

The Tipperaryman

And Limerick Recorder.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED AS "THE TIPPERARY PEOPLE" 1874

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921

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DEERE'S, GOOLDSMITH.

GROCERY & SPIRITS,
General Hardware, Implements,
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FORGE—First-class Blacksmith
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—Wheels Shod on FRIDAY.—

861

J. H. GROGAN & SONS,
Coachbuilders, BANSHA.

HORSE, PONY, & DONKEY TRAPS
(New & Second-Hand) FOR SALE.
REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c., CAREFULLY
CARRIED OUT UNDER OUR PERSONAL
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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 Com-
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R. Costigan,

MAIN STREET,

TIPPERARY,

FOR

Agricultural Machinery

and

General Hardware.

**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

£20

TO

£5,000

LOANS

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POST.

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

CORKS,

CORKING MACHINES.

BOTTLES,

BAR FITTINGS.

Write for quotations before buying elsewhere.

J. J. POWER & Co.,
POPE'S QUAY, CORK. 668

To FARMERS!

WE ARE BUYERS OF

ALL CLASSES OF

FARM PRODUCE.

EDWARD CARTON & Co.

16 Henry Street, DUBLIN.

Telegrams—"Capable, Dublin." Phone—1312

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.

THE TWO LEADING DRINKS:

Rutter's Apple Cider

Rutter's Sparkling Cyderine

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Manufacturers:

J. H. RUTTER & Co., Ltd., CORK.

874

Established over Half a Century.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

RAHELLY'S, Tipperary, GREAT SALE NOW ON.

Some Bargains.—ALL RELIABLE GOODS.

LADIES' BLOUSE JUMPERS, from 2/6 up.
LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, from 5/11 up.
LADIES' NAVY TAILORED BLANKET CLOTH COSTUMES, 30/- up.
LADIES' WOOL KNIT COSTUMES, 25/6.
LADIES' CHEMISES (Trimmed Embroidery), 1/11 up.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, 2/6 up.
LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, 9d. per pair.
LADIES' COLOURED DROP-STITCH HOSE, 1/9 per pair.
GLOVES (Assorted), 6d. per pair.
CHILDREN'S WOOL FROCKS, 4/11 up.
INFANTS' WHITE EMBROIDERED FROCKS, 2/- up.
MEN'S BROGUE SHOES (Black, Brown), 10/11 up.
MEN'S BLACK AND BROWN BOOTS, 10/6 up.
LADIES' STRAP SHOES, 8/11 up.

Note Address:—68 Main Street, TIPPERARY.



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 inexpensive-
ness 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
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BLACK SILK HOSE—2/6, 2/11, & 3/6.

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BLACK & COLOURED LISLE HOSE—1/6, 1/11, & 2/6.

BLACK COTTON HOSE—10d., 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. It is
a pity to see our 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.

P. COMAN'S DELICIOUS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ALL PRICES.

P. COMAN,

GROCEER, TEA, WINE & WHISKEY MERCHANT,

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

**O'CONNELL'S
DUBLIN
ALES**

AND
D'ARCY'S

DUBLIN PORTER.

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

Condon's,
MAIN STREET,
TIPPERARY,

Continue to give
special attention
to the selection
of their

WINE,

SPIRITS,

TEAS,

AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

ALL THE BEST BRANDS

STOCKED.

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. 687

Telegrams—"KELLY, Bank Plac e."

M. KELLY,

Wholesale and Retail
Bacon Merchants.

Bank Place, Tipperary.

Being a direct Importer of
AMERICAN BACON,

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS AND CUTS
it will be to the advantage of
the Retail Trade to ask for
Quotations from me before buy-
ing elsewhere.

Special Quotations for Box Lots or over.

All the best qualities of
IRISH SMOKED and GREEN STOCKED
Also
Sausages, Puddings, Pork Steaks & Lard

Important Announcement.

OPENED

IN
John Street, Tipperary
(NEAR SUTTON'S STORES).

New General Hardware

Furniture Stores,

WITH UP-TO-DATE STOCKS.

Proprietor:—**M. O'BRIEN.** 881

Support Home Industry

AND DRINK ONLY

Power's Irish Cider

MADE AT DUNGARVAN.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATION

Agent at Tipperary:

DENIS SKEHAN.

KELLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOTTLERS,
TIPPERARY,
 ARE TURNING OUT
O'CONNELL'S Dublin Bottling Ale
 IN PERFECT CONDITION.
 SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.
 Orders from Traders not doing their own Bottling solicited.
 Our Cars deliver weekly in Tipperary and District.

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 the, O.L. and Steam Engines, Refrigerators, Separators, Heaters, Coolers, Pumps, Vats, &c.
 Telegraphic Address: "Evans, Limerick." Telephone No. 14.

Try Kiely's

FOR

Teas, Coffees, Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.

Wholesale Bottler and Wine Shipper.

Main Street, TIPPERARY.

Ronan & Sons,
 4 and 35 Main Street,
TIPPERARY.

UNPRECEDENTED OFFER OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT LESS THAN COST.

See our Windows and compare Styles and Prices.

RONAN & SONS continue to deserve their Reputation for the reliable quality of their footwear.

The Family Boot House

4 and 35 Main Street, TIPPERARY.

REGENT HOTEL

24 Westmoreland Street,
 and 3 D'Olier St. Dublin
 (Entrance 3 D'Olier Street).

A most comfortable Hotel, situated in the Centre of the City. Electric Light throughout. 10 Minutes to all Railway Stations.

Luncheons from 1 o'clock.
 Dinners, Teas—Moderate Prices.
 Proprietress—

MISS GAFFNEY,
 (Late Manageress, Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin).
 Telephone—5010. [882]

PLUMBING,

DRAINAGE and HEATING.

J. GORDON,

74 HENRY STREET, TIPPERARY.

ESTIMATES FOR

WARM or COLD WATER ARRANGEMENTS
and SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Any class of Sheet-metal Work carried out.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Spring Bros.,

DAVIS STREET,
TIPPERARY.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE

ON

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Repairs to Motors,

Push Bicycles,

Gramophones,

and all Classes of Machinery executed on the Premises by practical mechanics.

Large Assortment of Motor Accessories in Stock.

Second-hand Ford Cars for Sale

INSPECTION INVITED. [875]

£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.

FARMING

Potato Disease Research in Ireland.

Special investigations on potato diseases in Ireland are at present being conducted by the Plant Diseases Division of the Dept. of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Glasnevin. During a recent visit to the college a number of farmers and others interested in the potato trade were conducted over the plots by Mr. P. A. Murphy, B.A., A.R.C.Sc.I., who is in charge of the work. Mr. Murphy has had considerable experience in research work in Germany, in Canada, and in America, as well as in Ireland, and is the author of several scientific papers. While in Canada he was appointed by the American Phytopathological Society as the leader of a committee formed to promote the study of the disease in potatoes known as leaf-roll.

The plots at Glasnevin deal principally with the latter disease, and with the mosaic disease of potatoes. These diseases are not new to this country, but little economic importance was hitherto attached to them, or their existence was ignored. Investigation shows that they are by no means negligible importance, and they are sometimes found affecting the crop throughout the country to the extent of from 20 to 40 or 50 per cent. At the same time the average crop in Ireland is very much freer from them than is the case, apparently, in the South of England, the Continent of Europe, and parts of America.

The most marked symptom of leaf-roll is the rolling inwards of the margins of the leaves. In mild attacks this rolling-in is confined to the lower leaves. The rolled or curled leaves are thicker and more crisp than in normal plants, and give a distinct crackle when squeezed or rubbed. They are usually pale in colour, and often die prematurely from the tips backwards. In bad cases the middle and upper leaves also become curled, and in certain varieties, such as President, Midlothian Early, and Lochan, the whole plant is affected. During the first season that the disease manifested itself the reduction in yield may amount to 25 per cent. If tubers from such plants are saved and planted the following season a further and very serious reduction in yield will occur, most of the tubers being merely of seed-size. If these tubers are again planted growth will be a complete failure, and the crop almost nil. Mosaic is a very similar disease, except that the symptoms are that the leaves are slightly spotted with light green areas, and are somewhat corrugated. The size and vigour of the plant are reduced, and the yield is only about two-thirds of the normal. The cause of both diseases is unknown, but a virus or an organism too small to be seen with the microscope is presumed to be the root of the trouble.

The most important effect of leaf-roll is (1) the disorganisation of the channels which convey to the tubers the food manufactured in the leaves; (2) the accumulation of starch in the leaves and failure to transfer it to the tubers. These two points have been investigated in the laboratory of the Plant Diseases Division this summer. The first is still a matter of controversy, but the second has been established as holding generally in Ireland. As a result of the work so far done, the Plant Diseases Division hope shortly to be in a position to give easy tests by which anyone can tell whether a plant is diseased or not. The point is of great importance, practically as well as scientifically, as confusion still exists—even among scientific men—as to what constitutes leaf-roll.

The field work is devoted principally to the investigation of the following points:—

(1) Does the disease spread in the field from one plant to another?

The first positive evidence in Great Britain and Ireland that it does was obtained last year by Mr. Murphy, and he has corroborated the result this year by growing the infected plants and proving that they are infected. Much larger scale trials are being conducted this year, both for leaf-roll and mosaic.

(2) How, if so, is the disease carried, (a) by soil insects, or (b) by air insects which feed on the leaves, or (c) by any other means?

This question is being investigated

growing healthy plants in cages of glass in which are entirely closed. Some of these insects of various kinds are introduced, while another part of the same tuber is grown in another cage, to which insects have no access. In other experiments the leaf-feeding insects are hindered from getting access to the roots.

(3) Are there any varieties immune to leaf-roll and mosaic?

Forty-five varieties, or thereabouts, are under test. No immune variety has been found, but it is too soon to speak definitely on this point. General observation throughout the country last year appeared to indicate that some varieties were quite resistant, but the results this summer are not so definite, and final judgment must, therefore, be withheld until next season.

(4) How far is infection likely to be carried in the field?

An endeavour to find the answer to this question is being made by growing healthy potatoes at different distances from the nearest diseased plant. This point is of considerable practical importance.

(5) Can the disease be combated by digging out the diseased plants and their tubers and using only the produce of healthy plants?

The evidence so far obtained on this point is that to "rogue," or remove, the affected plants at the end of the season is of little or no avail. "Roguing" at different times throughout the season is being tried to see what the results will be.

At the conclusion of his demonstration Mr. Murphy said that on these and other points he hoped to have more definite information next year. Most of the results would not be available until then. It was slow work, but the slower it was the more important it was to make a start. The importance of these investigations was based on the fact that the control of leaf-roll and mosaic in badly-affected districts, as in parts of England, lay in the regular introduction of good "seed." Seed from crops affected to any extent with leaf-roll or mosaic should not be used.

POULTRY.

AUTUMN HATCHING AND REARING.

Arrangements may now be made for the production of eggs which will be suitable for hatching autumn chickens, if the poultry-keeper is satisfied that there is profit to be made from this somewhat neglected branch of poultry culture. We know from experience that the autumn is not the time to hatch chickens which are required for breeding or for showing, or even for laying, but an examination of the market reports contained in our agricultural journals discloses the fact that it ought to pay better to raise chickens for table in autumn than in any other season, provided that one can manage to raise a large proportion of the chickens hatched. Up to this time it is certain that the most has not been made by poultry-keepers out of the opportunities which have arisen, but the difficulty of carrying on any rural occupation during the past couple of years has been enormous, and in many counties it has been found quite impossible to give due attention to any livestock demanding particular care. The poultry industry, amongst others, has been allowed to decline, so that supply has not kept pace with demand and prices of both eggs and poultry are extremely high.

Taking Advantage of Peace.

Very great interest is being shown in poultry since prospects have become brighter, and we have no doubt that full advantage will be taken of the demand which exists for poultry products. There are clear indications that an unprecedented demand will arise for eggs and poultry next winter and spring, and that those who make it their business to produce them will be handsomely repaid. The upward tendency is already felt in the cities, and whatever may be said about a decline in the prices of farm produce, it is absolutely certain that the luxuries of life—things which in the past were within easy reach of all—are steadily and surely advancing in price, and will remain outside the reach of the many unless special efforts are made to produce them in larger quantities. We refer to such articles of food as eggs, poultry, milk, butter, and bacon. These

ought to be numbered amongst the everyday articles of consumption of the Irish peasant, whether he lives in town or country. They ought to form part of his inheritance; he ought to be able to get enough wholesome food to eat in his native land.

Why Are Foods So Dear?

In a purely agricultural country, having few important centres of industry apart from agriculture, foods of all kinds ought to be much cheaper than they are in Great Britain, but nobody can suggest that foods are cheap in the cities of Ireland. Following are some of the Dublin retail prices:—Eggs, 3/- per dozen; bacon, 2/6 per lb.; potatoes, 3d. per lb.; ducks and chickens, 8/- to 9/- each; cabbages (very small and green), 4d. a head; milk, 9d. per quart (this is not a mistake; we are not quoting the price per gallon); butter, 2/8 per lb.; tomatoes, 1/- per lb. What is the cause of this? There are many causes. The retailers are taking more than their due profits, and there are great difficulties of transport; but we think the chief cause of high prices is under-production. And the chief cause of failure to produce and bad transport arrangements is certainly military oppression. This has been removed, and we hope the removal is permanent, because, to avoid famine people must be allowed to proceed with their work.

Preparing for Autumn Breeding.

The breeding pens at this season must be reconstructed with as much care and forethought as were bestowed upon them in the early spring. Success largely depends upon the making-up of the breeding-pens, and it is here that many people fail. They start in spring after the comparative torpor of winter with a certain amount of enthusiasm, but as month succeeds month this admirable quality burns up, and when August comes it has completely disappeared. It is bad enough to have the poultry-keeper in this state, but worse to have his breeding stock in similar plight. As soon as possible after the middle of August the houses, appliances, and yards should be put into working order, as one would do in spring, and having all these things prepared it only remains to select the stock. This presents some difficulties, unless the poultry-keeper has had the foresight to put aside a few cocks or cockerels, and keep them apart from the other stock during the summer. If this has been done these birds may now be used with confidence in the breeding-pens. If they have not yet moulted they may be fed for a time on a diet calculated to promote early moulting. The hens from which eggs suitable for hatching are expected may be drawn from those which have hatched and reared broods of chickens recently and are now about to begin laying. These hens have been liberally fed on nutritious foods and have not been overworked while running with their broods. They have enjoyed a good rest, and their ovaries have not suffered from continual laying.

Fresh Ground for Chicks.

Our experience is that one cannot start rearing chicks in spring and continue rearing them on the same ground throughout summer and autumn without very serious loss, and we should certainly confine our operations in this branch to one season if we had not some fresh ground available for the later broods. The vigorous spring chicks come along and clear up every scrap of greenstuff and every slug, worm, and insect, leaving the runs in a stale and unhealthy condition for any chicks to follow. But autumn chicks can be reared quite as easily as earlier birds if they are put on fresh ground. This is the secret of success.—"Poultry Expert," in "Homestead."

LUCANIA & SHAMROCK
SUPERIORITY.

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

ALARM CLOCKS from 9/-.

AGENT—

M. STACK, Ballyvisea.

ALLEGED SINN FEINERS IN GLASGOW.

Sent to Penal Servitude.

Lord Mackenzie, at the High Court in Glasgow on Monday, passed sentence of ten years' penal servitude on Edmund O'Brien and Cornelius Phipps, middle-aged men, who were found guilty by a jury of conspiring to further the interests of Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Brotherhood by the unlawful use of force and firearms; also of having attempted to induce a private soldier of the Defence Force, at an aerodrome near Renfrew, to steal two rifles and ammunition; and, further, with having later purchased the rifles from the soldier.

The evidence showed that negotiations were opened by the accused in a public-house, £5 being offered for the weapons to the soldier, who pretended to consent to the theft. He informed his superior officers, and the weapons were placed in a field, and O'Brien was apprehended after he had given the soldier a £5 note. Phipps, who had appeared on the scene earlier, was subsequently arrested.

A sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed on Eugene Comerford and Denis O'Donnell for having each been found in possession of firearms and ammunition for illegal purposes at Clydebank.

Crown counsel explained that both men were members of the local Sinn Fein organisation, and had recently been elected to the Executive Committee. They had been taking part in a march out, and were arrested, along with seventeen other men, at Clydebank. Comerford's weapon was unloaded, but O'Donnell's contained three ball cartridges.

IRISHMEN ACQUITTED IN EDINBURGH.

One Re-arrested.

The twelve young Irishmen who were charged at Edinburgh High Court with conspiracy and murder were all acquitted, after a twelve days' trial, on Saturday. The interest aroused in the case was very keen, the remarkable similarity in the story unfolded at the hearing and that of the Manchester martyrs being noteworthy. In all, thirty-eight persons—including a young priest—were arrested in connection with the affair, but twenty-five, including the priest, were released after many weeks in custody. The charges arose out of an attempt to rescue from custody Francis T. Carly, T.D., who was being conveyed to prison in a police van. During an attack on the van a police inspector was killed. The special defence was an alibi. Mitchell was re-arrested on liberation on a charge of breaking out of Strangeways Gaol with Mr. Austin Stack, T.D., and Mr. P. Beasley, T.D.

WAGES AMENDMENTS.

Dressmaking Trade.

Notice is issued from the Office of Trade Boards, 21 Parliament Street, Dublin, to the effect that general minimum time rates and overtime rates have been fixed for male employees and certain female employees in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade (Ireland) Order. An Order has been made specifying the 19th August as the date on which the new minimum rates become operative. Particulars can be obtained from the Office of Trade Boards.

Retail Tailoring Trade.

It is proposed, under the Trade Boards Act regulations, to vary the minimum rates of wages for certain male workers in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, and also to fix overtime rates for male and female employees generally. The exact scope of the retail tailoring trade to which the proposals apply is set out in a notice issued by the Office of Trade Boards, and published in the "Dublin Gazette" of last Tuesday's date. The Trade Board concerned will supply particulars of the proposed amendments on application, and is prepared to receive objections to the Board's proposals during the next two months, such objections to be in writing, and signed in accordance with the regulations set out in the notice.

CANNOCK'S

DININGROOM, DRAWINGROOM, and BEDROOM SUITES.

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

PERAMBULATORS and GO-CARS, A Speciality.

TIPPERARY (No. 1) RURAL COUNCIL.

The Financial Position.

Shortage Runs Into Thousands.

Danger at Golden Pump.

A specially convened meeting of this council was held on Saturday, and was presided over by Mr. M. Shelly. There were also present Messrs. P. McCormack, P. Ferris, P. Green, T. Murphy, and M. Boddy.

On taking the chair, the chairman asked the assistant clerk how much money the council had in its possession at the present time, or if it had any at all.

Assistant Clerk: About £1,500 in the bank and £1,000 in the hands of the ratepayers.

Chairman: There is a lot of money due to the council. Is that so, Mr. Boddy?

Mr. Boddy: Yes, but it is all in the hands of the ratepayers.

Chairman: How much do we owe the ratepayers?

Assistant Clerk: On the loans account, about £1,000.

Chairman: That is not for all the money we owe them.

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Assistant Clerk: That is not for all the money we owe them.

Chairman: That is not for all the money we owe them.

of guardians to overdraw their account to the amount of £800 without a guarantee.

Mr. Ferris—Without a guarantee? Chairman—Yes, the same bank as we are dealing with.

Mr. Murphy—If you go to a bank, go to a bank catering for all bodies. If there is one law for Carrick-on-Suir, why should there not be the same law for us? Are not the men of Tipperary as well able to pay the rates as the people of Carrick-on-Suir?

Chairman—We can take it that Mr. O'Meara is responsible for this thing. When they gave it in Carrick-on-Suir, why not give it here?

Mr. Murphy—Are we then to say that Mr. O'Meara is not so patriotic as the manager in Carrick?

Mr. Ferris—I had a conversation with him (Mr. O'Meara), and he is taking a political view of the matter.

Mr. Murphy—The money belongs to the shareholders, and it is a business concern, and they ought to enter for shareholders here as well as in Carrick-on-Suir. Would any other bank offer more favourable terms?

Mr. Ferris—You must first get clear with the bank here before you can look for better terms. Then you can go where you like. Transfer your account.

Chairman—Would there be any use in speaking again to the manager?

Mr. Murphy—I think it would be a good thing to have an interview with him, and not have a financial crisis here all the time. The guarantee of the people should be sufficient for him.

Mr. Ferris—I went up on a deputation to him before, and my contention is that he is taking a political view of this matter, and he will hold it, too. Money is badly wanted at the present time.

Chairman—Then the only way to get it is to complete the mortgage.

Mr. Ferris—The debt incurred happened before our time at all. We were not in our present positions then.

Chairman—It was our predecessors.

Mr. Ferris—We have to bear the responsibility now. I think it would be as well to complete the mortgage, and let the people get their money.

Assistant Clerk—And you could try and get cheaper terms then.

Chairman—We could. But it is a serious thing for five of us to agree to that.

Mr. Murphy—You mean this meeting is too small to decide this matter now?

Mr. Ferris—Who will contradict you? Has not every member of the council got notice of this meeting, and why did not they attend? Is it going to be left over for gentlemen to come in at whatever time it suits them? If anyone came to me and said: "I was not there," I would tell him he should have been there.

The chairman agreed.

Mr. Ferris—No man can say he has not got the notice for to-day's meeting, and because a few of them stopped away we are not going to let the business of the council go down.

Clerk—If you complete the mortgage you cannot change your treasurer.

Mr. Ferris—But you cannot change until you have him paid.

Chairman—Perhaps the members do not realise the importance of this matter. I would like to have the opinion of more than we have now present.

Mr. Murphy—Is it necessary to complete the mortgage in order that the money will be available to pay bills due to workmen waiting for their wages?

Chairman—It is; but if we complete the mortgage, they will have a big grip on us.

Mr. Ferris—They will not.

Chairman—There is one thing; the manager of the National Bank should not be allowed to ride over us. It would be better to make a small sacrifice, and wait for a fortnight, and place the matter before the Dail Eireann department.

It was decided the Dail be written to, and a full statement of the facts put before them, the chairman remarking: "There is a man here, a manager, who thinks he can use his views to further his political animosity."

Bansha Pump.
John Ferris, Bansha, wrote tendering to keep the pump at Bansha in order for twelve months, at £2 10s.

The tender was accepted.

A Dangerous Practice.

Deois Kelly, Golden, wrote stating that the pump at Ballinabineh is a complete wreck. The people were taking the water through the manhole, which was a very dangerous thing to do.

Mr. Ferris—When it is dangerous like that, we had better do something with it. Refer it to the engineer, and let him send in his report.

The matter was referred to the engineer.

Scarlatina at Knocknacarra.

Dr. Madden reported that three children, suffering from scarlet fever, had been removed to hospital from Knocknacarra.

This concluded the business of the council.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SCARE.

Animal Detained at Dublin Not Affected.

Sheep "Complication," However, Discovered.

A serious scare occurred on Saturday in connection with the shipments of Irish livestock from the port of Dublin to places in Great Britain. It appears that on Saturday among the livestock in the veterinary pens at North Wall one animal, on examination, presented suspicious symptoms. It and three others forming part of one consignment were promptly isolated, and a little later orders were given to stop further shipments of store stock from the Liffey. A boatload, consisting of 206 cattle, 600 sheep, and 26 pigs, awaiting despatch to Holyhead, was held up, and on Sunday remained either at North Wall or at birages in Dublin. Fat stock intended for immediate slaughter at Rosslare Channel were allowed away in limited numbers.

The following report was printed on Tuesday:

Relative to the suspected foot-and-mouth case detected at North Wall on Saturday, the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture (Ireland) have now been able to decide that the animal is not affected with this disease, and the Department of Agriculture have requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (England) to withdraw the restrictions imposed on the shipment of livestock on account of this case.

The Department, however, understand from the Ministry that complications have arisen in the case of sheep landed at Holyhead from Ireland, and that the restrictions on shipment cannot be withdrawn until this matter is cleared up. The Department sent one of their veterinary officers to Holyhead on Monday to inquire into the matter.

All Restrictions Withdrawn.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction issued the following announcement on Tuesday night in Dublin:

The Department have received communications from their Inspector who had proceeded to Holyhead and from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, to the effect that they are satisfied that the suspected Irish sheep at Holyhead are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

The Ministry, further, have telegraphed to the Department that they are making an Order withdrawing all restrictions at once against the landing of Irish animals, and that their inspectors at British ports have been instructed to release all animals unconditionally.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND & WALES.

Increase in Population—Largest Ever Recorded.

The preliminary report of the Registrar-General of the census of England and Wales was issued on Tuesday. The enumeration was taken on the 19th of June last. The figures in the report are provisional, relating solely to the number and sex of the population, and the substantive census reports are to be issued later. The report shows that the population of England and Wales combined is 37,885,243, of whom 18,932,220 are males, and 19,953,022 females. The present total is the largest ever recorded, and exceeds the enumeration of April 2nd, 1911, by 1,811,750.

There is also included in the report the general census return for Scotland, which, with that for England and Wales, shows that the present total population of the whole of Great Britain is 42,767,530—an increase on the 1911 figures of 1,936,141. Of this total increase 1,633,230 is in England, 181,510 in Wales, and 121,384 in Scotland. The excess of female over males in England and Wales is over 1,220,000 which, added to the excess of 180,000 in Scotland, gives a total excess of close upon 2,000,000. The administrative County and City of London shows a decline in population of 38,436, the total being 1,184,219.

The population of Greater London is 7,176,168—an increase of 3.1 per cent. as compared with 10.2 in the preceding inter-censal period.

There are now eighteen cities or towns in England and Wales which can boast of a population of over 200,000. This is one more than was shown in the census of 1911, the recent being Cardiff, which has risen from 182,259 to 200,262. Birmingham occupies the first place among the provincial cities of England and Wales with a total of 919,438, as compared with 840,202 ten years ago. These places are as follows:—Birmingham, 919,438; Liverpool, 803,118; Manchester, 730,551; Sheffield, 490,724; Leeds, 458,320; Bristol, 377,061; West Ham, 309,903; Kingston-upon-Hull, 287,013; Bradford, 285,979; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 274,933; Nottingham, 262,658; Portsmouth, 247,343; Stoke-on-Trent, 240,440; Leicester, 234,190; Salford, 234,150; Plymouth, 209,857; Cardiff, 200,262.

A TIPPERARY ATTACHMENT CASE.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Samuels, in the case of Phillips v. King, Mr. Devitt (instructed by Mr. A. H. Morgan) applied on behalf of the plaintiff for an order for the attachment of William and Joseph King and their sister, Ellen, three of the seven defendants in the proceedings, for disobeying an order made by Mr. Justice Powell on June 20 last, restraining them from interfering with the plaintiff's lands at Chancelorstown, Co. Tipperary. The order had been served on all the defendants, but the three named had disobeyed it. According to the affidavits of the plaintiff and his herd, they refused to take cattle off the lands, and were saving a quantity of hay, valued about £250, preparatory to removing it off the land. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Justice Samuels made the attachment order sought against the three persons mentioned.

FOR PRINTING THAT IS WORTH WHILE.

TRY
THE COUNTY PRINTING WORKS,
DAVIS ST., TIPPERARY.

ANTHRAX.

The Risks and the Remedies.

The medical correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes:—

Cases of anthrax have been reported among cattle and swine in several districts in the West of England during the week, and a human case has recently occurred in South London, where at any time medical men are on the look-out for this dangerous disease. Bradford, the centre of the wool-sorting trade, supplies the majority of cases of anthrax to British medical records, but the genus of anthrax may be present in untreated hides, hair, and bristles, as well as in wool, and operatives in the hide and skin establishments along the southern banks of the Thames have often been attacked. For this reason Guy's Hospital has always been rich in experience of anthrax.

The danger of anthrax will continue to menace certain trades as long as animal products collected in circumstances over which no supervision is maintained are imported for manufacturing purposes. The recognition of the dangers of anthrax has a marked effect in lessening the risk in this country, but practical methods of disinfecting the goods have not met with the approval of the trades concerned.

An effort to arrive at a decision on this point was made in 1912, when the Bradford Anthrax Investigation Board reported on 1258 samples of wool examined, from which anthrax bacilli were cultivated in 84 cases. In contrast to previous years a proportion of these were samples in which blood clots were not a marked feature, and therefore the opinion previously held, that danger was confined to the obviously contaminated class of goods, was abandoned. The Bradford report stated that no disinfection process met with general acceptance.

It would seem almost impossible to destroy anthrax spores by any but "wet" methods, and all such methods interfere with the trade processes. The elimination of blood-clots from the fleeces, either in the country of export or in the factory, even if it were practical, would be little more than a palliative measure, especially in view of the recent findings. The only solution resides in a satisfactory process of disinfection. Towards this end steady work has been done, but nothing better than steam disinfection has yet been suggested, and that is not reliable.

An anthrax serum was reported from America in 1917, and the treatment of a number of cases of anthrax at the Bellevue Hospital in New York showed that a marked lowering of the temperature and a reduction of the oedematous swelling followed the first injection of the serum, but further records on the subject are wanting. The French story of vaccination against anthrax in cattle, however, suggests that progress along these lines may be expected.

In the latter months of 1915, and again at intervals in 1916, outbreaks of anthrax occurred in this country, which were suspected to be due to infection conveyed by shaving brushes. Reference has been made to these disquieting cases in the "Morning Post." Dr. R. R. Elsworth treated a number of cases, the first hitherto recorded in which malignant pustule had occurred through this medium, at the West London Hospital. Subsequent inquiry revealed the fact that other shaving brushes had been discovered which were grossly contaminated with virulent anthrax spores. The form of external anthrax which would follow from an infected shaving brush is not necessarily fatal. Spontaneous recovery may occur, and under drastic local treatment the patients generally escape with scarring, unless there has been great delay in seeking advice. It is the internal form of the disease which largely accounts for the high mortality.

IRISHMEN AS EMPIRE BUILDERS.

Views of a Belfast Clergyman.

At the weekly lunch meeting of the Dublin Rotary Club, held in Dublin on Monday, the Rev. P. C. Phillips, a native of Belfast, delivered an address on "The Irishman as an Empire Maker."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, in the course of his remarks, said that the subject was germane to the present situation in this country. Providence had never ordained that Irishmen should always remain in Ireland, where their best energies would be cribbed, cabined, and confined, and they had had a great deal to do with the building of empires, quite outside the British Empire, with which they were so closely associated. He (Mr. Phillips) had travelled extensively in the United States and Canada, and one thing that struck him in these great countries was that the Irishman was a kind of indispensable personality. It was quite evident that in order to make the Irishman an empire builder they had to transport him far away from his own country.

The speaker fast-paced the names of the following who had contributed largely to the building of the New World: Florence O'Leary, of Panama Canal Zone; O'Higgins, Murphy, and Edwards, of Chile; while in China they had that remarkable man, Sir Robert Hart; and Australia gave them Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.

Even in worn-out Europe the Irishman had contributed much to the greatness of empire. The Irishman was a superior empire builder because of his idealism, and he had brought facilities and forces to work which other races could not so easily supply. He reminded them that it was Thomas D'Arcy Magee who drew up the first plan for the federation of the great Dominion of Canada, the edifice being crowned by that great Irishman, the late Lord Dufferin.

The sad thing about it was that the Irishman had fought everybody's battles but his own, and that he had been able to do comparatively little for his own country. At the same time the least optimistic among them could see rays of light, and he (Mr. Phillips) believed that ere long Irishmen throughout the whole country might be called upon to perform the great task of helping to build up a worthy State for the land which they all loved so well. (Applause.)

FATAL PEARLS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—The mysterious murder and suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Duggley, of Chicago, at a Fifth Avenue Hotel here nearly five years ago, has been cleared up by a jeweller. He states that Mrs. Duggley left her pearl necklace at his shop to be restringed. He telephoned later to the hotel, and asked Mr. Duggley, who answered the telephone, to send someone to be present while he did the work. Mr. Duggley said that that did not matter, as the pearls were imitation, but the jeweller assured him that they were worth £50,000. That assurance resulted in the tragedy, the husband killing his wife, and then himself. Mr. Duggley had apparently believed that his wife's pearls were an imitation set which she herself had bought, but then jumped to the conclusion that they must have been given to her by a rich lover.

DANCE AT KILROSS.

On Sunday night a very successful dance was held in Kilross National school. There was a large attendance, Tipperary being largely represented. A most enjoyable night was spent, song and dance being kept up until six o'clock next morning.

N. Maher & Sons' Sales

Thursday, 8th September—At Carcoren's Hotel, Cashel, part of the lands of Knocknaveigh, New Inn, containing 24a. 2r. 5p., statute measure, or thereabouts, of prime dairying lands, held from the Irish Land Commission subject to an annuity of £8 1s. 4d. The lands are all in ancient pasture save about one acre under tillage, divided into convenient-sized fields well-sheltered and fenced, with a never-failing supply of water, and conveniently situated beside the public road, with good out-offices thereon. Vendor, Mr. Edmond O'Donnell, who has purchased another holding. Private bids will be taken up to 5th September. For particulars apply to Nicholas F. Maher, solicitor, Cashel; or to the Auctioneers.

Same Day—Same place, letting of 27 acres of forward aftergrass at Stonepark, for Miss Grace.

By Private Treaty—Part of the lands of Ballymore, containing 43a. 0r. 80p., statute measure, held subject to a nominal annuity, for Michael O'Dwyer, Esq. N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen.

Offices: Cashel, Thurles, & Tipperary.

AUCTION OF FORTY STACKS OF WHITE OATS

(Canadian Banner). At Hughes' Lot, Cashel.

On MONDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1921, For Mr. John Cashion.

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

RAMS 150 RAMS**CASHEL ANNUAL RAM SALE**

Will be held on

On SATURDAY, 3rd SEPT., 1921.

The Auctioneers direct special attention to this Sale, as entries have been received from some of the most noted sheep producers in the county, and are worthy of the attention of Flockmasters and Graziers.

Sale at One o'clock.

N. MAHER & SONS, Auctioneers.

Sales by P. L. Ryan.

By Private Treaty—20 acres of spare grass (fine keep for cattle), in a convenient locality.

By Private Treaty—18 acres of spare fattening grass and some useful lots of after-grass. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Private Treaty—Magnificent threshing reel, consisting of Melan tractor (only two years in use), Claxton and Shuttleworth Mill (44 in. drum), all guaranteed in perfect order. Full particulars from undersigned. Vendors, The Tipperary Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd. PATRICK L. RYAN, Auctioneer, Tipperary.

SALES By O'Dwyer & Lysaght

Monday, 29th August—At Hollyford, for Mr. Charles Ryan, 12 large trams finest quality upland hay. Sale at 4 o'clock.

Monday, 5th September—At Denone, Dundrum, 10 trams well-saved hay, for Mr. D. Ryan. Sale at 4 o'clock.

Monday, 19th September—Dundrum Great Monthly Sale Store Cattle. Entries comprise 47 14-year-old heifers and bullocks, 4 three-year-old heifers (due to calf), 14 yearling bulls, 70 calves; also horses, ponies, traps, cars, harness, mowing machine, churn (small size). Invite further entries. Sale at 11 o'clock. Usual terms.

O'DWYER & LYSAGHT, Auctioneers and Cattle Salesmen. Offices: Upperchurch, Dundrum, and Thurles.

Sales by W. Sadleir & Son.

Monday, 29th August—At Clern, Donohill (Mr. Jeremiah Dwyer's holding), 20 drills superior potatoes, for Mr. Thomas O'Brien, Knockgorman. Sale at Three o'clock (old time). WM. SADLEIR & SON, Auctioneers.

DROMLINE SPORTS AND PONY RACES,

On Sunday, September 4th, 1921.

EVENTS.
220 Yards Boys (Open handicap), 100 Yards (Open), 440 Yards (Open), 880 Yards (Open), One Mile (Open), Sack Race (Open), Long Jump (Open), Sliding Scale (Open), Five-Mile Cycle Road Race (Open).

DROMLINE PLATE. For ponies 14.2 and under. Winner, £5; second receives £1 out of stakes. Two miles. Entry fee, 5s.
KILFEALE PLATE. For Farmers' Horses. Winner, £4; second receives £1. Two miles. Entry, 5s. Catch weights.

Single Entry for Athletic Events, 1s. General, 2s. 6d.

SPORTS COMMENCE 1.30 (Old Time). Money Prizes Given.

Admission to Field - - - 6d.

All entries close 2nd September with P. LONERGAN, Hon. Sec. Dromline, Tipperary.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AND HORSE AND PONY RACES

Will be held AT SHRONELL (For a Charitable Purpose)

On SUNDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1921.

Programme:
Boys' Race, 100 Yards, 200 Yards, 440 Yards, 880 Yards, Two Miles Cycle Race, Bag Race, Tug-of-War (Married v. Single), Donkey Race, Pony Race, Horse Race.
MONEY PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
Admission to Field - - - 1/-

MOTOR CARS**FOR HIRE.**

(EXPERIENCED DRIVERS.)

Motor & Motor Cycle Repairs.**Agricultural & General Machinery Repairs A SPECIALITY.****D'ARCY BROS.,**

ABBEY STREET,

TIPPERARY.

COMMISSION AGENT,

REDMOND'S SQUARE.

TIPPERARY.

Bar Fitting Utensils, Cork Drawers, Corking Machines, Glasses.

All Sundries connected with the Licensed Trade.

W. G. EDMONDS & Co. 55, Aungier Street, Dublin, the oldest-established firm in Ireland.

ST. MICHAEL'S RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

DUNDURM, 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 16th August. For terms, etc., apply to

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THE TIVOLI, TIPPERARY.

Fixtures For Next Week.

MONDAY & TUESDAY:

WOLVES OF THE NIGHT.

Featuring WILLIAM FARNUM and LOUISE LOVELY.

A Powerful Story of Love and High Finance.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY:

THE COTTON KING.

Featuring GEORGE NASH.

How the Market is Manipulated by Unscrupulous Financiers.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY:

KISMET!

Featuring the Renowned American Actor, OTIS SKINNER.

Assisted by ROSEMARY THERY.

This is the most stupendous production in the history of motion pictures, costing hundreds of thousands of pounds to produce, and it is only by SPECIAL CONCESSION that this super of super pictures is being brought to Tipperary.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

VISIT BALLYLANDERS

On SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1921.

GREAT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES UNDER G.A.A. LAWS.

Football—Mitchelstown Stars v. Ballylanders Shamrocks.

Hurling—Mitchelstown v. Kilfinane.

Donkey Derby (2 Miles) and Marathon Race (4 Miles).

BRASS BAND WILL ATTEND.

ADMISSION - - - 1/-

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ROSCREA COLLEGE RE-OPENS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

1.—INTERMEDIATE, MATRICULATION, with Special Training for Entrance Scholarships to National University.

2.—ECCELESTIAL COURSE—For Boys who have passed Senior Grade or Matriculation—two years' course of Scholastic Philosophy.

3.—COMMERCIAL COURSE for Boys intending to follow Commercial Careers, and for Civil Service Exams.

4.—AGRICULTURAL COURSE, embracing Commercial Subjects, Agricultural Science, and Practical Agriculture.

For prospectus, etc., apply to THE PRESIDENT.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rate, 1d. a word per insertion; minimum, 1/- per insertion. Office box-number counts as 4 words. Postage must be included in remittance where replies are to be sent by post.

BAR-GROCERY—Junior Assistant desires engagement (indoor).—Address Box 4359, "Tipperaryman" Office.

CARTING—WILLIAM WHITE, Banaha Road, Tipperary, Carter, will do a Month's Work in a Week. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Service.

SEVEN-DAYS' Licensed Premises, in the town of Tipperary, with out-offices and stabling for nine horses attached, to be Sold by Private Treaty.—Address Box 911 "Tipperaryman" Office.

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G.A.A. NOTES.

"THE TIPPERARY CUP."

I see that a championship is about being started for handball in the town, and that a cup is to go with it. This is practical work, and the promoters are to be congratulated upon it. Undoubtedly magnificent work has been accomplished during the season for this great game. It was a wise course to adopt not to limit the competition to the town but to a five-mile radius. This gives an opportunity to our country friends to see what they are made of. I hope that when the entries close the list will be found a representative one as well as a record one. Doubtless there will be many aspirants for championship honours, and the rivalry should be very keen.

I should like to make one suggestion as regards this competition: Why not avail of Wednesday evening to play off some of the matches? I am sure the innovation would be a success. There would be no harm done in giving it a chance, in any event.

General.

It is surprising the popularity handball has sprung into. The wave of its popularity is not confined to Tipperary alone. All over the country the game is coming into its own now. Just at present there are several series of competitions on order, and these are not confined to the big centres. We find them every bit as enthusiastic, if not more so, in the remotest districts. This is the proper spirit, and it is hoped that steam will be kept up, and the game given all the encouragement possible. It is one of our finest games, and the pity is that it was so much neglected for so long.

The Spittal Alley.

Another word about this alley. From reports it appears it is badly in need of repairs. Surely there are enough handball enthusiasts in the Spittal to attend to this, and to smooth over any other difficulties that may be in the way. The experience gained by players in making use of this alley would be a great advantage, especially in "away" matches. There is no back wall to this alley. The spectators present at the match last Sunday saw the difficulty the Thominstown players were in with the back wall, as they were not accustomed to one. Similarly players who are accustomed to a back wall will be faced with a difficulty when they get into an alley without one. Here, then, is an opportunity to gain experience of alleys of both sorts.

Football and Hurling.

The championships in hurling and football of the South Division are to be played out.

The town clubs are to meet Golden in the final of the hurling championship and Killusty in their football tie. These matches are to be played at Clonmore on September 11th.

As the date does not afford very much time for getting into real playing form, it would not be amiss if our footballers and hurlers got a move on. Up to the present scarcely anything has been done as regards practice, with the exception of a little football.

Golden has a team which, on its last appearance, would take some beating, and if they play anything near their recent form very few teams would prove their equals.

Killusty are also a promising crowd. I happened to see this team in Clonmel playing their first round, and my opinion is that they are not a team that you can say you have beaten until the final whistle blows.

So it would be well if the Town teams got going, and at once.

"Flapper Meetings."

At a meeting of the South Board reference was made to meetings of this character. Athletic meetings of this kind are being held all over the country now. Still I think no notice should be taken of them at present, as they will succeed in killing themselves. The meetings so far are local, and I doubt very much if you will find competitors outside the vicinity at them. Instead of doing any harm these meetings will do an amount of good, and I would not be surprised if some very good athletes are discovered through their medium. If the early history of the early efforts of our great athletes were gone into, it would be found that their first appearances were usually at "flapper" meetings. One athlete that I knew very well—who afterwards became one of

the foremost of our sprinters and jumpers—made his first appearance at a meeting where he was rewarded with a pound of tobacco. Doubtless only for this meeting he would never have appeared. A Great "Lepper."

D. Shanahan, of Kilfinane, was one of the greatest jumpers of the G.A.A. in its early days. He was an all-round jumper, but made his own of the running hop, step, and jump. He covered a distance of 51ft. 2in., establishing a record which has not yet been beaten. At the first athletic championship meeting, held at Ballsbridge on September 11th, 1866, he won the long jump with a spring of 21ft. 7in. On the following year at Tralee, where the championships were held on July 31st and August 2nd, he won the running hop, step, and jump, covering 48ft. 2in. In 1888 he competed at Limerick at the championship sports on August 6th, and here made a record with a grand 50ft. 6in.

About this time the athletic team going to the States was being organised. He was one of the members. In America he was fairly successful, but did not display anything like his true form. When the competitions were completed in America he returned home.

In 1889 the athletic championships were held on August 27th, at Kilkenny. At this meeting he secured only second place, with 46ft. 6in. He was successful in the following year, at Ballsbridge, with 47ft. 5in.

This was the last year he appeared at the championship sports, but there is another notable performance to his credit—51ft. 7in., at Mallow, in July, 1891. This was another record, but on examination the ground was found to be slightly downhill, and it was disallowed.

"MAC."

TIPPERARY GAELS IN 1887.

First Gaelic Athletic Meeting in Tipperary.

13,000 People Present.

By "Dr. Mick."

Tipperary stands out in bold relief as one of the most notable counties in Ireland for athletes, authors, poets, and patriots.

At the moment we are interested only in those who figured in the athletic world a generation ago, and purpose telling of their feats and performances, which will involve some account of the meetings that took place in Tipperary immediately after the birth of the G.A.A. In this retrospective glance I have had the assistance not alone of old records and newspaper cuttings, but many an old sport who actively participated in the events of which I tell has supplemented the written and printed word with the oral recital of great deeds greatly done.

Since I had not been born thirty-five or forty years ago, I cannot personally remember the events of those days, which I regret, along with my backward position in the race for the old-age pension, and the material I have gathered for this series of articles is, no doubt, far from exhaustive. I will, then, be deeply grateful to any reader who kindly sends newspaper or other records of the sports and pastimes of County Tipperary in former years. "Dr. Mick," Tipperaryman's Office, Tipperary, will find me. The kindness of those who oblige will ever remain green in my memory, and I may remember them in my last will and testament, if I get time to make one or it's worth my while doing it.

In September, 1887, Gaelic athletic sports held in Tipperary were attended by over thirteen thousand spectators, and it may be interesting to mention the names of the office-bearers associated with the fixture. They were:—President, Dr. Conway; handicapper and starter, F. B. Dineen; judges, R. H. Frewen, W. H. Carroll, P. J. Flynn; treasurer, James Murphy; hon. sec., Patrick McGrath; Joseph Gubbins; field officer, John Cullinane; call stewards, M. Q. Hickey, D. Kelly, and J. Quane; timekeeper, Dr. C. R. Moloney; committee: T. Butler, J. P., D.L.; R. C. Chadwick, W. Eaton, H. Tee, K. E. O'Brien, P.L.G.; P. T. Hayes, T.C.; Henry Ryan, T.C.; M. D'Alton, T.C.; C.P.L.G.; R. Ronan, C.T.C.; D. Heelan, M. O'B. D'Alton, J. R. Sadler, G. O'Neill, J. H. Pearce, J. Kennedy, M. O'Dwyer, Matt. O'Dwyer, D. Moloney.

T. F. O'Neill, J. Ryan, P. R. Hayes, R. McCuaig, E. Hogan, M. M. D'Arcy, J. F. Quiggan, P. Fitzgerald, D. G. Condon, and G. Rutherford. Some of these gentlemen have since crossed the bourn where no traveller returneth, but a few remain "to tell the tale."

The meeting was a memorable hosting of Gaels—the cream of Irish youth and manhood, aged and maiden fair crowded the enclosure.

A sporting enthusiast and member of the ink-slinging brotherhood, like myself, who travelled from Dublin to the venue, gives a graphic description of the day's sport in plain, unvarnished language that we all can understand. He left Dublin at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, a fine September morning in 1887, after strolling up and down the Kingsbridge platform for half an hour waiting for the train, accompanied by another sleepy-looking, half-dressed individual like himself. Their destination was Tipperary.

My fellow-professional's companion was a tall, slender, symmetrically-shaped man, with a black moustache, who carried in his hand a travelling-bag containing all the paraphernalia of athletic competition, and as he paced the platform with quick, elastic step, it could not have been hard for those people who could guess eggs if they only saw the shells, to guess that he was an athlete. His name was John Pureell, better known universally as "Honest John." Having taken their seats in the railway carriage, they were joined by another visitor to Tipperary sports, about whom I shall have occasion to say something nice before this narrative concludes, and they were carried along with that wonderful rapidity imparted to the accelerated mail, and were very soon whirling through the smiling plains of Tipperary, in which they took especial interest, noting, as they came in view, many monuments of the country's past, and some features of its present condition (the latter including some nice new labourers' cottages). There was great unrest amongst the travellers in the compartment, and they conversed on things in general, and on the state of the country especially.

Having arrived at Limerick Junction they performed the rest of the journey by jarvey car. The driver was a typical representative of a class about which so many amusing anecdotes are related by travellers, and possessed many of the characteristics so commonly attributed to the driver of the "Irish jaunting car."

John determined to perpetrate a little joke, directed the jarvey to drive to the police barrack, adding that they were on an eviction tour, and required the protection of the representatives of law and order. The driver began to look uncomfortable, and an undecided look crept over his countenance, denoting that he was seriously considering the propriety of leaving them to perform the rest of the journey on foot. However, having carried the joke far enough, his passengers confessed the real object of their visit, and the pleasing communication seemed to have been overheard by the good steed, which, stimulated by an occasional application of the whip, performed the remainder of the journey with accelerated velocity.

In Tipperary.

Arrived in Tipperary, the visitors were met by Bob Frewen, of Aherlow, and Messrs. Pat McGrath and Joseph Gubbins—both still happily with us and hale and hearty—and conducted to the field where the sports were to take place.

The day was observed, for many miles around, as a general holiday, and most of the shopkeepers closed their business houses; desks and counters were deserted, and their customary occupants joined the vast moving crowd of people that thronged the streets from early morning, and most of whom came from long distances, bringing with them their sons and daughters, their wives, mothers, mothers-in-law, grandmothers, sisters, cousins, fathers, and fathers-in-law, uncles and aunts—all the constituents, in short, of the "happy homes of Tipperary" were there, moving towards the well-enclosed field opposite the Courthouse (now cheerfully covered with tombstones), kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. H. H. Townsend, J.P.

At this great meeting, the first of the

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

Meeting at Kilfinane.

Address by Organisers and Others.

A meeting under the auspices of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union was held at Kilfinane on Sunday last.

The following branches were represented:—Emin, T. Kennedy; Glenroe, M. Casey, D.C.; T. O'Connell, R. Fitzgerald, M. McGrath; Ardpatrick, Jno. Chery; Ballylanders, Jerh. McGrath, J. O'Neill; Kilfinane, E. O'Keefe, T. McGrath, Thos. Roche, John Pigott, R. Kelly and P. Foley; in addition to whom there was a large attendance of members.

Mr. J. Kennedy (Emin) presided, and in a brief address pointed out the necessity for organisation.

Alderman P. Walsh (Limerick), who was received with cheers, said he was by no means a stranger in Kilfinane, as he was election agent for Dr. Hayes at the last election. What made him seriously think at times was the great difference that sometimes existed between the activity displayed at political meetings and the apathy shown towards labour demonstrations. Never, in his opinion, was there a greater necessity for organisation than at the present time. All the capitalist class are uniting in an endeavour to cut down wages. Well, if this was allowed, it would be a very poor commentary on the power of their organisation. He trusted, therefore, that every labourer in the district would be up and doing, and immediately join up in the Transport Union. (Applause.)

Mr. P. Leo, Limerick, who was cordially received, said in the course of his remarks that he quite agreed with the previous speaker on the necessity for reorganisation of the branches. Of course, owing to the disturbed state of the country and curfew regulations, he was not surprised if there had been a falling away of some of the members. But let them hope this is past, and that in future there will be no cause for lack of co-operation. He could not imagine any body of workers more dependent on a strong, virile and active organisation than the agricultural labourer, and therefore the need of closer union was a matter of first-rate importance to them. In the city of Limerick a union man or woman is an unknown quantity. In a town of the size and business capacity of Kilfinane they should expect something similar. He hoped all present would become organisers, and bring back any members who had fallen away from the fold. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Dowling, organiser, addressed the meeting at length. He apologised to the members for being so late in coming, but explained that he had had meetings that day at Herbertstown and Bruff. The delay in his arrival was unavoidable; it looked very like a man trying to do too much in one day. (Applause.) The large number present proved clearly that the workers of this portion of the county are fully alive to the fact that organisation is absolutely

kind held in the town under the laws of the Gaelic Athletic Association, all the elements of success were present. The day was gloriously fine, and old Sol shone down with unusual brilliancy. It seemed as if the sun himself wished to do honour to the occasion and help the promoters with attendance-compelling weather.

The grand stand, which was tastefully decorated, was packed, many of its occupants belonging to the (sometimes) gentler sex, dressed to kill in the autumn costumes of the period, which were then, no doubt, regarded as pretty. (There is no accounting for tastes.)

Needless to say, the meeting was a genuinely Gaelic one, the suspensives were dispensed with, and harmony and good order prevailed throughout the day, thanks mainly to the almost perfect arrangements of the committee, each and every member of which laboured with tactful zeal to promote the success of their great enterprise. In every respect it was a model meeting, and especially remarkable for the magnificent contests which resulted from the efficiency of that ablest of handicappers, Mr. F. Dineen. But these details must wait till next week. (To be continued.)

necessary to protect their interests, and also showed that they thoroughly realised that though the war which prevailed for the past five years, and which they hoped was now successfully concluded with the removal of the foreign oppressor, yet the native capitalist remained to grind them down, and must be dealt with. All along these years the workers of the country had had two enemies to contend with, the foreign foe, and the native tyrant, and whenever the worker raised his head to demand his rightful share of the wealth he produced both of them combined to crush him. A strong organisation like the Transport Union was the only means by which the worker could hope to achieve decent conditions of employment—good wages, reduced working hours, and eventually the right to live and enjoy the best the country can produce. Referring to the Agricultural Wages Board the speaker pointed out that though the board only established a minimum wage, the majority of the farmers were always inclined to regard it as the maximum, and a good many would not even pay the miserable minimum without the threat of prosecution. But everywhere the Transport Union was strong farmers were compelled to pay something like a decent wage. He mentioned the County Dublin, where every worker is a member of the I.T. and G.W., and where an agreement had been in force for the past two years which provided for a wage for all farm workers of 43s. per week of 54 hours with a £3 harvest bonus, a half-holiday on Saturdays, and payment of 3s. per day for any unnecessary Sunday work. This agreement holds good until next March. The Agricultural Wages Board was about to be abolished, and with it the obligation to pay the legal minimum wage. Therefore, he added, the worker will have no protection but that afforded him by the I.T. and G.W.U., and unless this is strongly organised in every part of the country the workers would be turned down even into a worse position than that which they occupied in pre-war times. The action of the farmers in not employing more labour was severely criticised, and the fact that the county council had given so little work to the road workers this year was strongly commented on. He urged on all present to join up in the great army of labour, and present a united front to all their enemies, and by so doing make their country really free—free from hunger, from care, from want and anxiety about the essentials of life, and give every man, woman, and child a full, free, and happy existence. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

DONDUM.

At a general meeting of this branch of the I.T.G.W.U., held on Sunday, the 21st August, all members rallied to support the branch in a most spirited manner. The collectors had done their work for the past fortnight in a very satisfactory manner. It is gratifying to see young men taking such an interest in the upkeep of our branch.—Jas. English, sec.

SUCCESSFUL TIPPERARY STUDENTS.

Amongst the twelve successful lady competitors out of forty students presenting themselves at a recently-held examination in Dublin under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, for admission to the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, were Miss Mary Ryan and Miss Mary G. Geoghegan, both of Henry street, Tipperary. They received their early education at St. Anne's Convent, Tipperary, afterwards proceeding to Loreto Convent, Cork. Miss Ryan is a daughter of Mr. John Ryan, postmaster, Queenstown, and Miss Geoghegan daughter of the late Mr. Richard Geoghegan, Limerick, and niece of Mr. Michael Geoghegan, Thurles. Both young ladies, who have been cordially congratulated on their success, left Tipperary on Monday morning to commence their period of training in Dublin on the following day.

RACES AT DOON.

Particulars are given in our advertising columns of an interesting programme of horse and pony races arranged to be run over the Castletown course near Doon, on Sunday, 28th August.

DEATH OF MR. J. BROWNE, MITCHELSTOWN.

The announcement of the death of Mr. James Browne, Mitchelstown, which took place at his daughter's residence, Lillmore Arms Hotel, Clogheen, will be read with feelings of regret. The deceased, who was kind and of a gentle disposition, had reached a fine old age. Solemn Requiem Office and High Mass was offered up in presence of a large congregation in the parish church, Clogheen. The following clergy officiated:—Rev. Father Coffey, C.C.; Rev. Father O'Mahony, C.C.; Rev. Father Keating, P.P., Ballyporeen; Rev. M. Walsh, P.P., Ballybooly; Rev. Father Murphy, C.C., Ballybacon.

The funeral cortege to the family burial ground, Kilcrumper, County Cork, was of impressive dimensions. Among the chief-mourners were Mrs. Morrisroe and Mrs. Ross-Lonergan, Clonmel (daughters); Mr. Morrisroe, Clogheen, and E. Ross-Lonergan, Clonmel (sons-in-law); Mary C. Morrisroe, Kathleen V. Morrisroe, and James Morrisroe (grandchildren); James Daly, Crosshouse, Kilworth; Mrs. and Miss Quinlan, Derrivillan, Glanworth; Denis and Mrs. Curran, Rockmills; Mrs. Michael, and Mary Bowman, Old Castletown, Kildorrery; Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly Manix, Shanballymore; Miss Murphy, Mitchelstown (cousins).

Wreaths were sent by the following:—Mrs. Morrisroe, Mrs. Ross-Lonergan, the grandchildren, Dr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Murphy, Coolville; Mrs. Ryan and Miss Moloney, Old Shanbally; and Mrs. Crawley, Parson's Green.

Very Rev. Father O'Mahony, C.C., Clogheen, and Rev. Father Frawley, C.C., Kilworth, officiated at the graveside.

DEATH OF MR. T. SAMPSON, TIPPERARY.

The death of Mr. Thomas Sampson, Church street, Tipperary, which took place on Sunday last, at the early age of twenty-one years, is much regretted. Deceased had not been in robust health for some time. He was a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the town, and a courteous and agreeable disposition won for him hosts of friends. On Monday evening the remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, and on Tuesday morning Requiem Office and High Mass were celebrated for the repose of his soul, the officiating clergymen being Rev. N. O. Ryan, C.C.; Rev. J. Lande, C.C. (cousins); Rev. W. Condon, C.C.; Rev. Father McCarthy, C.C.; and Rev. M. Ryan (Chaplain). Interment took place afterwards in the New Cemetery.

The chief mourners were—John Sampson (father), Mrs. Sampson (mother), Patrick and John Sampson (brothers), Denis, Joseph, and James Breen (uncles); Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Lande (aunts).

FIRE IN THURLES.

What would, no doubt, have proved to be a most disastrous outbreak of fire, only it was discovered in time and promptly dealt with, broke out on Sunday evening in the premises of the late Mr. J. K. Moloney, Liberty Square, Thurles. Smoke was seen coming from the upper windows of the licensed premises adjoining the drapery premises of the same firm, and it was found that some premises at the back had taken fire, and that the fire was rapidly spreading out to the street. Messengers were at once despatched to Mr. G. Mason, water inspector, and the Military Barracks, and Mr. Mason, with some of his staff and fire appliances, arrived in a few minutes, a party of military, similarly equipped, coming shortly afterwards. Some police and Volunteers also took a hand, and all went to work with vigour to keep the flames under control. Communications between the burning outhouses and the rest of the buildings were quickly cut away, and the flames were soon got under, but not before a good deal of shop goods, etc., in the stores, and two Pomeranian dogs and a motor-bicycle in a house had been destroyed. Some furniture and goods were for safety's sake (unnecessarily, as it proved) thrown out of the top windows of the licensed premises to the footway below, and looting soon started, but this was speedily stopped, and a guard of Volunteers held the gateway and admitted only helpers, etc. In a couple of hours the fire was completely quenched.

FROM OUR District Correspondents

CAPPAWHITE.

St. Swithin.

St. Swithin seems to be living up to his reputation as Controller of the Weather. It was on July 15th the weather broke first, and the forty days were up on the 28th. But Old Sol is making a gallant effort to give us a smile, and farmers would reciprocate it. We remember hearing a travelled gentleman stating that it was strange that the Saint held sway only over our insignificant little island. Be that as it may, this year, at any rate, the Saint proved his right to be reckoned with regarding July and August weather.

Dear Milk.

New milk is selling at what we consider an exorbitantly high price in local villages. This is all right for people who can afford to pay such prices. But what about the labourer, his wife, and children? Labour leaders promise much to their followers in many directions. Here is something in regard to which they can work out an acceptable scheme.

Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

Recently a young man narrowly escaped a bad crushing by a Ford car on the Mullinacree road, near Donohill. Coming round a sharp turn on his bike the rear wheel of his machine was smashed to atoms and himself rendered unconscious for a time.

Dance at Carhus.

In Carhus school a most successful dance was held on Sunday night last, under the auspices of the local "boys." It was the first entertainment of its kind held in that district since the "trousers" made us every "Tipp" knows. The youngsters are the soul of hospitality and cheer to visitors to Carhus and had a good night of it. Some strangers of the neighbourhood got lost somewhere on the hills on Monday morning, but their friends' anxiety was relieved by their belated appearance. Perhaps it was the old, old story!

All Roads to Cappawhite.

All roads will lead to Cappawhite on Sunday night next, to a dance which will be held under influential patronage in the schoolrooms. The buildings are spacious and very suitable for an entertainment of this kind. Everybody still remembers the splendid dances held in the same venue some years ago. Recently we heard of a case where an ardent teetotaler paid 5s. to obtain admission to a dance in a certain place, and offered 2s. to get out, but owing to the crush had to remain. In Cappawhite there will be room for all!

A Bit of History.

Perhaps you know where Mr. Con Downey, the popular tailor, lives at Shanbally Cross. As you will note by a glance, originally it was a police barrack. Older people will remember that many a poor "drunk" met his Waterloo here after safely passing the town constabulary. But what many may not know is why it was built on that site. Eight or nine decades ago Captain William Purefoy, of Greenfields, was fired at by some unknown men over Mr. Bradshaw's fence. Captain Purefoy happily escaped, because, the old story states, the best marksman had gone to light his pipe at a neighbouring house. Captain was landlord over most of the area, contained in what is now the Protestant parish of Donohill, roughly from Newtown to Hollyford, and is reputed to have been a harsh man. After this shooting incident the Government built a barrack at Shanbally Cross for his protection. This Captain Purefoy was no blood relation to the present Mr. W. B. Purefoy, the popular owner of Greenfields, and at all times a good landlord, and, like his father before him, popular with the people.

Jobbery.

A labour leader has already insinuated something like this about our new councils in Tipperary in regards to the tenantry of labourers' cottages. In effect he says that the cottages are sometimes bought by the new tenant from the old holder. We believe this to be true, at least in the past. But how is it proposed to remedy it? If Jack is about to leave his cottage how can you prevent him from telling his friend Jim of his intention? The latter hands him a fiver (perhaps) for the information, is first in the field, and induces the councillors to vote for him. It is a case of the early bird. And why

blame the poor councillor for it? Human nature is human nature in cot and palace, and money always speaks, and, we greatly fear, always will.

The Mulcair Rovers.

This promising football team gave a capital display in Castletown on Sunday last, and were rather unfortunate to be beaten by the Tipperary Gaels. We expect to hear more about them. In the eighties Doon had a classy football team.

Can Anybody Tell Us—

What about the weed inspectors we heard a good deal of some years ago? Are they still employed by the Department of Agriculture? Do they do any work? Receive any pay?

Then, we believe, we have truant officers. Have you seen anyone lately? From the young children we meet with casually on the roads loitering about during school hours we have our suspicions. And some great man said: Educate that you may be free.

Petty Thefts.

From the Annercy direction we have had this news, and it doesn't make pleasant reading: It is alleged that apples have been stolen in considerable quantities from some orchards, in one case from trees owned by two ladies, the sole occupants of the place. We can only hope that it is the work of children, though it is otherwise alleged. Children will be children, but any grown-up caught at this petty thievery ought to be punished. Fruit growing is recommended as an industry particularly suitable to Ireland. How can it be developed if the fruit is stolen and trees damaged?

KILMALLOCK.

Elton Sports.

Sunday next should see a big reunion at Elton, in former years the venue of many successful sports meetings. There will probably be no fixture in Kilmallock this year, but we are glad to notice by "Groundsmen's" letter in last week's issue that preparations are already afoot for the 1922 meeting. I quite appreciate his remarks about the shopkeepers, as, with a few exceptions, they are more interested in the financial rather than the sporting side.

Defaulting Cottiers.

It is not about time that compelling steps were resorted to where tenants of labourers' cottages under the District Council refuse to pay their rents? There is well over £1,000 due in arrears by cottiers in the Kilmallock rural district. The Local Government Department of Dail Eireann have now issued instructions to the various councils on the matter, and rent collectors are recommended to institute proceedings at the local arbitration courts against defaulting tenants. An end to the existing state of affairs, which is nothing short of a public scandal, is certainly due.

CASHEL.

Good Volunteer Police Work.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the L.R.A. in Cashel district, the residents are once more breathing freely, and absolute security for property is assured. The customary disregard for the use of padlocks and safes is again showing itself, thanks to the exertions of the Volunteers, who are keenly alive to the necessity for making wrongdoers realise that they will have an uncomfortable place in a free Ireland. During the week arrests have been made of parties against whom, it is stated, charges will be preferred. Nothing but the highest commendation of the work of the L.R.A. in this connection is heard.

Death of Mrs. Johanna Murnane.

Sincere sympathy is felt in Cashel district with Mr. John Murnane on the death of his wife, Mrs. Johanna Murnane, a member of one of the best respected families in the locality. Deceased underwent an operation for appendicitis, and, complications intervening, she succumbed on Monday night, after having received the last rites of the Church, to which she was so devoutly attached. Office and Requiem Mass were celebrated in the parish church on Wednesday morning, and the interment in the Rock Cemetery at noon, was largely attended, signifying the widespread regret occasioned by the sad event. Right Rev. Dean Ryan, P.R., V.G.; Rev. D. Duggan, C.C.; and Rev. W. O'Dwyer, C.C., officiated at the obsequies.

SANDEMAN'S

PORTS & SHERRIES

"THREE STAR" & "FIVE STAR"

SANDEMAN means Fine Port Wine

Fine Port Wine means SANDEMAN!

CASHEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Big Drop in Coal Prices.

The meeting of above Board was held on Thursday, Mr. C. O'Connor (deputy vice-chairman) presiding. The other members present were Messrs. P. Looby, T. Taylor, and M. O'Keefe. Messrs. P. O'Connell (clerk), James Connan (master), and Dr. A. Foley (M.O.) were in attendance.

Master's Report.

The Master reported:—"The boiler in the main laundry got out of order; a fresh opening came in it and allowed the water to come through. I employed John Murphy, labourer, to assist at the work at 6s. per day for about four days, and called on William McCarthy, Gismith, to do the repairs to the boiler, which he did; his charge for doing same is £1. The ivy-cutting referred to by the medical officer at your last meeting is out of the power of the inmate man, who cleaned the ivy from the front of boardroom. It is too high, and he is nervous in going on a high ladder. I can get it cleaned by paid labour if the board direct to-day. Casual labour is 8s. per day."

Order: Approved. Master to get work done immediately.

The Slump in Coal.

Messrs. S. Morris, Ltd., Waterford, wrote: "We have pleasure to announce a further reduction in the price of coals, and can now give you best Orrel and large Cardiff at 50s. per ton ex ship at Waterford."

Clerk (to Master): What way are you for coal?

Master:—We are not bad at all; we have a small supply that will be able to keep us going for a fortnight or three weeks.

Clerk:—It might be as well to get a waggon to keep you going.

Mr. Looby:—It seems to keep going down in price.

Chairman:—I saw where Thomas stated that they could not get customers for coal in Cardiff.

Dr. Foley:—There are truckloads lying idle on the rails there.

Clerk:—Still it varies a good deal if you look for quotations.

It was decided to order one waggon. The rest of the business was routine.

FOUR BELFAST YOUTHS KIDNAPPED.

Four Belfast young men—Joseph Dorman, 2 Stanfield street; Alexander Donnelly, 15 East street; Mee Markie, 15 Annette street; and James Joyce, 35 Annette street—were removed from their homes about 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday by men who came and drove the youths away in taxis. The present whereabouts of the four prisoners, who are Catholics, is unknown, and no information is available as to the reason for their removal.

FOOTBALL AND HURLING.

Tipperary (John O'Leary's) senior hurling team will meet the Golden representatives in the senior final of the South Tipperary Championship on Sunday, 11th September, at Cahir. On the same date the Tipperary John O'Leary's junior football team will meet Killlusty in the second round junior football championship at the same venue.

So far, neither of the above teams has turned up at the football grounds to practice, which augurs ill for their success in the contests.

TIPPERARY LIVE-WEIGHT PIG MARKET.

There was a large supply offered on Thursday at £5 6s. per cwt., there being no change in price from the previous market.

A few carts of bonhams found ready purchasers at from £5 to £7 per pair.

CREAMERY DISPUTE AT CHARLEVILLE.

Result of Arbitration.

An arbitration court sat at Charleville on Saturday night to deal with the points at issue in connection with the dispute which existed at the Charleville Co-operative Creamery during the past few weeks. The parties involved in the dispute were the Creamery Committee and the Irish Transport Workers' Union, and representatives of each were present on behalf of their respective organisations. The court was occupied for a considerable time taking statements from both sides. The following is the arbitrators' decision, which was announced on Sunday:—(1) The Creamery Society takes back into its employment Henry Denny as engine-driver and Christopher Foley as general hand, both to start on Sunday morning, August 28th, 1921. The court awards Henry Denny one week's back pay, but no back pay to Christopher Foley. The Creamery Society shall have the absolute right to choose its third or any employee whom they may subsequently employ, subject to his being a member of the I.T. and G.W.U. before being so appointed. (2) The arbitrators disapprove of the attitude taken up by Christopher Foley at and approaching the Creamery Society's busy season, and recommend him to act more loyally towards his employers in the future and have their interests more at heart. (3) The arbitrators equally disapprove of the attitude taken up by the Creamery Society towards the efforts made by the responsible authorities for arbitration in this dispute, the arbitrators being of opinion that the society was quite aware of the trouble leading up to this unfortunate dispute.—M. B. McAuliffe, chairman.

ARRESTED BY I.R.A.

Two Bandon Constables Detained.

As a sequel to the arrest of a member of the I.R.A. in connection with the taking of a police motor-car on August 18th, two Bandon R.I.C. men are detained by the I.R.A. A statement made at the chief liaison officer's quarters, Cork, declares that the truce had first been violated in the taking by the R.I.C. of two I.R.A. motor-cars at Cork on July 30th, and another on August 8th. It was stated at the Liaison Offices, Cork, on Wednesday, "that both constables were placed under arrest on Tuesday evening by the I.R.A., and are being held in custody in regard to the taking of motor-cars from the I.R.A. The full circumstances of the case are as follows:—Two Ford motor-cars, the property of the I.R.A., working in connection with Cork liaison offices, were taken in the city on July 30th by R.I.C., and a third motor-car on August 8th by the R.I.C. The truce had thus been broken in the first instance by the R.I.C. On Thursday, the 18th inst., a Ford motor-car was taken from the R.I.C. Bandon, by the I.R.A. Following this, a member of the I.R.A. was arrested in Bandon by the police and charged before a court-martial in Cork on the 22nd inst. The case was adjourned, the prisoner being detained in custody. Last evening two constables of the R.I.C. at Bandon were consequently arrested by the I.R.A. The whole matter has been referred to General Headquarters, Dublin."

It is stated the constables—in uniform, but unarmed—were walking at Barrack lane, when they were accosted and taken to an unknown destination.

CO. LIMERICK COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

The Financial Situation.

Irish Auctioneers for Irish Cattle Sales.

Alleged Watering of Butter.

Mr. B. Limerick, chairman County Council, presided at the meeting of the Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction held on Wednesday. Also present Messrs. J. M. Cavanagh and J. Blackwell, with the secretary.

Financial.

The Secretary stated their financial position was that the receipts from 31st March were £1,813 18s. The County Council paid £1,800 of that amount. The expenses to date were £1,688 2s. 8d., including a debt balance of £125 15s. 4d.

The staff amount was £325 0s. 11d., and their expenses £101 2s. The outstanding liabilities were £1,713 8s. 4d. to 31st March, and the total liabilities to date, £2,191 13s. 3d.

The Chairman asked were not some of these old arrears.

The Secretary said that was so. The Chairman said there was over £1,500 due by the Department.

Mr. McCormack remarked that the money remained in their hands.

The Chairman said that was very hard on the people to whom the money was due.

Mr. Blackwell stated that the Department would not pay it either.

The Chairman thought there was something like £10,000 due, but they did not see their way to pay it.

The Secretary said if matters had been normal the committee would have had a large credit balance.

The Chairman said that was satisfactory considering the difficulties they were labouring under.

Suggested Sale of Tinnaculla Lands.

A letter was read from Mr. P. K. Walsh, chairman, asking the committee to consider the question of trying to get the lands set aside for forestry at Tinnaculla.

Mr. McCormack asked if the committee had power to sell.

The Secretary said they had not, but could recommend sale. There was a profit out of the lands.

It was decided to let the matter stand at the present until they received further particulars.

English Auctioneer at Dublin Show.

With reference to the sale of short-horns at the Dublin Society Horse Show, Mr. Liam Paul, chairman of the Dublin Corporation Markets Committee, wrote stating that at a conference with the Royal Dublin Society on the 9th inst. he pointed out to the representatives that they employed English salesmen when selling their short-horns, and reminded them that their own ranks possessed a number of Dublin auctioneers, of superlative business repute. Sir F. K. Wrench (one of the Royal Dublin Society's delegation) met this by replying that he was one (if not the largest) of Irish short-horn breeders and preferred the English auctioneers, who came across with buying instructions "in their pockets" from sources which Irish salesmasters could not tap at present. Personally he did not think so, but somehow in the discussion this particular item got shelved by a half promise that the claims of our local men would be given consideration. However, he believed in the policy of ensuring this consideration and would be gratified if the committee would raise the question with the B.D.S. or through the Press, so that the attention of all Irish agriculturists might be given to it.

The Chairman said that the letter was a very satisfactory one.

Mr. Blackwell said it showed a great change in the times.

Mr. McCormack said that the English auctioneers might suit Mr. Wrench, but if they did he could send his cattle over to England. The Irish farmers wanted Irish auctioneers to sell their cattle. He would bring the matter before the Farmers' Union.

The secretary was directed to communicate with the secretary of the Farmers' Union on the subject.

"Let Them Pelt Away."

A letter was read from the office of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, pointing out that they had under consideration at their meeting in June a communication from the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury,

urging the imperative need in existing circumstances for reducing public expenditure wherever it might be practicable to do so. They decided that the payment of travelling and lodging expenses of national school teachers attending special courses of instruction be discontinued. The decision would apply to all such classes meeting after 1st September.

The Chairman remarked that they had nothing to say to the Commissioners of National Education. Let them pelt away.

No action was taken on the matter.

Catch Crops.

A letter was read from Dail Eireann recommending the advisability of growing catch crops.

Mr. Blackwell said these crops should be sown within a fortnight, as it was getting late.

The Chairman said the question of sowing such crops should receive encouragement.

Alleged Watering of Butter.

Mr. McCormack said that on a previous occasion he drew the committee's attention to the watering of butter, which was a serious matter. Complaints were again made; and the purchase of Irish butter in foreign markets on this account would be greatly hampered. He thought their instructors were appointed to take samples of butter, but he had seen no report.

The Secretary stated that the instructors were appointed by the County Council, and reports had been furnished. The question now was one for the County Council.

It was decided that the secretary write to the County Council drawing attention to the matter.

DEATH OF MR. E. SLOAN, TIPPERARY.

Mr. Edmund Sloan, driver of the motor between Galbally and Tipperary, returned to Tipperary about 6.30 on Thursday evening, and complaining of a cold retired to bed. During the night he was taken seriously ill, and a priest and doctor were sent for. A doctor, however, appears not to have been available. Mr. Sloan succumbed to his illness at six o'clock in the morning. Deceased, who resided with his brother in Henry street, was well-known and a popular figure locally. He was aged about forty-four years, and married. To his widow and bereaved relatives much sympathy will be extended.

TAKING UP MOTOR PERMITS IN CHARLEVILLE.

During the past few days the police authorities in Charleville have, it is stated, taken up permits for the use of motors from some of the car owners in the town, and requested to have the essential parts taken to the barrack. The reason for this has not been ascertained, and a report has been lodged with the liaison officer for the district in connection with the matter.

ARRAVALLE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of above society was held on Sunday. Mr. P. Cleary, chairman, presided. There was a full attendance. Mr. D. Hardy was appointed chairman for the coming year, and Mr. R. Harte secretary. A new committee, with two exceptions—Mr. M. O'Brien, Philipstown, and Miss Neagle, Tipperary—were elected. The statement of accounts, as presented by Messrs. Craig, Gardiner & Co., auditors, was adopted. The meeting had under consideration the opening of the recently acquired premises at 56 Main street, Tipperary, and the advisability of keeping the stores in Henry street also opened, and decided that business be run in both places.

SHRONELL SPORTS.

On Sunday Shronell will be en fete, when pony races and cycling and athletic sports will be held in a suitable field in the village.

BALLYVISTEA SPORTS.

On Sunday, August 28th, cycling and athletic sports will be held at Ballyvистea, Oola. A very attractive programme has been arranged, and valuable prizes will be given.

WHOLESALE

TOBACCOS, SNUFFS and CIGARETTES

RETAIL.

GODFREY'S, TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY URBAN COUNCIL.

THE CLAIM OF THE EX-SERVICE MEN.

EMPLOYEE'S RESIGNATION.

THE SHOP ASSISTANTS' STRIKE.

At Tipperary Urban Council on Wednesday night there were present—Messrs. J. O'Callaghan, vice-chairman (presiding), W. Cotter, E. J. Lyons, T. Fitzgerald, E. Martin, T. McCormack, T. Toomey, and J. Breen.

Employment for Ex-Service Men.

The Town Clerk read correspondence from the Ministry of Labour Unemployment Grants Committee, London, and from the Ministry of Transport, Dublin, on the subject of the council's application for a grant for the employment of ex-service men on works of public utility. He stated that the Tipperary Urban Council was the first in Ireland, early in 1919, to make such an application, but, unfortunately, they had not been successful in securing any of the grants which had been so liberally dispensed throughout the country in many urban districts, including several less important centres than Tipperary, and these districts had naturally benefited very largely by these grants. It would appear as if some unfair agency had been operating against the Tipperary council in the matter. Surely it could not be contended that Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, and other smaller places were more important than Tipperary? He did not know whether the ex-service men had taken up the matter. It was a question that very closely concerned them, and he trusted they would give whatever help they could to the council.

Mr. Cotter—When Nenagh, Thurles, and Carrick-on-Suir got grants, Tipperary should get a grant, too.

Town Clerk—I suggest that we should bring the matter before the Municipal Authorities' Association, and get them to help forward our claim.

Chairman—That is probably the best thing to do.

Mr. Cotter—We should take every step we possibly can to get the money.

Mr. Martin—Have we not more ex-service men in Tipperary than in Carrick-on-Suir?

Town Clerk—You could not compare Tipperary with Carrick-on-Suir. You have a very large number of ex-service men affected locally.

The Town Clerk's suggestion that the matter be referred to the Municipal Authorities' Association was approved.

Condolences Acknowledged.

The following letter from Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, U.C., Hill View, Tipperary, was read: "Dear Mr. Dawson:—Kindly accept my sincere thanks for your message of condolence on my recent bereavement, and please convey to the members of the council my heartfelt appreciation of their sympathetic references."

Mr. P. J. Godfrey, U.C., Bank place, wrote in similar terms.

Mr. W. J. Heffernan, Town Surveyor, also wrote thanking the council and town clerk for their message of sympathy on the bereavement he had sustained.

Death of an Official.

Mr. Cotter said that since their last meeting a very old and valued employee of the council, Mr. Patrick Quann, had passed away. He was a most zealous and reliable official, who had given the best years of his life in the service of the council, and he (Mr. Cotter) moved a resolution of condolence with his bereaved relatives.

Mr. Martin seconded the resolution, which was passed in silence.

Resignation of an Employee.

Denis Condon, Galbally road, a workman in the employment of the council, wrote tendering his resignation, and expressed the hope that the council would make him some allowance now in his old age.

The Town Clerk said he had been twenty-one years in the service of the council.

Chairman—And a very good man he was.

It was decided to allow him £1 a

week until March 1st next, when he would become eligible for the old-age pension, when, it was understood, the council would allow him 10s. per week.

The Strike.

The Chairman said he was sorry they had not been able to bring about a settlement of the strike of the drapers' and hardware merchants' assistants. However, there was still hope, and when Mr. P. J. Moloney, T.D., was around soon again they might be able to secure an amicable agreement.

Mr. Martin—I hope he will be able to attend our next meeting.

Chairman—Mr. Coreoran, secretary to the Employers' Federation, told me that the employers would not even submit the matter to arbitration. We have here before us the demand of the employees and employees and the offer made by the employers, and I think they ought to be published, and let the public judge of the rights and wrongs of the dispute.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Would not the assistants themselves have the matter published, and not have the publication come through this body?

Mr. Cotter—It would come better from this body.

Mr. Fitzgerald—Coming from this body it might appear as if we wanted to dictate to a lot of ratepayers—telling them what to do and how things should be done.

Mr. Martin—You are dictating to nobody when you simply publish the figures.

Mr. Lyons (one of the members of the council deputed to interview both parties to the dispute)—Our efforts were not altogether without fruit. We got the employers to agree to the living-out system. They would not agree to a sliding scale, but they did agree to a minimum of £30 a year—£65 for women living out and £75 for men. We asked them to submit the matter to arbitration, but they said no. We asked them to meet the strikers, and they again said no. They said they had large stocks which had depreciated in value, and they said why didn't the assistant ask for a rise of wages previously, when stocks were more valuable? We put that to the strikers, and they said the reason they hadn't done so was because of the troubled state of the town at the time, and they put it off until things got more settled. It is a pity that the strike has lasted so long, and to see the young lady assistants walking up and down through the streets, especially in wet weather.

Mr. Cotter—I made what I considered a very fair proposal, namely, that representatives of the Employers' Federation should meet representatives of the Assistants' Association, and, if necessary, the Urban Council would appoint an independent chairman to mediate between them, but the Employers' Federation turned that down also. The employers' methods are the methods of fifty years ago.

Mr. Toomey—I propose that the figures be published. In the meantime Dail Eireann should be communicated with and asked to use drastic methods to bring about a settlement when the employers won't agree to a settlement themselves.

Mr. Cotter—The town is suffering terribly by the prolonging of the strike. People are going to Limerick to purchase their commodities, and say they can get them far cheaper there, and that they won't deal in Tipperary any more.

Mr. McCormack—That is very serious.

Mr. Cotter—I have it from the people themselves.

Mr. Lyons—It would perhaps be as well to leave it over until Mr. P. J. Moloney is here.

Chairman—I am in favour of publishing the figures, and let the public see for themselves.

Mr. Lyons—There is not, after all, such a very big difference between them.

Mr. Martin—What would split the difference, Mr. Lyons?

Mr. Lyons—You have the two lists there.

Mr. Martin—It is very hard to know what would split the difference.

Mr. Lyons—I am personally very

strongly in favour of arbitration.

Mr. Cotter—It is a shame and a disgrace that this strike should have lasted so long—now about four months. I can't see any earthly reason why the employers will not meet the assistants. Surely they are not afraid the assistants will take a bite out of them. In no other town in Ireland would the like of this be allowed. The town is being ruined by it, and we are all concerned in it.

Mr. Toomey—We must get Dail Eireann to use drastic measures. When we have failed ourselves we will make it a national thing. This is putting in the thin end of the wedge, as far as I can see, to make way for some others. When some of the employers have settled with the assistants, we can't see why the rest of them don't settle on the same terms. These employers are losing through their own pig-headedness.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Breen, it was decided to publish in the Press the figures in connection with the dispute, as follows:—

The following is the scale of wages (weekly) asked by the assistants:—

	Men	Women
1st Year at Business,	15s.	14s.
2nd	20s.	17s.
3rd	25s.	23s.
4th	30s.	30s.
5th	35s.	37s.
6th	40s.	44s.
7th	45s.	51s.
8th	50s.	58s.
9th	55s.	65s.
10th	60s.	72s.
Over 10 years	75s.	72s.
Charge hands & some clerks	80s.	75s.
An apprentice to four assistants in each firm. The agreement to be retrospective from 1st August, 1920.		

Mr. Lyons mentioned that twenty-nine employers had signed the agreement and nine had not.

The following is the offer made by the employers:—

Note—Under column A is stated years' service; B, cash wages; C, food or lodgings allowance; D, total yearly pay; E, total weekly pay.

	A	B	C	D	E
W. H. Haplan (Man)	36	£91	£26	£117	45s.
	12	42	7s.	120	46s.
(Woman)	10	48	6s.	113	43s.
	17	58	6s.	125	47s.
	8	43	6s.	108	42s.
	6	25	6s.	90	44s.
T. Coreoran (Woman)	7	30	4s.	75	29s.
	16	49	6s.	114	43s.
M. Cleary (Man)	35	43	7s.	121	46s.
	13	30	5s.	102	41s.
J. F. Duggan (Man)	25	43	—	143	55s.
	11	35	7s.	108	42s.
	5	39	7s.	108	42s.
Mrs. Millea (Man)	18	52	7s.	130	50s.
	30	59	7s.	128	49s.
(Woman)	11	48	7s.	126	48s.
	17	58	6s.	113	43s.
	9	38	6s.	103	40s.
Rd. O'Brien (Woman)	9	33	6s.	95	37s.
	6	30	6s.	95	36s.
(Youth)	2	—	7s.	78	30s.
M. Radcliff (Woman)	7	31	—	91	35s.
	8	31	—	81	32s.
	5	24	—	84	32s.
Wm. Connan (Man)	30	117	—	117	45s.
Mrs. McElligott (Information not available at the moment.)					
Average for the town—	41	41	—	117	45s.

26 7 21.

Public Lighting.

Mr. Cotter called the attention of the council to the necessity for a lamp at Church Well, and it was decided to have one erected there.

Trees on St. Michael's Road.

The Chairman said the trees on St. Michael's road required some looking after. It was a pity to see them in their present neglected state.

Mr. Denaley (town sergeant) said he would see that they were attended to.

The Cemetery.

Mr. Delaney (town sergeant) said he days ago a number of cattle from some neighbouring lands got into St. Michael's Cemetery and broke fifteen glass shades enclosing wreaths on graves.

In answer to the chairman,

The Town Sergeant said it was at the lower end of the cemetery the cattle broke in. There was a good fence there, but the cattle got over it.

Chairman—The breaking of the glass shades is a very regrettable thing, and should be seen to immediately.

Mr. Cotter—The new cemetery is supposed to be a model one, and we would not like to have it like some of the country graveyards, where everything is smashed and neglected.

Mr. Martin—Was there any neglect that the cattle should have been able to break in?

Town Sergeant—The place was properly fenced, but the cattle got in.

Mr. Toomey—The owner of the cattle is liable.

Mr. Cotter—It would never do to let the place be turned into a commonage.

Mr. Martin—From our point of view the fences are all right. They are 4ft., 5ft., and even 6ft. high in some cases. The caretaker says it is not through any neglect of his that the thing occurred.

It was decided to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to communicate with the owner of the cattle on the matter.

Taps Running.

Several members called attention to the wastage of water by taps being left running.

Mr. Cotter said the wastage from some of the public fountains through taps being left run was enormous. Nobody seemed to take any interest in the matter.

Mr. McCormack—It is a shame.

In answer to questions, Mr. Wyse, town collector, who was present, said that out of £5,000 odd there was a sum of over £2,000 still outstanding.

Mr. Cotter said there were a good many people in Tipperary who could well afford to pay rates but who were not paying them. It was only right that everybody who could pay should be made to pay. As matters were at present it naturally came hard on those who did pay, and these people were complaining about it.

It was decided to take drastic measures against defaulters.

Union Amalgamation.

Mr. Cotter said that in connection with union amalgamation Tipperary urban district was very directly interested, as on account of its high valuation and population of 7,000 it would have a bigger proportion to pay for cost of maintenance than the rural districts. If they did not look after their interests in this matter Tipperary urban district might be asked to pay more than its fair proportion.

Mr. Martin—This council never came under the Poor-law system.

Mr. Martin—We are contributory to it.

Town Clerk—We are contributory towards the expenses under the union charges and also under the county-at-large charges.

On the motion of Mr. Toomey it was decided to make a representation to the county council to have Tipperary urban district represented on any committees that would be formed in connection with the scheme.

The Late Mr. T. Sampson.

Mr. Cotter said there had recently passed away a popular young Tipperary man, Mr. T. Sampson, Church street, whose death at such an early age they all deplored. He proposed a resolution expressing sympathy with the parents of the deceased in their bereavement.

Mr. Martin seconded the motion, which was passed in silence.

Some minor matters having been dealt with the council adjourned.

GREAT AIRSHIP DISASTER.

R 38 Falls in Flames.

Forty-Four of Her Crew Perish.

While the great new British airship R 38, which was shortly to leave for her new home in the United States, was cruising over Hull on Wednesday afternoon, she broke in two and fell in flames into the River Humber.

Of the crew of 49—81 Englishmen and 17 Americans—all appear to have been lost except five.

The Air Ministry on Wednesday night issued a list of five survivors, including the captain, and stated that the remainder of those who were on board are at present unaccounted for.

The Air Ministry later issued the following further statement:—The Air Ministry regrets to announce that an accident occurred to R 38 (Z.R. 2) while flying over Hull about 5.45 p.m. to-day, which led to the ship crashing in the river. The cause of the accident is unknown, and, owing to the fact that there are no Royal Air Force personnel stationed in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster, great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining immediate official information.

Ministry representatives were instructed at once to proceed to Hull.

SINN FEIN CONVENTION.

Official Report.

Reorganisation Campaign Began.

The Ard Comhairle of Sinn Fein met on Tuesday in the Mansion House, Mr. De Valera presided at the morning session, and the Rev. M. O'Flanagan at the afternoon session. Delegates from 103 constituencies attended. The proceedings were conducted in private, a report being supplied to the Press on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, director of organisation, read a report which stated: "In accordance with the desire of President De Valera, a campaign of intensive organisation has been initiated through the country so as to take advantage of the present opportunity afforded by the truce to put Sinn Fein clubs everywhere once more upon a properly working basis. For obvious reasons, which need no stating here, the organisation has suffered grievously during recent months, organisers one after another being imprisoned (or otherwise put out of action), the local clubs left leaderless, their funds and literature seized, their halls burnt, their social and other activities banned, their members marked so that there was no possibility of their functioning, or even meeting. The result has naturally been that the activities of many clubs have dwindled and almost ceased, while many others were only kept together with the greatest difficulty and with considerable sacrifice."

The report proceeded to state as the Sinn Fein organisation was the political heart of the movement, it now became imperative that every branch should be put at once into working order, and it was incumbent upon all secretaries to get busy without delay upon the work of reorganisation. Several organisers had been recently appointed, and were at present engaged in getting into touch with branch secretaries throughout the country. It was to be hoped that old branches would be revived and their membership increased, and that new branches would be formed where possible. Keeping the machinery of Sinn Fein working, helping the work of Sinn Fein courts, enforcing the boycott, and maintaining an effective electoral machinery, were the proper functions of the Sinn Fein organisation. It was essential to the well-being of the movement that this, the civil side of the organisation, be as perfect and thorough as the military side.

Mr. Austin Stack read the hon. secretary's report, which states that the report covered a period of two years and three months. The last Ard Comhairle meeting was held in May, 1919, the Sinn Fein organisation being suppressed by the enemy Government in the following October. The first most important work before the organisation after being suppressed was in steadying the country and consolidating the organisation. This had to be done in haste, as the local government elections were fast approaching. The work was undertaken with energy and industry, with the result that when the elections came off the organisation captured all the boroughs and towns for the republic, with the exception of Belfast and a few small towns in the neighbourhood.

At the election of June, 1920, Sinn Fein captured 28 of the 33 County Councils, and practically all county, borough, urban, and rural councils, except in parts of North-East Ireland.

Since then the new boards had the functioning under the Republican Local Government Board, much to the benefit of the nation and with damaging effect to the enemy Government.

They increased their republican majority of 70 per cent., recorded at the general election of December, 1918, to 80 per cent. in June, 1920. The machinery of the organisation was placed at the disposal of the Minister for Home Affairs in order to set up republican courts throughout the country, and he knew of no activity except the I.R.A. activity which had consolidated the republic and damaged the enemy prestige more than the functioning of the courts. It became clear in September, 1920, that the British Government was determined to put the Partition Act into

operation. Sinn Fein immediately organised the weaker parts of the country throughout, with the result that at the election the people renewed their republican mandate of 1918 and increased its representation. They had now 124 Republican members out of a total of 180—the most unanimous government of any country in the world.

The principal of the activities of Sinn Fein during the period under review were the putting into effect of the decrees of Dail Eireann—the Belfast trade boycott, the collecting of funds for the I.R.A., and the munition workers' strike. A great number of their officers had fallen in the fight—Beannacht De le n-Anam. Many had had their property burned and destroyed, and nearly all the surviving original officers imprisoned. A word of praise was due to their brave people who had carried on and refused to be terrorised. The main function of the organisation in the future should be to hold itself in readiness for any emergency which may arise, to see to putting into effect the decrees of Dail Eireann, and generally to aid all possible measures towards strengthening the government of the republic.

The summary of moneys received showed that in Scotland the total received in 1921 was £3,740, and in England of £3,710 odd.

At the conclusion of discussions on the Belfast trade boycott and other subjects, the Ard Comhairle terminated.

SALE OF CLONMEL PREMISES.

On Tuesday, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Sanpels, vacation judge, in the case of Halley v. O'Brien, Mr. John Clancy, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. McKenzie and Sheehan), applied on behalf of the plaintiff, John S. Halley, Clonmel, for an order declaring the defendant, Thos. O'Brien, a trustee for him as purchaser of certain premises at Clonmel, consisting of house property with land attached, which formerly belonged, with other property, to a lady named Mary O'Brien, living in Clonmel, now deceased. By her will she appointed the defendant and a gentleman named Francis Kirk, her executors. She also made the defendant her residuary legatee. The defendant happened to be living in America at the time, and returned to this country, and proceeded to try and sell the property. He put it up for sale three times in one year, Mr. Clancy said, and two or three times he declared himself dissatisfied with the biddings. There was an action for the administration of Moss O'Brien's estate in Mr. Justice Powell's court, and an order for administration was made, with a stay to enable the defendant to sell out of court. The property was sold to the plaintiff for £615 and auctioneer's fees. The defendant was present and assented to the sale, but afterwards refused to carry it out, and a decree for specific performance was given against him by Mr. Justice Powell, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The defendant, who then appealed to the House of Lords, where he proposed to sue in forma pauperis, would now do nothing in the matter, though the other executor was prepared to complete the sale by executing the necessary documents. A representative of Messrs. Power and Lewis, the defendant's solicitors, said that they had received no instructions in the case. Mr. Justice Sanpels made the order sought, with costs.

HERD WOUNDED IN CO. CLARE.

His Horse Shot Dead.

An Ennis correspondent telegraphs:—A daring outrage was committed on Friday evening of last week at Lemenagh, North Clare, the details of which have only just transpired. While a man named Pat Connole was cutting some hay he was approached by three masked men, who fired, hitting him on the arms, body, and legs. A horse that he was using was shot dead, and a second horse was wounded. Connole is a herdsman to Lord Inchiquin, and Lord Inchiquin lately gave him some meadowing. It is believed that this caused some local jealousy. There appears to have been nothing of a political nature in the outrage.

SECOND EDITION.

Saturday's Telegrams.

DAIL CONSIDERS PREMIER'S REPLY.

No Information for Publication.
There was a private session of Dail Eireann held to-day in the Mansion House, commencing shortly after 11 o'clock.

The President, Mr. E. De Valera, and Ministers had under consideration the British Premier's reply to the decision of a Dail manuscript and reply from Mr. Lloyd George which arrived by post this morning.

Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Publicity Minister, informed members of the Press that so far there was no information for publication.

It is practically certain that for the present no reply will be forwarded to the British Government. It is, however, possible that a statement may be issued to the Press in the immediate future.

The usual large crowd assembled in front of the Mansion House during the afternoon.

THE BRITISH REJOINDER.

The salient points in Mr. Lloyd George's rejoinder, which was delivered to Mr. De Valera at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Friday evening, are:

The British proposals have gone beyond all precedent. The relations of Ireland with the British Empire are not comparable in principle to those of Holland or Belgium with Germany. No British Government can ever accept these premises.

Permanent reconciliation of Britain and Ireland cannot be attained without a recognition of their physical and historical interdependence.

While Britain is reluctant to precipitate the issue, prolongation of the present state of affairs is dangerous. Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, must ultimately terminate the truce.

The British Cabinet cannot prolong a mere exchange of Notes. It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made towards a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed.

SIR JAMES CRAIG LEAVES FOR LONDON.

The Press Association Belfast correspondent says Sir James Craig, Prime Minister for Northern Ireland, left Belfast for London last night.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE GREETED.

The marriage of Sir William Sutherland to Miss Fountain took place to-day at the parish church of Darton, near Barnsley. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George were present, and amongst the large congregation were peers, members of the Government, and several Labour M.P.s.

The Premier, on driving through Barnsley to the church, was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by thousands of people.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE IN BELFAST.

Another bomb outrage occurred in Belfast to-day. A hand grenade was thrown into a house in Nelson street, in the York street area. The parlour was wrecked, but fortunately the residents, eight in number, who were all upstairs, escaped injury.

MOTOR FALLS DOWN MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Endeavouring to avoid a child at Abertillery to-day, a motor-van fell over the mountain side. The driver escaped, but a child aged two-and-a-half years was injured.

LIMERICK JUNCTION RACES.

For the autumn meeting at Limerick Junction on Tuesday and Wednesday next there has been a splendid entry, and with the going in the best of order good fields will rule and good sport, of course, will follow. Racing starts each day at 1.15, and the last event is fixed for 4.15.

To-day's Racing.

HAYDOCK MEETING.

The Wigan Welter Handicap—MUGUET (30/1), 1; Brianbrook (10/1), 2; Horrible (10/1), 3. Also ran—Poltimore, Flying Corps, George Crag, Musket Ball, Fairdale.

The Paddock T.Y.O. Selling Plate—PARISYME (5/4), 1; Shanky (5/1), 2; Menalith (7/1), 3. Also ran—Valentine's Morn, Byrena, Love Nest, Sea Air, Candle Light, Low Force, Mrs Bunch.

The Carswood T.Y.O. Handicap—BUCKET (8/1), 1; Magical (6/1), 2; Vain Simon (10/1), 3. Also ran—Stardrift, Torick, Lemstar, Port Royal, Nutteracker, Vaddy, Basilbek, Eagleswell.

Saturday Selling Handicap—CECILE RHODES (15/8), 1; Mount Felix (3/1), 2; Snow Man (10/6), 3. 15 ran.

Grand Stand Handicap—HOLYSTONE (2/1), 1; Lord Suaridge (8/1), 2; Viviani (4/1), 3. Eight ran.

ST. Helen's Sweepstakes—SERAPHIC (1/2), 1; Hairpin, 2; The President, 3. 5 ran.

GATWICK MEETING.

The Rostrum Selling Plate—LAUGH (8/13), 1; De Wiso (5/1), 2; Red Finch (33/1), 3. Also ran—Scribbler, Behave, Forest Fire, Sun-sella.

The Willies Selling Plate—ASTRAPI (1/2), 1; Lazy Loo (3/1), 2; Alista (30/1), 3. Also ran—Small Silver, Catch Crop, Lady Kroon, Lonely Molly.

County Mid-Weight Handicap—QUEEN'S GUILD (6/1), 1; Adorn, 2; Bird's Nest, 3. Also ran—Love Letter, Twenty, Charles Surface, Adorna.

Lowfield T.Y.O. Plate—FURRY DANCE (5/4), 1; Black Flier, 2; Marrow, 3. 5 ran.

The Sutton H'Cap—TETRAOYNIA (3/1), 1; Bacten Lad, 2; King George, 3. 6 ran.

The M derate Plate—ALLINGTON (15/8), 1; Littledale, 2; Ravenspool, 3. 6 ran.

FOOTBALL AND HURLING AT BALLYLANDERS.

A big crowd is sure to congregate at Ballylanders on Sunday, 11th September, when the pick of Cork and Limerick meet in hurling and football for championship honours. There will also be a donkey "Derby" (2 miles), and a three-mile "Marathon" race, and a brass band will provide music. Altogether an attractive programme.

THE GREAT FIGHT FILM.

The big feature of the Tipperary Town Hall Picturedrome next week is, as announced in another column, the official film of the great Dempsey-Carpentier fight, which will be shown on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights and at a matinee on Saturday. It is certain to prove a great attraction, and the enterprise of the proprietor in securing it will, we are sure, be amply rewarded.

"KISMET" AT THE TIVOLI.

The proprietors of the Tivoli, Tipperary, have been singularly fortunate in securing, by special concession, for Friday and Saturday next, the famous film "Kismet!" produced at a fabulous cost, with a caste of leading American actors. All who can should make a point of seeing it. There are other fine features for the earlier part of the week.

Owing to mechanical difficulties, some items, including report of Tipperary Board of Guardians, are held over till next edition.

HANDBALL.

Play Under Difficulties at Thomastown.
Owing to dismal weather last Sunday was a blank at the Tipperary alley. However, before the weather broke a goodly number had set out for Thomastown alley. On the way one and all suffered from the rain, and when the village was reached the alley was very wet and dirty.

Despite the condition of the alley and the weather two rubbers were played with a soft ball. Several times the play had to be suspended owing to rain, and it was approaching 5.30 before the games were finished. Thomastown, who were in their element with the soft ball, won both rubbers outright. However, they have been using the hard ball for a few weeks past, and a real stiff game will be witnessed when they revisit the Tipperary alley on Sunday for a soft-ball and hard-ball turn-out.

2.30 p.m.—Final Junior Tournament—C. Ryan and J. Tuohy v. J. Ryan and "Nano."

3.30 p.m.—Thomastown v. Tipperary; second and third round (seniors).

4 p.m.—J. Hogan and J. Egan v. J. McGrath and J. Jones.

4.30.—J. Killackey and J. Ryan v. R. Wade and M. Corbett.

THE TIPPERARY SHOP ASSISTANT'S STRIKE.

To the Editor, "The Tipperaryman."
Dear Sir,—With regard to the statements published in your first edition of this date in connection with the above strike, made at the meeting of the Urban Council last Wednesday night, I desire, on behalf of the Tipperary Employers' Association, to explain a few points which might be misleading to the public.

Mr. Lyons, U.C., stated that twenty-nine employers signed the agreement with the assistants and nine had not. Mr. J. Callaghan, vice-chairman U.C., placed a list before me some short time ago which contained the signatures of twenty-two employers, but of these twenty-two at least sixteen either employ one assistant each or, in some cases, employ nobody. Surely people such as these cannot be laid down as an example to the employers concerned with the strike?

With regard to the minimum salary agreed to: This is £30 in the case of women only, and £35 for men, to which is to be added an allowance of £65 women and £78 men for living out, making the minimum living-out salary: Women, £95 per year; men, £113 per year.

I would also like to point out that one employer affected by the strike pays almost £1,200 in wages alone in the year. One of the assistants in this employer's service, and at present on strike, has been running the department under his charge at an absolute loss, and in the face of this, persists in demanding an increase in his salary. How can this employer be expected to agree to the assistants' demands, especially when the demand made is retrospective?

It must not be forgotten that the employers paid their assistants through a winter when business in Tipperary was practically at a standstill, which condition of things would account for the assistants not attempting to enforce their demands sooner; but now, apparently in the hope that the employers have forgotten the loss of business sustained at that time, they expect to get whatever increase they demand from August, 1920.

Such a proposition is impossible, and the members of the Tipperary Employers' Association absolutely refuse to be forced into any settlement except one which is just and reasonable.

Thanking you in anticipation of the publication of this letter, yours truly,
T. M. CORCORAN, Hon. Sec.
Tipperary Employers' Assn.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES

Prices (wholesale) current at important Irish centres during the week ended 20th August, 1921.

Hen Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 30s. 0d.; Londonderry, 25s. 0d.; Dublin, 25s. 10d.; Enniscorthy, 24s. 2d.; Cork, 25s. 0d.; Limerick, 22s. 6d.; Tralee, 25s. 0d.

Duck Eggs, per 120, Belfast, 30s. 0d.; Londonderry, 25s. 0d.; Dublin, —; Enniscorthy, 24s. 2d.; Cork, 22s. 6d.; Limerick, 23s. 0d.; Tralee, 25s. 0d.

Farmers' Butter, per lb, Belfast, 2s. 4d.; Londonderry, 3s. 1d.; Dublin, 1s. 11d.; Enniscorthy, 1s. 10d.; Limerick, 2s. 2d.; Cork, 1s. 11d.; Tralee, 1s. 8d.

Poultry—Hens, per pair, Belfast, 9s.; Londonderry, 7s. 0d.; Dublin, 6s. 6d.; Enniscorthy, 5s. 0d.; Limerick, 6s. 0d.; Cork, 6s. 4d.; Tralee, —.

Chickens, per pair, Belfast, 12s. 6d.; Londonderry, 6s. 8d.; Dublin, 14s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, 7s. 0d.; Limerick, 7s. 0d.; Cork, 7s. 0d.; Tralee, 6s. 0d.

Ducks, per pair, Belfast, 11s. 0d.; Londonderry, 6s.; Dublin, 7s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, —; Limerick, 6s. 0d.; Cork, 5s. 6d.; Tralee, 7s. 0d.

*Potatoes per cwt, Belfast, 6s. 11d.; Londonderry, 9s. 8d.; Dublin, 14s. 6d.; Enniscorthy, 12s. 0d.; Limerick, 10s. 0d.; Cork, 14s. 0d.; Tralee, 12s. 0d.

Pork, per cwt, Belfast, 155s. 0d.; Londonderry, 179s. 0d.; Dublin, 150s. 0d.; Enniscorthy, 141s. 0d.; Limerick, 133s. 0d.; Cork, 140s. 0d.; Tralee, 140s. 0d.

*This represents the average of all varieties. The averages for "Up-to-date" varieties during the same week at the following centres were:—Belfast, 6s. 3d.; Enniscorthy, 12s.

DOON HORSE RACES.

Next Sunday horse and pony races will be run over a splendid course at Castletown, near Doon. There are six events on the card (for which big entries have been received), the most interesting being a hurdle race—the Coolbawn Plate—open to all classes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. William Crowe and family desire to thank all those who have sent her expressions of sympathy on the death of her husband, and hope they will accept this public acknowledgment, as it would be impossible for her to reply to each individually.

THE LATE JIM MITCHELL, OF EMLY.

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

We take the following from a recent issue of a New York paper—
James Sarsfield Mitchell, for many years holder of the world's record for the hammer throw, and one of the best informed sporting writers on track athletics, rowing, and polo, died of heart disease shortly before noon yesterday (July 3) in Roosevelt Hospital, where he had been for almost three months. For nearly two decades he had been connected with the sporting staffs of "The Sun" and "New York Herald," and was recognised everywhere as an authority in the lines of sport endeavour, to which he devoted his attention. He was fifty-six years of age. Born in that district of Tipperary, Ireland, which, strange to say, has produced every champion hammer thrower in the history of amateur athletics, Mr. Mitchell came to this country in 1888 at the age of twenty-two. He was the champion weight-thrower of Ireland at the time, having followed the Davins and Billy Real, and he proved his right to the American championship soon after his arrival here. In his first appearance in this country, Mr. Mitchell, competing for the New York Athletic Club, of which he was a member up to the time of his death, threw the hammer 118ft. 11ins. The missile was afterwards found to be two pounds over the required 16lbs. weight; and in another competition a few weeks later he hurled the 14lbs. hammer 123ft. 10ins., a world's record at the time. Almost annually after that, until 1896, he improved this mark until it stood at 145ft. 1ins., and during all that time he held the world's record for the event. It was not until 1901, when John Flanagan appeared on the scene, that a new record-holder was crowned.

Mr. Mitchell won the national championship at hammer-throwing every year from 1889 to 1896 inclusive, and then again in 1903, after a lapse of seven years. He also held the national title and the world's record for the 56lb. weight from 1891 to 1897, and he took three championships, in 1900, 1903, and 1905.

In addition he held scores of metropolitan, Canadian, and English titles. Whether for height or for distance Mr. Mitchell, unlike other champions, always threw the 56lbs. weight with one hand, and very few after his prime were able to beat his performances with two hands.

Among other records he established were those for the 14lbs. stone straight from the shoulder, and the 22lb. stone weight with run and follow. He also competed in numerous victorious tug-of-war teams for the New York Athletic Club. In all probability Mr. Mitchell would have been the winner of the Olympic weight-throwing championship in 1906 had he not met with an accident while on his way to Athens. A tidal wave hit the steamer Barbarossa, on which he was a passenger, and he was hurled down several flights of stairs, dislocating his shoulder and sustaining other injuries. He was unable to compete, and the winner of the Olympic event failed to approach records Mitchell had set in competitions in the United States. As a member of the New York Athletic Club, the wife of the late Abram Chamberlain imported the Olympic games of 1906 into Stockholm, and his articles proved to be the most complete and most interesting of all that reached this country. He was the author of several authoritative books on weight-throwing and track athletics in general.

PILLORIED IN TIPPERARY.

While first Moss was in progress at St. Michael's, Tipperary, on Sunday, a local stonebreaker was chained and pilloried to the church railings, a label attached to his clothing proclaiming him a "Convicted Robber," and another forbidding anyone to release him. He was later released from his chains by police.

The charge preferred against the man, we hear, was theft of growing potatoes.

Pillorholders and farmers near the town have had much cause to complain of such thefts this year, and evidently there have been a good number of bad people engaged in unlawful nocturnal harvesting of the kind.

THURLES BOARD OF GUARDIANS

Claim Against Tipperary Guardians Referred to Dail Eireann.

Mr. Wm. Callan, and subsequently Mr. J. Duggan (chairman), presided. Also present—Mrs. Cullane and Miss Ryan.

A sum of £999 3s. 4d. was lodged by the County Council, and in connection therewith a tribute was passed to that body by the board on their punctuality in meeting their liabilities.

In reply to a question, the clerk said the Tipperary Guardians had not since forwarded any money for the maintenance of the Tipperary inmates in the house. He saw by reports in the Press that the Tipperary Guardians got £5,000 from the County Council recently, and the Thurles Guardians were feeding their inmates.

The matter was referred to Dail Eireann for an inquiry as to whether the Tipperary Board could pay or not.

"TIPPERARY GAELS IN 1887."

Under above heading "Dr Mick" is contributing a series of articles to "The Tipperaryman," commencing this week. The feats of local Gaels in hurling, football, and athletics a generation ago are being dealt with, and it should add to the interest of the articles that several of those whose names our contributor will necessarily introduce are still happily in the land of the living and resident amongst us.

A GRAND DANCE

WILL BE HELD

AT BANSHA

On Sunday, 4th Sept.
In Aid of the Pipers' Band.

Tickets—Gents, 6s.; Ladies, 5s. each.
Double Tickets, 10s.

A DANCE

WILL BE HELD

On Sunday Night,
28th AUGUST.

AT

SHRONELL School House.

P. QUINN, Secretary.
S. QUINN, Treasurer.

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