks.

Brien—I will quench my six lamps.

Chairman—We might have peace before the week is out, and we might not want the lamps at all.

Mr. McCormack—Let us hope so.

It was ordered that Brien and Mulcahy extinguish the lamps in future.

Water Supplies.

The Rosanna Lawn Tennis Club; Messrs. J. J. O'Connor, Market yard; and Richard Healy, James street, applied for water supplies.

Town Clerk—The expenses in connection with the waterworks and the rents should be fixed on a commercial basis. When we get the Town Surveyor's list of users a revised scale of charges can be fixed by the council. In Clonmel they revised the list and made a new scale of charges, and considerably increased the amounts. The charges in existence here are altogether inadequate, and the water is being used for other than domestic purposes.

Chairman—What do they want with water in the lawn tennis grounds?

A Member—For cooking purposes.

Mr. Toomey—When they can afford to pay for lawn tennis they ought to be able to pay for water.

Clerk—The water supply is being put to a severe test in meetings the demands on it at present. I think it would be better to give the Town Surveyor these applications, and let him report on them later.

The matter was referred to the Town Surveyor, who was requested to furnish a list of the names of persons using water for other than domestic purposes.

Immunity from Disease.

The Town Clerk said the town was very free from disease. Accordingg to the report of the medical officer of health there was only one case of typhoid in April last.

Mr. Cotter asked if the medical officer of health sent in regular reports.

Clerk—He sends in occasional reports regarding infectious diseases as circumstances arise.

UNION AMALGAMATION.

To the Editor of "The Tipperaryman."

Dear Sir,—I have read with interest the discussion on the above subject at the last meeting of the Tipperary Board of Guardians appearing in the last issue of your valuable journal. Allow me to state that as an old guardian, since the passing of the Local Government Act until I retired to make room for a new order of things at the last triennial elections, I thoroughly endorse most of the statements of the members who took part in the discussion and the independence displayed in upholding the importance and status of the ratepayers of the Tipperary Union—the men and women who have to "lump the drum," to use metaphor—in any amalgamation scheme of the future.

I don't wish to be understood as an opponent of the scheme; quite the contrary. I believe it to be a move in the direction of economy, if properly carried out, but, in the first place, may I be permitted to ask the very pertinent question: Does it mean an amalgamation of the larger workhouses in the smaller ones, with consequent less accommodation which may in the immediate future necessitate a large building scheme, which at the present time is a very serious outlook? To my own personal knowledge Tipperary Union workhouse is capable of containing 502 inmates and officials, and was never overtaxed when so doing. Perhaps it would be a proper question to ask at the present crisis before it is too late: What accommodation can Clonmel Union afford without overcrowding?

I am sure the two members of the conference who proposed the resolution had an eye to business when they specially mentioned Clonmel Union as the centre of gravity, or, if you wish, the axis on which South Tipperary turned. Am I, too, further to assume the two members proposing the said resolution at the conference are members of the Clonmel Board of Guardians? If so, the whole thing is conceived in bad taste, and will certainly deceive nobody. Revenue! Revenue! and more Revenue!—at other people's expense. "Drawing water to our own mill" under the guise of patriotism (a word often abused). Something sordid and cunning lies at the bottom of this disinterested philanthropy (or call it what you will). Certainly not on the part of the individuals mentioned, but on that of the carrion crows who wish to devour and live on the other people's vitals are always hovering near.

As I have stated, I always looked upon amalgamation in a favourable light as I understood it—the combining of the smaller bodies in the larger ones, certainly not the lopping-off of the larger ones in population, area, and finance in favour of the trifling and insignificant ones, such as is proposed in the present case. The figures disclosed by the chairman at the last meeting of the Tipperary Board are well worthy of consideration by the ratepayers and the general public. I assume they are taken from the rate-books. I will content myself by referring only to population and finance.

The population of the Tipperary Union, which it is proposed to amalgamate in Clonmel, is 12,765 in excess—astounding figures, no doubt, affording food for reflection; whilst, as regards valuation, Clonmel is very much behind, there being a difference of £73,270 in favour of Tipperary, which, at 2s. 5d. in the £, works out at £45,490 18s. 10d. on the current year in favour of Tipperary and in excess of Clonmel. Therefore it is up to the representatives of the ratepayers of Tipperary Union, when the time comes, to stand on their rights. I have no hesitation in saying that they will not lower the flag of Tipperary, or allow it to be lowered by anybody who attempts to do so for sinister motives.

As "an old Parliamentary hand," so to speak, I may be allowed to correct Mr. Ferriss when he speaks of the Tipperary Union or Council collecting and disbursing their own rates. This, on the face of it, is absurd. Where does the authority arise? It is patent to everybody the County Council are supreme in this matter, as it is under their authority the rate-collectors act, and to whom their securities are liable. One would require a special Act of Parliament to undo this. But I depreciate the threat of withholding grants as against self-determination. In proving the absurdity and utter unfairness of amalgamating such an extensive, important, and fully-equipped union as Tipperary in smaller and insignificant ones with scarcely half the accommodation was never intended by the promoters of this amalgamation scheme; but rather the amalgamation of the small, outlying unions in the large one as a central depot.

Tipperary Union is, and has been, the fourth largest in the South of Ireland; the three exceptions are Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and this can be proved conclusively by official figures before the Tipperary workhouse was taken over by military. Facts and figures are stubborn things, that you cannot get over no matter how you try.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM R. RUSSELL.

SANDEMAN'S
PORTS & SHERRIES
"THREE STAR" & "FIVE STAR"
SANDEMAN means Fine Port Wine
Fine Port Wine means SANDEMAN!

THE BONAPARTES IN AMERICA.

Mr. Charles Bonaparte, who has just died at Baltimore, was an interesting man, both in his own successful career as a Minister of Roosevelt's Administration and on account of his romantic history. His grandfather Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia, married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, a remarkable woman, who probably influenced the sturdy character of her grandson. Jerome deserted her at Napoleon's command, and she was known afterwards as Mrs. Patterson. It was she who described her faithless King Jerome as "the son who had slipped in by mistake between two Napoleons." She was immensely rich, but very careful in small matters, and when, late in life, she visited Paris she sent her largest hatbox as a present to her grandson. When it was opened it was found to be full of loaf sugar, with a line inside saying that she had collected this from the trays sent up to her with tea and coffee. She left her money to be divided between her two grandsons, of whom Charles was the younger. No one, by the way, seems to have recalled the fact that one member of the Bonaparte family acquired by marriage the name of Moltke. This lady was the niece of the American statesman who has just died, and daughter of Charles Jerome Bonaparte, who took a commission in the French Army, served in the Crimea and Algeria, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel after the war of 1870. She married Count von Moltke-Hvifelt, of the Danish branch of the great German military family. Her father was for thirty-six years Danish Minister in France, and the Empress Eugenie once visited her at Nyborg. But a Bonaparte who became a Moltke! Truly, there is sometimes a strange irony in the collocation of names.

CATTLE RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Free Movement from Ireland.

The Board of Agriculture announce that orders have been made withdrawing all the remaining restrictions on the movement and marketing of animals which were imposed in connection with the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the North Midlands and in Yorkshire. An order has also been made withdrawing, as from July 6th, all special restrictions on the importation of Irish animals. On and after the latter date Irish animals may be landed in Great Britain, subject only to the normal condition of ten hours' detention in the landing place, at the expiration of which they will be free to be moved to any part of the country without further restriction. Intending importers should, however, ascertain beforehand whether the local authority of the district have in force regulations prohibiting the movement of animals into their district.

LADY TEACHER SHOT DEAD NEAR NEWRY.

A terrible tragedy occurred early on Tuesday morning in the townland of Shinn, near Newry, when Miss Teresa Macanuff, a young teacher, who had only come on a visit from Birmingham, was shot dead by armed men, who, it is stated, had come in quest of her brother.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT IN TIPPERARY.

Early in the week telephone wires in the vicinity of Tipperary railway station were cut and communication interrupted.

TINY CHILD VICTIM OF THE BLACK HAND.

Vengeance Cry Over Coffin.

8,000 People at the Bier.

A cry for vengeance on those who had killed Giuseppe Varetta (says a Central News New York message) was uttered by the father of the victim as he stood over the tiny coffin ere it was carried away for burial.

The boy was kidnapped, and his body was afterwards taken out of the Hudson River, although the Black Hand members who had slain the child had sent word to the grief-stricken parents that they would never again see their boy dead or alive. One of the floral tributes that followed the dead child to the grave was sent by the members of a kindergarten class in which he had been a pet. As it lay upon the coffin a broad ribbon that was fastened to the wreath flaunted in the faces of the mourners the boldly-lettered challenge: "Victim of the Black Hand. We demand justice. Let justice be vindicated." This was apparently the sentiment of the huge crowd that besieged the neighbourhood where the Varottas live. It was estimated that there were eight thousand people present, and fifty police in uniform were necessary to control them. The children of the kindergarten class stood in front of the house when the small white motor-hearse brought the body there, and soon afterwards the crowd was so dense that the traffic was held up. Scores of people peered down on the scene from windows, fire escapes, and even the roofs. As the coffin was borne up the steps the bereaved father, Salvatore Varotta, stood holding by the hand his baby daughter, sobbing brokenly. The coffin was laid in the family parlour, which was crowded with relatives and friends. Bending over the coffin the father cried: "Are you really there and dead, my little bambino? And did they kill you." Then, raising his brawny arms above his head, he cried, in prayer and in vengeance: "God grant they be punished." Two thousand people passed through the parlour down the staircase and into the street. The church where the service was held was crowded. Detective-sergeant Fiaschetti, who was moving about the members of his squad through the crowds, admitted afterwards that he had received a threatening letter promising him a painful death if he did not stop his investigation of the murder.

SHOT GOING TO CHURCH.

On Sunday morning Special Constables Robert Heaney and Samuel McBrecha, of Mayo Bridge, while cycling to service in the Presbyterian church, were ambushed on the public road at Finnard, a short distance from Mayo Bridge. Heaney was wounded in the stomach and McBreaha in the head. They were attacked from both sides of the road, and were left apparently dead. It is said that there were thirty men in the ambush, and the assailants are stated to have taken the constables' bicycles and revolvers. People on their way to church found the wounded policemen, and removed them to places of safety. Word was sent to Newry, and an armoured car and Crossley tenders were soon on the scene. Three young men were arrested. One young man, named Michael Mullan, of Finnard, who, it is said, tried to escape, was fired at and seriously wounded.

TIPPERARY TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED.

The following trains were run on Monday from Tipperary, and will be continued:—To Waterford: 10.20 a.m., 1.5 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8.20 p.m. To Limerick Junction: 9.34 a.m., 12.11 p.m., 3.44 p.m., 6.15 p.m. (short train), 7.26 p.m.

ROSSLARE EXPRESS DERAILED.

The engine of the up Rosslare express to Cork was derailed on Monday at Fairbrook, about seven miles from Waterford. The passengers escaped injury. In consequence of the blocking of the line the train was compelled to proceed to its destination via Tipperary.

FROM OUR

District Correspondents

HOSPITAL.

Round-up for Bridge Re-Building.

During the week military rounded up a number of men, including shopkeepers, in Knocklong, and had them carried a few miles away, where they were compelled to repair a damaged bridge. The work of rebuilding it occupied, roughly, eigght hours.

Pedal Cycles Banned.

A proclamation signed by Brigadier-General Cameron has been extensively posted up in East Limerick prohibiting the use of pedal bicycles. It further adds that only in exceptional cases will permits be issued for their use.

Released from Ballykinlar.

Mr. Michael O'Grady, Elton, who was for some time past interned in Ballykinlar Camp, has been released.

Bank Service Transfers.

Mr. P. B. McSweeney, Munster and Leinster Bank, Killenaule, has been appointed accountant at the Hospital branch of that bank, in place of Mr. J. J. Meehan, transferred.

More Road Damage.

It was reported here on Tuesday morning that several of the roads converging on Hospital had been blocked by huge trees being felled across them. It is also reported that the bridge at Knockaney has been damaged.

Constable Seriously Wounded.

A sensational affair took place on Tuesday evening at Hospital. About 7.30 p.m., Constable C. F. H. Brewer, who was in civilian attire, and had been spending the day in Limerick, was proceeding to his lodgings, accompanied by his wife and child, when shots rang out. The constable was seen to fall, seemingly in great pain. He was immediately removed to a house near by, where he received medical attention, and it was found he had a serious exit wound in the stomach. He was afterwards removed to Kilmallock military hospital, where it was stated the wound is not likely to prove fatal. Constable Brewer, who is an Englishman, had been stationed in Hospital for the past nine months, and was most popular. Great alarm prevails in the district, as this is the first incident of the kind in the neighbourhood.

Constable Brewer later died at Kilmallock military hospital. He was operated upon on Wednesday morning.

Sequel to Barrack Attack?

During the attack on Emly barracks last Tuesday evening the house of Margaret Breen, an old lady residing in the village, took fire, and was completely destroyed. How the fire originated is not known, but it is surmised that a Verey light sent up by the police fell on the thatch.

Peter's Pence.

The annual collection of Peter's Pence was held at the various Masses in Hospital last Sunday, and generously contributed to.

GOLDEN.

On Sunday last about twenty men were commandeered in Thomastown to remove two trees felled across the road for the previous week near the little hamlet. Five lorries of military superintended the operations. Those commandeered were very respectable and law-abiding young men, including a local school teacher and B.A. These young men were innocently assembled at the local ball-alley to while away a long summer's evening when commandeered.

Telegraph Poles Sawn Through.

On Thursday night of last week a dozen telegraph poles were sawn through on the road from Golden to Cashel, at a place known as Rockview. Telegraphic communication is since interrupted, and there is no immediate likelihood of its being restored between Golden and the city of the kings.

Parochial.

The curate's residence is nearing completion, and is an imposing landmark on the outskirts of the little village. It was a big undertaking on the part of the people of the united parishes of Golden and Kilfeacle, and supplies a long-felt want. All said and done, none are the poorer of their generosity, and even though war prices still prevail to a great extent, the building has been got up cheaply. Free labour in the drawing of the material meant a big reduction in the cost. I hope the good ladies of the parishes will show their taste in looking to the furnishing of the house, and devise a means of providing it when times are something like normal.

CHARLEVILLE & KILMALLOCK.

Missing Motor-Cars Recovered.

Two motor-cars recently seized at Charleville have been discovered, with others, near Newmarket.

Repairing Bridges.

During the week military rounded up a number of men, including shopkeepers, in Knocklongg, at five a.m., and had them carried a few miles away, where they were compelled to repair a damaged bridge. The work of rebuilding it occupied roughly eight hours.

CANADA'S STORE CATTLE.

Irish Case Stated.

Sufficient at Home, Says Counsel.

Ireland's case against the lifting of the embargo on the admission of Canadian stores to Great Britain was recapitulated on Wednesday by Mr. Carrigan, K.C., when the Royal Commission in London concluded its sittings on the subject.

Many references had said Mr. Carrigan, been made to the unfortunate disturbances in Ireland, but he was happy to say that, whatever the state of Ireland, there was conspicuously proved to be a remarkable union of interest and cohesion in this matter. A very fine example of the unanimity of interest and opinion on this question in Ireland was seen in the fact that not a single witness had come from Ireland to give evidence in favour of the removal of the embargo. "I know," said Mr. Carrigan, "that a suggestion was made before the Commission that such witnesses were in fear of their lives if they came. The suggestion was very unwarranted, and there has been no proof of it at all. It was an unwarranted suggestion, and if it were intended seriously it was as a desperate excuse to explain the bald statement made by Mr. Charteris, counsel for the removal of the embargo, that he was going to examine witnesses from Ireland in opposition to the representatives who have come here to give evidence in support of the embargo." Proceeding, counsel invited the Commission to visualise the position of the small farmer in Ireland, which, he said, bore a remarkable similiarity to that of the Scotch farmers in the highlands. Out of 187,000 holdings in Ireland there were 150,000 small holdings. Ireland, with 10 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, held 10 per cent. of the cattle. Scotland, because of large and powerful interests, was divided on the question of small holders. The composite forces represented by Mr. Charteris only represented ten agricultural associations. The remaining interests were chambers of commerce, municipal interests, butchers', and market interests. It was not surprising, therefore, that many strange things were said by the witnesses. He recalled, for instance, the case of one who came and said that his grievance was that the price of beef had fallen, and that if it had kept up it would have been all right.

The rehabilitation of the number of cattle in the country for which it had been suggested in 1917, not that there should be a general uplifting of the embargo, but that a limited number of cattle should be admitted for a limited time, had been effected by natural increase beyond what the numbers had previously been. Upon the question of the supply of meat, Mr. Carrigan argued that the statistics proved conclusively that from 1911 to 1919, instead of there being a sign of exhaustion there was a marked improvement in the supply of meat, and that notwithstanding the greatest war the world had ever experienced. Could there be stronger proof of the vitality and recuperative strength of the present system? Dealing with the number of cattle to come from Canada, counsel said—"We seem to have settled on 200,000 as the supply. May I point out that Ireland sends 460,000 store cattle in the year to Great Britain? If, under the enormous improvement of agriculture that is going on among the small farmers in the three countries the whole body of small farmers could be got to increase their stock by one calf per holder in Ireland, this would mean half a million." A point seemed to have been made, went on counsel, that Ireland had a monopoly, but inasmuch as a monopoly implied power to exact the last farthing for what they supplied, there was no monopoly in Ireland. If it was found that Irish farmers could not compete with Canadian cattle the Irish farmer would reduce the number of his cattle, so that store cattle would decline. It was not likely that Ireland would go in for fattening cattle and supply the English market with beef. A great point had been made about the embargo amounting to protestation. "We have travelled a long way since that word conveyed its sinister meaning," said counsel. "The present system for cattle needs no artificial aid or stimulus. All it wants is conservation of what nature has bestowed upon the three kingdoms. Whatever be the fate of Ireland, there will be no change in industrial relations with Great Britain."

CO. WESTMEATH MANSIONS BURNED.

Moydrum Castle, the country seat of Lord Castlemaine and Creggan House, near Athlone, were burned down by armed men, who, in the former case, declared this was a reprisal for recent burnings at Coosan and Mount Temple.

TIPPERARY PETTY SESSIONS.

Cruelty to a Jennett.

The above Court was held on Thursday. Major Pomeroy Colley, R.M., was the only magistrate adjudicating.

Cruelty to Animals.

Sergt. John Donoghue summoned Michael and Peter Russell, Shronell, for having ill-treated a jennett, on June 20th, by working the animal while it was in an unfit condition.

The complainant stated that the animal had two nasty sores on its back, caused by the collar.

His Worship—Did he take any steps to repair the collar?—When I brought the matter under his notice he got another collar.

What sort of a man is he?—He is a respectable man. His son was driving at the time.

Did he make any excuse?—No.

His Worship—I will fine each of the defendants 5s. and costs.

No Licence.

Sergt. O'Brien summoned James Caslin, Rosebore, for having two unlicensed dogs on 20th June, and proved the case.

Mr. N. F. Maher, who defended, asked complainant if he met Caslin on the occasion of his visit to the house.

Sergt. O'Brien—I did.

Mr. Maher—Did he tell you a dog of his had been poisoned?—No.

Mr. Maher—What I understand happened was, this man's dog got poisoned, and he could not do without a dog, so he got one in his place, and a neighbour who heard about the loss of his dog sent him another, and that left him also. He did not take out a licence, but it was an unintentional oversight. Both dogs had been given to him only a short time before the sergeant called.

His Worship—He should have taken out a licence when he got the dogs.

Mr. Maher—He assumed when he got the dogs after the licensing period that he should not license them until the next licensing year.

Complainant—He does not seem to have known anything about the Licensing Acts?

Mr. Maher—He does not.

C.P.S.—He is a very decent man.

His Worship—In this case I will make the fine 1s. and costs.

Adjourned.

An application for the transfer of a licence of a house in St. Michael street was mentioned by Mr. N. F. Maher, for the applicant, and was adjourned to next court for the attendance of a second magistrate.

This concluded the business.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

On Tuesday evening, at 8.30, Emly R.I.C. Barracks was attacked with rifle-fire, and the police replied. The only police casualty was Constable Ryan, who received a slight flesh wound in the arm. He was conveyed on Wednesday to Tipperary military hospital. There are no casualties reported on the other side.

On Wednesday it was rumoured in Tipperary that Dundrum and Galbally barracks had been attacked the previous night by rifle-fire, no casualties on either side being reported.

ECHO OF THE RAGG TRAGEDY.

Sergeant Killed in Mayo.

While making his rounds at Carralavin, a small village between Ballina and Bonniconlon, on Thursday morning, a postman found the body of Sergeant Foody, R.I.C. It bore a number of bullet marks and a label bearing the inscription: "Revenge for Dwyer and The Ragg."

Sergt. Foody, who was a native of the district, arrived in Ballina only on Wednesday on a few days' leave, and in the evening set off to visit a farm he had recently purchased near Bonniconlon. Some time ago he was stationed at The Ragg, when two brothers named Dwyer were shot. The body was removed to Ballina police barrack.

CLONMEL ASSIZES OPENED.

Lord Justice O'Connor's Hope.

Lord Justice O'Connor opened Clonmel Assizes on Thursday, and told the Grand Jury as the criminal affairs of the county were practically all in the hands of the military there was only one case to go before them, one of arson.

Only 21 out of 140 jurors attended. It was stated the jurors had a difficulty in getting in, and his Lordship said he would not fine any of them. Next year they would probably meet under happier auspices.

There were only three cases in the Record Court.

SUCCESSFUL IN BANK EXAMINATION.

Mr. Thomas A. O'Doherty, son of Mr. David O'Doherty, the respected postmaster of Tipperary, has, it is just announced, passed the examination held in May for clerkships in the National Bank, obtaining a high place on the list. Mr. O'Doherty, who is only seventeen years of age, was specially prepared for the examination by Rev. Brother Coffey, principal Christian Brothers' School, Tipperary, and is receiving the congratulations of friends on his success.

CHARGES AGAINST IRISHMEN

AT MANCHESTER ASSIZES.

At Manchester on Friday Mr Justice Rigby Swift began the trial of 19 Irishmen who are accused of treason felony against the King, with conspiracy and other offences arising out of the raid on an Irish club in a working class district of Manchester. The doors of the court were kept by armed policemen and no one without good credentials was admitted.

Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney General, was the leading counsel for the prosecution, and Mr Holman Gregory, K.C., led for the prosecution.

Opening the case, Sir Gordon Hewart said it was essential to the case of treason felony that the accused should have an intention to depose the King or to levy war on the country, and the facts in this case fully showed those intentions. The prisoners were charged with conspiracy to commit outrages in Ireland, an organisation known as the Irish Republican Army had been formed with a man named Mulcahy as chief of the staff. From time to time the premises occupied by Mulcahy had been raided by Crown Forces and documents found therein showed that plans were prepared to destroy property in Liverpool and Manchester. The plans were most elaborate and worked out to the minutest detail. More than that, the documents revealed that arrangements were discussed for sending from Ireland persons to direct some of the outrages which were to be perpetrated in this country, including the specification of the kind of officers and rank and file to be employed. One of the witnesses named Murphy, would state that on April 1st, the prisoner Harding who was known as the captain, said an order had been received to fire hotels and warehouses at half-past six the following morning. Eight men were told off to book hotel accommodation, and others armed with loaded revolvers, remained in the Erskine Street Club all night, with orders to join the other eight the following morning. The same night police raided the Erskine Street Club and two officers were wounded and a member of the club named Morgan, was shot dead. Many arrests were made. One arrested man named McNicol, confided to a policeman that the men arrested were the men who had committed the outrages. He added that there were three companies of twenty men each, and that among them was a wealthy man prisoner O'Donoghue. They expected a raid at Erskine Street and kept an armed guard. They were told to "let go" if the policemen came, and if they did not do as they were told they would be shot. Concluding, the Attorney General said, the case divided itself into three parts. First there was general evidence which showed the existence of a widespread conspiracy; second, evidence which showed the prisoners connection with the the conspiracy; and third, a mass of detail revealing what was done by all, or some of the prisoners in pursuance of the conspiracy into which they had entered.

At the request of the Attorney General, the names of witnesses were not revealed. After some evidence, the trial was adjourned, the judge telling the jury, which included three ladies, that the case was one which did not permit of their separating, and they would be the guests of the High Sheriff during the trial.

IRISH LEADERS.

ALLEGED REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Chief Secretary whether a reward had been offered for the death or capture of the hon. member for South Cork; if so, whether he would state the sum of money offered; whether rewards had been offered for the death or capture of other leading Irishmen; what were the amounts; whether any rewards had been claimed; whether any rewards had been paid out; and on what vote or votes would these sums be offered.

Mr T. W. Brown said the answer to the first and third parts of the question were in the negative. The second and fourth therefore, did not arise. The only case in any way similar to that indicated in the question was a reward which was offered for the capture of Daniel Breen, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was the murderer of Major Smyth, D.S.O., M.C., and Capt. White, D.S.O., at the house of Professor Carolan, Fernside, Drumcondra, on the 11th October last year. The reward was offered in the case of this man solely on the ground that he was wanted for the specific crime of murder.

Colonel John Ward asked had the reward been successful in bringing these murderers to justice.

Mr Brown said he was sorry to say it had not.

Colonel John Ward asked would a larger reward have any possible result, because really these murderers ought to be brought to justice.

Mr Brown said that question was being considered.

WOMEN KILLED IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr T. W. Brown informed Viscount Curzon that since January 1st last seven women had been killed and three kidnapped by civilian forces. The latter were all still missing. In addition, nine women had been wounded. These figures did not include women and children killed or injured in bomb attacks upon military lorries and police, or attacks on railway trains.

HEARTLESS CRIMES IN COUNTY ARMAGH.

Four Men Murdered by an Armed Gang.

An official report issued on Wednesday states:—

Peter Quinn, two young men named Reilly, and a young man named Maginnity, were taken from their homes near Altnaveigh, in the Keadbrook district of County Armagh last night and shot dead.

Crown forces are proceeding to the scene of the murders.

A Newry correspondent states:—During the early hours of Wednesday morning four terrible murders were committed by a gang of armed men in the townlands of Cloghoge, Carnegat, and Kileavy, in South Armagh, and within a mile of Newry. The victims were:—

John (24) and Thomas Reilly (21), sons of Mr. John Reilly, Cloghoge, ex-sergeant of the R.I.C.

Peter Maginnity (19), son of Joseph Maginnity, Altnaveigh.

Patrick Quinn (38), manager of the Crowreagh Quarry Company, Lower Catherine street, Newry.

The murders were carried out between three and 4.30 o'clock, and were the work of one gang. The house of Mr. O'Reilly (whose wife is the principal of Cloghoge Girls' National School) was first visited at three o'clock. The inmates refused to admit the visitors, who are stated to have numbered eight, and represented that they were military who were searching. Mr. Reilly asked them to produce someone in uniform. The men, it is stated, were in civilian clothes, with black overcoats, and carried rifles and revolvers. The reply that he got was that another party was raiding further up the road. When admission was still refused they burst in the door. Mr. Reilly, his wife, their three sons, and young daughter were then assembled in the kitchen, and when leaving took the sons with them, and apparently drove direct to Maginnity's in a Ford motor, which was observed to be in waiting. At Maginnity's the young man Peter was also taken out, despite the appeals and protestations of his parents and sisters. All three young men were then taken a short distance from the house, lined up, and shot dead—Maginnity with a cigarette and box of matches in his hands. The sound of the firing—a heavy volley—alarmed the frightened inmates of the household, and on going down the road a few minutes afterwards one of young Maginnity's sisters was horrified to see the lifeless body of her brother and those of the two Reillys lying in pools of blood. She set off to alarm the household. On her way to Cloghoge afterwards she met Mr. Reilly, who was returning from Newry, where he had been inquiringg at the military barracks about his sons, and informed him of the terrible news.

Mr. John Reilly was an assistant teacher in Killeen National School, coming there a year ago from Blackrock, Co. Louth.

The murder of Mr. Quinn was carried out shortly afterwards. All the victims' houses are on the one road. Carnegat was reached about 4.30. Usually Mr. Quinn stopped with his brother, Mr. L. Quinn, but on Tuesday night he went to the house of Mr. Jas. McQuaid, Carnegat, as his brother's wife was ill. Those who carried out the shooting were evidently fully conversant with the house and also with the victim's movements. On gaining access to the inner yard of the house—all the windows of which were down—they climbed through the window of the bedroom in which Miss Florence and Miss Gertrude McQuaid were sleeping. At the same time firing was opened. Quinn, realising his danger, attempted to escape from an adjoining bedroom, but was shot dead through the head and chest before he had cleared the threshhold of the room. The Misses McQuaid had marvellous escapes, and were utterly unnerved by their terrifying experience. Nevertheless, when the raiders left, they rendered what assistance they could to poor Quinn, who died a few minutes later. A poignant feature in connection with Quinn's death is the fact that he was to have been married shortly. According to Miss McQuaid he was wholly unconnected with any society. The Reillys, according to their father, were not connected with Sinn Fein. Young Maginnity, it is stated, was once before threatened, and had shots discharged over his head by armed men.

The four young men murdered are Catholics.

Questions in Parliament.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Brown), in reply to Mr. MacVeagh, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said that he was informed that shortly after midnight on the 4th-5th inst., a house in Newry was broken into by a party of nine men, of whom three were masked. They were all dressed in civilian clothes. The three masked men entered the house, and the occupant, a woman, was pushed into a bedroom. She called for the police from the window, whereupon a shot was fired by one of the men outside. The bullet struck the wall near the window. Other shots were heard inside the house. Immediately after a whistle was blown outside, and the raiders made off. The police were at present continuing inquiries. There was no evidence in support of the allegation that any woman was dragged out of bed in night attire. All possible steps were being taken for the protection of all the citizens of Newry, irrespective of creed. As to the murder of William Hickey, a number of men went to Hickey's lodgings on the night of the 1st inst. Hickey was taken a short distance outside Newry and shot. These men were all masked, and one was armed with a revolver. As soon as the matter was reported to the police investigations were made, and bullet marks were found on Hickey's body, and either on Hickey, or near by, a paper was found with the words on it: "Convicted spy.—I.R.A."

Mr. MacVeagh asked whether any arrests had been made, and whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that last night five further murders by Special Constables took place in Newry.

Colonel Ashley—May I ask whether there is the slightest evidence that these outrages were committed by Special Constables?

Mr. Brown—I have no information of the slightest evidence which would connect the Special Constables with any of these crimes. (Government cheers.) I have no information as to the alleged further murders of five men in Newry.

Mr. Devlin—Can the right hon. gentleman explain why it is that in every one of these cases it is a respected Catholic citizen belonging to no political organisation that is murdered; and what redress is to be found in the case of these innocent men and women who are shot in the dead of the night by, as we believe, Special Constables?

Colonel Archer Shee—Is it not a fact that three days before these deplorable occurrences the Sinn Feiners murdered several people in Newry?

The Speaker—In view of the more hopeful circumstances in Ireland, I think the House will agree that it is not desirable to pursue questions of that kind. (Cheers.)

Mr. Devlin said that, no matter what was taking place in Dublin, he wished to press for protection for the innocent people who were subjected to this treatment at the hands of the custodians of public order in Ireland.

Mr. MacVeagh—May I ask the Leader of the House whether he thinks that it helps the cause of peace in Ireland that seven murders should take place in Newry?

Mr. Chamberlain—I certainly do not think that it helps the cause of peace in Ireland that murders should take place anywhere in any circumstances.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN COUNTY MEATH.

Drowned Man's Hands and Feet Tied With Wire.

A Navan correspondent states:—On Wednesday evening the Trim police, under District Inspector Kydd and Head Constable Roberts, took out of the River Boyne, near Bective village, the body of an unknown man. The man apparently had been in the river for a considerable time, and the features were almost unrecognisable. He appeared to have been the victim of foul play, and evidently met his death under the most shocking conditions. His hands were tied behind his back by a piece of rope, and the arms were fastened to the body by barbed wire, from which was suspended a piece of iron, apparently portion of an old plough.

There was another coil of barbed wire round the lower part of the body, and the legs were similarly secured and weighted with a piece of iron. Then the whole body was fastened to a large piece of iron, like the axle of a cart. The head was much bruised.

Where the body was found there is at present four feet of water. The man was well dressed, but had no waistcoat or cap. The clothes bore the trademark, "20th Century," and were evidently a ready-made suit of American manufacture. The man wore new tan boots, and was between thirty and forty years of age. The police say that they never before witnessed such a sight. The wire had to be cut from the body by means of steel clippers, and the skin fell off the hands where they were tied when the wire loosened.

The man was of medium stature. No person in the district has been missing, and the affair has caused a sensation. He may have been brought to the locality from some distant place. The police were unable to procure a coffin in Trim, and had the remains removed in one of their motor lorries.

The presumption is that the body has been in the river for at least three months. All that was discovered in the clothes was a halfpenny, an Ingersoll watch, which had stopped at 10.30, and a scapular.

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