Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 4. No. 8. (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, APRIL 7, 1917. PRICE ONE PENNY

Motor Cars

FOR

HIRE.

—:o:—

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Wm. PHELAN,

EARLY SPRING FASHIONS

NEW AND CORRECT STYLES.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW MILLINERY.
NEW COSTUMES.
NEW MANTLES.
NEW BLOUSES.
NEW DRESSES.

Exclusive Designs at Moderate Prices.

Matt Nunan,
Newcastle West.

FOR GOOD VALUE
IN
— HIGH CLASS —
Groceries and Provisions
TRY
P. McDonnell,
Maiden Street, Newcastle West.

A Large Quantity of Irish and American Seats always in Stock.

Ellison & Coen
Beg to inform their many customers that they have
— OPENED A NEW —
Jewellery and Fancy Warehouse,
At the Square,
Newcastle West.

Watches & Clocks cleaned from 1s.
Main Springs, 1s.; Hair Springs, 1s.
Every job guaranteed for Two Years.
Country Orders Promptly Executed.
Best Prices given for Old Gold and Silver.
Head Office:—
3, Roche's St., Limerick.

RAGS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR MIXED RAGS. WE PAY CARRIAGE.

All kinds of Metals, Horse Hair, Curled Hair and Bones.

WRITE OR CALL—
Limerick
Feather, Hair & Rag Stores
26, John St.,
LIMERICK.
13/5/17.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

Best Newport Red Ash

Now a Big Stock of this High Quality.
Also Best Orrell and Range Coal.

Prices and Quality Right.

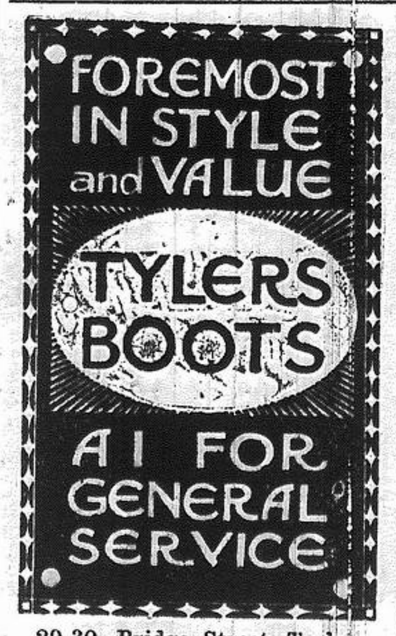
Charles Collins,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

McMahon's
SPECIAL MALT.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL HAVE IT AGAIN.

TEA OF THE FINEST QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES.
NO BETTER VALUE ANYWHERE.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
GUINNESS'S STOUT AND BASS'S ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION.
SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

TIMOTHY McMAHON,
FAMILY GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BRIDGE STREET AND THE QUAY
NEWCASTLE WEST.



29-30, Bridge Street, Tralee,
AND
140, George Street, Limerick.

NOW OPEN
Provincial Loan Co. Ltd., Limerick.

£5 to £1,000 Advanced,

TO FARMERS, MERCHANTS, and all responsible persons on their own approved personal security, without bail, and on Liberal Terms. Repayments Easy, either by Instalments or in a bulk sum to suit the convenience of Borrowers.

APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED To and Money Advanced Without Delay.

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.

Loans arranged by post to any part of Ireland without interview. Call or write in confidence to MANAGER:

PROVINCIAL LOAN Co. Ltd.,
32 Thomas St, Limerick

NEW
Season's Seeds
(1917).

SELECTED CABBAGE SEEDS.
Imported and Home Barley. Nitrate of Soda. Imported Italian Ryegrass Perennial. Finest English Red Clovers. American Cow Grass. Alsyke. White Clovers. Black and White Oats. Potatoes, Rye, Rape, Vetches and Manures.

Fancy Tobaccos and Cigarettes.
General Hardware, Chains, Traces, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Ropes, Bolts, Slates, Fancy Glass and China Ware.

First-Class Teas, Wines & Whiskies

JAMES WARD
Hibernian Hotel,
RATHKEALE.

MRS. DAVID KENNEDY,
THE SQUARE,
Begs to announce to her numerous Customers that she has in stock
Teas, Wines & Spirits,
A SPECIALITY,
And Groceries of all Kinds,
At Prices within easy reach of all.

Save your Calves
BY USING
Rumoxcine.

*** Numerous unsolicited Testimonials.

—:o:—

ONE OF THE BEST REMEDIES FOR WHITE SCOUR OR PASSING BLOOD IN CALVES.

Rumoxcine is a powerful Astringent and at the same time a Stimulant, and has, therefore, the properties of reviving the most debilitated Animals.

N.B.—See that each bottle bears the word Rumoxcine.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each.
Free by Post for 2s. 10d., 5s. and 13s. 3d. do.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. F. Knight, L.P.S.I.,
Veterinary & Dispensing Chemist,
Church Street, Newcastle West
Sole Agent for HANKINSON'S "ALTERINE."
The Great Preventative for Milk Fever.

UP LIMERICK ! !

—:o:—

Farmers Secure Exemption for Your Labourers.

—:o:—

See that they are exempted from the drudgery of hand milking, and leave them free to cope with the increased labour demanded by new tillage scheme

INSTAL A HINMAN MILKER

(The Machine which is the Product of the Great Nation which has for years led the World in Mechanical Science).

The simplest, safest, and only satisfactory milking machine on the market.

Let the machine milk your cows, and the engine will cut roots, grind corn, thresh and do your pumping, or in fact do most of the work at which your men spend the greater part of their time.

The Hinman will milk 80 cows in one hour at a cost of twopence, requiring only three girls for the work.

One man can milk 30 cows in the hour. It will save its cost in six months. It is absolutely simple to use, simple to fix, simple to clean, and it cannot injure the most delicate cow.

—:o:—

Price of each Unit to Milk 9 or 10 Cows per Hour, £15

—:o:—

Write us for further particulars—

WALL & FORD,
ENGINEERS, BRUFF.

Let us quote you for moderate priced threshing sets to work with the milker engine.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy's Medical Hall, Dromcollogher.

—:o:—

Highest Quality Surgical Toilet and Nursery Requisites Supplied.

Prescriptions accurately dispensed and only Purest Quality Drugs used.

Our Veterinary Department contains several Remedies which have established a reputation in the cure of Live Stock diseases, such as Timber Tongue, Milk Fever, Red Water, Dry Murrain, Ringworm, Inflamed Udder, etc.

Horse Owners praise our WORM and CONDITION POWDERS, and other Stable Requisites.

All kinds of Sheep Dips, Footrot Cures, Poultry Powders, Pig Powders, Dog Powders, etc., in Stock.

A large consignment has just arrived of TRYPSIKON TABLETS, the new Scientific Preventative and Cure for the dreaded plague of WHITE SCOUR in Calves. Farmers should commence giving these to dropped Calves at once.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S MEDICAL HALL,
DROMCOLLOGHER.

1/10/3

Limerick County Council.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against Limerick County Council are hereby notified that Accounts for Half-Year ending 31st March, 1917, should be sent in forthwith.

JOHN J. QUAID, County Secretary.
26th March, 1917.

WANTED 40 SHARES in the Newcastle West Electric Company.—Apply MAURICE CURTIN, Auctioneer, Newcastle West.

WANTED in Large or Small Quantities Horse and Table Carrots; also Parsnips, Cabbages, White Turnips, Beetroot, Celery, Seakale and Artichokes.—KIDD'S STORES, Limerick, Wholesale Merchants and Importers.

A FEW OF OUR VETERINARY SPECIALITIES:

Tongueline,
The Timber Tongue Specific.
The only remedy for Timber Tongue, Troublesome Breathing, Coughs, Lumps in the Throat, &c.

Anti-Rot.
For the speedy cure of Foot Rot, Scalds, Bruises, etc.

Red Wash.
For Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Abrasions, Saddle Galls, etc

Cleansing Drench.

Aconite Cough Powders

Worm & Condition Powders.

Red Water Cure,
Pig Powders,
Pure Linseed Oil.
Specially refined for Cattle.
Horse Blisters,
Infection Syringes,
Blacklegoids.
Poultry Spice, &c.

Horse, Dog and Cattle Medicines stocked.

M. Culhane,
Newcastle West.

BUYER AND SHIPPER OF
Eggs, Fowls, Feathers, Hair, Skins of all Kinds.

OATS! OATS! OATS!

—:o:—

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL

BEGS to inform his many friends and the public that he has now in his Stores
upwards of 100 Tons
OF THE
Very Best Selected
Seed Oats.

PRICES RIGHT.

Call and see Samples at
O'CONNELL'S
Flour and Meal Store, Steam Bread,
LARGEST AND BEST.

The People's Bakery, Newcastle West
(m 10)

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY

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

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

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

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

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

Established in Ireland A.D. 1722.

Royal Exchange Assurance,
5, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

FUNDS EXCEED £7,500,000.

ALL kinds of Insurances effected

W. P. Campbell,
Manager for Ireland.

FARMERS, SHOPKEEPERS & OTHERS

Cattle, Pig and Poultry Feeding

The best and most Economical Food for Fattening Pigs, also for Milch Cows and Calves, is—

Barley Meal Sediment.

Price 4s. 3d. per Bag,
Delivered on Rails, Limerick.
To be had from the Sole Agent—

Mr. (John) O'Connell,
Yard and Stores—St. Joseph's St., Limerick
(100 yards from St. Joseph's Church).

£4 5s. per Ton Free on Rail Limerick.

IMPORTANT
Dental Notice.

Mr. T. D. Hogan
wishes to announce that he attends the following Towns:—

MR. JOHN SHEEHY'S, Main St., Abbeyfeale, every MONDAY.
MRS. H. ENRIGHT, Draper, Bridge St., Newcastle West, every THURSDAY.
MR. JEREMIAH GALVAN'S, Main Street, Listowel, every FRIDAY.
MRS. McCARTHY, Lixnaw, FRIDAY, Fortnightly.

Artificial Teeth, Fillings, etc,

Painless Extractions - 1s. each.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

TERMS MODERATE.

NOTE ADDRESS:—
12, Thomas St., Limerick.

Glin District School.

IRISH FLOUR WANTED.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting to be held at Glin on Monday, 30th April, 1917, receive and consider Tenders for supplying the School (carriage free at School store) from the 30th April, 1917, to the 30th September, 1917, with best Bakers' Flour, up to Government standard, at per sack of 20 stone (Irish milling and manufacture). The Master is empowered to reject any flour if not of best quality and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof; the extra price (if any) will be charged to the contractor and deducted from his account. The rejected flour will have to be removed at the contractor's risk and expense. Empty sacks are not to be returned unless a special arrangement is entered into with the Master. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Flour" and naming two solvent sureties, addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by me up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above-named day. A sum of £3 will have to be lodged with the Clerk by each person tendering, to prove that the tender is genuine; to be forfeited in case contract is declared and bond not signed within three weeks after the declaration of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—By order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

GLIN DISTRICT SCHOOL.
New Milk Wanted

THE Board of Management of the above School will, on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, receive and consider tenders for supplying the School from 30th April, 1917, to 1st May, 1918, with best pure new milk, about 27 gallons daily, at per gallon (fractions lower than eights of a penny will not be taken into consideration). The milk will be required to produce 10 degrees of cream, according to the lactometer and galometer tests, and if found wanting the contractor will be fined one penny per degree per gallon on the milk supplied. The milk will also have to stand the tests of the public analyst as pure new milk. The morning's supply will have to be in before 7.30 a.m., and the evening's supply, before 5.30 p.m., subject to a fine of one penny per gallon on the whole supply. Parties tendering to lodge £3 with the Clerk with each tender to prove that such tender is genuine, to be forfeited in case contract is declared and bond not signed, in all other cases the deposit will be returned. Tenders, endorsed "Milk," and addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by me up to and not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above-named day. The names of sureties to be mentioned in tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

WEEKLY
Cattle & Sheep
MARKET.
(Every Wednesday).

DURING THE SPRING SEASON
A regular supply of
In-Calf Heifers, Dairy Cows, Store Cattle and Sheep.

Stock held over for purchasers, and loaded.

Commissions executed.

WM. B. FITT, Auctioneer,
46 O'Connell street, Limerick.

LOST on the 21st March, between Newcastle West and Castlemahon Cross, a Flour and Meal Cover (with owner's name painted thereon). Finder will be rewarded on returning same to owner.

HOME HINTS

When setting a mouse-trap use raw meat instead of cheese for the bait.

If curtains are allowed to dry thoroughly before being starched, it will be found that they will last clean longer.

Rub hot irons over leaves from pine trees, and they will iron starched clothes without sticking.

A good use can be made of an old tennis racket. Take out all cords and the frame is an excellent medium for beating rugs.

Lay a piece of newspaper in the sink-strainer before pouring greasy water down the drain-pipe. It will gather and hold the grease and keep the pipes from clogging.

Try moistening a rag with methylated spirit before dipping it in brass paste. The spirit will remove all stains from the brass.

When skinning fish it should be remembered that round fish are most easily done if commenced from the head downwards; flat ones, on the contrary, from the tail end.

When large holes appear in your home-made cake you should take heed to add a less quantity of baking powder when you are making your next cake.

If there is any difficulty in turning out a hot pudding, wrap a cloth round it that has been wrung out in cold water for a minute or two, and the pudding will slip out quite easily. For jellies and cold puddings let the cloth be wrung out in hot water.

Before using new clothes-pegs put them in a pot with enough water to cover them, and let them boil for about ten minutes. Then drain the water off and let them dry. This will prevent the pegs splitting.

The stalks of currants may be quickly removed by well flouring the hands and rubbing the fruit as hard as possible between them. This takes much less time than picking them separately, and is just as effective.

CANDLE SAVERS.

Place a cork in the aperture of the candlestick having first driven a nail up the centre. The nail should protrude by half an inch the length of the cork. Heat the point of the nail and press the candle gently on it. This preserves the candle-ends for a long time, and saves much trouble in cleaning the candlestick.

A KETTLE'S SHAPE.

The shape of kettles has much to do with the quickness with which their contents heat. The smaller the surface which comes in contact with the heat, the longer it will take the contents to become warm, and vice versa. This means that in a kettle with a broad base the contents are heated more quickly than in one with a small base.

YOUR PIANO.

A small bag of unslaked lime placed inside the cover of a piano keeps the damp away. It also prevents the wires rusting, and saves the instrument from getting "slack."

POKING A FIRE.

Never poke a fire from the top. Insert the poker at the bottom, and raise gently. This causes a draught, and makes the fire burn brightly. But it is well to make it a rule to poke the fire as seldom as you can, for the more you poke it the more quickly will the coal burn away.

TANNIN STAINS.

A good method of removing tannin stains from teacups is to make a pasty mixture with salt and strong acetic acid. Apply this with a cloth, and after the stain is bleached out the cups should be washed and dried in the ordinary way.

TO PREVENT BREAKING DISHES.

Stretch a piece of white rubber tubing, about two inches long, over the taps in the scullery sink, letting it extend a little below them. This will prevent the breaking and nicking of china that is caused by striking the dishes against the taps.

POLISH FOR A FLOOR.

Dissolve half a pound of shellac in a quart of methylated spirit, and half a pound of umber, and mix until as thick as paint. First give the boards a coat of size, then paint on the above stain with a brush, afterwards polishing with beeswax and turpentine. Any quantity required can, of course, be made up in the above proportions, and will give a nice oak stain. Another way is to take 3oz. spermaceti and 2½lb. powdered French chalk. Powder the spermaceti by cutting it up small and then put in a mortar. A little methylated spirit will have to be used to make it powder well. After this is done, gradually add the French chalk, mixing it well all the time. Then put it through a very fine sieve. It may be coloured a light pink by a little carmine. When wanted, sprinkle the floor well with it.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

TASTY STEW.—Slice two onions and brown them in an ounce of dripping. Sprinkle in one ounce of flour, and add one pint of water, stirring the mixture gently all the time. Next add half a pound of gravy beef, cut into pieces, pepper and salt to taste, and some savoury balls made as follows: Mix six ounces of flour, two ounces of chopped suet, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs, and a little chopped onion. Make into a stiff paste with a little milk, and shape into balls. Simmer gently in the stew for two hours.

SAGE AND ONION FRITTERS.—Five ounces of onions, one teaspoonful of powdered sage, two eggs, and four ounces of stale bread. Soften the bread thoroughly in a dish with a little boiling water. Cover it over and let it soak for an hour. Then mash it with a fork, removing the hard pieces. Having boiled the onions in two waters until quite soft, chop them small, add the "powdered sage" and a little pepper, and the eggs well beaten. Mix these well with the bread. Then form into fritters with floured fingers. Fry nicely, dish, and serve with apple sauce and a dish of young potatoes. Screen with finely-minced green parsley.

DROP SCONES.—Take one egg, one cupful flour, two ounces sugar, half cupful milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, half teaspoonful soda. Beat the egg and sugar together until thick and creamy. Add the milk and stir in the flour and cream of tartar well mixed. Dissolve the soda in a little milk and stir this in last. Have ready a hot girdle (or frying-pan will answer the purpose) and drop the batter from a teaspoon. When little bubbles begin to rise turn the scones with a broad knife and brown on the other side.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

BY COCKCROW.

A VARIETY OF HINTS.

At this time of the year, when things are waking up in the poultry yards, one is apt to be in a quandary about something or other, and it is to aid those who are in a doubt that these notes are intended for, as it is just likely that in such a variety of hints as those dealt with below your doubt may be cleared up. None of us know everything worth knowing about fowls, and maybe in these notes enlightenment may be given on points on which some are not quite sure.

GIVE BIRDS MEAT.

All poultry-keepers should realise that meat is an essential part of the birds' diet. There are thousands of keepers who never give it to their stock, and there are also thousands who give it them in the wrong way. A man was telling me recently that he always gave it to them raw. Such a way is quite wrong. This man told me that he could not understand why the meat should be cooked before giving it to the birds, when if birds are allowed to roam over a garden or field they eat worms and insects. "You don't cook the worms," he said, "so why cook other animal food?" It needs but little thought and consideration to realise that raw meat, which is usually stringy, is vastly different to worms and insects which the birds pick up. The latter are usually smooth and pulpy. You should save all refuse-meat and purchase liver, heads, etc., from an offal merchant. These should be boiled together, and the resulting matter chopped finely and mixed with meal in the same water. The dry mess thus produced makes a very fine food, and its use will increase and improve the production of eggs.

POULTRY FARMING ON A SMALL SCALE DOES PAY.

Since eggs reached almost famine prices it is safe to say that thousands upon thousands of householders, with only limited accommodation, have taken up poultry-keeping on a small scale. And if they are not successful altogether in results, they must not blame the hens, but rather correct their method of feeding them. If they are not using any special laying meal, they should not omit to add Colman's poultry mustard to the morning mash. The mustard is indispensable if perfect digestion is desired. Without perfect digestion the hens are not obtaining the maximum benefit from the food. Maintain the regular supply of animal food as well as some substitute for green food. But don't omit the addition of one teaspoonful of Colman's poultry mustard for every six adult birds if you would secure top-notch results.

LIME IS ESSENTIAL.

Do you give your birds lime? If not do so at once, for this helps to form the shells of the eggs One need not go to the expense of purchasing new lime for their birds in these hard times, for old mortar that has been pounded up very fine suits the purpose admirably. Oyster shells, also, if well burnt in the fire and then very finely crushed, answer the purpose. If you keep lime away from your birds you run the great risk of them laying shell-less eggs. In these hard times, when poultry food is so very dear, one cannot afford to lose eggs, and it therefore is worth the little extra expense to supply the birds with lime.

FRESH WATER.

Many poultry-keepers are neglectful regarding the supply of water for their birds. They fill the receptacle one day and never dream of giving any more until that lot has gone. This is a wrong plan. Water should always be within reach of the birds, and should always be fresh and clean. The utensil in which it is given must not be dirty. A few minutes' attention every day will keep things right. Water allowed to remain within the reach of birds for days, and sometimes weeks, at a stretch without the vessels being cleaned out is apt to become poisonous. Many fine birds of value and quality have been poisoned in this way.

A SITTING HEN.

A hen that is sitting should come off her nest every morning for a quarter of an hour or so to have a meal. She should be fed on dry grain —wheat, barley, or mixed corn. It sometimes happens that a hen has to be lifted down for her meal. If it is necessary to lift her, take care to slip the hands well under the wings, so that if, as is sometimes the case, she has worked an egg right up under the wing, it will not fall on the ground and break. A sitting hen must have access to fresh water, and a box in which ashes or dry earth have been placed for a dust-bath. During the hen's absence from the nest, turn the eggs. If a damp sod was used in making the nest, the heat of the hen's body drawing the moisture out of the sod will keep the eggs moist enough. If this was not used, sprinkle them with slightly warmed water while the bird is off. Don't worry if the hen stays off her nest longer than the quarter of an hour. As long as the eggs do not become absolutely cold they will be quite all right.

TO CURE ROUP.

Roup can be cured if taken in hand in its early stages. The treatment is very simple. Sharpen a piece of wood to a point, and with this detach the growths from inside the mouth. These growths can easily be seen in the mouth and throat. When taken off the flesh looks very raw. These places should be painted with caustic by means of a camel's-hair brush. The bird can then be left until the next day, when it will probably be found that some more of the growths have appeared. Deal with these in exactly the same way, and again on the third day, if it is found necessary. The usual course adopted when this disease breaks out is to kill the sufferers; but, after all, this might mean that a large number of fowls would have to be sacrificed. All pens and runs in which sick birds have been confined should be destroyed, as should also all materials which are likely to hold the infectious germs.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. T. B.—If you intend to breed for eggs, the chief requirement is first-class, healthy, vigorous stock. Such fowls, well managed and properly looked after, cannot fail to produce eggs. Vitality and constitutional vigour in fowls are essential if they are to be good layers.

B. S. R.—From what you say I should imagine you are overfeeling your birds, but this can be told by examining your hens and seeing if they are too fat. I should not think the fowls are really ill, and a dose of Epsom salts—as much as will cover a sixpence to each bird—will probably put them all right.

C. P.—When your hens are busy scratching, laying, and cackling, and the male birds almost continually crowing, you can rest assured that you have a healthy flock.

LIPTON'S

Liptons own thousands of acres of some of the finest Tea plantations in the world, the possession of which just give Liptons that advantage over others, enabling them to give better quality, better selection, and better value.

If you want rich, mature, leafy tea, Lipton's is the best. *It always has been, and is so still.*

If you want small tea, Lipton's is the best. *It always has been, and is so still.*

If you want the best tea, go to the firm that grows it.

LIPTON, Ltd.,
Tea Planters, CEYLON.

Branches and Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

THE SMALLEST FISH.

The minnow is wrongly thought to be the smallest of our fish, for there is an even smaller one, the bitterling. The female bitterling is only about one inch and a half long, the male twice that length. Unlike the minnows, which we often eat as "Whitebait," the bitterling is quite unsuitable for food on account of its bitter taste.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Cleopatra's Needle, now on the Thames Embankment, was erected by Thothmes III. at Heliopolis about 1600 B.C., and removed to Alexandria by the Roman Emperor Augustus a few years before the birth of Christ.

CHILDREN'S COUGH.

Bronchitis and Whooping Cough Cured by
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

Mrs. Canning, East Soley, Chilton Foliat, Hungerford, Berks, says:—"My little boy, Albert, was suffering frightfully with bronchitis, complicated with whooping cough. He went black with coughing, and I was in constant fear he would choke. But Veno's Lightning Cough Cure relieved at once, and cured in a remarkably short time. My other children also have had Veno's. It is splendid."

Trust Veno's to cure coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, and whooping cough. Prices, 1½d., 1s. 3d., and 3s., everywhere.

THEY FEAR MICE.

It has been ascertained that large beasts of prey really have the strong antipathy to rats and mice that we often hear of. When a mouse was thrown into a cage where there were two lions the animals leaped away, roaring apparently with fright, and making efforts to get away from the tiny creature. A tiger roared with rage when first introduced to a mouse. Then he lowered his muzzle to smell at it, but would have no more to do with it, and made violent efforts to break from his cage. Elephants screamed and trumpeted when mice were introduced, shrinking from them as far as their chains allowed. One elephant, however, more knowing than the rest, when a couple of mice were placed on the ground before him, quietly put his foot on them.

'LINSEED COMPOUND' (Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c.). For Coughs and Colds, Influenza, etc.

On his return to Limerick, after being imprisoned under the Defence Act, Mr. H. O'Brien Moran, solicitor, was chaired through the streets, accompanied by a large crowd; some shots were fired and two policemen stoned.

Bournville
OF EXCEPTIONAL FOOD VALUE Cocoa

KEEN VISION OF BIRDS.

Birds have very keen vision, perhaps the keenest of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man. Consequently a bird can see sideways. A bird sees a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us similar pieces of earth or gravel. Young chickens are also able to find their own food, knowing its position and how distant it is as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to understand the relative distance of objects. Several birds, apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground, can see quite well as soon as they come out of the shell, but the young birds that nest in trees or on rocks are hatched blind and have to be fed.

'LINSEED COMPOUND' with warm water is an excellent gargle for Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, &c.

Queen's "Work for Women" Fund has now reached a total of £171,677 16s. 11d.

An increase of 6d. in the price of gas is announced by Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom Gas Company.

'LINSEED COMPOUND' is a good Cough Mixture. Effective and Economical. Of Chemists only.

Mrs. Jones, a widow, who worked as a porter, was crushed to death by a goods train at the Great Central Station at Leicester.

Berwick Chief Constable has received Home Office instructions that for the present no special constables are to give in their names for National Service.

20,000 TURKS ROUTED.

BRITISH VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

The War Office announces:—

Telegraphing on March 28th, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt reports:—

We advanced our troops a distance of fifteen miles from Rafa to Wadi Ghuzze, five miles south of Gaza, to cover construction of railway.

On 26th and 27th we were heavily engaged in this neighbourhood with a force of about 20,000 of the enemy.

We inflicted very heavy losses on him, and have taken 900 prisoners, including the general commanding and the whole divisional staff of the 53rd Turkish Division.

This figure includes four Austrian officers and thirty-two Austrian and German other ranks.

We also captured two Austrian 4.2-inch howitzers.

All troops behaved splendidly, especially troops of Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex, and Surrey Regiments, and the Anzac and Yeomanry mounted troops.

[Gaza is on the coast, some fifty miles south-west of Jerusalem, and twenty-six miles north-north-west of Beersheba. The latter has been the chief Turkish base in this theatre since the first Egyptian fiasco.]

CARE OF YOUNG RECRUITS.

The War Office announces: Certain training reserve battalions have been selected and specially organised for the training of recruits between the ages of eighteen and eighteen and eight months who are fit for general service and allotted to infantry. Great importance is attached to the welfare and education of these young men, and the headquarters of these battalions have been carefully selected with this end in view. A special syllabus of training has been drawn up, and the recruits in these battalions are carefully trained and educated until they reach the age when they are available for drafting overseas.

Special attention will be paid to the catering and general comfort, and specially qualified officers have been selected for this purpose.

CASUALTIES IN R.F.C.

In the House of Commons Mr. Outhwaite asked the Under Secretary for War how many of the R.F.C. had been accidentally killed in this country during the past three months, in how many cases the accident was due to defect in the airplanes, and could he say in the latter cases what action had been taken to fix responsibility. Major Baird replied that during the period December 1 to March 1 the total number of casualties was twenty-eight. Of these, three were due to breakages of the machine. Every accident was reviewed by a Court of Inquiry, and when accidents were found to be due to structural defects action was taken accordingly.

BRAVE AND CAUTIOUS.

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded, and knows instinctively that he will not be able to carry his rider much longer, he quickly retires, bearing his master to a place of safety, while he has yet sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded, and falls to the ground, the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

'LINSEED COMPOUND' for Coughs and Colds. Of proven efficacy. 9½d., 1/1½., 2/9. Chemists only.

Miss Jennie Fletcher, a world's champion swimmer, was married at Leicester to Sergeant Henry Hyslop, a Canadian.

Professor J. Robertson Watson, of Glasgow, will probably contest South Aberdeen as an independent candidate. He is an anti-pacifist.

'COACULINE,' Transparent Cement for Glass, China, etc. 6d. and 1s. post free.

Eighteen hundred allotments have been provided by the Wandsworth Council.

For having sheltered a discharged French soldier for a night, Mgr. Louis Legraive, Vicar-General to Cardinal Mercier, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Germans and deported to Germany.

'LINSEED COMPOUND' for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial troubles. 9½d., 1/1½., 2,9. Of Chemists.

Summoned at Westminster for making a false statement in an application for a licence to export goods to a neutral, Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher, and Webb, wholesale druggists, Bartholomew-close, E.C., were fined £100 and £10 10s. costs, and their exports manager, Mr. George King, £50.

GARDEN GOSSIP

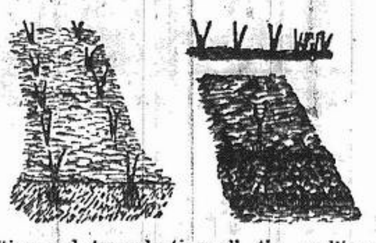
Polyanthus and Primrose.—An early start should be made with these popular spring flowers to secure large, sturdy plants such as are seen at Hampton Court and in numerous public parks. Within the next few days sow the seeds in shallow wooden boxes in a cold frame. Transplant later to a north or west border, sheltered from the mid-day sun, and put out in the flowering positions during early October.

* * *

Annual Climbers.—The tall-growing Nasturtiums (Tropaeolum majus), the Morning Glories (convolvulus) and the canary creeper (Tropaeolum canariense) add beauty to many gardens in summer and autumn. If sown where the plants are to blossom, or raised in a frame, they are used to cover arbours, porches and fences, to provide temporary screens and trail over groups of poles or pea-sticks in the mixed flower border. In comparatively poor soil the plants flower better; they make too much growth, as a rule, in heavily-manured ground.

* * *

Fuchsias: Old Plants.—The present treatment of fuchsias consists in bringing the old plants from their winter quarters beneath staging or elsewhere, watering and placing in warmth. In a little while the buds will begin to break, then pruning should be undertaken. After cutting out any dead wood, reduce the growths to within one or two buds of their base. As soon as the plants have recovered, turn them out of their pots, shake away all old soil from the roots, and repot, using ordinary potting compost of loam and leaf-mould.



* * *

Bone-meal.—This in proper strength makes an excellent dressing for most fruit trees. There is still time to apply it, and after application it should be lightly forked or hoed into the ground. If it is felt that this will not act sufficiently early apply steamed bone-flour, which is quicker in becoming available for the roots of trees. Some people have a decided preference for the use of bone manure over superphosphate, though the former may in the first instance be rather more costly.

* * *

Dracænas.—Propagate Dracænas now in a propagating frame. The tops of leggy plants should be taken off and inserted in sandy soil in small but deep pots. Loosely tie up the leaves. Young shoots will grow on the bare stems from which the tops have been cut, but until the young shoots appear water sparingly. Daily syringeing the stems will, however, be beneficial.

* * *

Planting Out Autumn-sown Onions.—The severity of weather since the beginning of the year has necessitated the postponement of this work, but no time should now be lost in carrying it out. Plant in drills on prepared ground, 1ft. apart, with 6in. to 9in. distance between the plants. Instead of lifting and transplanting all the seedlings, adopt the thinning process, thereby leaving many undisturbed. These mature earlier, and prove useful in advance of those transplanted. As onions are generally sown in rows, such a method is easy of accomplishment. Should the ground be "pasty," yet weather conditions right for planting, fork over the chosen site to help the surface to dry.

* * *

Seakale.—Where this is now pushing forth its growth, and no more is needed for forcing inside, a covering of leaves or ashes to the depth of 18in. or more should be given. In a few weeks from now the produce should be ready for use.

* * *

Turnips.—A small sowing of such rapid-growing varieties as Early Milan, American Red Top or Six Weeks may now be made. If such sowings are to be a real success it is absolutely necessary to give the seed a rich soil. Distribute the seed thinly along the rows, the rows to be 9in. to 1ft. apart.

* * *

The Week's Work.—This is a good time to sow the following hardy annuals on a border outside: Limnanthes Douglasii, Layia elegans, Gypsophila elegans, Bartonia aurea and Eschscholtzias. For large and small gardens Sedum spectabile (a Japanese stonecrop) is invaluable; it thrives in sun or partial shade, and appears especially at home in the town and suburban garden. The plants are 1ft. high, with showy, rosy pink flat heads of blossoms, freely produced in autumn. The stiff and sturdy habit makes them quite distinct and useful to plant as an edging to a flower or shrubbery border. Amongst trees and bushes and in the strawberry beds, hoeing must be done as soon as ever the surface becomes dry. Should there be any dandelion or bits of couch grass, these should be first forked out and carried away to be burnt. Where grease paper was used around the stems of trees, it is now time to remove such bands and burn them. At times it is possible to see where eggs of the winter moth and March moth have been laid below the bands, and these should be removed and destroyed. Savoy has proved invaluable for some months, and any reader desirous of getting a very early supply next autumn is advised to sow Earliest of All now. Every garden should have its few rows of autumn giant cauliflower. Sow a pinch of seed during the coming week to provide plants to give heads in October, but defer making a larger sowing until the middle of next month. There is ample time to sow seed of parsnips, and as the roots need no manure the sowing may be made upon land just cleared of a crop of winter greens. At this date allow 10in. between the rows.

* * *

Gloxinia.—Seedlings should be very carefully transplanted now; if lightly shaded from bright sunshine and watered by immersing the pots or pans in a vessel containing tepid water, very few seedlings will be lost. But many are often lost when carelessly watered overhead and left fully exposed to the sun's rays. Prepare a compost for the repotting of early-started tubers which are now forming roots freely.

* * *

Watering.—Many plants have a lot of roots now, and will need a good deal of water on fine days, but newly-potted subjects should be watered with great care. Do not do the work too late in the afternoon, or the plants will remain very wet overnight.

Miscellaneous Sales and Wants.

WANTED, CASES, PACKING, all sizes. Apply Works, Gillespie Road, Highbury, London, N. 5.

2/- MONTHLY.—Costumes, Suits, Coats, Furs, Children's Clothing, Footwear, &c., on Easy Terms. Catalogue Free.—Castle Supply Co., St. George's, Norwich.

SOLDIERS' IDENTIFICATION WRISTLETS (Nickel Silver), engraved with name, number and regiment, 1s.—J. Pulley, 41, Frederick Street, Birmingham.

EGGS FOR SITTING from our famous White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Cans and Barron strains. 6s. per sitting, carriage paid. List free.—"OUR FARM DAIRY," Ashcroft, Sheepway, Rugby.

OLD FALSE TEETH Wanted. 9d. per tooth paid. Full value for platinum, gold or silver roots.—Kenworthy's, Jewellers, Ashton, Manchester.

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLES. Large Stock of New and Second-hand Tables on hand, also convertible Billiard and Dining Tables. Write for List. G. Edwards, Ltd., 134, Kingsland Rd., N.E. Tel.: 4780 Central.

Genuine Imperial Black Varnish, In 10, 25 and 40 gallon lots. 1/6 per gallon. Casks Free and Carriage Paid within 50 miles of Hull. HENRY VOKES, Manufacturer and Merchant, Pulman Street, Newington, Hull.

FISH Cod, ling, haddocks, 4/- stone; frying fish, 3/- stone; bass, selected, 2/-; kippers, bloaters, 6/- box; salt cod, £2 cwt. LACY & SON, GRIMSBY DOCKS.

VARICOSE VEINS No more aching limbs or ulcerated sores when the "Arondo" Supports are worn. Write for particulars to J. B. Braid, Varice Specialist, 13, Parade, Exmouth.

WITT AND BIRD'S NOTED "WEATHERSTORM" RAINCOATS for Ladies and Gentlemen. Full loose slip-on Raglan, with 3in. Belt. Leather Buckle. Tailor-made, perfectly cut. Colours: Biscuit, Mid Fawn, Nut Brown. Lined throughout Check or Self. Price 32/6, worth double 32/6. Money returned if not satisfied. WITT AND BIRD, NEW ST., BIRMINGHAM.

THE WORLD'S SUPREME NERVE TONIC. "SOLUTONE." Testimonials over many years for the Cure of Anæmia, Backache, Exhaustion, Influenza, Indigestion, Neuritis, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness. Prices: 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, post free. Postal Orders to DEPT. X, The SOLUTONE CO. (Frey and Frey), 50 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

GRAMOPHONE. 35-guinea Hornless Model. Beautiful drawing-room cabinet, inlaid Sheraton; height 4ft.; record cupboard enclosed; perfect tone; quantity celebrated records; approval willingly. ACCEPT 7 Guineas. 3, Aubert Park, Highbury Park, London, N.

FOOD — ONE PENNY WEEKLY. — Treats Exhaustively on The Work of the Small Holding, Fruit and Vegetable Gardening, Production of Poultry and Eggs, Raising of Pigs, Cows, Goats, &c. Rabbit Farming, Bee Culture, Home Grown Food of every kind, Cooking and Preparation of Food. The leading experts in all branches of food production are contributing. Even back yards can be made to produce food. Sold by all Newsagents and Bookstalls. Specimen Copy free from—Offices: "FOOD," 154, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CLOGGERS.—Wanted, ten Breakers-up. 1/8 dozen. Fares paid.—Fred Hill, Kimberley Terrace, Chard, Somerset.

DO YOU WANT POSTERS to advertise your business? If so, write for samples and prices.—Stafford and Co., Ltd., Netherfield, Notts.

STEAM TRACTOR DRIVERS AND ROLLER DRIVERS WANTED for Urgent Government Work. Good wage given.—COLE BROS., Roxholme, Sleaford, LINCS.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS bred direct from winners of laying competitions, 10s. doz. 1,500 hatching weekly. Live delivery guaranteed to all parts of the British Isles. Send for catalogue showing list of Pens.—BROWN, Staplehurst Poultry Farm, STAPLEHURST.

WANTED! Old Army and Navy Badges, Buttons, Cross Belt Plates, Shakos, Helmets, Swords, Sabretaches, Coatees, Books, Prints, or any old Military Costume items wanted. P. ROXBOROUGH, 32, TRAFALGAR ROAD, TWICKENHAM, MIDDLESEX.

WE BUY OLD ELECTRIC LAMPS! 6d. per dozen for metallic filament lamps, and lamp caps pro rata. CORONA LAMP WORKS, LTD., St. John's Works, Miranda Road, Highgate, London, N.

JUST PUBLISHED. 25th Thousand. A BIG STRIDE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT. By JOHN PORTER, B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.P., Author of "The Stockfeeder's Companion." An Indispensable Booklet for Farmers. It will pay you to read it now!! Foreword by Capt. CHAS. BATHURST, M.P. From JOHN PORTER, Tupsley, Hereford. Price 6d.

ARMY BOOTS Repaired ready for wear. Re-soled and heeled, English bend soles, hobbed or plain. Sizes 6 to 10, 5/-, 5/6 and 6/- per pair. Postage 7d. extra. WILLIAM BARON, Government Contractor. 31 & 35, High Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

FURS. Handsome £10 10s. Set Latest fashion Muff and Stole—new this year. APPROVAL. Accept 50s. WILLINGLY. 3, Aubert Park, Highbury Park, London.

PRIORITY FOR EXPORT.

The Board of Trade provide further explanation of the priority orders issued by the Ministry of Munitions of War three weeks ago. It is their intention to exercise their power of certification by the issue of an official order specifying any industry in which they consider export trade should have priority over home needs.

CALVARY CUT DOWN.

A large "wayside calvary" which has been standing in the grounds of All Saints' Church, Beckenham, by the side of the main road, for some months, has been cut down. Much indignation has been aroused owing to the fact that it was erected in memory of men who had given their lives at the Front.

PLUCKY CONDUCTRESS.

A woman 'bus conductor, Alice Maud Newark, was warmly commended at Guildhall, London, for attempting to detain an old criminal whom she found on the top of her 'bus with a stolen lady's handbag and a purse. In the struggle the man fell down the stairs.

Hounslow War Savings Committee, which has obtained about £4,000 in contributions for war certificates, has not accepted an invitation to co-operate in the work of food rationing if necessary.

In order to save bread and flour, the Bishop Auckland Guardians have decided to substitute porridge and milk for bread and butter and tea for the workhouse inmates' breakfast on alternate mornings.

Letter Box.

CASTLEMAHON CONCERT—A REPLY.

DEAR SIR,—In view of "Sniper's" ignorance (vide his letter in last week's IRISH NOTES) in regard to the history of the Castlemahon Dramatic Club we shall state briefly some particulars in reference to the part played by that club in Irish-Ireland circles for the past thirteen or fourteen years. Its first appearance was in 1904 when the "Hard Hearted Man" and "The Resurrection of Dinny O'Dowd" were produced under the auspices of the local Gaelic League. "Sniper" seems to be under the impression that the Language cause never received support from residents of Mahoonagh. Well, the fact that the production of these plays realised the sum of £10 is convincing proof that Castlemahon—thirteen years ago—was to the fore where the interests of the Gaelic League were concerned. That a branch of an Conradh has not existed in our midst ever since is certainly not due to lack of support by our Club. There are other reasons, but these we shall not cite. We shall merely say en passant that it is up to every member of the Castlemahon community at the present moment to strive by every means to create as Irish an atmosphere as possible on the banks of the Deel. We are glad to see that "Sniper" is bubbling over with enthusiasm for the greatest of all causes—Cuis na Teangan. At the same time we suggest that he is not justified in libelling a club which has done very practical work for Irish nationality. On one occasion not very long ago, we had the honour to accept an invitation from Con Collins to perform two Irish-Ireland plays in Monegay, and we may assure "Sniper" that Con's appreciation of our dramatic efforts was all that could be desired. On another instance when the precincts of our schools were forbidden us, we, nevertheless, provided an Irish-Ireland entertainment for a Castlemahon audience. This was due to the courtesy of a local resident who was so good as to supply necessary accomodation for the purpose. One of our recent appearances was in connection with the Irish Volunteers. As a matter of fact, all national associations which have been formed in this parish, are indebted to us for support. We make bold to suggest that our records during the past dozen years, from the point of view of Irish Nationality, compare very favourably with those of other Dramatic Clubs in rural districts of Ireland. The fact the "The Day after the Fair" was produced on St. Patrick's night was due to circumstances over which we had no control. We welcome "Snipers" Championship of Irish-Ireland plays. We are at one with him in this matter. Perhaps he would favour us with a list of Dramas and Farces which, in his opinion, are suitable to such clubs as ours. To his insulting sneers at our lack of fighting qualities, we shall not refer. We consider that Irish-Ireland controversies should be carried on in a dignified manner. "Snipers" scurrility must be ruled out of order. His suggestion that our members if resident in England would be conscripted is absurd and laughable, in view of the fact that a good many of our club mates are ladies!

Signed on behalf of the Castlemahon Dramatic Class—

PADRAIG O CATHAIN, Runaire.

April 2nd, 1917.

GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,—The hurling match, Kilmeedy and Dromcollogher, played at Newcastle West, on Sunday, the 25th March, was very vividly described in last week's issue of the OBSERVER. Apparently the report came from a Dromcollogher source, as the whole report from start to finish was all in favour of the Dromcollogher selection. The report stated that the Drom boys were very much handicapped without the services of Fitzgibbon, Strafford and McCarthy, but with the aid of the three Foley brothers from Broadford, and Dunne and Boyce from Ballingarry, I think that their loss should not be so severely felt. Of course it would be too much to mention that Kilmeedy were short any member of their club, but travelling without the aid of Flynn and Scully, in the back division, and of the brother Lynchs; in the forward line, I think that whatever team Dromcollogher could put in the field their prospect of success should be a very remote idea.

Taking the match on a whole I think it would be only fair to state that Kilmeedy had by far the better of the play, and should have won by a much larger score. It was only on very rare occasions that the ball went to the Kilmeedy citadel.

Indeed I must say that Dromcollogher took their beating very badly, not so with the Kilmeedy boys who, time after time, have suffered defeat after defeat, because their sporting spirit have imbued them with a desire to uphold the national game of hurling.

INTERESTED.

[The writer of the foregoing letter is entirely wrong in suggesting that the report came from a Dromcollogher source. The report was supplied by our G.A.A. correspondent, and was fairly and impartially written.—ED. W.O.]

THE GAELIC LEAGUE OF FEOHANAGH

A CHARA,—"A Broadford Sympathiser," by explaining the situation of the Feohanagh Gaelic League, has won for Feohanagh the sympathy in lieu of the contempt of every Irish-Irelander. It has made us, Gaels, reflect and consider what we would do in similar circumstances. Let those whom it may concern remember, "That no man can place bounds to the onward progress of a nation," and "that a people's will is mightier than the sea." Curtailment of liberty is a dangerous game to play. No set of Irishmen will remain willing bondsmen by deliberate choice, and if pig-headed obstinancy and anti-Irish bigotry is blindly persisted in, it will be dealt with by austere methods. Drastic diseases require drastic remedies. Justice is never meted out until the tapeworm of prejudice is dragged into the cold light of public opinion.

"A TEMPLEGLANTINE SYMPATHISER."

While Michael Doyle, aged 12, was practising an Irish jig for a coming entertainment at the Christian Brothers Schools, Midleton, he collapsed and expired.

IRISH INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

Write any of the following to-day for their prices. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

Sole Agents for this List:—

J. H. PARKER & CO., Advertising Contractors, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

A. B. C. of Match Economy—Use only Pattersons, the best and most reliable. Works, Hammond Lane, Dublin.

ABOUT Toys, Dolls, Games, Stationery and Fancy Goods, sample parcel carriage paid for £2 10s. Large variety of Xmas and New Year Cards, sample lot 10s., carriage paid; worth double. Hibernian Novelty Company, Stationery Department, 34 Upper Abbey-st., Dublin.

ABOUT Waterproof Rick and Cart Covers. Sacks for sale and hire. J. P. Keogh and Co., Manufacturers, 2, George's Quay, Dublin.

ABSOLUTELY Finest Butter Substitutes Superior "Loving Cup" and delicious "Shandon Castle" Margarines, churned fresh daily at Shandon Castle Margarine Factory, Cork.

AGRICULTURAL, Dairy, Curing, and Table Salt; also Lump Rock Salt for Cattle.—Flower and McDonald, 14, D'Olier Street, Dublin and Balbriggan.

ALL CLASSES of EMPTY BAGS and Sacks purchased from Grocers and Farmers for which we pay highest prices and carriage. We also carry large stocks for millers and potato merchants. J. W. and D. Martin, Corporation street, Belfast. Banker's: Belfast Banking Co., Ltd. Telegrams—"Marten, Belfast."

ALL classes of Machinery, Scrap, Iron and Metals, Brass, Lead Copper, Zinc, etc., wanted for cash. Woodhams and Etheridge 76a Townsend street, Dublin. Phone, 3550.

ALL Classes of Rags, Bones, Lead, Brass, copper, rubber, feather beds, hair, etc. Highest prices given. Prompt attention to country orders. I. Green, contractor, 109, Lower Gardiner street, Dublin.

ALL Kinds of Ploughs, Horse Hoes, Field and Avenue Gates, wearing parts for mowers, reapers, horse gears, threshers, etc. We shall gladly quote our prices, carriage paid.—John McKay & Son, Implement Manufacturers, St. John's Iron Works, Cork.

ARTIFICIAL Limbs, Trusses. Best Surgical Appliances. Smith & Sheppard 24, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

ALL Classes of Builders' Ironwork, Gates, Railings, etc, made by J. Swan & Co., 15 Rutland Place, Dublin. Inquiries invited. Estimates free.

AT the Reliance Motor Engineering Works, 21, Granby Place, Dublin, full tuition and driving from 50s.; classes day and evening.—Apply to J. Comerford.

AUCTIONEER, &c.—John P. Cuffe, Cattle and Sheep Salesman, Auctioneer and Valuer, offices and cattle lairs, 73, Prussia-st., Dublin. Telegrams—"Bullocks, Dublin." Telephone 4840. All consignments of stock kept in own parks, and marked to best advantage.

AUCTIONEERS—William Casey and Sons, Auctioneers, Cattle, Sheep and Milch Cow Salesmen, 18, St. David's Terrace, N.C. Road, Dublin, and Hiskinstown, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.

BROWN'S Cremolin, an infallible remedy for chapped hands and roughness of skin and face, etc. Bottles, 1s. 3d. and 3s.; post free. Brown, Chemist, 139, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

CELTIC Art Jewellery—Medals, Badges, &c. Repairs to Watches, Clocks, Barometers, and Jewellery. Orders and enquiries received by post have prompt attention.—J. J. O'Leary (late of Hopkins & Hopkins), 32, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

COVERS—Buy direct from the makers. Rick and Cart covers made on our own premises—J. F. Kelly & Co., 9 & 10 Chancery street (formerly Pill lane), Dublin.

CATTLE and Sheep, Salesmen—Beggin, O'Connor & Co., 11, St. Joseph's Road, off Prussia street, Dublin. Telegraphic address—"Approve, Dublin." Telephone 3860.

CLEANING and Dyeing Company.—"The National" will dye or clean your old suits, dresses, blouses, carpets and curtains, and made like new in a few days. Carriage paid one way. 60, South William street, Dublin. Agents wanted in every district.

DR. KING'S HAIR RESTORER—Darkens Grey Hair. Made in Ireland. Shilling bottles. Postage 5d. extra. Leonards, Apothecaries, North Earl street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS, Millwrights, Brassfounders, and Boilermakers, Geo. Watt, Ltd., Soho Engineering Works, Bridgefoot street, Dublin. Enquiries invited for all classes of machinery and repair work. Creamery work a speciality. Telegrams, "Watt, Dublin." Telephone 4268, Dublin.

HIGHEST Prices Given for all classes of rags and woollens, also special prices given for copper, brass, lead, zinc, etc. Tolkin and Son, Rag, Rubber, and Metal Merchants, 35, Pleasants street, Dublin.

HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN for all classes of Rubber Tyres, Waste Rubber, Hair, Paper and old Metals by ELKINSON, Wholesale Merchant, 22, Lower Kevin St., Dublin.

LEVER'S PALM NUT CAKE AND MEAL.—Splendid for Cattle, Sheep Milch Cows and Pigs. Webb's Pedigree Farm and Garden Seeds for all Soils. Machine and Motor Oils, Paints and Belting Agent:—Wm. Rourke, 36, North Circular Road, Dublin.

MANOR MILL LAUNDRY CO., LTD., Dundrum, Co., Dublin.—Beautiful country situation only equalled by the excellency of our work. Shirts and Collars superbly finished. Washings by rail or post specially quoted for.

OLD Gold—Meredith & Co., will give best prices for all kinds of gold, jewellery, diamond ornaments, antique and modern silver and plated ware; also false teeth, china, lace, furniture, etc. Meredith & Co., Pawnbrokers, Jewellers, and Plate Dealers, established 1838, 48, Cuffe street, Dublin.

RICK Covers, Tarpaulins, Cart Covers, for sale or hire. J. F. Kelly & Co., 9 and 10, Chancery street, and 21 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

RAILWAY Lost Property.—Silk umbrellas, 2s.; Cycles from 10s. Office, 53, Lower O'Connell street, Dublin.

RICK Covers, Cart, Van Covers and Sacks for sale or hire on best terms. M. Coleman & Co., Rick Cover Factory, 25, 26, 27 Chancery street, Dublin.

RYAN'S Keltic Soap—Splendid for either Laundry or Toilet. Agreeably perfumed; quick lathering. Sold by all Grocers Ask for it next time. 3d., 4d. and 5d. Sizes. Made in Cork.

SACKS, Rick Covers and Waterproof Covers for Sale or Hire—J F Kelly and Co., 10, Chancery street, Dublin, and also at Upper Ormond Quay.

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

TO Farmers—We buy accident or mortality Hides or Skins at highest tanner's prices. Irish Feather Company, Ltd., Tara street, Dublin.

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

WHITE SCOUR! WHITE SCOUR!—No disease of young Stock is more fatal than White Scour. Use in time "Trypsikon" the Scientific remedy, will prevent and cure. Has the highest recommendation of Veterinary Authority. Price 2s. 9d., post free, from F. D. Smyth, Veterinary Chemist, 43, Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

Glin Rural District Council.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Glin Rural District Council will, at their Meeting to be held in the Courthouse, Glin, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1917, at 12 noon, consider Tenders from suitable, competent, and properly qualified tradesmen and contractors for carrying out repairs to the undermentioned Cottages, in accordance with report, estimate, specification and general directions of the Engineer to the Council.

Townland.	Occupier.
Dirreen	Thomas Casey

The Engineer's report, estimate and specification may be seen, and forms of tender procured at all reasonable hours at my office in Main street, Glin.

A deposit of 10s. must be lodged with me with each tender (otherwise the tender will not be accepted), which will be returned in all cases where tenders are not accepted by the Council, and upon the bond being perfected in the case of tenders accepted, but not otherwise.

Bonds for the contracts will be signed on the day of the above Meeting, and all contractors should be in attendance at the Meeting, with two solvent sureties, for the purpose of completing their bonds and contracts.

The Council will not be responsible for any accident which may occur during the progress of the works, and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
M. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Clerk to the Council.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Valuation (Ireland) Acts, 1852-1874 and Order in Council made under Sec. 105 Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Annual Revision of Valuation.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above Acts and Order in Council, the Commissioner of Valuation has, on the 1st day of March, 1917, transmitted to me lists of the several tenements and hereditaments contained in each Townland in the County of Limerick, with their respective valuations, and has shown in these lists the revisions of the valuations which have been made by him during the past year. These lists are now open for inspection at my office, and can be seen any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1917.

JOHN J. QUAID, County Secretary.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

SCHEME FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The County Council will be prepared to rent three or four rooms in a large house, or the whole of a small house, within a radius of 1½ miles of the city, for the examination of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Those premises are to be exclusively used for the examination of patients, and not for the purpose of intern treatment.

Applications, stating rent and other particulars, will be received by me up to 4 o'c., p.m., on the 23rd March, 1917.

J. J. QUAID, Secretary.

COAL! COAL!

—:o:—

Maurice Dee,

SOUTH QUAY,

NEWCASTLE WEST,

HAS NOW FRESH SUPPLIES OF

BEST HOUSEHOLD COALS.

SMART, HIGH-CLASS

TAILORING.

The Scissors makes the man when handled by an expert hand such as

LACY, NEWCASTLE WEST.

The Plunkett Manifesto.

Action of Limerick County Council.

At the meeting of the Limerick County Council, Mr W. R. Gubbins, J.P., Chairman, presiding, the Secretary said he had received the manifesto issued by Count Plunkett.

Mr Coleman said they were all acquainted with the nature of the manifesto, and it would be only a waste of time to read it. The manifesto was leading up to dissension at public boards.

Mr Mackey—I rise to a point of order, Mr Chairman. Does Mr Coleman stand up here and propose that Count Plunkett's manifesto be not read?

Mr O'Brien—I never read it, and I think it should be read for us now.

Mr Coleman—We have all read it, and I propose now that the Secretary do not read it.

Mr Quinlan—And I second you.

The Chairman said he was in a hurry to get away to an auction, and he would like if some other member took the chair.

Mr Coleman—We will not delay you long.

Mr O'Mahony proposed and Mr Mackey seconded that the manifesto be read.

Mr M. P. O'Shaughnessy said some of the members were not aware of the contents of the manifesto, and therefore it might be well to read it.

The Secretary went on to read the manifesto, and after a time

The Chairman said they all knew what it meant, and it was only wasting time to read it. He would take a poll on it.

Mr. Coleman said the manifesto invited delegates to a Convention. They all knew that. There was no man amongst them who had not special sympathy with Count Plunkett in his troubles, but in the name of commonsense how could they follow the leadership, in national affairs, of a man who was getting a salary from the Government, and would still be doing so only that the Government disemployed him. Count Plunkett would even now be a Government official if he could, and was such a man to be the leader of the Irish people. Any of them did not like to say a hard word against that poor old man, but it was absurd to think that he should be now put in the position of Irish leader, when he would be in the pay of the Government only that he was relieved by them of his job. He (Mr. Coleman) proposed that the letter be not read.

Mr. Quinlan seconded.

Mr. O'Mahony moved as an amendment that the manifesto be read. It would be a good thing to send delegates to the proposed convention if the Irish people wanted to be represented at the Peace Conference. It was stated by Mr. Coleman that Count Plunkett had got a salary from the Government, but didn't John Redmond also receive a salary from the Government and hadn't he been a Government official.

Mr. M'Donnell seconded the amendment.

A poll resulted:—

For Mr. Coleman's proposition—Messrs. Coleman, Fitzgibbon, M'Grath, O'Brien, Quinlan, M P O'Shaughnessy, and the Chairman—7

Against—Messrs Condon, Mackey, Lynch, M'Donnell and O'Mahony—5

Mr. Bennett did not vote.

Mr. O'Brien said the other members should not have left before the poll was taken.

Grain Crops in Ireland.

With a view to counterbalancing the increasing scarcity and high cost of imported feeding stuffs, especially Indian meal, it is desirable that farmers should consider carefully what are the most suitable grain crops to sow at the present time Oats occupy premier position in Ireland on account of the value of the grain for man and beast, and also because of the value of the straw for stock-feeding, as well as the special suitability of the crop for general cultivation on newly-broken land. Barley was a very profitable crop last season at the prices prevailing. Although usually disposed of for malting purposes, this crop is very valuable from a food production point of view, and should be cultivated more extensively in many districts where it can be grown successfully. Barley meal is excellent for pig-feeding. Experiments have clearly demonstrated that, for the production of pork, this meal is almost as valuable as Indian meal, and the quality of the pork produced by feeding barley meal to pigs is slightly superior. When it is borne in mind that about five cwts. of meal will produce one cwt. of pork it will be seen that even at present prices the grower gets a remunerative return for grain disposed of in this way. Accordingly, farmers are advised to grow barley on good barley soils in preference to oats where a heavier crop of barley can be produced, but on land where oats give the best return the Department consider it advisable to grow oats instead of barley.

Croom District Council.

SUMMER TIME ACT.

At the meeting of the Croom District Council, held on Thursday, Mr. John Coleman, J.P., Chairman, presiding, the following resolution was proposed by the Chairman (Mr. Coleman), seconded by Mr. Patrick Morrissey, and passed unanimously:—

RESOLVED:—"That having seen by the papers the Summer Time Act is to be introduced this year, and that the clocks are to be further advanced by one hour on Easter Sunday, we, the Croom District Council and Board of Guardians, hereby pledge ourselves to completely ignore the Act, and direct our officers and employees to do likewise. We respectfully request the Clergy and Teachers in the District, as well as Creamery Proprietors and the farming community in general to sustain us in our action by adopting a similar attitude, and thus annulling the effects of an Act which, in our opinion, would, if adopted, have a most determined effect in this country."

That copies of this Resolution be sent to the P.P.'s of this Union and the Press.

Coal from a mine recently discovered near the Giants' Causeway is being sent regularly to Derby and Bristol, says the "National News," and orders as far south as Cork are being received at from 25 p.c. to 30 p.c. less than for English or Scotch coal.

Power Pure Apple Cider

(Several Prize Medals Awarded).

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

Thos. Power & Co., Ltd.

DUNGARVAN.

Loans Granted from £5 and Upwards

TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, and all responsible persons in town or country, distance no objection, on their own approved personal security. Repayments by weekly or monthly instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of borrowers. Persons requiring Loans would benefit to apply to this Office before going elsewhere. The proprietor desires particularly to draw the attention of borrowers to the fact that all communications are treated with the strictest privacy and confidence. First letter of application will receive prompt attention.

N.B.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER LOAN OFFICE.

Call or write to

M. MAISSEL, 15 Lower Shannon Street, Limerick.

13/5/1y

By Special Appointment to HIS MAJESTY THE KING

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Soho Square, London, W.

For the Refined Home.
For the Cultured Palate.
For the Elegant Table.

C&B

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Sauces, Soups, Pure Pickles & Potted Meats. Preserved Fish & Provisions, Sausages in Tins. Salad Oil, Pure Malt Vinegar.

OF ALL GROCERS & STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Poultry Keeping Scheme, 1916-'17.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Hens and Ducks).

THE following persons have been selected by the above Committee to keep Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 2s per sitting of one dozen eggs. The cost of packing and carriage of eggs to be in addition to the price mentioned. Infertile eggs will be replaced if returned within one month from date of distribuiion.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

1. Mrs J. J. Slattery, The Cottage, Barns, Pallasgreen, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
2. Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
3. Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
4. Mrs D. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
5. Miss McDonnell, Fortwilliam, Ballingarry, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
6. Mrs Winter, Molug House, Cahirconlish, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
7. Mrs P. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane, Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.
8. Mrs Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh, White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.
9. Mrs Dundon, Aughanish, Borrigone, White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.
10. Miss Dalton, The Hill, Kilmallock, White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.
11. Miss Moloney, Anhid, Croom, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
12. Miss N. Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tournafulla, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
13. Miss M. J. Herr, Galtee View, Ballylanders, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.
14. Mrs O'Brien, Drewscourt, Charleville, Barred Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks.
15. Miss Mulqueen, Ashford House, Patrickswell, Barred Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks.
16. Mrs O'Brien, Kells, Dromcollogher, Rhode Island Reds.
17. Miss Ruddle, Clounleharde, Glin, White Leghorns.
18. Mrs O'Brien, Churchfield, Clarina, White Leghorns.
19. Mrs Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, White Leghorns.
20. Mrs Smyth, Drumlohan, Kilcornan, White Leghorns.
21. Miss Walsh, The Cottage, Knockaderry, White Leghorns.
22. Mrs Darcy, Lacca, Doon, White Wyandottes.
23. Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong, Black Minorca.

No excursion trains will be run by Irish railway companies during the Easter holidays. Auxiliary passenger trains will leave Broadstone for Fairyhouse.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Poultry Keeping Scheme, 1916-'17.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Geese).

THE following persons have been selected by the Committee to keep Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 1s 6d per sitting of three eggs, cost of packing and carriage extra:—Mrs Darcy, Lacca, Doon; Mrs Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh; Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Miss Ruddle, Clonleharde, Glin; Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital; Mrs Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane; Mrs Kelly, Garryarthur, Daragh; Mrs D. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong; Mrs Winter, Molug House, Cahirconlish.

TURKEY STATIONS.

The following persons have been selected to keep Turkey Stations. The approved turkey cock shall serve, at a fee of 6d per service, turkey hens the property of residents in the County:—Mrs Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane; Mrs Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs Darcy, Lacca, Doon; Mrs Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore; Miss Lynch, Fanningstown, Crecora; Mrs O'Connell, Ashboro, Ballingarry; Mrs O'Shaughnessy, Fealbridge, Abbeyfeale; Mrs Gubbins, Gurtakilleen, Oola; Mrs Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Mrs Carroll, Grove, Hospital; Mrs Dillon, Pullough, Banogue; Mrs Smyth, Drumlohan, Kilcornan; Mrs O'Connor, Corgrigg, Foynes; Mrs Hayes, Heathfield, Kilmeedy; Miss N. Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tournafulla; Mrs Harold, Rathcannon, Shearins Cross, Kilmallock; Mrs M. White, Ballybehy, Abbeyfeale; Mrs Ryan, Ballydaly, Knocklong; Mrs Normile, River View, Glin. See separate list for Egg Stations (hens and ducks).

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

COALS! COALS!

BEST RED ASH ORRELL.

ONE PRICE. ONE QUALITY.
THE BEST ONLY.

An Excellent Quality of SMITH'S COAL in Stock.

A Trial Order is respectfully solicited.

B. O'GORMAN,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

Rev. Fr. Broderick, C.C., presided at the annual Convention of the Galway G.A.A. at which Mr. G Nichols, solr., Galway (a deportee) was elected President. A resolution of regret at the death of Mr. P Larkin, V.P., was passed.

BREAD is the Staff of Life!

Nutriment is the First Essential to be looked for in BREAD.
It is not contained in air spaces, or inferior ingredients, therefore Closeness and Quality are indications of the Food Value of BREAD.

Nutriment Value is the Root Principle in the Composition of

NASH'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD.

Made to Scientific Formula, by Up-to-date Machinery, under the most Hygienic Conditions, it is the BREAD for those who insist on having only the Best.

NASH'S Steam Bakery, Newcastle West.

NASH'S

MINERAL WATERS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY AND UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS,

ARE ABSOLUTELY THE PUREST AND HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

— SPARKLING —

DRY GINGER ALE,

THE BEST OF TABLE WATERS,

IS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND REFRESHING.

RICHARD NASH,

MINERAL WATER WORKS
NEWCASTLE WEST.

FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Imported Goldthorpe Barley
AND
Red Fife Spring Wheat.

Spring-Vale Basic Slag.

Best Fertilizer for Corn and Root Crops.

P. O'Shaughnessy & Son, Ltd.,

Seed and General Merchants, NEWCASTLE WEST.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COALS.

Come
Out
Ladies,
Labourers,
Irishmen
Note
Specially
Collins
Orrell
At
Lowest
Special prices.

1,000 Tons For Sale.

SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES.

VERY BEST SCREENED ORRELL:

Per Ton	-	52s.
Per Cwt.	-	2s. 7½d.

Very Best Screened Range Coal:

Per Ton	-	48s.
Per Cwt.	-	2s. 5d.

Order Your Supply Early.

CHARLES COLLINS,
Newcastle West.

12 Prize Medals Awarded
Mullins and Sons,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS, CORK,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, TRAPS & JAUNTING CARS.

M. & S. employ the LARGEST STAFF in Ireland; hold the LARGEST STOCK of Seasoned Woods, and PERSONALLY SUPERINTEND all Work Done, thus Securing EXCELLENCE IN QUALITY and PUNCTUALITY IN DESPATCH.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS.....WARREN'S PLACE.
MOTOR GARAGE.....SOUTH MALL.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

GRAZING.

Graziers will be taken on the Lands

OF KILLELINE

From the 1st May to 1st November

Yearling Calves	...	£1 15 0
Two-Year-Old Heifers	...	2 5 0

The Owner will not be responsible for mistakes or accidents. The Lands are well watered, etc. Application to be made to

CATHERINE McCOY,
Bridge Street, Newcastle West.

Notice of Application to Quarter Sessions for Certificate for Publican's Licence.

TAKE NOTICE that it is my intention to apply at the next General Quarter Sessions to be held at Rathkeale, in and for the Division of Rathkeale and County of Limerick, on the 13th day of April next, for a Certificate to entitle me to receive a Licence to sell Beer, Cider and Spirits by retail at my house situate at Church Street, Rathkeale, Parish of Rathkeale, Barony of Lower Connelloe and County of Limerick.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1917.

(Signed), JOSEPH TESKEY,
Ballinleena, Rathkeale, Applicant.

PATRICK T. LISTON,
Solicitor for Applicant,
Rathkeale.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice of Application to Quarter Sessions for Certificate for Publican's Licence.

TAKE NOTICE that it is my intention to apply at the next General Quarter Sessions to be held at Rathkeale, in and for the Division of Rathkeale, and County of Limerick, on the 13th day of April next, for a Certificate to entitle me to receive a Transfer Licence to sell Beer, Cider, and Spirits by retail at my house, situate at Church street, Newcastle West, Parish of Newcastle West, Barony of Glenquin, and County of Limerick.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1917.

(Signed), JOHN SCANLAN,
Church Street, Newcastle West,
Applicant.

PATRICK T. LISTON,
Solicitor for Applicant,
Rathkeale.

To all whom it may concern.

Scheme to Encourage the Planting of

APPLE TREES.

The County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have set aside the sum of £100
to assist Persons to purchase Apple Trees for Planting.

The Apple Trees will be supplied at Half the Original Price to (1) Farmers whose total Valuation does not exceed £15, and (2) Labourers, Farmers and others whose Valuation exceeds £15 will be supplied with trees at Cost Price.

The apple trees are to be four years old, of the best description, both eating and cooking varieties.

Persons requiring apple trees under the above Scheme should apply to the undersigned, from whom Forms of Application for Trees and further particulars may be obtained.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary,
County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Premiums to Boars, 1917

The County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction invite Applications from persons desirous of obtaining Premiums for Pure-bred Boars, in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Department's Swine Breeding Scheme, 1917.

Copies of the Scheme and further particulars and forms of Applications, may be had from:

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary,
Limerick County Committee.
82, O'Connell St., Limerick.

County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Farmers and Cottiers, your Duty, in your own Interests, Demands More

Home Grown Crops.

The above Committee desire to bring under the notice of Farmers and Cottiers in the County the Urgent Necessity for Increased Tillage. The time has come when you cannot, or should not, depend upon Imported Foods. See at once about Seed for Potatoes, Wheat, Oats, Catch Crops, etc., and
TILL MORE LAND.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary,

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To Farmers and Butter Merchants.

The Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on Wednesday, 11th April, 1917, will consider tenders for supplying the Institution with Best Centrifugal Creamery Butter or Farmers Separated Cream Butter, from 1st May, 1917, to 30th September, 1917, at per lb. No empties returned. The printed form of tender to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 9th April, will only be received. Tenders must be lodged before 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th April, 1917. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties for the purpose of signing same within ten days of declaration of contract, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be accepted except marked "1917."

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1917, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with Pure New Milk from 13th April, 1917, to the 30th September, 1917, in such quantities as may be required daily, at per gallon. The Milk must produce at least ten degrees of cream, according to the Asylum lactometer (otherwise a proportionate reduction will be made from the contractor's bill, the Milk to be delivered once daily. The printed form of tender to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th April, will only be received. All tenders should be properly endorsed "Milk," and sent in not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1917. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties for the purpose of signing same within ten days of declaration of contract, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be considered except marked "1917."

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1917, will consider tenders for supplying the Institution with the following articles from 13th April, 1917, to 30th September, 1917. Inclusive, viz.—Prime Cow Beef and Mutton at per cwt.; Best Cutlings and Best Indian Meal at per ton. The cattle and sheep to be slaughtered on the Asylum premises, in accordance with the conditions stated in the tender forms, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th April, 1917. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties for the purpose of signing same within ten days from acceptance of tender, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. All tenders should be properly endorsed, and be lodged in the tender box at the Asylum Boardroom not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th April, 1917. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will be considered except marked "1917."

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To Egg Merchants and Farmers.

The Committee of Management at their meeting to be held on Wednesday, 11th April, 1917, will consider tenders for supplying "Best Irish Fresh Laid Egg," at per dozen, from 13th April, 1917, to 30th September, 1917, in such quantities weekly as may be required. Form of tender to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 o'clock on Monday, the 9th April, will only be received. The tenders must be properly endorsed "Eggs," and lodged in tender box not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th April. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend at the Clerk's office for the purpose of signing same within ten days of acceptance of tender, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender considered except marked "1917."

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1917, will consider tenders for Medicine and Medical Appliances, in accordance with tender form to be had at the Asylum Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th April. Tenders must be properly endorsed, and lodged not later than 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th April. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend with their sureties at the Clerk's Office within ten days of declaration of contract. A deposit of £2 2s for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will considered except marked "1917."

Lecture Prohibited.

Some police took possession of the Theatre Royal, Limerick, on Friday night, with the object of preventing the delivery of a lecture on "Small Nationalities," by Mr. Arthur Griffith. The remainder of 200 extra police drafted into the city on the occasion took up a position outside the theatre, at the Fianna Hall, head-quarters of the National Boy Scouts, and at other centres. Some young men attempted to enter the hall, but were prevented by the police. This was the only incident that occurred during the meeting.

The late Mr. F. Reckitt, of the firm of blue makers, left £1,007,165.

The Weekly Observer
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917.

Lunatic Asylum Charges.

At a meeting of the Richmond District Asylum Board on Thursday, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to increase the grant-in-aid by fifty per cent. to meet the increased cost of maintenance of Asylum inmates. This is a matter which affects every ratepayer in this country, and we believe that the paramount importance of the claim on the Government will receive the earnest attention of the County Councils throughout Ireland. At present the 4s. grant per week has fallen to 3s. 4d., while the average cost of maintenance in Asylums generally has gone up to 15s., and in some cases 17s. per head per week. Formerly the figure was about 10s., so that it will be seen that the whole of the increase will fall on the already attenuated purse of the ratepayers, the Treasury escaping with their contribution of 3s. 4d. per week, unless the Government is compelled to realise their duty in this matter. For the past six years the Local Taxation Account has failed to meet its responsibility with respect to grants-in-aid for lunatics, and calculating on average abatements it must now owe the local bodies a considerable sum. The Government has increased the weekly grant to Industrial Schools, and we hold that there is still greater reason for relief to lunatic asylums. It is unfair that the Treasury should escape their obligations in this matter, and the unfortunate ratepayers saddled with enormous expenditure. It is up to our public bodies and our Parliamentary representatives to demand that the grant-in-aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics shall be increased to a reasonable amount.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

"State of War" Declared

President Wilson on Monday night asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between United States and Germany. The resolution was moved by Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and was to the following effect:—"Whereas, the recent course adopted by Germany is, in fact, nothing less than war against the United States, it is resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Congress, that the state of war between U.S.A. and Germany, which has thus been thrust upon U.S.A., is hereby formally declared, and that the President is hereby authorised to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence, but also exert all its power, and to employ all its resources to carry on war against Germany, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination." Mr. Flood announced definitely that the Administration's resolution will recognise that a state of war exists, but will not declare war thereby placing the technical as well as the actual responsibility on Germany.

SENATE FOR WAR.

The United States Senate has passed a resolution declaring a state of war with Germany by 82 votes to 6.

Rescue from Drowning.

Ballingarry Man's Narrow Escape.

A very plucky and timely rescue from drowning was effected at the Limerick Docks on Friday last, when Mr John Donohue, a native of the Ballingarry district, was saved from an untimely death by Mr William Small, 7, High Road, Thomondgate. Mr Donohue accidentally fell into the Shannon near the Sarsfield Bridge and was in dire peril of being swept into the basin and drowned when Mr Small happily arrived on the scene. Mr Small twice threw a lifebelt to the man in the water, but the latter failed to catch it. However, Mr Small utilised a long crook, and succeeded in catching the drowning man as he was being carried away by the receding tide. By the aid of a ladder the rescuer brought Mr Donohue to the quay wall in an exhausted condition, and had him subsequently removed to Barringtou's Hospital, where he is making most satisfactory progress.

Newcastle Picture Palace.

"ULTUS"

Few series of films have attained the success won by the Ultus trio, produced by the Gaumont Company. "Ultus and the Secret of the Night," which will be shown at the Picture Palace on next Monday evening, is the third film featuring Aurele, and is a noteworthy production, being far ahead of the average output of any studio. In conception, acting, and photography, it is everything a film should be. In this picture, which is altogether different from its predecessors, "Ultas" interests himself in the welfare of a little child, but Conway Bass, the detective, eventually triumphs. That the detective does win is, perhaps, the chief surprise of a film which contains a number of clever "stunts." Aurele Sydney again plays the part of "Ultas," the character he created, and is supported by a well selected and capable cast, among them being: Miss Mary Dibley, "The Grey Lady," and J. V. Leigh as Conway Bass, the detective, whose fine natural acting is always a feature of these photoplays. This production is in five reels. On Thursday night, "The Tempter," a very exciting picture by the Universal Company, will be screened, featuring that well-known favourite, "King Baggot." Other items on the programme are: "Off the White," a coloured comedy; "Her Friend," comedy; and "The Dynamite Train," a splendid drama.

ARRESTS IN LIMERICK.

ACCUSED CHARGED BEFORE R.M.

In the early hours of Thursday morning eighteen young men were arrested in their homes in Limerick by the police and conveyed to the William-street Barracks, where they were subsequently charged with riot and unlawful assembly on the nights of the 22nd or the 23rd March. On the former date after some prisoners had been brought to the city from Foynes a demonstration took place in William-street. On the night of the 23rd ult. Mr. H. O'B. Moran, solicitor, arrived in Limerick after having undergone a period of imprisonment in Dublin in connection with the Defence of the Realm case arising out of the defence of his client, Mr. Ryan, and on his home-coming he was accorded a warm reception by a large crowd. The present prosecutions, it is said, arise out of these two incidents.

The men were later charged with riot and unlawful assembly at a special court held by Mr. P. J. Kelly, R.M., and some evidence having been given they were remanded until Friday. Mr. J. S. Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Seven of the men gave bail and others were remanded in custody.

Newcastle Gaelic League Club.

The Gaelic League Club will start their classes in Irish dancing at Latchford's Hall on next Monday night at 8 o'clock. Miss Teresa Halpin, Limerick, who is universally acknowledged the best exponent of the art in Ireland, has kindly given her services to the Club, and members will have a rare opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of our own real Irish dance, the finest of which any country can boast.

Defence of the Realm.

ABBEYFEALE GAELIC LEAGUERS SUMMONED.

Some members of the Abbeyfeale Branch of the Gaelic League have been summoned for holding the usual annual language collection without a permit.

Tillage by Motor Tractors

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Department of Agriculture desire to state, for the information of farmers who this year are tilling considerably more land than hitherto, and who may now be considering the question of obtaining later on a sufficient supply of labour for the harvesting of their crops, that arrangements are being made with a view to getting over any such difficulty which might arise, and farmers are accordingly urged not to relax their efforts in tilling the greatest amount possible in the short time now available.

Amnesty for Irish Prisoners

A resolution calling for the amnesty of Irish political prisoners now in jail was passed unanimously by the Dublin Corporation, on the motion of the Lord Mayor. The resolution recalled the fraternal greetings of the British House of Commons to the Russian Duma and the general political amnesty declared by the Russian Provisional Government, and asked the British Government to imitate the example of the people whose conduct it endorsed. Ald. Byrne, who seconded the Lord Mayor's motion, said the Government would be well advised to follow in the footsteps of the Russian Government.

ANGLING IN THE FEALE.

A few nice spring salmon have been taken in the Feale during the week. Anglers in the upper waters are determined to oppose any earlier opening of net fishing than the limit already fixed.

ABBEYFEALE MARKETS.

There were good supplies of potatoes at Monday's market selling at 1s. 6d. per stone and less for domestic use. Calves under fortnight £3 10s. od. to £4 10s. od.; about six weeks, £5 10s. od. to £6 15s. od.; hay £3 10s. od per ton.

CLERICAL CONFERENCES.

Conferences of the clergy of the diocese of Limerick will be held as follows:—Newcastle West, Monday, 9th inst.; Rathkeale, Tuesday, 10th inst.; Kilmallock, Wednesday, 11th inst.; Limerick, Thursday, 12th inst. Conference begins each day at 11 o'clock, a.m., according to present time; that will be 12 o'clock by British time.

Land Seized by the Department.

A compulsory sale under the Defence of the Realm Act was conducted on Wednesday at Frenchpark, when 13 Irish acres were auctioned by Mr. Cunningham, of Boyle, on a farm, the owner of which did not conform with the Order of the Department of Agriculture in tilling one-tenth of his holding. The price was £1 per statute acre.

RUNAWAY AT KILMALLOCK.

A horse with car attached galloped along Ash Hill road in the direction of Kilmallock. Some cyclists went in pursuit but could not overhaul the animal. Mr David Dwane, Supervisor Post Office, observing the runaway approach, struck it on the head with a missile and then with great pluck and at considerable risk got hold of the reins and brought the horse under control.

Co. Limerick Exile Dies in Australia.

The Melbourne "Advocate" announces the death of Mr James O'Donnell, at his late residence, "Roma," Lansdowne street, East, St. Kilda, on January 4. Mr O'Donnell had reached the great age of 81 years, and he died peacefully amongst the numerous members of his family. The deceased gentleman was born in Camas, Co. Limerick, in 1835, and arrived in Australia in 1859. Save for certain short periods devoted to gold-seeking in various fields, he gave his energies successfully to agriculture and general farming in the neighbourhood of Yarrawonga, where his name is a household word for generosity and kindness of heart. He retired from farm in 1909. The late Mr O'Donnell was at one period president of the Yarrawonga shire. He leaves a grateful and sorrowing family of grown daughters. One of them, Sister Mary Lambert, of the Order of St. Joseph, is at present stationed at Sunbury. An elder brother of the late Mr O'Donnell was the father of Dr. N. M. O'Donnell, of Melbourne. The funeral took place at Yarrawonga.

EXPORTS OF IRISH POTATOES.

Mr. Duke, M.P. has written to Mr. H. Cory, M.P., stating that it has been impossible yet to reconsider the decision of the Irish Board of Agriculture not to issue permits for the export of potatoes to England. He adds that there is also a great scarcity in Ireland, and that drafts of potatoes are notwithstanding being exported from Ulster for military purposes.

Belfast Orangemen and Exclusion.

At a meeting of the Belfast Grand Orange Lodge, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"That we, the members of the County Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast, in Grand Lodge assembled, desire to deny in the most emphatic manner the statements which are being assiduously circulated in political circles, that Ulster is weakening in its opposition to Home Rule; and we assert once more, in the plainest language possible, that we will never consent to any settlement which will not exclude the six counties from the domination of a Dublin Parliament."

BISHOP'S WARNING TO GIRL EMIGRANTS.

Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan has issued a warning as to the danger to girls leaving Ireland for employment in England, and appealed to them to see their priests before leaving home, and receive the guidance of the Catholic Girls' Protection Society.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement :—One of our mine-sweeping vessels of an old type struck a mine and sunk on 3rd inst. Twenty-four of the crew are missing. All the next-of-kin have been informed.

Sudden Deaths in West Limerick.

The death of two farmers' wives has taken place with awful suddenness in West Limerick. Mrs Browne, who lived near Dromcollogher, collapsed in apparent good health, while another, Mrs P. Geary, Castlemahon, was about during the day doing her household work when she suddenly complained and expired in a few minutes. Both were in the prime of life.

Kilmallock District Council

When the Plunkett Manifesto was read at the meeting of the Kilmallock District Council on Friday, Mr. D. Murphy said not to be wasting time over it.

Mr. Bennett, M.C.C., said there were a lot of things in it with which he agreed, and others that it would be difficult to decide upon at a moment's notice, and he did not think it would be fair to accept or reject it without consideration.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell said every Tory voted for Count Plunkett at the Roscommon election.

Mr. Jones—Where was he for 38 years? He (Mr. Jones) only heard talk of him when he became member for Roscommon, and of his desire to become a Government official, and were they after being a lifetime in the agitation to take dictation from these people.

Mr. Hehir proposed and Mr. Birmingham seconded to send delegates.

Mr. Jones—I propose that you throw it into the fire.

Mr. T. O'Donnell—I second that.

The Chairman said he would take a division on the amendment, "that the circular be marked read," when there voted :—

For—Messrs. M. Wallis, M. O'Regan, P. Ryan, M. Meade, T. O'Donnell, J. Dunworth, J. Kearney, T. O'Dwyer, J. M'Donald, T. Cooke, D. Murphy, J. Jones, and M. O'Donnell—13.

Against—Messrs. M. S. Carroll, P. Hehir, R. J. Birmingham, M. Hanrahan, J. Harty, T. Murphy, J. Doherty, D. Walsh, T. P. Keyes, W. Walsh, and R. Moloney—11.

Did not vote—Messrs. T. W. W. Bennett, M.C.C., and P. Hogan.

The document was accordingly marked read.

NEW PREPAID PARCEL ORDER.

On Monday a new regulation came into force ending the system of booking parcels by passenger train, the consignee paying. Now the rate must be prepaid. The effect will be to upset a system that has been in vogue for years, and which worked satisfactorily over all the railways in these countries, and traders will be obliged to make drastic alterations in their methods, whether as buyers or sellers.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The monthly meeting of the above which was to be held on Wednesday fell through owing to the absence of a quorum. The only members who attended were—Capt. Corling, J.P., chairman; Mr. M. Murphy, and Mr. J. Clifford.

Kilmallock Annual Ball

WILL BE HELD AT

CASTLE HALL, KILMALLOCK,

On SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, Inst.

COMMITTEE :

P. J. Ryan, C.E.; P. C. Coll, M. J. Mitchell, M.R.C.V.S.; J. G. Lynch, J. J. Power, B.A., solicitor; J. O'Bourke, junr.; R. Fox, solicitor.

Music by CLARK BARRY'S BAND, Dublin, under personal supervision.

Subscriptions: Gentlemen, 10s.; Ladies, 7s. 6d.

D. CUSSEN, Secretary,
Cussen's Hotel, Kilmallock.

John D. Cregan's

£20,000 Worth

Of Fashionable Drapery Goods.

- Just Arrived -

Purchased direct from the Manufacturers, Customers saving the middleman's profit.

Navy Coating, Dress Serge, good dye; Gabardine's Whip Cords, Poplins, Tweeds, Costumes, Skirts, Rainproof and Golf Coats.

Millinery, Blouses, Neck Wear, Corsets.

New Shades in Stockings.

Pearl Grey Coating, Fawn Moire.

Gent's Suitings, Hats, Caps, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Braces.

Boys' and Men's Ready-Made Suits.

Best Boots and Shoes.

The Quay, Newcastle West.

Hay for Sale.

BEST QUALITY UPLAND.

ANY QUANTITY.

At Gortroe, Coolcappa.

Can be weighed in Hay Yard or at Public Lever.

For particulars apply to—

Mrs. Hartigan,
St. Kyran's, Rathkeale.

Co. Limerick Fatalities.

RESOLUTIONS OF CORONERS' JURIES

At the meeting of the Limerick County Council, a resolution was read from a Coroner's jury at Castleconnell relative to the drowning of Mr. Enright in the Shannon by the capsizing of a fishing punt. It suggested that proper supervision should be exercised by some competent authority as to the worthiness of the craft used in the upper reaches of the river for fishing and pleasure.

The Law Adviser suggested that the resolution be sent to the Local Government Board with the request that in any Bill promoted by them relating to fisheries there should be included a clause to the effect outlined in the resolution.

This suggestion was adopted.

Dr. P. J. Cleary, Coroner, Kilmallock, wrote forwarding a resolution passed by a jury at Ballinacurra on the 23rd March, summoned to inquire into the death of a boy named John Walpole, who was killed by a motor car. The resolution asked that the Council should provide the police at Ballinacurra with two stop watches for the purpose of testing the speed of motor cars passing along the highway.

Mr. M. P. O'Shaughnessy—I understand that some of the garages are using that stretch of the roadway for the purpose of testing cars.

The Law Adviser said that the Council should recommend specially to the Inspector-General the necessity of giving attention to the road in question, because the rate at which traffic, especially motor traffic, passed over it was a scandal. The Council had no power to give stop watches.

The course suggested by the Law Adviser was adopted.

Dr. Mannix View of the War.

Speaking at Brunswick (Vic.) at the opening of a Catholic School, Archbishop Mannix said that the war was an ordinary trade war, and they could believe as much as they liked about the fighting for the rights of little nations.

War for the past 20 years was inevitable. Australia's exports 10 years ago exceeded the value of her imports by £24,000,000, but this year the balance against them was £11,000,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Bullocks ploughed the land at Rosborough of Mr. J. P. Cranley, victualler, Tipperary.

All the female convicts in Mountjoy Prison have been transferred to Cork Prison, under the charge of Miss M'Carthy, Lady Superintendent.

The death has taken place at Belaghan, Bailieboro', of Mr. John Gallagher, father of Mr. Gallagher, Chairman Monaghan U.C. Deceased, who was over 90, was at O'Connell's Tara meeting in 1843.

New York City has presented £40,000 to the Allies for the equipment of 7 military hospitals to accommodate 300,000 men.

It is stated that the Cunard Line proposes to place orders in America for 114 passenger steamers at a cost of £24,000,000.

LOST between Raheenah and Newcastle, a Lady's Bag containing purse and sum of money.—Finder will be well rewarded by handing same to M. NUNAN, Newcastle.

IRISH HISTORICAL ITEMS.

By "FEAR NA FIRINNE."

Perhaps a discussion of certain events in Irish history since the days of Diarmid Mac Murragha may be of interest to readers of the OBSERVER. The circumstances which led to Diarmid's treachery to his native land are of a highly romantic nature. His abduction of Derrevorgaill the wife of O'Ruairc, Chief of Breffney, in Eastern Connaught, caused a feud with the injured husband, which lasted until Diarmid, deserted by his adherents, sought the aid of the English Monarch, Henry II. In 1155, Adrian IV.—the only Englishman that ever was Pope—had sent a Bull to Henry II. authorising him to take possession of the Island of Ireland; but action had been delayed, until MacMurragha's request for foreign assistance led to an invading force of Anglo-Normans crossing the sea to Ireland. On that fatal day in Eire's history war was declared between the Gael and Gall—the latter has remained in these shores ever since, evidently for the one purpose and object of destroying Ireland, spiritually and mentally, morally and physically.

During the century following the English Invasion of Ireland two events took place which deserve attention. The first refers to the murder of the Earl of Pembroke. Henry III. and his satallites in Ireland were the chief actors in the tragedy which led to the assassination of this noble knight who, while attending a Conference at the Curragh of Kildare, was treacherously slain. This incident illustrates an English King's idea of getting rid of a political adversary "in the good old days."

The second episode of this century worthy of consideration relates to the first Irish Parliament which was held at Kilkenny in the year 1295.

By this Parliament severe penalties were enacted against the "degenerate English," who assumed the native dress and fashion of hair in order to escape the English laws. So that even as far back as the thirteenth century Saxons here in Ireland had a sublime contempt for the customs, dress and manners of the native race. A good many are of the opinion that were it not for the rivalry between Catholicism and Protestantism in this country Ireland and England would have lived in terms of friendship for the past seven or eight centuries. This idea in regard to the Gael and Gall is entirely wrong. The Statute of Kilkenny was enacted in 1367 by Catholics—English Catholics, of course—and its edicts were of an infamous nature. One prohibited alliance with the Irish by marriage; gossipred or fostering was to be punished as high treason. Another proclaimed that any Englishman by birth or blood who took an Irish name, spoke the Irish language, wore the Irish dress, or adopted Irish modes of life should forfeit his estates. A third made it treason to recognise or submit to the Brehon Law. A Parliament, which sat at Trim in 1447, proposed to treat as an "Irish enemy" any person who did not follow the English fashion of shaving the upper lip. Comment on the foregoing edicts is unnecessary. Suffice it to mention that they were not originated by Protestants. Their authors were, however, bitter enemies of Gheticism.

Lord Deputy Poynings is, perhaps, the most memorable name which occurs in the fifteenth century. By legislation of a Parliament, which was held at Drogheda in the year 1495, he endeavoured to crush the power and influence of the great lords in Ireland. He also proposed that all future Irish laws should be submitted to England for approval or rejection But Poynings' efforts on behalf of his Saxon masters were fruitless, as all subsequent Irish Parliaments refused to acknowledge the enactments for which he was responsible and which he intended to apply to this country.

In the long drawn out struggle between Eire and Sasana, Spain, Italy, and France have been identified with the cause of the Gael.

One of the principal occurrences in Irish history during the sixteenth century was the landing of a Spanish force at Smerwick on Dingle Bay in 1580. Lord Grey of Wilton, who was then Lord Lieutenant, sent a fleet round the Kerry coast, and marching rapidly to meet the Spaniards, he compelled them to surrender—conditionally—whereupon they were all mercilessly slain. This was but the beginning of slaughter and ravage which continued until Munster was utterly destitute. In the words of the Four Masters :—"The lowing of a cow or the voice of a ploughman could scarcely be heard from Dunqueen in the West of Kerry to Cashel." However, at the end of the century under discussion Ireland's star was again in the ascendant. A new enemy to English rule, more powerful than any who had yet assailed it, appeared in the person of Hugh O'Neill. In 1593 in alliance with Hugh Roe O'Donnell he defied "good Queen Bess" and demanded the expulsion from Ulster of every English soldier and official. He requested the restoration of all Church lands to Catholics. Actual war broke out in the year 1598 when the battle of the Yellowford took place. O'Neill was in charge of the Irish army and he had with him Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Maguire, and MacDonnell of the Glens of Antrim, all leaders of ability and experience. Henry Bagenal commanded the English forces, but in the course of the fray a bullet pierced his brain and he fell lifeless. Although O'Neill's army was by no means as well trained, disciplined, armed or equipped as the enemy, the latter were decisively defeated and were forced to flee from the battlefield "in pairs, threes, scores, and thirties"—as the Four Masters express it. Two thousand of the English were killed, and nearly all their officers. The victors took possession of the artillery, ammunition and stores of the Royal army. This was the greatest overthrow the Gall ever suffered since he first came to Ireland. As a result of his annihilation at the Yellowford, this country was but freed from the shackles of alien domination. Such a happy state of affairs was not alone due to Hugh O'Neill in his capacity as soldier, but also to his keen insight, and thorough mastery of the Saxon's wily ways in the field of diplomacy. He was one of the few Irishmen of his time who thoroughly understood, appreciated, and fought for Eire's nationhood. It is with feelings of regret that one has to turn aside from this glorious hero in Ireland's history. However, as it is the intention in this essay merely to discuss cursorily certain events which have taken place in the relations between England and Ireland for the past seven or eight centuries, the life and times of "The O'Neill" cannot be reviewed in detail. At a future date, his waning fortunes and the vicissitudes of the cause he advocated will receive attention.

SENSATIONAL NEWS!

Ultus Captured

Picture Palace

Newcastle West

On Monday, 9th April,

Ultus and the Secret of the Night :

A FILM OF OUTSTANDING MERIT IN 5 PARTS.

MR. JACK (Comedy).

Thursday, 12th.

THE TEMPTER

(Exciting 3 part film featuring King Baggot).

THE DYNAMITE TRAIN (Thrilling Drama).

OFF THE WHITE (Coloured Comedy).

HER FRIEND (Laughable Comedy).

Programme subject to Alteration.

To Lovers of the Violin.

PIGOTT & CO., Ltd.,

Have a Splendid Selection of

VIOLINS,
VIOLIN BOWS,
CASES,

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VIOLIN FITTINGS.

We keep the finest stock of VIOLIN STRINGS in the South of Ireland.

Send at once for our new Violin List, It's Post Free.

Pigott & Co., Ltd

111, O'CONNELL-ST., LIMERICK.

The Adare Sewerage.

ACTION AGAINST CROOM COUNCIL.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, before County Court Judge Law Smith, K.C.,

The Croom Rural District Council were defendants in an action brought by Susan Smyth, Adare, to recover £25 10s., loss and damage caused to her in the construction of the Adare sewerage scheme, which was promoted by the defendant Council.

Mr R. J. Holmes (instructed by Mr Blackall, solicitor), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr P. E. O'Donnell, solicitor, appeared for the defendants.

Mr Holmes said before the Croom Council started the scheme, and it was a necessary scheme, they wrote to his client asking for permission to construct part of the sewerage in her lands. In the event of non-compliance with their request the Council stated that they would exercise their powers under the Public Health Act. However, his client replied to the Council's letter giving permission to have part of the sewerage constructed on her land, and the Croom Rural District Council now apparently believed that they were not liable for damages since the defendants had given the consent sought for.

Mr. O'Donnell said that under the Public Health Act the District Council had power as a Sanitary Authority to construct part of the sewerage on the defendant's land. Again under the Local Government Act the present action should have been brought forward to be settled by arbitration within six months of the date on which the loss was alleged to have been sustained. The sewerage was constructed three years ago, and the plaintiff's claim was now statute barred and could not be entertained by his Honor.

Mr. Holmes said the sewerage was still a wrong to his client and would remain to be a wrong. They were suffering not because the sewerage was put down but because it was left there.

His Honor held with Mr. O'Donnell on both points raised by him and was for dismissing the action.

Mr. Holmes asked to have the case adjourned to the next Quarter Sessions.

Mr. O'Donnell opposed the application and said he would have to meet the District Council on the question.

His Honor—In spite of the vehement opposition of Mr. O'Donnell (laughter), I will grant the application for the adjournment of the case to the next Quarter Sessions.

Local bodies have been notified that the usual County and R.D.C elections will not be held this year, there being a clause in the Bill introduced on the 27th ult., amending the Act of 1915, postponing these elections for twelve months.

Croom Union.

Meat, Sugar, Groceries, Wine, Spirits, &c., Wanted.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, 1917, the Board of Guardians of the above Union will receive and consider tenders for supplying the Workhouse (carriage free) with the following articles for six months, ending the 30th September next, viz. :—Best Oatmeal at per sack; best soft sugar at per cwt. On the same day tenders will be received and considered for supplying the Workhouse (carriage free) with the following articles, which shall be as nearly as possible of Irish manufacture, and bear the Irish Trade Mark as such, for 12 months, ending the 31st March, 1918, viz.:—Hennessy's *** brandy at per bottle, best port and sherry wine at per doz., Cork brewed porter at per dozen bottles, whiskey at 32s per gallon, from any of the following firms :—Walker's, Cork Distillery, Persse's, Power's, and Bushmills; Bewley and Draper's soda water and lemonade at per doz.; washing soda at per cwt. The Master is empowered to reject any article supplied if not of the best quality, and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof, the extra price of which will be charged to the contractor. The article so rejected will have to be removed at the contractor's expense. Contractors will be required to deliver all goods free to the Workhouse Store, accompanied by invoices. Sealed tenders, forms of, which can be had on application (none other will be considered), accompanied by samples where practicable, of sufficient quantities to allow of forwarding and retaining samples for analytical purposes, properly endorsed, and addressed to the Presiding Chairman, to be sent through the post, so as to reach me not later than the morning of the 12th April. Any tender delivered by hand will not be entertained by the Board. Parties tendering must lodge in the Clerk's Office the sum of £3, which shall be forfeited to the Guardians unless the bond for the due fulfilment of the contract is signed within 14 days of the acceptance of tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—By order,

JAMES CONWAY, Clerk of Union.

CROOM UNION.

Infirmary Wardsman Wanted.

The Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, 1917, proceed to appoint a competent person, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, to discharge the duties of wardsman in the Infirmary of the Workhouse at a salary of £14 a year and second class rations. The person appointed will be required to give a month's notice of any intention to resign the office, or forfeit a month's salary. Applications in candidate's own handwriting, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, to be sent through the post so as to reach me not later than the morning of the 12th April. Candidates are required to be in attendance on the day of election.—By Order,

JAMES CONWAY, Clerk of Union.

The Paddocks, Limerick.

WEEKLY CATTLE & SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, April 4th :—Limited entry owing to sale of pure bred bulls. Yearling shorthorn bulls, 51 guineas; Aberdeen angus yearlings, without premiums (small), 24 to 28 guineas; yearling dairy bulls, 34 to 35 guineas; smaller sorts, 26 guineas; two-year-old dairy bulls, 50 guineas. Strong muster of buyers; best demand for heifers; prices indicate an advance of £2 to £3 per head on last quotations; useful hairy heifers, with promise, £33 to £40; second-class heifers, £28 10s. to £31; small heifers, £22 to £25; yearling bullocks, £14. Good all round trade. Wm. B. Fitt, Auctioneer.

NEWCASTLE WEST MARKET.

THURSDAY

Potatoes	1s. 1½d per st.
Seed Potatoes	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d per st.
Seed Oats	1s 6d to 2s. 4d per st.
Mangolds	27s to 30s per ton.
Hay	50s. to 75s per ton
Straw	50s. per ton.
Turnips	27s. to 30s. per ton.

PIG MARKET
FRIDAY

Bacon Pigs—93s. per cwt.
Berwicks 90s. per cwt.

NEWCASTLE WEST PIG MARKET.

The monthly pig market, held on Friday, was below the average supply. Buyers attended from Cork, Waterford, Tralee and Limerick. All bacon and heavy pigs were bought up in half-an-hour. The shippers completely outbidding local buyers by 10s. per head.

CATTLE FAIR.

The monthly cattle fair was of average dimensions, but in consequence of the uncertainty of shipping facilities, trade ruled slow. Still strippers and all cattle suitable for fattening made high prices. Strippers made £30 an over.; two-year-olds to £25; yearlings in quite demand made £17 in some cases; springers sold slow, but dear. On the whole, the fair could be looked on as slow but dear.

Death of Rev. Dr. J Gwynn, S.F, T.C.D.

The death has occured at Ashbrooke, Clontarf, in his 90th year, of the Rev. Dr. J. Gwynn, S.F., T.C.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Dublin University.

The late Dr. Gwynn was the eldest son of Rev. S. Gwynn, of Larne, and read a distinguished course in Trinity College. In 1862 he married Lucy, eldest daughter of Wm. Smith O'Brien, Cahirmoyle, Co. Limerick. One of his sons is Mr. S. Gwynn, M.P.

Death of Mr. J. Phillips, M.P.

Mr. J. Phillips, M.P. for S. Longford, died on Monday evening at his residence, Corboy, Edgeworthstown aged 67.

Sinn Feiners in the constituency speak of Eoin MacNeill, now in penal servitude, as their coming champion, while others assert that the choice will fall on Mr. F. M'Guinness, J.P., Longford.

Easter Monday

Bank Holiday Notice.

AS ALL THE BUSINESS HOUSES IN NEWCASTLE WEST

Will be Closed on Easter Monday, April 9th,

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO DO THEIR SHOPPING ON THE PREVIOUS DAYS.

THE NEW ::

I.D.A. Coffee.

The FINEST and PUREST LIQUID COFFEE.

MADE AT CECILIA WORKS, DUBLIN.

WHOLESALE FROM

J. J. HALPIN, Cornmarket Row.

J. QUINN & Co., Ltd, George-St.

M. EGAN & SON, Patrick-st., Limerick.

Saddlery.

—:o:—

GIG AND CART HARNESS

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

OR MADE TO ORDER AT

T. Kennedy's

HARNESS MAKER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

Sole Leather, Boot Uppers and all Shoe Findings kept in Stock.

—:o:—

HARNESS OILS, HARNESS DRESSINGS, AND ALL STABLE REQUIREMENTS KEPT IN STOCK.

Repairs Promptly Executed.

Auctions! Auctions!!

HAVE YOU A HOUSE, FARM, LIVE STOCK, MEADOWING, OR FURNITURE

To Sell by Auction?

If so, GIVE INSTRUCTIONS to

D. J. MADDEN,

Auctioneer,

THE SQUARE, RATHKEALE,

who will make all arrangements for the Sale.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

AGENT FOR THE BEST COALS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Crowley Bros.,

THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST,

For Best Value in General Drapery and Boots.

THE ONE PRICE HOUSE.

Agents for { The Northern Assurance Co. / The Dartry Dye Works.

LAIRD'S

CLEANSING DRENCH effectually expels the "Afterbirth" or "Cleansing" of cows and prevents Blood Poisoning.
Post free 1s. 3d.

ASTRINGENT CORDIAL (DOUBLE STRENGTH), the only effective cure for White Scour in Calves and Diarrhœa in Cattle.
Bottles 2s. 5d. Post free.

COSTIVOL for Dry Murrain or Constipation in Cattle.
Jars Post free 3s.

CURD POWDER for Curds or Wool Ball in Calves and Lambs, and Indigestion in Cattle and Horses.
Packets 1s. 2d Post Free

RED CATTLE DRENCH for Feverish disorders, Colds, Chills in Cattle recommended before and after Calving. Packets Post free 1s. 3d.

LAIRD'S, LIMERICK. LAIRD'S, LIMERICK. LAIRD'S, LIMERICK. LAIRD'S, LIMERICK.

LIMERICK

CARRICKERRY NOTES

A PHENOMENAL SNOWFALL.

During the early hours of Sunday night last a fierce north-easterly gale swept the western districts accompanied by piercing snow. The roads in some places were almost impassable, being blocked with huge drifts and at the same time a frosty atmosphere was prevalent. The altered weather conditions thus resembling mid-winter are phenomenal at this time of the year, and must necessarily bring to a sudden halt the progress of the tillage scheme which, up to the present, leaves no room for doubt as to its success. But man in his own little sphere can make material changes, but has no power whatsoever to direct the course of the seasons. That is God's sublime work, and whatever He wills it is our duty in patience to accept, knowing that it is all for our present and future well-being.

THE TILLAGE SCHEME.

In the Carrickerry district wonderful strides have been made to comply with the statutory obligations obliging farmers, and all occupiers of land to cultivate a certain percentage of it. Though the soil in this district is mainly peaty, the willing hand of labour is applied extensively to raise the food for which, in the future, our country will possibly have to depend on her own resources. She must contrive to flourish, having regard to the altered conditions of other countries after the war. That is a lesson brought home to us, hence it speaks well for our forethought to-day, to see the whole face of the country changed from its verdant shade, into one denoting assiduous industry from which will accrue the filling of the nation's granaries. All the staple necessaries of a nation are not lacking here. Bread of the first quality from home grown wheat, beef second to none, and bacon and butter, oatmeal and potatoes, so that a land like Ireland rich in those products, if properly conserved cannot materially perish.

THE FUTURE.

It remains for us then to look to the future by working the land systematically, and cropping it with the variety of crops best suited to its productive properties. The community is indebted to this journal for its valuable information from week to week in connection with Agriculture and the Industrial Revival generally. A paper so much in touch with the people, and so racy of the soil deserves unlimited popularity.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

A rumour is current that a number of persons here have, during last week, received notices as to their negligence in not complying with the School Attendance Act. There is no valid reason why, in many cases, parents who are neglecting their duty in this manner, and causing, perhaps, incalculable injury to the little ones by not regularly sending them to school, should not be penalised and made understand the gravity of their sin of omission. The greatness of posterity will depend on its wisdom imparted through the medium of education, but what can be expected from a people brought up in stupendous ignorance. Never before had the youthhood of Ireland such a golden opportunity, and yet it requires compulsion to make some avail of it. Of course there are exceptions. Growing boys and girls, whose help for a few weeks at a time would be indispensable at home, could be overlobked, but as a contrast, others who, mere saplings, are to be seen wandering on the highway, instead of being found in the schoolroom. It is to be hoped that the committee, composed of conscientious men, will guard the little ones, and compel neglectful parents to do their duty in this all-important and grave matter.

A TRAGIC CHAPTER IN A CHEQUERED HISTORY.

It is my intention, under the above caption, to publish in this journal at an early date a sketch of the trying experience of a revered and sainted priest during the famine of 1847. Many of the older people have actually, during that trying period, witnessed many sad and gruesome pictures, to be indelibly impressed on their memories; but for the younger generation my sketch, founded on fact, will be a glimpse at a tragic chapter in a chequered history, and, consequently, may afford food for thought.

SNOWBOUND LIKE LAPLANDERS.

On Sunday night some boys returning home from the hospitality of a kindly neighbour in Carrickerry found themselves on the summit of Carrickerry hill almost snowbound. A tremendous snowdrift lay across the road, while the fierce, icy wind and driving snow made the journey irksome, if not difficult. One of the party, who was forging ahead in the teeth of the gale, exclaimed good humouredly, "Boys, let us weather it patiently, or we shall become snowbound like Laplanders."

P. J. A.

Conradh na Gaedhilge.

LECTURE BY FATHER HACKETT, S.J.

Rev. Father Hackett's visit to Newcastle West has now been definitely fixed for Wednesday, 11th April. The lecture will be delivered at Latchford's Hall. The people of Newcastle West and district should flock to Latchford's on that evening to welcome the brilliant orator. Here is a distinguished scholar devoting himself to the task of putting a new soul into Ireland. Surely the cause that can win the unselfish advocacy of such a man must have something high and noble and holy in it. We should be unworthy representatives of an ancient civilisation did we not show by our enthusiastic welcome that we appreciate his labours and revere and honour him for his exertions. The lecture will be followed by a concert.

WANTED a competent hand to Dress-making.—Apply Mrs. H. Dunne, Maiden Street, Newcastle West.

THE CORK PROJECT.

At the meetmg of the Limerick County Council on Saturday, Mr Gubbins, Chairman, presiding,

The following letter from the Ford Motor Company (England), Ltd., written to County Surveyor Ryan, was read:—"We welcome your cordial letter of the 27th March notifying us that you will be very pleased to facilitate our direction post scheme in the territory under your control. We beg to point out to you that our direction posts will not clash with the standard ones supplied by the Automobile Association. To a certain extent we are co-operating with this body in our plan. We are negotiating now with various County Councils, their Secretaries, Chairmen, and Surveyors, and are entering into correspondence with manufacturers of the posts, and doing a lot of preliminary spade work at the present time. At a later date in the near future we hope to be able to communicate you further particulars, when the list of places which you have been good enough to furnish to us will be useful. In the meantime we beg to assure you of our appreciation of your kind co-operation."

The Chairman said that the Council had already decided to accept Mr Ford's generous offer, but at the same time he considered that they ought to protest in the strongest manner against the conduct of business people in England in doing all in their power to obstruct that fine firm from coming to Ireland.

Mr M. P. O'Shaughnessy said that it was the Automobile Society of England that was responsible for such conduct.

The Chairman—The manufacturers of cars in England are also up against the firm. I am of opinion, now that Mr Ford has settled in Cork, that we ought to invite him to Limerick, because Limerick wants a man of that sort (hear, hear). Some nine or ten years ago there was a project on foot for the harnessing of the Shannon, but it fell through. If we could get Mr Ford to do that work it would be a good thing for Limerick.

Mr O'Mahony—If Mr Ford never comes to Limerick we ought to congratulate Cork on having secured such an important work from him (hear, hear). A fine industry is under way in Cork, thanks to Mr Ford, and we congratulate Cork on that fact (hear, hear).

Mr Mackey proposed that the thanks of the Council be passed to Mr Ford for having come to Ireland and initiated such an important work, and that they offer Mr Ford a hearty welcome to the country and success in his project (hear, hear).

Mr Bennett seconded the motion, and said that all classes wished every success to Mr Ford's project (hear, hear).

Mr Coleman—We ought also forward to the House of Commons, the House of Lords, Mr Redmond, the representatives of the city and county, and the Premier our strongest protest against the English opposition to the project, and I move a resolution to that effect. It is nothing but a scandal that such opposition should be offered to the project (hear, hear).

Mr Hogan—It is an unanswerable argument for the granting of Colonial Home Rule to our country.

Mr Quinlan seconded Mr Coleman, and said such conduct deserved universal condemnation.

Both motions were unanimously adopted, and it was directed that copies of the first should be forwarded to Mr Ford and the Cork Corporation.

Irish Primary Education.

At the meeting of the Limerick County Council on Saturday, Mr. Gubbins, J.P, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Coleman proposed the following resolution:—

"That we emphatically demand for Irish primary education the full equivalent which would be due to Ireland owing to the proposed large additional grant (said to be about £6,000,000) to be devoted to English education in the immediate future. That as Irish educational finances have been persistently starved during many years past, and as all progress under present financial conditions is impossible, we consider the present a favourable opportunity of effecting a substantial improvement in our educational system. That we call upon those interested in the important work of Irish education to give every assistance in their power to procure for Irish elementary education this just and necessary grant. That Ireland's Parliamentary representatives be requested at once to take steps to obtain justice for Ireland at this most important crisis in the educational affairs of our country." Portion of their own country's money was making up that large sum, and it was only right and proper that they should make such a demand (hear, hear). Irish education was being starved and badly treated, and in justice they were entitled to the money they asked, and they should press their claim by every means in their power.

Mr. M. P. O'Shaughnessy seconded the motion. The six millions had been earmarked for England, and they were not asking for any of that money, but they demanded the return of some of their own money (hear, hear). Last year a sum of £21,000 in respect of education was handed back from Ireland to the Treasury, and now that Mr. Fisher was opening the doors of the primary schools to enable students to reach the University it was about time that the money was returned to Ireland with the object of advancing Irish Primary Education (hear, hear).

Mr. Bennett supported the motion, and said that unless the children of the country were properly educated they could not have a successful and prosperous country. Their demand was just, and should be granted (hear, hear).

The motion was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Walsh, President of the Limerick Teachers' Association on behalf of a large deputation from that body, suitably returned thanks to the Council for their action.

Gold & Silver Watches.

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY. SOLID GOLD WEDDING & KEEPER RINGS.

A Large Variety of Suitable Presents. Repairs of all kinds guaranteed. Specialities—Pivoting, Staff-turning, Jewelling, Hard Soldering, and Case Jobs. All Executed on the Premises.

T. D. Cowper & Son,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Machine Made Bread.

—:o:—

JOHN MURPHY,

LOWER MAIDEN STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST,

Family Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

Begs to announce that he has now Erected on his Premises Up-to-Date MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE OF BREAD on the most up-to-date Hygenic Principles.

—:o:—

JAMESON'S OLD MALT, GUINNESS'S XX STOUT ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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CURES

ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PILES,

Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Pimples, Cracked Skin, and all kinds of skin irritation. Gibsol is the most scientific combination of skin Healing ingredients yet discovered, possessing definite antiseptic, purifying, soothing healing, penetrative, and stimulative powers. It kills the germs of skin disease. Banishes as if by magic, the torturing irritation, itching, and burning sensation. It cleanses while it heals, purifying and soothing the affected part. It drives out the pain, and stimulating the skin to healthy growth, swiftly effects a complete cure. It has never been known to fail, and recent testimonials received state, it has cured cases in which all other remedies tried were unsuccessful.

Of all chemists 1s., or direct, post free from the manufacturers, J. GIBSON AND CO., CLARE LANE, DUBLIN.

Get a Box To-Day and Start Your Cure at Once.

The Wonderful Skin Cure.

MOTORS FOR HIRE.

—:o:—

Large Fleet of Up-to-Date Vehicles.

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CAREFUL DRIVERS. MODERATE CHARGES. UNSURPASSED SERVICES.
All orders by letter, 'phone or wire promptly attended to.

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We are Specialists in Ford repairs. When next wanting your car overhauled, see what we can do. Permanent staff of highly skilled mechanics. Expensive tools, and every modern device for first-class work.

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Largest Stock of Genuine Wearing Parts in the South of Ireland.

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VULCANIZING BY H. F. PROCESS.
BIG STOCK OF MOTOR TYRES AND GENERAL SUNDRIES.

'Phone No. 7. Wires:—"BARRY WALSH."

S. B. WALSH & SON,

Balbec Garage & Works, Kilmallock.

PEACE

and comfort always attained when wearing the Dripsey Tweeds or sleeping in the Dripsey Blankets.

Dripsey Mills, Ltd.,

Co. Cork.

Support Home Industry

—:o:—

SHAW'S

Celebrated Soaps & Candles

Cannot Be Excelled!

SHAW & Co., Ltd., Belfast.

NOTICE: Cash Accommodation

City & Country Loan Co., Ltd.,

14, Abbey Street, Clonmel,

Are prepared to make Cash Advances from £ upwards to Ladies and Gentlemen, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials, and all responsible persons, in Town and Country, on their own approved Personal Security without publicity.

The amount borrowed can be repaid by instalments, or at a certain period, as may be arranged.

Intending Borrowers desiring a Loan will find it to their advantage to apply to this Company, where every application is kept strictly private and confidential, and where, instead of applying far afield, they can negotiate their business in their own neighbourhood.

Write or call for terms and particulars.

City & Country Loan Co., Ltd.,

14, Abbey Street, Clonmel.

A GREAT CHURCHMAN.

BISHOP O'DWYER'S JUBILEE.

By "LUIGNEACH."

Maynooth has sent forth directly from its Halls, elevated to a place in the Irish Catholic Episcopate, several distinguished clerical professors. But though they may not come direct from its famous halls of learning to wear the Mitre and wield the Crozier, many other members of the Irish Episcopate have had Maynooth as their Alma Mater. Not the least conspicuous amongst that distinguished group is the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, who recently celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his Ordination to the Priesthood. Elevated on June, 29th, 1886, from a simple curacy to the Bishopric, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. George Butler, Dr. O'Dwyer has achieved marked distinction as a prelate. The elevation of distinguished clerical professors in Maynooth to the Bishopric without having been identified for any considerable period with missionary work, is looked upon nowadays as a matter of course, but it was considered not a little remarkable at the time of the elevation of Dr. O'Dwyer.

Early Career.

Edward Thomas O'Dwyer was born at Holycross, Co. Tipperary, on the 22nd of June, 1842, being the son of the late Mr John Keatinge O'Dwyer, of Cullen. Having removed with his parents to Limerick when he was still very young, the future Bishop of Limerick received his preliminary education at the Christian Brothers, later attending the Jesuits Seminary, and subsequently, about the year 1860, entering Maynooth. Here he had a distinguished collegiate career, and on the 10th February, 1867, he was ordained priest. Early in his ecclesiastical career he displayed those qualities as an educationist which in later years became so marked a characteristic in his public career as a Bishop. One of his first appointments after ordination was that of Professor in St. Munchin's Seminary, which had been re-founded by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, and here he laboured successfully for some time in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Burke.

Education and Temperance.

Father O'Dwyer spent close on twenty years in active missionary work, having been curate in Rathkeale, Adare, Newcastle, Bruff, and Shanagolden, and finally he was transferred to a curacy in the important parish of St. Michael's in the City of Limerick. Always a strenuous advocate of temperance, to which cause he devoted himself with as great an energy as he did to that of education, Father O'Dwyer brought the various Temperance Societies he identified himself with to a flourishing state. A man of great force of mind and character, though physically slight, he was an indefatigable worker, and soon became recognised as a valuable asset to the Church, not alone in the city, but through the entire diocese. He established, in addition to Temperance Societies, the famous Catholic Literary Institute of Limerick, which subsequently had as a worthy successor as President the Rector of the Irish College in Rome, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Riordan, who, like Dr. O'Dwyer, was during his mission in Limerick a great Churchman and a forcible advocate of the rights and claims of the Catholic people of Ireland in the matter of higher education.

Elected Bishop.

But it was only since he was mitred that Dr. O'Dwyer achieved his great work as a Churchman and educationist. On the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Father O'Dwyer, who had won through his work the highest regard of the priests and people, was recommended as Dignissimus by the votes of the parish priests. On the 9th of May, 1886, he was appointed Bishop by the Holy See—an event that gave rise to great popular rejoicings and on the 29th of June following, he was consecrated in St. John's Cathedral by the late Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel.

Possessed with the great power associated with his high office, Dr. O'Dwyer now found greater scope for the outlet of his lofty ideals in Church and educational matters. A man of intellect, and, as stated, of great force of character, Dr. O'Dwyer soon showed himself a capable ruler, and in the directions mentioned he pursued a course of action from which he has never yet turned. There is nothing that he has undertaken that he has not carried to a successful issue. The condition of the existing churches and schools alike, began to improve, and new churches and schools sprang up where much needed.

Diocesan Improvements.

Convents, Primary, and Secondary Schools have been vastly improved not only as regards equipment, but as regards high efficiency. He wrested, after a hard fought struggle, the splendid group of buildings known as Leamy's Schools from Protestant control, and they are now under the patronage of the Bishop. In the South Circular road, delightfully situate, he erected a few years ago the largest and most efficiently equipped college in Ireland for the training of female teachers of Primary Schools, and through his patronage and encouraging support he has helped to bring the high-class schools and colleges, as well as the numerous Christian Brothers' Schools in the diocese to such a high state of efficiency that they have added greatly to the high reputation the city gained as an educational centre. Another notable event in connection with Church affairs was the finishing of St. John's Cathedral, which had begun some forty years previously, and its consecration on the 21st June, 1894, the solemn function being presided over by Cardinal Logue, the special preacher being the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan of Waterford.

University Question.

But Dr. O'Dwyer's work has spread further afield, in fact it has wrought a wonderful influence throughout Ireland. For years in the schools and seminaries of Limerick on prize days, and in the Press and in great magazines he persistently kept the claims of Catholics before the public for a properly-equipped and chartered Catholic University for Ireland. Ever on the alert, he never lost an appropriate opportunity of making some strong points in favour of a more equitable system of higher education for Catholics, and his keen and trenchant manner of dealing with the subject with pen and on platform made him one of the most conspicuous advocates in the Irish Episcopacy, and commanded the attention and respect of the authorities of State. In this connection he proved one of the most valuable witnesses, from the Catholic point of view, examined before the Commission on Higher Education, and in the course of his evidence with characteristic candour, and as a strong instance in support of the claims of Catholics, he referred to the great difficulties he himself experienced in his early career owing to not having had the advantage of a University training.

Esteemed by all Classes.

It is hardly to be expected that a man of such strength of mind and character would live his long, active life without experiencing some anxious moments. But to-day, notwithstanding any political and other differences that may have occurred, the Bishop holds a high place in the affections of the people, and in the city of Limerick especially, all classes hold him in the highest esteem. This is proved by the fact that though his Lordship declined anything in the nature of a public function or celebration in connection with his Jubilee in the priesthood, the various public bodies have unanimously passed congratulatory resolutions, warmly supported by non-Catholic members, on the attainment of his Jubilee and of the Bishop's worth as a Churchman and an Irishman.

LIMERICK CO. COUNCIL.

Mr W. R. Gubbins, J.P., Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Limerick County Council on Saturday. The names of the other members present will be found in the division list below.

MUNSTER FAIR TOLLS.

A letter was read from Mr. Guiltenane, Rathkeale, stating that he saw a notice in the newspapers that tenders would be received up to the 24th March for the letting of the Munster Fair Tolls. He had sent in a tender on that morning in time for the meeting, and had since learned that it was late. As far as he could find out no notice was published as to the hour at which the tenders should be sent in. He desired to add that in previous years this view was not taken, and he suggested that he should get a fair opportunity of tendering.

Secretary—With regard to that I would like to say that the advertisements were sent to all the newspapers having the contract for advertising inviting tenders for the letting of the Munster Fair Tolls. In consequence of the strike in the Limerick newspapers the advertisement did not appear in full, but appeared in paragraph form in some of them, while it appeared fully in the two county papers. The advertisement specifically stated that the tenders should be in before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of March and appeared as such in the county newspapers, and in paragraph form in some of the city newspapers. At the committee meeting I pointed out that one tender was received at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and another at five minutes past eleven. The committee decided not to accept them, and one of them was in the name of Mr Guiltenane.

The Chairman—Better write to Mr Guiltenane and tell him that.

The Law Adviser—There is an innuendo in the letter that tenders sent in late on previous occasions were considered. I don't think that is correct.

Secretary—It is not.

Mr Coleman said he met a person interested in the question soon after the committee meeting on Saturday last, and he made an allegation that there was no hour fixed for the acceptance of tenders. He (Mr Coleman) replied that that was a most unusual thing, and he did not think it possibly could apply to the county officials.

The Secretary—I want to say that this person, John Guiltenane, is not the real tenderer at all.

Mr Coleman—I don't think that this Council would be a party to anything like that suggested in the letter.

The Secretary—There has been a suggestion that there was some hugger-mugger about these tenders.

Mr. M'Donnell—It is well that it should go forth that there was no hugger-mugger about these tenders.

The Secretary—The hour was specifically stated in the tender.

The advertisement was then read and the Chairman said it settled the matter.

The recommendations of the General Purposes Committee of the 14th inst and of the Diseases of Animals Committee, as well as of the Munster Fair Committee, were adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. Coleman, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, the Council unanimously reappointed as Collectors of Poor Rate Messrs Garrett Barry and John M'Mahon, whose temporary appointment expired on the 13th inst.

An application was read from the Industrial Schools for an increase in the grant in-aid payable by the County Council.

Mr. Bennett gave notice of proposing, at the next meeting, that the grant be increased by sixpence.

A letter was read from the Secretary Cork Joint Hospital Board stating that a weekly charge of 28s. for a bed would be made for patients sent to the Cork Sanatorium by Tuberculosis and Insurance Committees. That worked out at a slight increase in the £70 per bed already being paid, and the Council could rest assured that the necessary number of beds were availabe for their patients.

The contents of the letter were agreed to.

ELECTION OF RATE COLLECTOR.

For the position of rate collector for the collecting district of Dromcollogher (Newcastle No. 4) applications were received from Nicholas Hickey, Wm. Sheehy and Michael W. O'Brien.

Mr. Hickey was proposed by Mr. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed and Mr. O'Shaughnessy seconded that Mr. Sheehy be elected.

Mr. O'Brien was proposed by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. D O'Brien.

The poll resulted:—

For Hickey—Messrs. Clancy, Condon, Collins, Duggan, Fitzgibbon, C F Hartigan, Hurley, Leahy, McGrath, Mitchell, O'Connell, Lynch and the Chairman—13

For Sheehy—Messrs. Bennett, Fitzsimons, Hogan, Liston, M P O'Shaughnessy, P O'Shaughnessy, and O'Mahony—7

For O'Brien—Messrs. Mackey and O'Brien—2

Mr. Hickey having a clear majority was declared elected.

Messrs Coleman, M'Donnell and Quinlan did not vote.

DEPORTED IRISHMEN.

On the motion of Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Coleman, a resolution was unanimously adopted resenting the deportation of men from the county without charge of any kind being made against them, considering that their continued forced residence in England could only conduce to the continued and increasing unsettlement of the country, and demanding their release.

A resolution from the Grocers' and Licensed Trade Assistants' Association protesting against any further restrictions being placed on the liquor trade was adopted, with Mr. Bennett dissenting.

[Our readers are informed that all characters in this story are purely imaginary, and if the name of any living person happens to be mentioned no personal reflection is intended.]

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FOR KING AND EMPIRE

By CAPTAIN FRANK SHAW.

Author of "The Love Tides," "The Bondage of Hate," etc.

CHAPTER I.

WAR IS DECLARED.

Lieutenant Fotheringham, of the Cyclops, straightened himself abruptly and yawned a wide yawn. It was breaking day in the east, and his watch was drawing to a close, for which he was devoutly thankful, for the "graveyard" watch, from midnight till four in the morning, is the most trying of all the watches of the twenty-four hours.

"Rounds all correct, sir," reported a young midshipman, bringing up his hand in a smart salute.

"Thank you, Tremont. Look here, while you're on your feet, young 'un, you'd better cut along to the 'wireless' house and see if the operator has got any news along. We ought to be in touch with the shore stations by this. And I'm aching for news."

"So am I, sir. That breakdown last week seems to have shut us off from the world altogether. Don't you think it's a bit strange that we haven't seen any merchant ships, or got any wireless messages through from the big liners?"

"That's nothing to wonder at, kid. But you're right. That breakdown has sort of cut us off from the outside world. Ten days' hammering about the wide Atlantic without a twist of the engine seems longer than twelve months on the west coast station, and, goodness knows, that seems longer than a century! Still, the old ship's all right again, and we're making good time now. We ought to raise the Lizards by noon about, I should think."

"I suppose there isn't anything wrong at home, sir," said the midshipman slowly. "You'll remember the last news we had there was some sort of a strain between Britain and Germany, to say nothing of France and Austria. The dogs were scratching at the gravel, and they were bristling up pretty fiercely."

"Don't you worry your head, my boy." The lieutenant laughed merrily. "The Germans know better than to rouse the British bulldogs. Besides, we know every ship they've built within the last ten years, and their navy isn't a patch on ours. We could lick them all with our Channel Fleet, and then we've got the Mediterranean and the reserve, to say nothing of the China and outlying squadrons. No, if there's one thing that's unlikely, it's war with Germany. I only wish there was any possibility of it, for I've been wanting to put into execution some new theories of mine about gun-fire."

"My governor reckons we don't know all there is to know about Germany, sir," said Tremont thoughtfully. "You've heard of the pater, haven't you, sir? Sir Edward Tremont, you know, the inventor of the 'heavier-than-air' flying machine. Well, he told me when I was at home last, a year ago, that Germany is working silently, behind the scenes, and they've constructed two battleships for every one of ours this last three years."

"That's not of the question, Jack, my son. We know what they build, for our Secret Service men keep us posted."

"Well, sir, the pater took a fly with his new airship just before I got home last time, and a bit of a hurricane caught him and blew him out of his course. He went up as far north as Archangel, and he saw something there that made him open his eyes. He told our Admiralty about it, but they laughed at him and said he'd dreamt it all."

The watch-officer laughed a little. "Here's the coffee coming, Tremont," he said, as a quartermaster appeared with two steaming cups. "Get yours inside you, and then off you go to Marconi house and see what Wireless has to say."

Jack drank his coffee with relish, for though it was a summer morning, the dawn wind blew chill.

He then left the bridge and walked slowly along the glimmering deck towards the tiny wireless house, and as he went he thought deeply. His conversation with Fotheringham had brought to mind the serious look on his father's face when he told him of his discoveries in Germany, and the lad was wondering what the result would be. He was an intelligent young fellow for his eighteen years, and was not blind nor deaf to the fact that Germany had long been looking for an opportunity to bring war into our own dear land.

The rapid clicking whir of the wireless instrument aroused him from his reverie, and then, of a sudden, the sound stopped short. The iron door of the wireless house opened, and the Marconi operator appeared, with a slip of yellow paper in his hand. Jack looked once at the electrician's face, and his heart gave a strange leap, for the face of the telegraphist was white and drawn and a strange look was in his eyes. Jack halted and held out his hand for the message.

"What all it, Steadman?" he asked shortly.

"War—war's declared between Germany and England!" The man's lips were dry, and he licked them nervously. "Here's the message come through from Poldhu. I decoded it as it came, but it stopped short, and I couldn't make out the rest. Either the station there was shut down, or else someone's tapped the message."

"Let's have the message, then, Steadman. You'd better get back and keep on the alert for anything further that might come through." Jack raced back to the bridge at the double, and presented the message to Fotheringham.

"War's declared, sir, between us and Germany. Here's all the wireless man could get through."

"Phew!" It was a long-drawn whistle, expressive of sheer consternation. "Nip down, youngster, and call the 'owner.' He'll be wild when he hears this. By the powers, there's fun and fighting ahead for us all! War! And we were saying that it was impossible a minute ago."

Jack ran down to the captain's cabin and roused him out with his startling news. From the after-cabin he raced to the cabin of the commander, and so on round the officers' flats until inside five minutes every commissioned officer the Cyclops carried was standing undeshabille, shivering on the bridge.

"Off to the wireless house, Tremont," said the captain curtly. "Stand by to carry any message along. Tell the operator to call up the station repeatedly until he gets an answer. Tell him to use the war code."

Jack hurried away, stopping for one second to tell the news to the crowd of middies who were racing out of the gun-room flat. These gallant lads whooped briskly, and then hung about the bridge ladders like limpets awaiting what might transpire in the near future.

"Here's another message," said Steadman, as Jack entered the room. "Hold on a bit—it's from the Commander-in-Chief. He says: 'Cyclops to rendezvous at Sheerness. Must steam down towards Casquets, and there join those of the ships of the Home Fleet, afterwards proceeding at full speed to Sheerness. By order, Jellicoe.'"

"The Casquets?" said Captain de Courcy when Jack delivered the message. "What on earth has he chosen that place for? However, gentlemen, orders are orders." He turned to the navigating lieutenant. "Alter the course to sight the Casquets, Mr. Wilton. See all clear for action, and get the hands up at once."

Then the peace of the cruiser dissolved in orderly bustle as the cheery tars went nimbly to their stations.

Three hours later the look-outs forward reported heavy smoke on the starboard bow. As the slow minutes passed it became apparent that a considerable fleet of ships was advancing towards the Cyclops.

"That's our friends of the Home Fleet," said Captain de Courcy, snapping his telescope shut. "Let the yeoman of signals stand by to transmit the private recognition signal."

It was now Jack Tremont's watch below, but, in common with the rest of the watch, he made no effort to retire. Breakfast had been piped for some considerable time, but there are times in the lives of most men when food becomes a secondary consideration, and no man on the Cyclops thought of his stomach's cravings. All knew that the next few hours might bring exciting events to happen, and a general air of unrest and expectation pervaded the vast floating citadel of steel.

Jack escaped from the clamouring crowd of middies and scrambled up to the fire-control top on the single mast of the cruiser. He unslung his telescope when he gained the top, and surveyed the approaching fleet carefully. Then he felt a queer tightening of his chest, his heart beat painfully in choking throbs. There was something in the outlines of those monsters there ahead, something that was at once familiar and strange. The great, grey ships looked peaceful and friendly, but Jack had not listened to his father for hour after long hour for nothing. He slung his telescope over his shoulder, and almost fell from the top in his eagerness. Then he tore along the deck as if the fiends of the upper air were at his back. He reached the bridge and confronted the captain without pausing to salute, as he should have done.

"Those ships ahead are not British, sir," he said swiftly. "They are German, every man Jack of them!"

"German! That's impossible! How could I be told to meet our ships here if the Germans were on the spot before us? And they can't have got down here without being observed. Unless—— Fotheringham!"

"Yes, sir?"

"What was that we read a month ago about a German spy having been captured aboard one of our ships? Didn't they say he got away with nothing—that the secret signal book was intact?"

"That's what they said, sir. But it might be that Powis hushed the thing up for fear of a reprimand. Wasn't much good, Powis, sir."

"Then if they are indeed Germans, they must have got the secret code and lured us down here out of the way of the Home Fleet. They'll know the Cyclops is one of the most powerful and fastest cruisers of the Navy, and——"

"Two battleships coming up from the starboard quarter, sir," rang out the hail from for'ard. "Both foreigners, sir."

The officers of the Cyclops stared at one another with stiff faces. A sharp glance ahead, another to starboard, yet another to port showed them how they stood. There were at least six powerful ships ahead, two more on the starboard quarter, and one tremendous fellow was approaching from the northward at full speed.

"We'll have to put about and run for it," said Captain de Courcy with a white face. "We're hopelessly outnumbered, gentlemen."

A sigh went up as every man realised the truth of the words; but two minutes later, as the Cyclops with stopped engines rolled gently to the Channel swell, a louder hail than before reported the approach of another battleship coming up astern.

"Germans, every one," said the captain. "See, there goes their flag on the last one. Well, gentlemen, we're in a big hole. There's no chance for flight, so we'll have to——"

"Have to what, sir!" asked the commander.

"We'll have to fight, gentlemen. It's the pygmy and the giants all over again!"

A rousing cheer rang out through the fresh summer air as the order was given for all hands to take up their fighting stations.

"Hoist the ensign at the peak," cried de Courcy gallantly. Then, catching sight of Jack, who was awaiting orders: "Here, Tremont, take another ensign to the wireless pole truck, and lash it there. We'll keep our colours flying to the last, and we'll go down fighting."

Another rousing cheer answered the plucky words, and then the captain and the commander made ready to shut themselves in the conning tower.

"Come back to me when you've done your work, Tremont," said the captain, as Jack seized a huge ensign and draped it about his waist. "I may need you. Now, gentlemen, fight for God and Britain."

From the side of one of the huge ships ahead a thin flash of yellow licked out, a puff of smoke followed, and a peculiar whirring hiss was heard overhead. One of the Cyclops' funnels shook, and when the hurrying middy cast his eyes in that direction he saw a huge hole through the painted steel. The battle had begun.

CHAPTER II.

FIGHTING FEARFUL ODDS.

Of course, it was hopeless from the first. In these days of rapid-fire guns and ships of steel, mere pluck counts for very little. Science and numbers have the upper hand, and the Cyclops was seriously handicapped from the start. Ten to one! But there was no thought of surrender in the heart of gallant Captain de Courcy, and what he thought every soul on the British ship thought too.

One by one the German ships detached themselves from the compact formation in which they had first been sighted, and steamed at full speed with one common objective. Inside five minutes the British ship was hemmed in by a close ring of bellowing steel, as ship after ship took up her place, and concentrated her fire on the one solitary foe. Jack Tremont had lashed and doubly lashed the proud old flag to the masthead, and an armour-piercing shell had lifted away his cap as he descended to the deck. The shell itself never touched him, but the wind of it nearly felled him. He snorted with indignation, and shook his young fist in the direction of the German flagship; but as he did so another shell struck the armoured deck close at his feet and ricochetted overboard.

"This is getting warm," ruminated the lad as he clambered up to the conning-tower.

"We'll hold them off as long as we can," said Captain de Courcy as the lad entered the armoured citadel, which was the ventilable brain of the ship. "Don't fire a shot until I give the word. I'm going to try to break through where the line is weakest, and then we'll show whether the Cyclops has the speed she's supposed to have."

The cruiser's engines were going at three-quarter speed by this. Radiating away from her, at distances varying from a thousand yards to two miles, the enemy's ships rolled unessily. They hardly dared approach closer yet, for they had remembered that the Briton never fights better than in a losing battle, and they were afraid of that grim, silent monster that ploughed steadfastly towards the opening between the flagship and the next in line. On and on went the valiant Cyclops, the shells from the enemy's guns thundering on her armoured sides.

"We'll do it yet," gasped de Courcy, eyeing the narrow stretch of water that meant safety and life to every man. But he was so busy with watching the two ships between which he intended to pass that he had not observed the manœuvre of the German admiral. A signal had been flung from the flagship's mast, and the two first-class cruisers that had approached from the south had altered their courses. They were closing in to cut off the Britisher's escape.

"They're opening out," cried the British captain. "Now, signal to the engine-room for maximum speed. Ah!" He ended his sentence with a gasp, for just as the two great battleships opened out slightly, he saw the bows of the two cruisers cutting across the opening.

"Hard a-starboard!" cried de Courcy. "Try for another opening."

But he was forestalled. Wherever the Cyclops turned, the Germans closed in immediately, and it appeared to those on board the Cyclops as if an impregnable wall of steel hemmed them in at every turn.

"Then they shall have it." The grim look on de Courcy's face told that he had made up his mind. He bent to the tube communicating with the fire-control. "Train every gun on the flagship. Fire!"

The Cyclops shook to her very keel as her entire armament belched forth its message of defiance and death.

And then began a fight most fierce and fell. Across the sun-sparkled water the death-dealing missiles hurtled unceasingly.

The thud and rattle of the smashing shells was like everlasting thunder. The stout conning-tower rocked to its bed as a perfect hail of twelve-inch shot smote the structure. The Germans realised that the brain of the ship was stationed in that little fort beneath the bridge, and they concentrated their fire on that particular spot with deadly persistence.

"If that had been a British fleet," said de Courcy harshly, "they would have given a single ship a chance. They'd have held off, and let one ship come on at a time. But they're Germans—and cowards at that!"

It seemed so. There was none of the old-time chivalry apparent, when ship fought ship singly, a duel to the death. Ten ships were fighting one now, and every one of the ten was doing its utmost to overwhelm the puny foe.

The Cyclops was now in a terrible state. Two of her three funnels had been shot away, and the remaining one was tottering to its fall. The ensign aft had gone long ago, but the second ensign, the flag Jack Tremont had lashed to the masthead, still floated serenely in the freshening breeze. All the cruiser's upper works had been reduced to ruins, her boats were shot to matchwood, and more than one gaping rent in the armoured superstructure showed where the shells of the foe had burst through. A dull muffled explosion sounded far below the feet of those in the conning-tower, and of a sudden the Cyclops shuddered from bow to stern.

A shell burst in the engine-room. "All the engineers killed," came the message up the engine-room telephone. It was an engine-room artificer who spoke; he was the sole survivor of all the engine-room complement.

"Keep her going to the end," cried back the captain.

A moment later the two great guns in the fore-turret ceased firing. The captain sought news from the fire-control, but they could tell him nothing.

"See what's wrong," cried the captain to Tremont, and Jack dropped through the protected trap in the floor, and made his way along the deserted corridors to the fore-turret. A terrible sight met his gaze as he reached the spot. The two great guns, each capable of hurling twelve-hundred pounds of steel to a distance of twelve miles, were lying there helpless. One had been blown up by a lyddite shell on the breech, the other, struck by an armour-piercing shell on the mounting, had been flung from its carriage, and now lay there like a slaughtered animal, her crew about and underneath, and every man was dead.

Jack shuddered as he saw the torn and mangled bodies.

Then he made his way back to the conning-tower. A shell struck the steel wall of the ship as he scampered over the piled masses of debris, and the armour could not withstand the shock. It gaped and tore, and the missile plunged through, right in the lad's track. It rebounded from the inner wall of the corridor, which was of double armour, for the engines were on the other side, and fell right at his feet. For one second the youngster had a glimpse of a great mass of steel, of a tiny flicker of light, and in the momentary hush he heard a queer sizzling sound. His brain was working with the speed of lightning. He realised instantaneously that to leave the thing there meant the final destruction of the Cyclops, for the explosion of the terrible charge might ensue at any moment. There was no time for retreat, none for thought. He dashed forward blindly and seized the heavy missile. It was all he could do to lift the shell, but his need seemed to give him a power that he had never dreamt of possessing. Gasping and straining, he lifted the shell to the huge tear in the ship's side, and tilted it overboard. Then he thrust it forth. It was only just in time. He heard the explosion as the projectile fell down, and was conscious of a mighty thunder underfoot. He saw the ship was done for; but though she reeled like a stricken bull, she still kept upright. Dazed and sick, with his hands torn and bleeding, Jack struggled forward and regained the conning-tower.

"Fore-turret put out of action, sir," he reported, and de Courcy groaned aloud.

"We'll fight 'em with the after-turret, then," he said. He gave a sharp order to the quartermaster at the wheel, and the man put the helm hard over. But there was no answering clank of the steering engine, and the Cyclops made no attempt to swerve. The steering gear was disabled, and almost on the heels of this intimation there came word that the after-turret's crew had been wiped out by a shell.

"Now for the torpedoes!" cried the captain. He waited for a moment, his finger on a button, until the action of the waves brought the ship's head round so that the bow faced the German flagship full. Then he pressed the button.

Jack hauled himself up to the narrow slit through which the outside world was visible, and gazed intently at the scene unfolded. The German flagship was terribly mauled. Her masts had gone, her citadel clouds of steam and smoke. She was on fire inside apparently, and yet her guns were belching forth. The ship to the flagship's starboard hand was slowly settling down, for a shell had struck her in the engine-room and had blown a huge hole in her bottom. But the rest of the opposing fleet appeared to have suffered little or no damage.

Jack riveted his gaze on the flagship now. Peering intently, he saw a thin line of foam creep outward from the Cyclops' side, heading straight for the ship of the German admiral. Then he shut his eyes at the horror of it. The great ship, a masterpiece of cunning workmanship, seemed to open out bodily. Her funnels shot into the air as if propelled by an unseen hand. She rocked and swayed like a toy ship on a raging sea. Flames gushed forth from her turrets and barbettes. Then she lifted bodily into the air, so that the watching lad could see her exposed keel. She settled back with a splash that sent the great blood-crested waves surging madly towards the Cyclops, and sank like a stone.

But Jack had no time to notice anything further. At the moment of the sinking of the flagship a veritable inferno of shells struck the conning-toker of the Cyclops all at once. The air inside the little room was rendered foul and noxious; the sudden thud of the missiles impact seemed to shake the very firmament. Jack felt his senses going from him.

He clung to the stanchion with frenzied awe, and saw the two officers with whom he had been stationed reeling to their fall. Even as he felt his brain give way, Captain de Courcy fell dead, his great heart broken by the shock of the terrible cannonade. The commander stood for a moment swaying drunkenly, then he, too, fell dead. The quartermaster rushed forward and turned the two bodies over, but it was of no avail. He snatched out his handkerchief—even in that awful moment Jack noticed that it was red and stained—and covered the captain's face reverently. Then the sailor grasped Jack's shoulder and shook him roughly.

"You're the only officer left, sir; you'll have to fight the ship," he said gruffly.

"Not much of a chance, sir," continued the quartermaster; "but if you'll excuse me mentioning it, we might go down decent."

The constant thud of the shot and shell on the conning-tower rendered speech difficult. They had to shout aloud, and even then voice came to ear in a muffled whisper.

"What do you mean, Simpkins?"

"Torpedo another o' them fellows, sir, an' then ram 'em till another. Give 'em something to remember the old Cyclops by."

"We can't," cried the lad despairingly. "Isn't the steering gear shot away? And then they're all broken up in the engine-room."

The quartermaster applied himself to the engine-room telephone, and presently turned round.

"The E.R.A. says he can manage a few knots out of her, sir. And we might get the hand-steering gear rigged aft." Jack had not long in which to make up his mind. He knew by this that the Cyclops was simply a slaughterhouse filled with the dead and dying. That awful hail of shot and shell had blotted out almost all the crew; if there were any left it was impossible to hope to save them. And still the tremendous fire was directed at the redoubtable, unconquered Cyclops.

"Get along aft, Simpkins, and see what you can do with the hand-gear." The quartermaster retired, and Jack never saw the hardy fellow again. He dragged himself up to the niche in the forewall of the place and gazed out. Through the sinister smoke the lurid flashes were licking, and the sustained roar of artillery deafened him. A mad burst of anger seized hold of the lad. The dastardly work perpetrated by the enemy chilled his very marrow. Not so did the men of old fight. One to ten—and still the enemy came on. He peered through the smoke, and the dimmed outline of a titanic German battleship merged. She was heading up towards the Cyclops, and Jack could make out the clustered figures on her decks. He realised what was meant in an instant. The enemy were about to carry the Cyclops by the board, since her guns had long been silenced.

The fated enemy's feet would soon tread the British planking. Better death a thousand times than this ignominy. He saw a flight of flags soar to the masthead of the advancing ship, and he read the signal in the international code: "Surrender!"

"No surrender!" he yelled impotently, and then the telephone from the steering-gear aft rang.

"Can do, sir," said Simpkins; "the rudder's safe." Jack applied his lips to the engine-room telephone and called for full speed ahead. Then, as the crippled Cyclops gathered way under her, he rang the message to the waiting quartermaster aft. The Cyclops' bow swung round steadily. Still round it came, until it was heading straight for the oncoming German. Jack groped blindly about the keyboard in front of him, and pressed the torpedo switches one after the other. He did not know how many of the deadly missiles had been discharged, but he tried them all. Suddenly the ship ahead canted round on a wild sweep to the south. Then the whole front of her seemed to fall in bodily; she lurched forward, and began to sink by the head. But the Cyclops was almost under water by this. Hundreds of shells had smote through her weakened armour; she was dying fast. Gritting his teeth, Jack sent another message to the steersman aft, and then rang the engine telegraph madly. A great German cruiser sprung into view as the British ship's bow canted round. Jack steadied the helm, and waited breathlessly.

It was not long in coming. The German seemed to grow in size by leaps and bounds as the dying bulldog swept down upon her. Jack had a vision of hundreds of waving arms, of red-mouthed guns that belched forth a warning to stand back. Blindly, giddily, and yet all unafraid, he kept his ship true to the mark. There was a crash, besides which all others were as nothing. The vast bulk ahead reeled heavily, canted over, tried to right itself, and then once more heeled over at a sharp angle. The armed prow of the Cyclops ground its deadly way into the vitals of the enemy, and as she rammed home her mighty bow Jack clung to a stanchion and prayed that his final act might be crowned with success.

There came a burst of thunder. Hurtling timber and steel shot past the lad's deafened ears. Flames of fire danced before his eyes; he felt himself lifted bodily into the air through the parted roof of the shattered conning-tower. He did not know what had happened, but a German cruiser had torpedoed the sinking Cyclops even as she rammed the battleship. Briton and German, locked in a deadly grip, the two ships went down to the Channel's bed, and men stood aghast at the marvellous courage that had dictated that consummation to a fight that had never been equalled since the days when Sir Richard Grenville fought a combined Spanish fleet.

It was growing dark when Jack Tremont opened his eyes. He was lying on a grating which floated serenely on a calm sea. There was nothing visible, save the water and the sky. Jack tried to think how he came to be in such a plight, and then, bit by bit, the happenings of the past day came back to his mind. Apparently he was the sole survivor of all that gallant crew. And with the thought of the strenuous battle hot in his heart, Jack vowed solemnly that so long as life and hope endured he would fight the German power to the death. It might have been better for Germany, arrogant in her momentary success—had those of the conquering fleet taken the precaution to search the wreckage-littered water after the Cyclops sank. For there, on a tiny grating, suffering from a dozen wounds, was a lad who was, in the long run, to bring Britain out of the jaws of disaster into the light of a crowning victory.

(To be Continued.)

FORMS A PROTECTION.

The tan spots above the eyes of some dogs, particularly black dogs, are believed by some naturalists to belong to the curious class of protective mimicries which Nature has given to certain creatures. It is supposed that when the dog was asleep the lighter marks on the brows made it appear as if he were lying with his eyes wide open, and an enemy which might have then attacked him was scared from doing so.

MOTHER AND HOME.

Although an attractive presence (according to a Society woman) is largely a question of physical graces, every intelligent woman may have a "personality." "If you have not a 'personality,'" said this lady, "you should set to work to acquire one. You must, first of all, be, or appear to be, perfectly natural; next, you must acquire experience, or at least an appearance of it, which is very effective in creating an impression on the minds of others. Ingenuousness has very little influence in the world to-day. You should be conversant with books, plays, cults and religions, have a stock of quotations and, perhaps, a few epigrams for everyday use. All this aids in the work of creating 'personality'; but the main thing is to have your own personal 'note'—it may be a colour, a style of wearing your clothes, or a set of opinions which you have made your own. If you have a spark of originality in your composition this should present no difficulty, and thus you will attain a 'personality' which lifts you out of the commonplace atmosphere in which so many women are content to dwell."

CAN YOU LISTEN?

There is a grace of listening as well as a grace of speaking. Some women listen with an abstracted air, which shows that their thoughts are elsewhere; or they seem to listen, but by wide answers and irrelevant questions show that they have been occupied with their own thoughts, as being more interesting, at least in their own estimation, than what has been said to them. Some interrupt, and will not hear the speaker to the end. Some listen to the end, and forthwith begin to talk about a similar experience which has befallen themselves, making the first case only an illustration of their own. Some, meaning to be kind, listen with such a determined, lively, violent attention that one is immediately very uncomfortable, and the charm of the conversation is at an end. Many persons whose manners will stand the test of speaking break down under the trial of listening.

CULTIVATED HAPPINESS.

Happiness is not entirely a question of inheritance or temperament. You can cultivate it until it really becomes so much a part of yourself that you would not know how to work to separate yourself from it. Through the continual expression of its attributes you find yourself growing until you are no longer a little grovelling creature, but have become broad in mind, and can take your place with the spiritually great.

A NURSING MOTHER.

A nursing mother requires to drink plenty of milk, gruel, and nourishing fluids in the shape of some of the well-known artificial "foods." Neaves' Health Diet is a most efficient preparation for nursing mothers. She must live a quiet life, establish regular habits, and make up her mind that her own pleasure and convenience must give way to her baby's welfare. True motherhood teaches unselfishness, and mothercraft requires constant thought and consideration for the young life which must come first with the parents. Unfortunately, however, things which should be are not always possible, owing to the health of the mother.

PACKING FURS.

Before packing away the furs, fold them neatly and wrap in tissue paper, pin the edges together, and then enclose in newspaper. Put them wrapped in this way in bags made of stout heavily-starched calico, as the starch will exclude the moth. Fur boas should never be placed in a box or drawer under heavy articles, as this crushes the fur and spoils their appearance. It is best, when space permits, to place all furs in calico bags, previously wrapped in paper, and to hang them up in a cool place.

TO CURE BLACKHEADS.

Wash the face at night with very hot water and a good superfatted soap; apply the soap with the hands, and soap well all round the nose and on the chin; rinse the face well. Then dry the face thoroughly, and touch the blackheads with peroxide of hydrogen. Ask the chemist for five vols. strength. This is treatment for simple blackheads.

TO KEEP A BED AIRED.

To keep a bed well aired and dry when it is not in use, cover the mattress with several thicknesses of newspaper, cover the newspapers with the blankets belonging to the bed, and spread a dust sheet over all. When the bed is to be made ready for use, remove the newspapers, air the blankets in front of a fire or in strong sunlight, and the bed itself will be found quite dry. The newspapers are fairly damp-proof, and the moisture of the air is taken up by the blankets, which are more easily dried than a mattress or feather bed.

TO CLEAN WHITE WOOLLEN SHAWLS.

Spread over a table a sheet or tablecloth, on this place the shawl to be cleaned, powder it all over with finely-ground starch, fold it up, powdering it well at each fold, press well together, leave it for several hours wrapped up in the sheet or tablecloth, then well squeeze and rub together with both hands, and shake off the starch thoroughly. If carefully done the shawl should be as fresh and white as when new.

BOOTS IN WET WEATHER.

There is a strong temptation to stretch out the feet in front of a fire when the weather is cold, and although the habit is a pleasant one, it has a very bad effect upon the leather of the boots, which is rendered stiff and liable to crack, and all too often to burn into a hole. To keep leather boots supple in wet weather and to render them more waterproof, they should be rubbed over about once a week with castor-oil.

A FIXED RING.

It often happens that a ring becomes so firmly wedged on a finger that it is very difficult to remove. You should not tug and pull at the ring if this happens in order to dislodge it, because this tends to inflame the finger, and matters only get worse. Instead of doing this, hold the hand high above the head for a few moments, and then bandage the finger as tightly as possible from the nail downwards. This expels the blood from the finger, making it slimmer for the time being, and, as a rule, the ring can be slipped off afterwards without much difficulty.

TO REMOVE WRINKLES.

Wrinkles are sometimes due to the lack of sufficient natural oil to keep the skin well nourished. For some reason it has dried up. Following is a skin-food which will feed the tissues beneath the skin and thus produce the needed oil: Oil of theobroma, 4dr.; lanoline, 1oz.; white petroleum, 6dr.; cold-cream, 1oz.; simple tincture of benzoin, 3dr.; rose-water, 1oz. To be rubbed gently but thoroughly into the lines and wrinkles twice a day. Also drink two pints of milk daily.

THINGS THOUGHTFUL.

DUTY.

Duty, though set about by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.—Douglas Jerrold.

A GREAT SERVICE.

And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—Swift.

AFTER ANGUISH.

A great anguish may do the work of years, and we may come out from that baptism of fire with a soul full of new awe and new pity—George Eliot.

LOOKING FORWARD.

The goal in sight! Look up and sing,
Set faces full against the light,
Welcome with rapturous welcoming
The goal in sight.

Let be the left, let be the right:
Straight forward make your footsteps ring
A loud alarum through the night.

Death haunts you, yea, but reft of sting;
Your bed is green, your shroud is white:
Hail! Life and Death and all that bring
The goal in sight.

—Christina Rossetti.

LISTENING.

A good talker is interesting, though sometimes so intent upon expressing his own views, as to leave scant room for others. To be a good listener is, perhaps, quite as desirable an art as that of being a good talker, though few persons think of cultivating it. Interest and sympathetic attention is always a delicate courtesy. It draws out the best that others have to give, cheers and comforts those in trouble, sets the timid at ease, and wins and hold friendship, as few other qualities can do.

TILLERS OF THE GROUND.

How happy the tillers of the ground are, did they but know their happiness!—for them the kind, just earth pours forth an easy sustenance from her soil, far from the clash of arms.—Virgil.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love for her son is something that no man can nearly understand; so many things enter into it beyond the reach of his perceptions. The thinking woman looks to him to carry some at least of her ideals into the world; she moulds him that he may be better, nobler, more useful to humanity than she herself ever hoped to be, even in dreams.—Countess of Warwick.

LOVE'S DUEL.

Cupid all his arts did prove
To invite my heart to love;
But I always did delay
His mild summons to obey,
Being deaf to all his charms.
Straight the god assumes his arms;
With his bow and quiver he
Takes the field to duel me.
Armed like Achilles, I
With my shield alone defy
His bold challenge: as he cast
His golden darts, I as fast
Catched his arrows in my shield
Till I made him leave the field.
Fretting and disarmed then
The angry god returns again
All in flames; 'stead of a dart
Throws himself into my heart.
Useless I my shield require
When the fort is all on fire;
I in vain the field did win
Now the enemy's within.
Thus betrayed, at last I cry,
"Love, thou hast the victory."

—Thomas Forde (1660).

FAILURES.

Don't be surprised if you do fail pretty badly sometimes. If you were walking along a fresh road, you'd expect to go wrong sometimes if there were no signposts, and no one by to tell you whether you were right or not.

WICKEDNESS AND VIRTUE.

The many prove the wisdom of Hesiod, who says that the road to wickedness is smooth and very short, and there is no need of perspiring. But before virtue the immortal gods have placed the sweat of labour, and long and steep is the way thither, and rugged at first; but when you have reached the top, then, however difficult, it becomes easy.—Plato.

HOPE.

In hope a king doth go to war;
In hope a lover lives full long;
In hope a merchant sails full far;
In hope just men do suffer wrong;
In hope the ploughman sows his seed;
Thus hope helps thousands at their need.
Then faint not, heart among the rest;
Whatever chance, hope thou the best.

—Anonymous (1606).

IMMORTALITY.

We have the firmest confidence in the ultimate solution of problems which now baffle our utmost efforts, although we cannot tell what form the solution will take. So we may have a firm assurance that there is a destined haven for the human soul, a haven which it would ardently desire, could it analyse and express its aspirations, although we cannot describe the haven nor settle its boundaries. This is precisely what I understand religious faith to be. Faith is fidelity to the soul's best instincts. It is the disposition which makes a man exercise his will, and persevere when the goal is not in sight. Action is thus a better gauge of the hope of immortality than profession. Perhaps we should do well if, instead of saying that we hope for immortality, we were to say that we disbelieve in death.—Rev. J. Gamble.

DREAM SAILS.

Fly happy happy sails and bear the Press;
Fly happy with the mission of the Cross;
Knit land to land, and blowing heavenward
With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll,
Enrich the markets of the golden year.
But we grow old. Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?

—Tennyson.

BE PATIENT.

Patience and patience, we shall win at the last. We must be very suspicious of the deceptions of the element of time. Never mind the ridicule, never mind the defeat: up again, old heart!—it seems to say—there is victory yet for all justice; and the true romance which the world exists to realise will be the transformation of genius into practical power.—Emerson.

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—o—

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