Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 6. No. 43. (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, JULY 13, 1918. PRICE THREE HALFPENCE

Mrs. K. Leslie,

General Grocer, China, Glass, and Earthenware Merchant, Teas and Dinners, Board and Lodgings.

Maiden St., Newcastle West.

EDUCATION.

J. D. MUSGRAVE, Sen. (First of First-class National Board, First Honours and Medalist S. & A. Department, Mathematics, all the Physical Sciences, Physiography, Geology, etc.), is now ready to receive Private Students preparing for Collegiate or Business Life.

Bridge Street, Newcastle West.

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.

Motors for Hire

REASONABLE FARES.

LAWLOR BROS.,

— GARAGE —

22 CATHERINE-ST., LIMERICK.

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.

Rags, Feathers, Bones.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

LIMERICK FEATHER, HAIR AND RAG STORES

26 JOHN STREET.

John Lenihan

& SONS,

Billposters & General Carriers,

10 St. Ita's Terrace,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

COUNTY LIMERICK COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME.

APPLICATIONS for Poultry Stations under the above Scheme should be made to Miss L. Jones, Poultry Instructress, from whom all information regarding same may be obtained.

c/o T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary, County Committee of Agriculture, 82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

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.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER.

GRAND SHOW OF NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

All the Latest and Most Approved Styles from the Leading Fashion Centres.

CHOICE EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN EVERY SECTION.

Smart Tailor-Made Costumes, Beautiful Frock Coats, Sports Coats, New Feather Boas, Dainty Blouses.

All the Latest in Blouses, Tweeds, Boots, etc.

MODERATE PRICES.

Matt Nunan,

Newcastle West.

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

CATTLE & PIG FEEDING.

The Best and Cheapest Food for Fattening Pigs, also for Milch Cows and Calves, is

Irish Barley Meal Sediment,

Price only 4/3 per Bag.

Delivered free on rail Limerick. To be had from

John O'Connell,

3 MEEHAN'S ROW

(Off William Street), also at

JOHN O'CONNELL'S YARD AND STORES, St. Joseph's Street, Limerick.

(100 Yards from St. Joseph's Church.)

SMART, HIGH-CLASS **TAILORING.**

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

LACY, NEWCASTLE WEST.

CALL TO **O'GRADY'S**

GENERAL WAREHOUSE AND RESTAURANT, ADARE.

Agent for Patrickswell Co-operative Poultry Society, Patrickswell.

MILLING! MILLING!

We are Electrically Equipped and can give you Best and Cleanest Results in the Grinding of

Your Wheat, Oats, Barley, Etc., Etc.

Oats and Barley Ground and Crushed while you Wait.

OUR SAWS ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.

Bring us your Timber. No Delays. We cut it immediately.

Wm. PHELAN,

St. Ita's Saw and Corn Mills,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Piggott's

— FOR —

Pianos

—:o:—

111 O'Connell St

Limerick.

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.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths charged 2s 6d for five lines. Every additional line 3d., and should always be accompanied by remittance in full.

Straw Wanted.

Any Quantity UP TO 50 TONS.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR SUITABLE QUALITY.

M. Culhane,

Egg Store,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

DENTISTRY A PLEASURE.

THOS. D. HOGAN

ATTENDS:—

NEWCASTLE WEST—At Mrs. H. Enright's, Draper, Bridge Street.

EVERY THURSDAY.

ABBEYFEALE—At Mr. John Sheehy's, Main Street.

EVERY MONDAY.

All Branches of High-class Work Executed at MODERATE FEES.

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Head Surgery and Workshop:

12 THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK.

Cattle Feeding

The Cheapest and Best Food for the Winter Stall-feeding of Cattle is

Distillery Meal

USED BY ALL FARMERS.

FOR TERMS APPLY:

Richard Lunn,

Hop Food Agent, Limerick.

Offices—WICKHAM STREET.

Stores—THOMAS STREET.

READ OUR ANALYST'S REPORT.

Analytical Laboratories, Limerick.

The meal contains 22 per cent. of Albumenoids and Oil, and is excellent for feeding cattle, also for pigs and poultry.

(Signed),

W. J. HORNE, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., Analyst to the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Association.

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.

COAL! COAL!

—:o:—

Maurice Dee,

SOUTH QUAY,

NEWCASTLE WEST,

HAS NOW FRESH SUPPLIES OF BEST HOUSEHOLD COALS.

15S. WEEKLY can be earned with a Knitting Machine; all the best makes kept in stock, including "Automatic," "Foster," "Harrison," "Greswold." Needles, 1s. 6d. dozen.—Automatic Knitting Machine Co., 5 South King Street, Dublin. 50-21-4.

WANTED—All Classes of Feathers, Horse Hair, Cow Hair, Sacks and Bags of every description, jampots and jars, etc. Those who cannot conveniently deliver their goods here I shall be pleased on receipt of post card to have same collected from their door. Highest prices paid.—J. J. Harnett, Barnagh, Templeglantine.

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.

ABOUT METALS.—Do you want to get highest prices for your Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Pewter, etc. Write for price list. M. Freeman, 4 Lower Keven Street, Dublin. Established 1905. 'Phone, 3821. Bankers, Hibernian Bank, Camden Street.

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

ABOUT RAGS, Bones, Horse and Curled Hair, Tailors' Clippings, Metals, Telephone 4877. I. Maslin, 28 & 29 S. Gloucester Street, Dublin.

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

A GOOD LAUNDRY means health, comfort and economy. Send your linen to us by rail or post. Shirts and collars a speciality. Write for particulars—The Manor Mill Laundry Co., Ltd., Dundrum, Co. Dublin

A NOTICE—£5,000 worth of Feather Ticks and all classes of Feathers and Horse Hair wanted. Highest prices, prompt cash. Samples. We pay carriage. The Shamrock Feather Co., 21 Kingsland Park Avenue, Portobello, Dublin.

A PERFECT CURE for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache. Walsh's "W.W.W." Preparation never blisters or causes inconvenience. Is so prompt in its action that it often completely cures a bad case in 10 minutes. Bottles 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. Depot 12 Nelson Street, Limerick.

ATKINSON'S, 22 Lower Kevin Street, Dublin, pay highest prices for Rags, Hair, Feathers, Metals, Rags, Bagging, and Tailors' Clips.

BAGS and Sacks of all classes—Whether a Buyer or Seller it will suit your interests to invite our quotations. Sacks supplied on hire at special terms to large users. P. J. Smyth and Co., 14, Hawkins Street, Dublin. Established 1820.

CLEANING & DYEING.—The National Dyeing and Cleaning Co., 60 South William Street, Dublin, will Dye or Clean your suits, dresses, blouses, carpets and curtains and make them like new in a few days. Carriage paid one way. Agents wanted.

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.

FISHERS, 80 CHARLEMONT ST, DUBLIN —Special offer this week in Blinds, from 6½d. upwards.

MARQUEES—Tents for Sale or Hire. John F. Kelly and Co., 9 and 10 Chancery Street, Dublin.

RAGS, Bones, Feathers wanted; also Horse, Cow, and Curled Hair, and Metals; highest prices and carriage paid. J. Newman, 40 Hill Street, Dublin. References: Hibernian Bank, Camden St., Dublin. 'Phone 4896.

RICK Covers, Tarpaulins, Cart Covers, for sale or hire. J. F. Kelly & Co., 9 and 10, Chancery street, and Mary's Abbey, 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.

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

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

SHORT OF CASH? 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.

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.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

Don't be misled by alluring advertisements. You can get a loan from me at the lowest interest. £10 to £500 without securities.

Strictly Confidential.

No connection with moneylenders. Write or call. Cash sent by post.

J. EPSTEIN,

33 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

FOR MEN'S WEAR—Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hats, Caps, Raincoats, etc.—E. Chue and Co., High-Class Outfitters, 43 O'Connell Street, Limerick. c-31-8

AGENTS wanted for Ireland's Premier and Progressive Assurance Society; salary and commission. Apply J. Madden, Grange, Bellingarry, Co. 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.

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

Repairs Promptly Executed.

LAIRD'S

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

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 Fever, Disorders, Colds, Chills in Cattle. Recommended before and after Calving. Packets Post free 1s. 3d.

LIMERICK

£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.

£30,000 WORTH OF

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.

Gent's Suitings, Hats Caps, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Socks, Drawers, Vests, Jerseys.

Men's and Boys' Readymade Suits and Overcoats.

Dress Materials, Millinery, Blouses, Neck Wear, Corsets, Underclothing, Shawls, Umbrellas.

Ladies' Gabarandine Coats, Golf Coats, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Flannelettes, Prints, Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Smart Boots and Shoes.

Call when in Town and you will be pleased.

John D. Cregan

THE QUAY,

Newcastle West.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD AND NEW FEATHERS.

CARRIAGE PAID FROM ALL PARTS.

M. MARCUS,

Feather Merchant, 16 Bachelor's Quay, CORK.

POULTRY

ENGLISH Poultry markets have been very depressed for the past week owing to heavy supplies of Poultry arriving. We will Guarantee to pay the under-mentioned prices for next week's delivery, subject to market fluctuations:—

CHICKENS, 2½ to 3lbs. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Do. 2lbs. 1s. 10d. ,,
DUCKLINGS, 3½ to 4lbs. 1s. 4d. ,,
Do. 3lbs. 1s. 3d. ,,
OLD HENS, 4lbs and over 1s. 3d. ,,
Do. 3 to 3½lbs. 1s. 2d. ,,
OLD DUCKS according to Quality.

NEW WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS, 2s. 6d. per lb.
NEW MIXED GOOSE FEATHERS, 2s. 0d. per lb.

KANTOHER DAIRY SOCIETY, LTD., KILLEEDY.

"o"—13-7-18

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

WEEKLY.

CATTLE & SHEEP MARKET.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17th, At 12 o'clock.

20 FAT SHEEP.
20 IN-CALF AND CALVED HEIFERS AND COWS.
30 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.
15 YEARLING BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.

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

MEADOW AUCTIONS

FOR NEXT WEEK,
Commencing 15th July,
By
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Auctioneer, Newcastle.

Monday, July 15th—For Mrs. S. Ambrose, Reerasta, Ardagh, 2 acres, at 2 o'clock.
Monday, 15th—For Mr. M. Woulfe, Carrigkerry, 10 acres, at 4 o'clock.
Tuesday, 16th—For Mr. John Behane, Glenquff, 10 acres, at 5.30.
Wednesday, 17th—For Mr. D. Mulhane, Rathcahill, 15 acres, at 1 o'clock.
Wednesday, 17th—For Mr. Patrick Cull, Rathcahill, 10 acres, at 6 o'clock.
Thursday, 18th—For Mr. James O'Mahony, Cullina, 8 acres, at 3 o'clock.
Friday, 19th—For Mr. John Sullivan, Knockhare, Tour, 6 acres and 1 acre Oats.
Saturday, 20th—For Mrs. O'Connor, Knockanagun, 50 acres, at 2.30.
The Sand Pit Field will be sold privately for Mr. John Ahern, Maiden Street.

Michael Murphy will also sell, on the 20th, for Mrs. Mary Downey, Knockfinish, Ardagh, her Farm of Land, in which there are 3 acres of meadowing, 3 acres of bog, and dwellinghouse thereon. See Full particulars advertised in this paper.

MICHAEL MURPHY,
Auctioneer.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

LANDS OF KNOCKFINISH, ARDAGH.

SALE BY PUBLIC
AUCTION
ON THE LANDS,
On SATURDAY, 20th day of JULY, 1918,
At One o'clock (old time).

MICHAEL MURPHY is instructed by Mrs Mary Downey, of Knockfinish, Carrigkerry, to Sell by Public Auction, on above date, her interest in part of the Lands of **KNOCKFINISH**, with Dwelling House thereon, containing 22 acres or thereabouts, Statute Measure, situate in the Barony of Shanid and County of Limerick. Interest in lieu of rent only £2 10s. 6d. Poor Law Valuation, £1 10s. 0d.
There are 6 acres of meadowing and 3 acres of bog at present in the Farm, which will all go together in one lot, and are very valuable assets.
The Farm is convenient to Church and Schools, and is a nice compact holding.
All outgoings will be paid up to last gale-day.
Further particulars and Conditions of Sale from
R. Cussen, Solicitor,
Newcastle West; or
MICHAEL MURPHY, Auctioneer,
Newcastle West.

SPIRELLA
CORSETS AND BRASSIERES
SOLD ONLY BY
K. O'SULLIVAN, CHURCHTOWN.
o-15-5

Picture Palace
NEWCASTLE WEST

Week Commencing July 15th, 1918.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY—
MONDAY and THURSDAY.

MONDAY.
Splendid Racing Feature:
HIS LAST RACE.
A Terrific Drama of the Turf.

JUDEX.
Final Episode.

THURSDAY.
THE QUEST OF LIFE.
A Delightful Film in Four Acts.

THE FATAL RING.
8th Episode:
The Switch on the Side.

Programme subject to alteration.

Coming—New Serial:
THE GREY GHOST.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROBERT M. DANAHER, Hotel Brendan, The Square, Listowel, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENCE,
and any business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention, and will be conducted on progressive lines. Valuations of Farms and Live Stock for Probate and Transfer. Sales of Furniture and Stocks of every description carried through in town or country, or removed for greater convenience to the Auction Mart, Church St., Listowel.

R. M. DANAHER,
Auctioneer & Valuer,
LISTOWEL.
o-15-6-18

FEATHERS.
VERY HIGH PRICES ARE BEING PAID FOR
NEW AND OLD GOOSE FEATHERS
BOUGHT BY WEIGHT.

M. CULH
Egg, Poultry and Hide
NEWCASTLE W

INCOME
FARMERS.
A large number previously exempt will, under the Finance Act, 1918, be liable to Income Tax.
Before paying, avail of all Statutory Abatements to which you are entitled.
Returns under Schdules A, B and D prepared. Abatements, Assessment Discharges, and Refund of Tax obtained.
Full particulars on application to
P. CRONIN,
Tax Adjustment and Recovery Office,
CHARLEVILLE, CO. CORK.

Limerick Co. Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

POTATO SPRAYING, 1918.

HORSE SPRAYER FOR HIRE in West Limerick.

Charges—1s. 6d. per quarter (Irish); 3s per half-acre (Irish); 6s. per acre (Irish).

PARTIES requiring use of the Sprayers should apply to Mr. Edmond Sheehy, Moig, Askeaton, or Mr. Terence Moran, Cragmore, Askeaton, who have charge of the Sprayers; or Mr. M. J. O'Leary, Agriculture Instructor, Ryan's Hotel, Newcastle West.
T. A. Hartigan, Secretary.
82 and 83 O'Connell Street, Limerick. o-d—31-7

"GET YOUR OATS MILLED."

WE have just completed the erection of an **Oatmeal Milling Plant** on our premises at Foynes, and are now in a position to Manufacture Oatmeal out of the Oats sent in by the Farmers and Public of the surrounding districts.
We shall be pleased to answer any inquiries as to price, etc., at the undernoted address:
FOYNES SAW MILLS, Ltd.,
Foynes, Co. Limerick.
"o"—13-7

CONTRACTOR wanted for **addition to Buildings.** Stones, lime, and sand delivered on site. Apply **Devon Road Co-operative Creamery, Ltd.,** Templeglantine, Co. Limerick.

LOST, in Newcastle West, by a very poor person, a Purse containing considerable sum of money. Finder will please communicate with Box 8, "Observer" Office.

For Sale,
A SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
Nearly New.
Apply to
MICHAEL MURPHY, Auctioneer,
Newcastle West.

WEEKLY OBSERVER.
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

IMPARTIAL GOVERNMENT.

TO-DAY (the 12th) is the anniversary of the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory"—in plainer language, the anniversary of William, the Dutch usurper. It is a party day of the lowest origin and the most degraded memory. It is the rallying-day of the most ignorant, the most benighted, the most unpatriotic, and the most intolerant set of colonists that ever cursed the land of their adoption. It is an anniversary which shames history. It is a celebration which would survive under no other rule but England's. Its infinite meanness would have been its death-warrant. But England, meanest-minded of the nations, has nurtured and fostered the anniversary and the low cause which it represents, because it suited England in the past to have an ascendancy garrison in Ireland to thwart the great majority of the Irish race in their rightful struggle to be free, even as it suits England to-day to represent to the world that she would gladly give Ireland freedom only that "the loyal population of Ulster" could not be got to consent. For one brief interval "snatched from the gloom" the Protestants of Ulster realised that they were Irishmen, and Antrim town was taken by storm by the Presbyterians of the North in the name of the Irish Nation, but following the suppression of the '98 Rebellion England set herself the task of dividing the Northern Protestant from the rest of Ireland. She carefully inculcated the false lesson that the Catholics of Ireland were the greatest enemies their Protestant fellow-countrymen had, and she succeeded even beyond her dreams. The difficulty, therefore, which she tells the world she has to settle the Irish question is one of her own purpose and construction. It is an excuse for denying freedom to the Irish Nation which cannot for a moment stand the test of an impartial tribunal. Nevertheless, it is put forward as a legitimate reason for her treatment of Ireland by the English Propaganda Department in France, America, Italy, and other countries. It may do for the moment. It will be torn to shreds at the Peace Conference.

Within the past few days we have had lectures from Lord French on firm and impartial government. We know what firm government in this country means. It is the government of repression—Lord Salisbury's old formula of "resolute government for the Hottentots." We have had examples of its impartiality within the past couple of weeks. Feisanna held under the auspices of the Gaelic League—a purely educational organisation—have been suppressed in Southern Ireland, and at a County Cork Feis an officer of the British Crown stated publicly that he could not allow a speech in Irish. If this kind of thing is done for the freedom of small nations, the small nations well may say "the Lord save us from our friends." If a German officer in Belgium interfered in a similar manner with the speaking of the native language of the country, we can well imagine the manner in which Reuter's cables would throb to the ends of the earth with news of the outrage. "Anything is good enough for the Irish people, but take care lest you offend the Orangemen." That appears to be the English Cabinet's instructions to its representatives in Ireland. The Orangemen are at liberty to break every law, to drive a coach-and-four through British Acts of Parliament in defence of that doctrine known as Belfast contra-mundum. They are at liberty to arm themselves with machine guns and rifles brought from Germany. They are at liberty to seduce British officers from their allegiance. The Curragh revolt was the greatest possible crime that could be committed against military discipline. But Lord French, or whoever was responsible for their control, did not take out the officers concerned in the cool grey dawn and shoot them. Far from it; on the contrary, military promotion followed the mutiny for the mutineers. On the other hand, Irishmen who assert that their country is entitled to self-determination, which President Wilson says is the inherent right of every nation, small as well as great, are kidnapped from their own country by the British Government and held in bondage, without a scintilla of evidence being produced against them. This is impartial Government, indeed! But a day of reckoning will come. The Peace Conference approaches. Before the Council of the Nations Ireland will place an indictment against England which England will be powerless to answer. It will be a long story, a sad and poignant tale of oppression without parallel in the story of the world—a story of grinding tyranny, of proscription, of penal laws, of famine, of enforced emigration, of coercion, of bad faith on the part of her rulers. It will be a story which the world will wonder at. Its presentation will mean the freedom of Ireland.

THE NEWCASTLE WEST SHOW COMMITTEE AND OURSELVES.

We are obliged to call attention to the action of the Newcastle West Show Committee in sending printing orders not only out of this town but out of this county—to far-away Wexford. The Newcastle West Show Committee depends for its financial support on our readers—**people who are in thorough sympathy with the policy of this journal.** But it would appear that the seonin element which, we understand, exercises a dominating influence on the Committee, disapproves of the strong and fearless National policy which caused this journal to be suppressed by English bayonets; and in pursuance of their petty spleen they endeavour to boycott the printing works which are connected with the "Weekly Observer." We have refrained up to the present from referring to the sacrifices which we have made for the Cause which is first in our affections; we were satisfied that we had merely done our duty as Irish journalists in a great crisis.

The action of the Newcastle West Show Committee, however, compels us to remind our friends of those sacrifices. For four weeks this journal was closed down by order of General Sir Bryan Mahon. Its suppression entailed the suspension of the "Southern Democrat," which is also printed at this office. That meant the huge loss of one month's advertising in two newspapers. But this was not all. During that space of time our ordinary printing business was also under the ban. As we had a very extensive connection in this line, the consequences to us were most serious. Having made those great sacrifices, the least we might expect is support from our own countrymen, and our own townsmen in particular. We are glad to be in a position to acknowledge the fact that this support was readily forthcoming from public boards and the general public. So popular has the "Observer" become that it circulates at the present moment not only in Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, but throughout Clare, as far north as Galway Bay, and in Tipperary, as far east as Mullinahone (Charles Kickham's birthplace). Unmindful of the consequences, we continue to advocate the policy for which we were suppressed. During the past couple of weeks **we have on principle refused sources of income** of which most other papers have gladly availed themselves. Were it not for the principle involved, we should treat the action of the Newcastle West Show Committee with the contempt it deserves. As it is, the matter is too serious to be passed over without protest. The public will hear more about the matter anon.

NEWCASTLE WEST PETTY SESSIONS.

A DORA CASE.

Prosecution for Possession of Arms.

(Before Messrs. W. Phelan and R. J. Murnane.)

Mr. J. Condon, solr., said he appeared in two cases in which summonses were brought under one of those new food Orders that were being showered upon them from time to time. His clients, Michael and Joseph Doherty, were at Cahiramee fair to-day. He sent word to Sergeant O'Connell to tell him he was applying for an adjournment. To tell the truth, he thought the sergeant was in the North of Ireland to-day for the great anniversary they were celebrating up there (laughter). However, he supposed the authorities would not care to send him up with that patriotic patronymic of his (loud laughter).

The adjournment applied for by Mr. Condon was granted.

Possession of Arms.

James Ahern, of Ballintubrid, was prosecuted under the "Defence of the Realm Act" for having arms in his possession on the 22nd June.

Mr. J. P. Lavan, solr., defended.

D. I. Dudgeon read the section of "Dora" under which the prosecution was brought, and called

A police sergeant, who swore that on the morning of the 22nd June he searched James Ahern's house in Ballintubrid. He asked the defendant if he had any arms or ammunition to give them up. He said he had none. He searched two small rooms off the kitchen, and he told the accused to get the people up in the other rooms, as he wanted to search them. He went to the wife's room, and she told him she had a gun, but that it was not her own. Her own gun had been carried away. She handed up the gun after about twenty minutes' search of the place.

Mr. Lavan said he desired to point out to the magistrates that the summons was for not handing up a gun.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lavan—The witness admitted that defendant told him that his own gun was carried away in the middle of April.

Mr. Lavan—You have no reason to doubt that the gun that you took away and carried to the barrack was that subsequently identified by ex-Sergeant McCarthy as his gun?

Witness—He did not identify it until to-day in court.

Mr. Lavan—Are you aware ex-Sergeant McCarthy called to the barrack and identified the gun as his?

Witness—He may have.

Mr. Dudgeon—We admit the gun is ex-Sergeant McCarthy's.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Lavan said the defence was that they had a gun for several years, for which they were duly licensed, and he produced the license. But on the 18th April that gun was taken away by some parties unknown. A number of men entered the house and took away the gun. They got a gun from ex-Sergeant McCarthy to repair. They had no right to hand up that gun, because it was not theirs. The person to hand up that gun would be the owner—that was to say, ex-Sergeant McCarthy.

Ex-Sergeant McCarthy, called for the defence, identified the gun as his. He sent it to James Ahern to repair the nipple.

Mr. Dudgeon asked the witness to point out where the gun had been repaired.

The witness readily complied.

In re-examination by Mr. Lavan, he stated that James Ahern got his gun for repair purposes before his own (Ahern's) gun was taken away. At that time he had both guns together.

Mr. Murnane said under the circumstances the magistrates had decided to dismiss the case under the First Offenders' Act.

Mr. Dudgeon asked what those circumstances were.

Mr. Murnane replied sharply that the magistrates would not argue with Mr. Dudgeon.

Licensing Application.

Mr. R. Cussen, solr., applied on behalf of John MacEnIry, of Castlemahon, for a transfer of license from Mrs. Mary Anne Kennedy.

The applicant was examined and stated he had recently married Mrs. Kennedy's daughter and had received a conveyance of the premises.

Mr. Dudgeon, D.I., intimated that the police had no objection.

The transfer was granted.

There were some other cases of an uninteresting character before the court.

MR. HEALY AND BELFAST JURORS.

In the King's Bench, Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. T. M. Healy applied for the discharge of an order directing the trial of a case at the Belfast Summer Assizes, or, alternately, that the trial be held in Dublin or Cork. Objecting that the Defence of the Realm Act permitted trials by courtmartial, Mr. Healy said that were he, as a Catholic and Nationalist, to be given the opportunity of being dealt with by gentlemen at courtmartial or being dealt with by jurors in Belfast after July 12th, when the air had been inflamed after the visit of a gentleman who had stated he was prepared to break every law, he would prefer the courtmartial.

Mr. Justice O'Connor refused the application, stating that the case involved no question of religion, and there was no ground for the suggestion that the trial could not be impartially held in Belfast.

KANTURK FATALITY.

An accident, which has unfortunately been attended with fatal consequences, occurred in the Kanturk district a few days ago to Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, a respectable and popular farmer residing at Derinamona, near the town. Deceased was engaged in harvesting operations when he received the fatal injuries, one of the prongs of the horse-rake penetrating his chest to some extent. He received prompt medical aid and everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings, despite which he passed peaceably away on Tuesday. The sad news was received with feelings of the deepest regret by the people of the locality, the deceased being deservedly esteemed for his great kindness and charity, especially to the poor. He was a good neighbour in every sense of the word, and a most intelligent, progressive, and successful agriculturist. Deceased was a brother to Mr. T. O'Leary, J.P., Chairman of the Kanturk Rural District Council.

MEADOWING FOR SALE
By Byrnes and Hughes.

Three heavy upland meadows at **Gortboy and Rathlary,** will be sold privately for Mr. John Broudir.

CASTLEMAGNER SINN FEIN CLUB.

At the last meeting of the above a resolution congratulating Mr William Kent on his accession to the chairmanship of the Cork County Council was passed with acclamation.

SOUTHERN SENTENCES.

The Case of Mr. J. McDonnell, Co.C., Rathkeale.

Patrick Dineen, of Brade, Co. Cork, civilian, tried by district courtmartial at Cork on the 5th July, 1918, for having firearms at Brade, Co. Cork, between the 24th April and the 27th June, 1918, in breach of Regulation 9A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of the order of the competent military authority dated 22nd April, 1918, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one year. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland confirmed the finding, and remitted six months of the imprisonment.

James Dunne, of 14 Mary street, Cork, civilian, tried by district courtmartial at Cork on 29th June, 1918, for wearing uniform of a military character at Cork on the 16th June, 1918, in breach of Regulation 9AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of the order of the competent military authority dated 25th July, 1917, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for three months. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, confirmed the finding and sentence.

James McDonnell, of Court, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, civilian, tried by district courtmartial at Limerick on the 28th June, 1918, for having firearms at Court, County Limerick, on the 25th May, 1918, in breach of Regulation 9AA of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and the order of the competent military authority, dated 22nd April, 1918, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Ireland, confirmed the finding and sentence, and commuted the sentence to three months' imprisonment without hard labour.

Jeremiah Green, of Kilworth, County Cork, civilian, tried by district courtmartial on the 29th June, 1918, for interfering with and assaulting a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Ballinrush, Co. Cork, on the 10th June, 1918, when the sergeant was acting in accordance with his duty under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland confirmed the finding and sentence.

IRISH ARRESTS.

Mr. Joseph King, M.P., has received from the Irish Office the following return of prisoners in Ireland arrested under the Crimes Act, 1887, or Defence of the Realm Regulations:—Arrested before May, 1918, under the Crimes Act, 61; under Defence of Realm Act, 36. Arrested during May, under the Crimes Act, 11; under Defence of Realm Act, 12. Arrested during June, under the Crimes Act, 73; under Defence of Realm Act, 35. Total, 228. Prisoners deported to England and now in English prisons are not included.

ANOTHER DEPORTEE.

Mr. P. C. O'Mahony, who was arrested after leaving gaol in Belfast, has been deported. Mr. O'Mahony is a Sinn Fein organiser for the South of Ireland.

LIMERICK ASYLUM BOARD.

Election of Chairmen.

At the monthly meeting of the Limerick District Asylum Committee Mr. M. P. O'Shaughnessy, J.P., Chairman, presided; and there were also present:—Messrs. John Fitzgibbon, J.P.; Rev. D. O'Driscoll, P.P.; Michael Quinlan, J.P.; R. Frost, B.C; J. O'Donnell, J.P.; and J. McInerny, J.P.

Arising out of the minutes,

Father O'Driscoll said there was one thing in the report, a small one it might be considered, to which he took objection. That was that he noticed a Protestant air about them. For instance, the Catholic Church was called the Roman Catholic Church. There was no such thing as the Roman Catholic Church. There was only one Catholic Church, of which the Pope was head. He had every objection to the name Roman Catholic, which was only of outside or foreign origin. Then, too, the name of the Protestant chaplain, the chaplain of the Church of Ireland, was put down before the name of the Catholic chaplain. That could be done in the days of Protestantism in Ireland. That, after all, was but a question of procedure and did not very much matter, but he particularly objected to the words "Roman Catholic Church." There was the Catholic Church, and it should be called so, not the Roman Catholic Church.

The Chairman said that attention having been drawn to the matter, it would certainly be attended to and remedied.

Dr. Irwin, Resident Medical Superintendent, said that it was for years the practice to draw up the report in the manner which had been but followed in this instance.

The Chairman said the matter would be attended to in the next report.

Dr. Irwin mentioned that he had endeavoured to secure a supply of coal. He had eventually purchased a quantity of coal at 67s. per ton.

Dr. Irwin read his monthly report, which stated there was a good deal of sickness among the staff and patients in the asylum. The illness was chiefly due to influenza.

Father O'Driscoll proposed the re-election of Mr. O'Shaughnessy as chairman of the committee. He (Father O'Driscoll) after four years' experience, as a member, of Mr O'Shaughnessy's conspicuous ability and great knowledge of everything relating to the asylum, thought it hardly necessary to say anything on the subject. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, he should add, had also shown great determination in doing what was fair and right in the discharge of his duty, and the committee could not have a better, a more zealous, or a more efficient chairman (hear, hear).

Mr. Fitzgerald seconded the proposition.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said it was the ninth occasion on which he had been elected. He felt perfectly confident that with the co-operation, the kindness, and the generosity which the members had always meted out to him he would be successful in the position to which he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Quinlan proposed, and Mr. McSweeney seconded, that Father O'Driscoll be elected vice-chairman.

Father O'Driscoll thanked the members for the compliment which was proposed to be paid to him. At the same time he thought the office was one for a layman.

At the unanimous request of the members, Father O'Driscoll, after some consideration, consented to act.

Dr. Irwin submitted the annual report on the working and management of the institution.

The Chairman said the members had received a copy of the report, which was a very satisfactory one.

HIGH PRICES FOR MEADOWING.

Messrs. Wm. Costello and Sons, Rathkeale, sold meadowing for Mr. John Long, of Feenagh, on Tuesday last at the record price of £21 15s. per acre. In Tipperary prices have gone up to £27 an acre.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

Local Appeal Cases.

At the Limerick Assizes, before Mr. Justice Moore, the case of Mary McAuliffe, plaintiff, John Walsh, defendant, was heard.

Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. P. T Liston) for plaintiff; Mr. E. Phelps (instructed by Mr. J. Condon) for defendant.

This was an appeal from the decision of the County Court Judge, who awarded the plaintiff £1 damages for assault by defendant.

The plaintiff was examined by Mr. Kelly, and deposed that on the day of the assault defendant, John Walsh, entered her house and, without saying anything or giving any reason for his so doing, he assaulted her by striking her with his fist in the face, and knocked her down. She became partly insensible. She struggled to the bedroom, and defendant was held by some men who followed him, and he was removed from the premises. She had no previous quarrel with the defendant.

Dr. Cremin, examined for the plaintiff, stated he was called to attend her medically. She was suffering from a wound on the right side, and a wound on the left side of the head. She appeared to be suffering from fright and shock. He paid her six or seven visits. She now appeared to be all right. An assault of the kind was serious for a woman aged 77.

Mr. Phelps, for defendant, stated his client was under the influence of drink, that he was labouring under some grievance through family matters, which, however, did not justify the assault committed by his client. He would not examine him on his own behalf, and he would ask the court to deal leniently with him, as he was a poor man earning a weekly wage.

His Lordship said he could not understand why it was, in a case of this magnitude and so serious and unprovoked an assault, the County Court Judge should only give a decree for £1. Taking everything into consideration, he thought the smallest sum he could allow the plaintiff was £25 with costs.

In a like case at the suit of Cornelius McAuliffe, the husband of the plaintiff in the foregoing case,

The same counsel and solicitors appeared.

Cornelius McAuliffe stated that on the day of the assault he was standing at Knockane with two other men. The defendant came up and struck him unawares, knocked him down, and knocked three teeth out of his head. He was saved by the two men that were standing with him from the violence of the defendant. He went to the police barracks and complained of the assault. He afterwards prosecuted defendant and the magistrates fined defendant £5. He felt all right now. There was no bad result from the beating he received except the loss of his teeth, which he considered serious.

His Lordship said there had been an unprovoked assault, and he thought, considering the means of the defendant, the very smallest damages he could award in a case of that kind was a sum of £15 and costs, and he allowed £3 3s. as witnesses' expenses in both cases.

(Before Mr. Justice Dodd.)

John Prendergast, a plumber, residing in Carey's road, Limerick, appealed from a decision of the court below dismissing on the merits an action committed from the High Court brought against James McMahon, Ltd., for damages for the loss of his son through the negligence of the defendant's servant in the management of a horse and car on the 9th August last.

Mr. J. Comyn (instructed by Mr. J. A. Doyle) for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. Dudd for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 9th of August last Christopher James Prendergast, son of the plaintiff, while standing outside his own door in Carey's road, was knocked down by defendant's horse and car and killed. At the time the horse was being driven at the proper side of the road, and dashed across and killed young Prendergast, whose age was seven years, and had been very useful to his parents in going for messages.

Without going into the defence, his lordship affirmed the dismiss on the ground that the father suffered no pecuniary loss by the death of his son.

Wm. Whitaker, North Strand, Limerick, appealed from a decision of the County Court Judge dismissing an action against the respondents, Samuel Whitaker and Robert Neazer, for £50 damages for trespass in a grave at St. Munchin's burial ground, and assault, on the 4th January last.

Mr. E. J. Phelps and Mr. J. Comyn (instructed by Messrs. Kenny and O'Donnell) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. F. Holmes (instructed by Mr. B. Barrington) for the defendants.

Plaintiff was giving evidence when his lordship asked: Is it too late to ask the parties to shake hands and go away? The whole thing is opposed to the law of the Church, to the law of the land, and to the law of God.

Mr. Holmes—We are perfectly willing to entertain your lordship's suggestion, but you do not know the plaintiff. He is an impossible man.

His Lordship—I am sorry I spoke. You are entitled to a dismiss. Then go on.

Mr. Holmes—We repudiate the assault.

Dr. J. G. Holmes, house surgeon, Barrington's Hospital, stated he examined plaintiff on the 4th January at the hospital, and found him cut over the right ear, from which blood was flowing. He appeared nervous and excitable.

Rev. H. Deale, Methodist minister, for the defence, stated he was the officiating clergyman on the occasion in question. As he was approaching the grave he saw plaintiff standing with a sheep dog and three policemen close by. He then learned from him that there was no right of burial, and naturally found himself in an unprecedented position. The plaintiff removed the planks and jumped into the grave, and after a time he was able to resume the service.

Robert Neazor and Samuel Whitaker denied the assault.

His Lordship affirmed the decision of the County Court Judge dismissing the case. He thought defendants had shown great forbearance, and that the appellant had acted wrongfully and against the law. If this occurrence happened in the North of Ireland the probabilities were that the claimant would be thrown into the Lagan.

The Assizes concluded.

PRINTING WORKS RAIDED.

Police and military, under District Inspector Poer O'Shea, Clonmel, and an army officer, visited the printing works of Mr. T. A. Lynch, Carrick-on-Suir, and after having searched the premises and inspected a number of posters and other matter Mr. Lynch had on hands, they proceeded to dismantle the vital parts of Mr. Lynch's printing machinery. They carried away in a military wagon some of the parts of the machinery and a quantity of type. The proceedings were watched with interest by a large crowd. There was no disorder of any kind. The action of the police and military is believed to have followed the printing by Mr. Lynch of some posters for the local Sinn Fein Club and Irish Bow Scouts. Mr. Lynch has been in business in Carrick for nearly 40 years. He was a prominent figure in the Land League and was imprisoned twice during the 'eighties.

KILMALLOCK NOTES.

Congratulations to the workers of Kilmallock and district for having at last taken the initiative and started a branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union. It is time that they fell into line with their fellow-workers in other towns. We wish the branch every success.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Moloney presided at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians. The chairman stated he was pleased to see that the important industry of milling was about to be revived in the Kilmallock district. He congratulated them on their spirit of enterprise, and wished the promoters every success. On the motion of Mr. J. Carroll, seconded by the Chairman, a vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. P. Hehir, R.D.C., on the death of his uncle. Mr. Hehir acknowledged the vote with thanks.

* * *

Kilmallock Feis, held on Sunday 23rd ult., was a real Irish-Ireland event. The singing, dancing, and instrumental items were carried out to perfection. The most interesting items were the discourses in Irish by children, who spoke in the vernacular naturally as their mother tongue.

* * *

An up-to-date plant for the electric lighting of the town will shortly be installed in the vicinity of Kilmallock, which, when completed, will be capable of lighting street lamps of 200 and 400 candle-power. The Loobagh river, at the Glenfield Mills, will, it is stated, be utilised as the main source of power, and the existing generating plant will be used in a distributing station on the Fair Green. The building will also contain a large storage battery, so that every available cubic foot of water in the river can be turned into account.

PROGRESS OF CROPS.

Stalk Rot in West Limerick.

The Department of Agriculture says:—Up to the early part of the week the continuous dry and harsh weather retarded growth, but excellent conditions for hay-making prevailed throughout the country. The cutting and saving of the new meadow hay crop is now almost completed, and in several districts the saving of second crop hay is in progress. Comparatively little labour was involved in getting the hay sufficiently dry to enable it to be put into field cocks. In some districts turning of tedding was unnecessary. In many places the crop was collected and stacked after lying in the swaiths for a day or two. Except in peaty soils potatoes have grown very little during the past week. The crop, however, looks well, and spraying is proceeding satisfactorily. In nearly all districts the first spraying has been completed. Horse sprayers are being extensively used in Limerick and other counties. **Black stalk rot is reported as being prevalent in County Limerick (W.) and** County Kerry (S.) In the latter county Irish Queen is the variety attacked—all other varieties are practically immune. The mangle crop generally continues to do well. From County Cork (N.E.) it is reported that owing to the shortage of grass, and to flies attacking cattle, milk returns at the creameries showed a decrease. In the same district flax is stated to be a good crop, averaging 20ins., and of excellent quality. Grain crops are somewhat stunted in growth, and the yield of straw is expected to be light.

Prior to the break in the weather on Monday, crops on allotments were showing signs of requiring rain, and the repotting of the ground has been retarded by the dry weather. Preparations are, however, being made for crops for spring use.

BANTEER MINOR SPORTS.

A grand entertainment in aid of the above was successfully carried out at the Hall, Ballymaquirk, on Saturday night, June 15th. The night's enjoyment was opened by a large and varied programme, consisting of songs, recitations, jig, reel and hornpipe dancing, and selections on violin by Messrs. Mullaney and Harrington Brothers. Upwards of 25 couples attended and were accorded a thorough night's enjoyment. The success of the night's amusement was largely due to the painstaking organiser, Mr. James Gardiner, ably assisted by Mr. Thomas Mulchinock, who both discharged their duties in a capable and efficient manner as M.C's. The hall was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr John McCabe, of Ballymaquirk.

ABBEYFEALE ITEMS.

G.A.A.

A very interesting football match at Abbeyfeale on Sunday, refereed by Dr. E. Harnett, between Abbeyfeale and Ballydonoghue teams, resulted in a win for the local representatives. During the play Wm. Horan, of Abbeyfeale, fractured his arm.

Petty Sessions.

Only a few uninteresting cases were disposed of. A number of others in which Messrs. Condon, McAuley and Lavan, solrs., were engaged, were adjourned.

Triplet Calves.

A cow belonging to Mr. John P. Walsh, of Carighlea, gave birth to three bull calves, all of which are living and thriving.

The Crops.

A good portion of the hay crop has been cut and saved in excellent condition. Most crops are promising.

MONEGAY OLD AGE PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above committee was held on last Thursday, Mr. D. Leahy, Co.C. (chairman), presiding. Others present:—Messrs. Timothy Mulcahy, D.C.; P. Kennedy, D.C.; T. O'Mahony, D.C.; and J. R. Hurley. After the ordinary business was disposed of, the Chairman proposed the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"That we, the members of the Monegay Pensions Committee, beg to offer the Rev. Canon Cregan our hearty congratulations on his appointment as pastor of the important parish of Abbeyfeale. Our feelings on this occasion are mingled with sorrow at the departure from us of one who was at all times our guide, philosopher, and friend, for as chairman of this committee, he laboured most assiduously in unravelling the many tangled problems which came before us for consideration in the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act. May God grant him many long years of health and happiness in the discharge of his new duties, is the fervent prayer of his fellow-members in this committee. That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes, and a copy sent to Rev. Canon Cregan."

GLIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Glin Rural District Council was held on Tuesday, Mr. Denis O'Brien, M.C.C., presiding. Also present:—Messrs. P. O'Shaughnessy, M.C.C., and Michael Culhane.

After reading the minutes the Clerk handed in two tenders for cottage repairs, which caused much friction and led to the adjournment of the Council.

OUR POETS' CORNER

AFTER THE LECTURE ON SPION KOP.

Man, Blake was fine: every word that he spoke
Snapped out like the crack of a whip.
Eye mind where he looked through the canteen smoke
As the English let go their grip?
For that one hot minute on Spion Kop,
God willin', I'd roast ten years!
No wonder the lecture was called to a stop
Till the boys were dead with their cheers;
And, so," said Burke, with his glass in his hand,
God bless the burghers of Boerland!"

And Blake left a leg there," 'twas Kelly stood up.
They've scattered the Irish Brigade;
But few as they were they emptied their cup,
And the man who dies twice isn't made.
'Twas a fresh red mark on the old war map;
They signed it, men, for us all,
And we'd rather lie stiff with them there in the gap
Than to cheer them in Mulligan's Hall.
Oh, the fights all along the Tugela were grand,
So God bless the burghers of Boerland!"

Ah, things have gone badly," said Burke, "since then."
"In time," said Shea with a frown,
Two hundred and fifty thousand men
Will wear thirty thousand down."
If I was De Wet," said Burke, "I'd not——"
"If you? arrah whisht," said Shea,
Phil Sheridan couldn't give points to De Wet
In a dash and a smash—and away,
He'd keep up a fight with a lone command—
God bless the burghers of Boerland!"

And the Boers are Protestants. One would think,"
Said Burke, "'twould be for something count."
In questions of loot," said Shea with a wink,
"That wouldn't reduce the amount.
When Cromwell made Ireland an open grave
And gave us the edge of the knife,
It wasn't our souls he wanted to save,
But to ease us of land and life.
And 'tis Ireland yet, lads, mountain and strand,
So, God bless the Burghers of Boerland!"

The smoke of their homesteads darkens the sky,"
Said Burke, "but their guns are bright;
Their women and children are herded to die,
But they don't give up the fight.
The world has left them, more shame to the world,
To rastle their way to death,
But an Englishman's soul to the pit is hurled
When a Boer gives up his breath.
And they're fighting to-day from the Cape to the Rand;
God bless the burghers of Boerland!"

"A race doesn't hate for the sake of hate,"
"Nor," said Kelly, "when gun faces gun;
But the bitter black flower grows early and late
Where the killing of women is done;
On the graves of the children its roots strike deep,
Then the hearts of live men it will clutch,
And till Judgment their race will its foothold keep;
You can't kill the Irish—or Dutch!
So, if none but us three were to stretch them a hand,
God bless the burghers of Boerland!"

—Joseph I. C. Clarke.

THE PROCLAMATIONS.

Scathing Condemnation.

Mr. Joseph H. Longford, Reform Club, London, writing to the "Daily Chronicle," says:—"Has the Government gone stark staring mad in every incident of its actions towards and in regard to Ireland? Has it deliberately embarked upon a career of insult to every sentiment of Irish Nationalism with the undisguised intention of provoking another outbreak and of reviving the methods of Castlereagh and Lake in its suppression? What other inference can be drawn from its recent measures?

"It has, it is true, sent there a Chief Secretary who before he went was honest, courageous, and intelligent, but has surrounded him with a gang of bigoted reactionaries by which he will be thwarted and hand-bound in everything he does or attempts. Their latest proceeding in forbidding the singing of Irish songs, as described in your issue of this morning, is infinite in its pettiness. It is equally malignant in its offensiveness, and it is in both these aspects a very characteristic product of Irish bureaucracy. While this is the treatment meanured out to Nationalists, the pseudo-Ulster bully, before whom the whole Government cowers in craven ineptitude, is permitted to go to Belfast to organise and hold his party processions and to flaunt once more in public all the symbols of political and religious ascendancy that have been the curse of Ulster for a hundred years, not only without interference on the part of the police, but actually with their active protection. And the Government expect Irish Nationalists to answer their appeal for voluntary recruits."

PLOUGHING TO STOP.

The Press Association says:—A large meeting of the members of both Houses of Parliament, Sir F. Banbury presiding, passed on Wednesday the following resolution:—"Having regard to statements of Ministers of the House of Commons on July 1st, and in view of the fact that available labour is insufficient to cultivate properly the existing arable land, this meeting urges the Government to discontinue the ploughing up of any more arable land." It was stated that this resolution had the asent of 200 members of both Houses. The meeting also passed a resolution that the Board of Agriculture be requested to defer the enforcement of any orders already given for ploughing up grass land not yet carried out. The resolutions will be communicated to Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Prothero.

THE ADDRESS TO WILSON.

It is stated that the remarkable address recently presented to President Wilson by the Mansion House Conference on behalf of the Irish Nation came from the pen of Mr. T. M. Healy. The address certainly bears a close resemblance to Mr. Healy's style when he acted as London correspondent of the "Nation." It is described by the "Daily Chronicle" as a terribly incisive document.

CLOUNCAGH SINN FEIN CLUB.

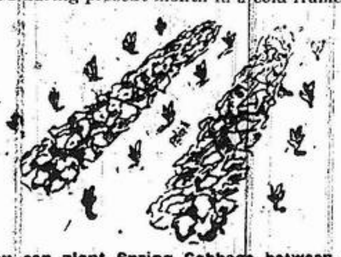
At a meeting of the Clouncagh Sinn Fein Club held on Sunday the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Wm. Hickey, seconded by Mr. Denis Airey, and passed unanimously: "That we, the members of the Clouncagh Sinn Fein Club, hereby express our sincere regret at the departure of the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, our worthy President, from the parish; but we wish to congratulate his new parishioners on securing as a kindly and energetic curate."

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN.

(By "Heavy Crop.")

Early Cauliflowers.

There are two methods of procuring early cauliflowers. The first is adopted by those who have glasshouse room to accommodate the young seedling plants in a genial temperature during the months of February and March. Such plants are then hardened off, and planted out on sheltered borders during April. The seed in this case is sown in January. The majority of amateurs have not such conveniences, but may obtain equally good and early results by sowing a pinch of seed during present month in a cold frame, or



You can plant Spring Cabbage between the Rows of nearly all growing Crops except Potatoes.

on a sheltered border out of doors. The prevention of an attack of club-root must be the chief object at this seed-bed stage. Dress the bed with burned lime at the rate of four ounces to the square yard. Another preventive is that of selecting a piece of ground which has not grown plants of the cauliflower family for at least five years.

Coarlet Runners.

These are vegetables of the coming weeks in practically all gardens, and especially so in those of amateurs and cottagers. It is an imperative necessity that the pods shall be gathered closely, as this materially improves the prospects of persistent flowering and fruiting. Water will have to be applied abundantly in dry weather, but it is nearly always wise to supplement it with liquid manure, but this point must be decided upon the merits of each case. Maintain the surface above the roots very dusty, and apply a thick mulch of good manure if such stuff be available for the purpose.

Potato Blight.

Potato disease has already broken out in the south-west of England, and it is extremely desirable that all unsprayed crops should be sprayed immediately. Machines and chemicals should in all cases be obtained in readiness for spraying at the proper time. It is impossible to state the exact date at which spraying should take place in a given district, but approximate dates can be fixed. Recently, the Food Production Department published a list of such dates, and growers who may be in doubt on the subject can obtain a copy of the list by applying to the Department at 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1, London.

Seed Potatoes.

The time is fast approaching when the gardener will be lifting the whole of the early and second-early potatoes, and he is likely to forget to save the right tubers for seed. These should be carefully selected from roots which have produced a good crop—roots which therefore are vigorous. The tubers themselves should be well-shaped specimens of their respective variety, and weighing from 2 to 3 ounces each. Smaller tubers are too small; larger than 3 ounces are too large. These tubers should be placed in boxes—eyes upwards—and kept in a cool and light place, though strong light is not necessary; and they may be greened a little if the owner prefers. Over-ripe tubers should be discarded, those slightly under-ripe being better for the continued vegetative process which their work involves—that of continued, though scarcely visible, activity in their own tissues. It is only readily seen in the advancing growth of the sprouts at a later period.

Blanching Endive.

Forward endive ought to be ready for blanching very soon, this being done when the plants are about two-thirds grown. Some tie them up, like lettuces, but this method is more applicable to the broad-leaved varieties, which are usually employed for late crops, than to the curled kinds, a better plan with the latter being to cover the centre of each with an inverted flower-pot or with what comes to the same thing—an inverted saucer or a circular piece of slate. To blanch these perfectly, only the middle portion should be covered, leaving an inch or more of the tips of the leaves exposed.

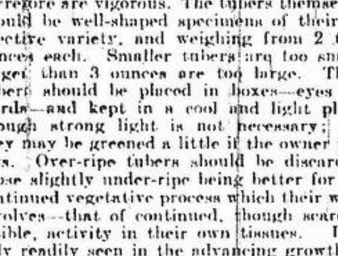
For Winter Use.

Another sowing of this useful vegetable will pay anyone. From a bed made up now you will be able to transplant into cold frames and sheltered spots outside for winter use. Your seed bed should be rich, moist, and fine.

Sow the seeds thinly in drills ½ inch deep and 10 inches apart. Cover them in with fine soil, and keep the bed shaded from hot suns.

Moss curled and round-leaved Batanan are two good varieties.

Next month, you will plant out. Ground well manured, that has borne a crop of dwarf beans, is ideal for this purpose. In order to secure a succession, thin out the seed bed leaving plants standing 15 inches apart in the rows. The undisturbed plants will come in first, and the bed will follow. Plant out



Leave some of the best Endive Plants standing in the Seed Bed. They will mature more quickly than those which are transplanted.

thinnings with a trowel, and take care not to damage the roots. Plant firmly about 12 to 15 inches apart.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Club in Green Vegetables: Novice.—Pull out and burn the plants which are clubbed; it is impossible to cure the disease, and the plants will never grow into a profitable crop.

Feeding Tomatoes: D.H.R.—You can use any manure you have at command for your tomatoes, provided that it is not strong and that you have two or, better still, three kinds which you can apply in succession. The soil should always be moist when liquid manure is applied, or it is practically certain that the roots will be injured. No, it is not a good practice to remove all the leaves from tomatoes; to cut off one here and there or a portion of one to admit light to the ripening fruits is a totally different matter from defoliating the plants.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor, "Weekly Observer."

Dear Sir,—The lecture delivered by the Rev. Father Hayes, C.C., at Killoughteen concert the other night prompts me to send you a few extracts from the pen of Thomas Davis for the benefit of our young people at this time of crisis of our country's history.

Davis says: "The elements of Irish nationality are not only combining, in fact they are growing confluent in our minds. Such nationality is merits a good man's help and awakens a true man's ambition could stand against internal faction and foreign intrigue—such nationality as would make the Irish hearth happy and the Irish name illustrious, is becoming understood. It must contain and represent all the races in Ireland. It must not be Celtic; it must not be Saxon; it must be Irish. The Brehon Law—and the maxim of Westminster—the cloudy and lightning genius of the Gael, the placid strength of the Sassenach, the marshalling strength of the Norman—a literature which shall exhibit in combination the passions and idioms of all, and which shall equally express our minds, in its romantic, its religious, its forensic, and its practical tendencies—finally, a native government, which shall know and rule by the might and right of all, yet yield to the arrogance of none—these are the components of such a nationality."

Again he says: "It is not a gambling fortune, made at Imperial play, Ireland wants; it is the pious and stern cultivation of her faculties and her virtues, the acquisition of faithful and exact habits and the self-respect that rewards a dutiful and sincere life. To get her peasants into snug homesteads, with well-tilled fields and placid hearths—to develop the ingenuity of her artists and the docile industry of her artisans—to make for her own instruction a literature wherein our climate, history, and passions shall breathe—to give conscious strength and integrity, and the high post of holy freedom—these are Ireland's wants."

Again, he says:—"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name amongst us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks, it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and coloured by our scenery, manners, and character. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their fleets and launch on with their navy; the harbours of Ireland, to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland, to enhance by their genius and valour; the Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

Michael Kerins, Hon. Sec.,
Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club,
Mountcollins.
2nd July, 1918.

OPEN DIPLOMACY.

Newcastle West,
24th June, 1918.

Sir—In a recent issue of the "Observer" we particularly noticed letters relative to the Newcastle West Home Black Bureau—the trustworthy and the untrustworthy. Let us begin now to do good and to become better, for hitherto we have made but little progress. Now that we, the womanhood, have got the franchise we demand our term at the helm of local affairs—as a trial and to settle the present muddle.

Fellow-countrywomen, this ideal to some may seem unattainable, but when it is distinctly acknowledged as the object of our aspiration, it will be found close at hand. We shall have for our motto God who is Light in all our deliberations. Accordingly, we shall hope and agitate for the greatest gift that man can demand—Liberty!—for Dr. Richard Hayes more especially and the other interned leaders and followers. Their deportation and detention without trial we strongly protest against—trodden under foot by the odious invader—Freedom for all from the bondage of the hated Saxon.

Thus we assure to yourself and your people an Irish Independence always looking forward to the golden morn of your deliverance, while in the meantime doing practical philanthropy and economy in management of local affairs. Cumann na mBan and Sinn Fein, come together, unanimously select and elect the prudent, and loyal (to Eirinn) hearts; and Rev. J. J. O'Kelly and Rev. M. Hayes shall still (D.V.) guide us with Bail o Dia ort agus an obtais until we attain the grand goal of our work in the prophetic words of his Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan. An eiricise do Eirinn (resurrection of Erin). With such ideals we shall find life here full of potency and power. We shall endeavour to exalt our brothers and show that real happiness in the home life is cheap enough, yet how dearly we pay for its counterfeit. We shall attend to your interests and amelioration even when we do not feel like work—this is one of the secrets of our strength. In conclusion, ladies of Caislean Nuad—

Hark to the Franchise obligation and emancipation
Which ends Man's supreme right,
Now the new she old effaces—
Woman's wisdom the shadow chases
Forward and dispels the gloom of night.

Your grace and gentle persuasion
Required to build up a Nation!
Wash the stains of incompetency away,
Bend the stubborn heart and will,
Melt the frozen, warm the chill,
Guide the steps that go astray;
Therefore go to the poll.
As you are the commissioners
Caislean Nuad requires to-day!

We also take this opportunity of wishing your valuable paper success in the future.—On behalf of a numerous circle of womanhood, yours faithfully,

Pro Bono Publico and
Caithlinn Ni Uallachain.

DEPARTMENT'S DRAINAGE SCHEME.

At Mullingar Petty Sessions on the 29th ult. two persons who had neglected to comply with notices from the Department requiring them to cleanse drains in their land were fined £5 and costs.

It is understood that the Department will take the most vigorous measures to enforce compliance with their notices in every case.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

Weekly Cattle and Sheep Market.

Wednesday, July 10th.—Seasonable supply; quiet trade; yearling bullocks, second class, £12 6s. to £13 15s.; heifers, £16 15s.; two year old heifers, £20 to £24; strippers, £21 10s.; useful heifers, springing, £32 10s.; calved, £31 15s.; small store lambs, 36s.—Wm. B. Fitt, auctioneer.

THEN AND NOW.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

"Lord Northcliffe's Weathercock."

The following appears in the current issue of the "Catholic Bulletin":—

The "Daily Mail" of May 10th published the following concoction, under flaring headings, to inaugurate the clamour, which has since proved so fruitful, for the incarceration of the Sinn Fein leaders:—

"Evidence has been accumulating in the hands of the authorities that there is a direct channel of communication between Germany and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland. There was ample ground for suspicion in the outspoken speeches of Sinn Fein leaders last year and in such matter as Count Bernstorff's notorious message from New York to the German Foreign Office (April 8th, 1916), 'The Irish revolt can only succeed if assisted by Germany,' and the Ambassador's later message (August 23, 1916) advising the German Foreign Office to exert its influence to secure the appointment of the brother of Judge Cohalan, 'strongly Nationalist and pro-German,' to the Bishopric of Cork. Proof of what has long been suspected is now, according to Sir Edward Carson, in the hands of the Government. On Wednesday night, in the House of Lords, Lord Beresford added to Sir Edward Carson's statement the interesting information that 'they (the Government) knew that Sinn Fein money came from Germany.' Ireland and the Sinn Fein movement will figure in a notable trial which will take place shortly in London. The Irishman who was landed in a collapsible boat by a German submarine on an island in Galway Bay will be tried by courtmartial at the Tower. In this case the public will probably learn only the verdict."

To show the peculiar consistency of the "Daily Mail" and the measure of credibility to be attached to its writing and its alarming prejudices, Prof. Stockley, of Cork, believing that what has been may be again, sends us a series of pregnant Notes (from England's Allies and England's Enemies) extracted from a "Daily Mail" volume, October-December, 1899, when England was engaged in its last big war in South Africa. They will interest France, Russia, and General Smuts; and at a time when Ireland's most earnest sons are condemned to exile because of an alleged German intrigue, put "our German relations" in their true perspective:

I.—France and Russia.

Nov. 2. "All honest men would be happy to see England reap, in South Africa, in the form of humiliating defeats, the price of her perfidy and bad faith," said "La France."

Nov. 3. "Nobody pities England in her trouble," "l'Autorite" laid down; "satisfaction is unbounded everywhere. In Russia, Germany, and France the head of the family comes home at night gay and triumphant, opens his paper and cries, even before saying 'Good-evening!': 'The English have been thrashed again.'"

"Our Own Correspondent," in Paris, quoted the "Journal" declaring that the Dual Alliance—Russia and France—has now a splendid opportunity of settling accounts with England; but asked: "Will they avail themselves of it?"

Nov. 6. M. Paul de Cassagnac, of "l'Autorite," finding that "the Boers have a simple way of obliging the English to fight fairly—they need only hang as many of their English prisoners as they have had men killed by lyddite shells"—the atrocity of that day—explains that "this would be barbarous against any other nation, but it would be simple justice against the English, who are the scoundrels of the world."

Nov. 10. "Russia," according to "La France," "is at the gates of India; the Germans will accommodate themselves perfectly with various English colonies: as to Egypt, we shall be able to instal ourselves there very agreeably. You say that all that is a bit brutal"—"Brutality which Amuses," the "Daily Mail" heads it. "But what consideration need one have towards a pirate nation whose history is made solely by robberies and spoliation?"

Nov. 14. "There is a veil of death over England, and all the blood of Ireland which has cried for vengeance so long is perhaps upon the point of being heard. This is a solemn hour for England, whose defeat is desired by the whole universe."—"La France."

Nov. 17. 'A foaming Anglophobe' is La Patrie." "Vivent les Boers. That is to say, Long live honour, courage, and liberty. Down with tyrants! You are hated, ferocious Pharisees. . . I tell you, you are detested, and this execration is perhaps the sole thing you have not robbed us of."

Nov. 17. Indeed—though there were French and Russian papers counselling their countries to keep from declaring war against England, yet "Cosmopolite" writes that "With perhaps a single exception, the entire French Press is openly and shamelessly gleeful at the industriously circulated accounts of real or imagined British 'reverses'" in South Africa; whereon "La France" reflects: "If the French have to weep for lost Alsace, let us hope they will never have to blush for the conquest of a Transvaal."

Nov. 23. But in "Le Matin" came forth "The Ravings of France" at large: "The history of Victoria's reign is a series of violent acts—usurpation, massacre, sanguinary repression, promises eluded or openly broken, compromises with the strong, attacks upon the weak. It is an era of brutality which shames our century and the history of the world."

Dec. 5. There are "outpourings of obscene scurrility" from "the French insulters of England"; which could not appear in a "Daily Mail" ready to "roll France in blood and mud."

Dec. 5. However, here (in "La Gironde") is less of wordiness: "One may think what one likes of the English. It is impossible to like them, on account of their lack of generosity and nobility. One may detest them for their rapacious spirit, for their bad faith, for their inveterate selfishness, for their arrogance and insupportable pride; but what one cannot help doing is to admire them. We admire them for their ambition, for their perseverance in design, for their steadfastness in action. They appear to us greater than ever to-day by their endurance when under trials"—the defeats by the Boers, received with a calm which, together with England's doggedness, astonished another French paper. And "La Gironde" concludes: "It is perhaps not altogether our fault if we do not resemble the English. The regime of public liberty is quite new to us. It is old to them."

Dec. 9. "England has never been courageous except against the weak; she has always been a coward in the fight and cruel in the hour of victory. Now her hour has come; and it may be hoped that Europe and France will at last take advantage of the lesson taught her by the Boers."—"La Libre Parole."

Nov. 2. The "Soviet" of St. Petersburg maintained that "England's insatiable greed for colonial acquisitions constitutes a serious danger of the European powers, and more particularly for France, Germany, and Russia. These countries should therefore anticipate the future danger, and protect their interests by taking advantage of the present opportunity, when England is paralysed by the great difficulties in South Africa."

Nov. 16. "Poor Baffled France" was shown in the words of the "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) that "the Continental alliance against Great Britain which the French would so gladly have called into existence has no chance of being formed. England and Germany are on the best of terms."

II.—Germany.

Oct. 26. "Some 3,000 persons attended a pro-Boer meeting held in Hamburg yesterday, at which a telegram was sent to the Kaiser asking him to postpone his intended visit to England." "In official quarters to-day," added the own correspondent, "no concealment is made of strong displeasure at the rabid anti-English agitation."

But even of the press, in general, Reuetr telegraphed: "The German Press comments on the disaster at Ladysmith are almost without exception dignified, soldierly, just, and intelligent."

The best informed, said the correspondent, expressed much doubt, in Berlin, whether German generals would have managed any better in Boer warfare. And the present writer may say that he has heard at least one German officer state that he believed they would not.

Nov. 2. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" "points out that a great sea Power and a great land Power have a double reason to cooperate in union and harmony; and concludes with the assurance that the visit of the Emperor to England is not dictated by personal motives, but exclusively by reasons connected with the interests of Germany."

Nov. 9. The "Daily Mail" would have it that "England has long hesitated between France and Germany. But she has always respected Germany and admired the German character, whereas she has gradually come to feel a contempt for France. . . . Nothing like an entente cordiale can subsist between England and her nearest neighbour."

Nov. 17. The "Daily Mail" itself, at the Kaiser's coming, raised aloft the words: **A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed,** over an enormous print of the imperial guest, surrounded by alarge type article opening with: "Emperor William, by his visit to England at this juncture, is determined to give a manifest proof of his friendship towards Great Britain. The Kaiser's affection for England and for all things English is well known. . . . It is as yet uncertain whether the Kaiser will give an opportunity to the English populace to testify to the respect and regard which they feel for the illustrious grandson of her most gracious Majesty."

The "Daily Mail" of two years later—Feb. 5, 1901—was still glowing. "It would be impossible to find in the records of our history a sovereign who has so much endeared himself to the British people. . . . We are proud that he has in his veins the blood of a British Royal House. . . . He has given ample proof of his wisdom and insight. . . . All hail to the Kaiser to-day."

On Nov. 9, 1907, we learnt that he gave evidence of "the deep religious feeling which has been for some generations one of the striking characteristics of the House of Hohenzollern"—"though proudly independent, a virtuous, high-minded, God-fearing man."

NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

SEED LOAN ACT.

Arrears to be Paid Up.

Mr. Thomas Hurley, J.P., Co.C., Chairman, presided at yesterday's meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians and District Council. The other members present were:—Messrs. E. D. Liston, D. Flynn, J. R. Collins, D. Drew, J. Quaid, P. Dalton, J. C. Curtin, John Ambrose, J. McCarthy, P. Kennedy, P. O'Connor, J. O'Brien, M. Flynn, T. Roche, P. Downey, M. O'Connell, T. Nelligan, and P. O'Mahony.

The Tea Supply.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that the last contractor should supply tea for the workhouse, and that the Guardians should apply to the Food Controller if there was any difficulty with the contractor.

The Master said they were getting the tea all right.

Seeds Loan Act.

The Local Government Board wrote pointing out that the arrears due under the Seeds Loan Act amounted to £564, only 26 per cent. of the total due being collected. The arrears should be collected at once, or, if not, the rent collectors and the guardians would be held responsible.

Replying to members, the Clerk said that the defaulters had been served with notices several times to pay up.

After a discussion, it was unanimously decided that the defaulters be served with final notice, and that they be informed that unless they pay up at once legal steps will be taken to compel them to do so.

The Local Government Board wrote in reference to the food supply to the inmates that the guardians should draw as sparingly as possible on the supply of bread. They suggested that the guardians should advertise for the potato supply as from 1st October.

It was decided to advertise.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they refused to sanction any advance in the expenses of the board's representatives at Glin School Board.

A report was read from the Local Government Board Inspector calling attention to various matters of complaint in connection with cottages in the district.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Engineer of the Council.

Mr. Flynn drew atention to the fact that Nurse Flynn had been appointed to act as substitute for Nurse Clancy in the Broadford district, while there was a local nurse there, Nurse Cussen, who, he thought, should be appointed.

It was decided that in future appointments Nurse Cussen get the preference of temporary appointments in the district.

NEWCASTLE PICTURE PALACE.

"His Last Race."

A splendid racing drama, entitled "His Last Race," will be screened at the Picture Palace on Monday next. This is a breezy racing story in five reels, and features that great favourite, Miss Dorothy Gishr, and should appeal to the sporting instincts of the community (especially when racing is restricted). There is one very exciting scene in this play; it is in the racecourse scene, when the villain plots to "shut in" the hero's horse in the straight. There is an actual view of this as the jockey gets an opening on the rails and dashes through. The final episode of "Judex" will be screened on Monday also, and should be very interesting. How Judex justifies his revenge and at last gets his reward. A film out of the ordinary will be shown on Thursday next, entitled "The Quest of Life," featuring the well-known New York dancers, Maurice and Florence Walton. The film is a beautiful phantasy and should be seen alone for the beautiful dancing. The 8th episode of "The Fatal Ring," entitled "The Switch on the Safe," will be screened.

MASTER DESMOND FITZGERALD.

Master Desmond Fitzgerald has arrived at Glin Castle to spend the summer vacation with his father, the Knight of Glin, D.L.

WILLIAM PHELAN,

Ironmonger and Hardware Merchant and Timber Stores.
Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Furniture, Iron Gates (any size), made to order; Pulpers, Root Cutters, Chaff Cutters, Plough, Spring Tooth Harrow. Close and open Fire Ranges, Catch Crop Seeds, Giant Essex Rye, Rape, Hardy Green Turnips, Clovers and Rye Grass.

ST. ITA'S MILLS, Newcastle.

SAVE YOUR CALVES

BY USING

RUMOXCINE

Numerous Unsolicited Testimonials.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY 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. each.

FROM SOLE INVENTOR

W. F. KNIGHT, L.P.S.I.

Veterinary Chemist, NEWCASTLE WEST.

A FEW OF OUR VETERINARY SPECIALITIES.

KUROXCINE

Cures Curd, Indigestion, Prevents Excessive acidity and Undue Fermentation of Food in Calves.

(Symptoms: Grinding of teeth, stretching of neck and body.)

In Boxes, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.
Free by Post 6d. extra.

TONGULINE,

The Timber Tongue Specific.

The only remedy for Timber Tongue, snoring, troublesome breathing, coughs, lumps in the throat, etc.

ANTI-ROT.

For the speedy cure of Foot Rot, scalds, bruises, etc.

RED WASH

For cuts, wounds, etc.

Cleansing Drench.
Horse, Dog and Cattle Medicines Stocked.

The Munster Private Loan and Discount Office, Ltd.

20, UPPER CECIL STREET, LIMERICK.

MAKE CASH ADVANCES FROM £10 UPWARDS TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Noblemen, Clergymen, Medical Men, Government Officials, Schoolmasters, Dairymen, Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Shopkeepers, Private Householders, or

No Connection With Any Other Office or So-called Bank in this City.

"Interest Moderate." Easily repaid to suit convenience, without bail or security, on to any Respectable Applicants, town or country—distance no object—in any part of Ireland their own Promissory Note. All transactions are kept strictly private. Before going elsewhere please inspect our terms. All applicants punctually attended to. All information can be had by calling or writing.

TO THE MANAGER.

SELECTED TESTED SEEDS.

To Ensure the Best Results from the Increased Tillage on your farm, procure your seeds from a Reliable House.

We have now in Stock our Season's Supply of

ITALIAN AND PERENNIAL RYE GRASSES, MEADOW FESCUE, COCKSFOOT, TIMOTHY, RED AND WHITE CLOVERS, ETC.

Special Mixtures for Meadowing and Pastures.

OUR "BEST-OF-ALL" PURPLE TOP SWEDES AND CELEBRATED "PRIZE-WINNER" YELLOW GLOBE MANGOLDS

Are Unequalled.

SPRING WHEATS AND BARLEY. MANURES FOR ALL CROPS. STROUDS BEST QUALITY MILK TANKARDS AT LOWEST PRICES.

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY & SON, LTD.,

SEED AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

18-5-18

FARMERS! FARMERS!

Young Calves were never so valuable as now. Beware of the terrible disease of White Scour which destroys thousands annually.

An efficient Preventative and Cure can be obtained at DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S MEDICAL HALL, DROMCOLLOGHER.

OUR REMEDIES FOR TIMBER TONGUE, SNORING, RED WATER, BLOOD SCOUR, ETC., HAVE PROVED IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DURING PAST SEASONS.

We Supply Drugs and Chemicals for all Agricultural and Horticultural Purposes. Also Surgical, Toilet and Nursery Requisites of Highest Quality.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE, AND ONLY PUREST DRUGS USED IN COMPOUNDING THEM.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS:

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S

MEDICAL HALL,

DROMCOLLOGHER.

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.

Special Notice to Farmers

AND OTHERS.

WHEN requiring an advance for the purpose of stocking your farm and paying rent, etc., why go outside the country, where fees are demanded, and where representatives are sent to visit your farm before terms are given? This is done for the sole object of obtaining fees. You have the

"City & Country Loan Co., Ltd."

NELSON STREET, TRALEE,

Where every facility is given to customers and where sums of £5 and upwards are advanced daily to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Government Officials and all responsible persons on their own approved personal security, without publicity. Repayments can be made by instalments or as arranged. Cash sent by post to suit convenience of borrowers. If you once give the above firm a trial, you will be convinced that they are absolutely the best and most reliable. Write or call for terms. 10.6.'16

A DOSE OF "DORA"

Young Irish Live Stock was never more valuable than at present. It is absolutely essential that the proper percentage of healthy calves be kept in the country. You may stop export, but you cannot stop DEATH from SCOUR if you do not get

THE ONLY REMEDY

that is safe, certain and speedy. The very best cure for Scour is "DORA" prepared and sold by MICHAEL DORE, L.P.S.I., Newcastle West, Co. Limerick. It has been tested again and again and never has it failed to effect a cure. Give the Calves that suffer from Scour a Dose of "Dora" and save them

FOR IRELAND.

Write TO-DAY for a Bottle of "Dora" post free for 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. to

Michael Dore, L.P.S.I.,

The Medical Hall,

Bridge St., Newcastle West.

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.

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.

TO BE HAD FROM THE AGENT—

PATRICK ROCHE,

Wholesale Grocer, Tea, Wine and Provision Merchant,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

o 30-11-18

The Present Cost of Food

Is so great, why not have the Best?

Ask for

Nash's Machine-Made Bread.

The SOLE RIGHT to Manufacture

Bermaline Bread

in the districts supplied by his vans is held by

JAMES NASH, Newcastle West

SUPPORT THE OLD, RELIABLE, RENOWNED AND TRUSTED FIRM.
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LIMERICK ASSIZES.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Justice Moore, accompanied by the High Sheriff, Mr. Nigel Bennett, M.F.H., J.P., entered the County Court, when the proclamation of the opening of the Commission was read, and the following gentlemen sworn on the grand jury by Mr. Wm. H. Beauchamp, Clerk of the Crown and Peace:—James O'Grady Delmege, J.P., D.L. (foreman); T. Durban Atkinson, J.P., D.L.; Rennie R. Ballingal, J.P.; James T. Grene Barry, Thomas B. Bennett, J.P.; Claud Bouchier, Henry J. Bouchier, David R. Browning, J.P.; Clennell Drew, J.P.; Captain Hugh Finch, Philip Furnell, Montiford W. Going, Gerald Goodbody, Thomas Harding, J.P.; John G. Howley, J.P.; Richard Copeland Langford, J.P.; Major-General T. Lloyd, J.P., D.L.; Sir Vincent Nash, J.P., D.L.; Major Hugh O'Grady, J.P.; Colonel John De Courcy O'Grady, C.B., J.P., D.L.; Richard Norris Russell, J.P.; Hon. W. Crosby Trench, J.P., D.L.; and Captain John J. White, D.L.

His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said the Crown were sending no bills for their consideration, but it was necessary that they should be sworn as a grand jury under the Constitution, in case any member of the public should come into court and present a bill for the grand jury, subject to his lordship's approval. That, of course, could not be done if there was no grand jury to present the bill to. The only duty, therefore, the grand jury had to perform was, he understood, the customary one of appointing Visiting Justices to the prison. As far as the business of his lordship was concerned, where there were no bills to go before the grand jury, he could not fulfil the ordinary duty of instructing them accurately on them. Therefore it was not his province on this occasion to make any observations which were generally the subject matter of a judge's address to a grand jury on these occasions. He had merely to thank the grand jury for their attendance, and when they had appointed the Visiting Justices he would have much pleasure in discharging them.

The grand jury then retired and having disposed of the civil business for consideration, were discharged by his lordship.

His Lordship then took up the hearing of appeals.

Cases from the County Limerick which otherwise would be tried at Limerick are being sent to Cork by order of the King's Bench.

The jury were sworn on the city grand jury by Mr. C. H. Fitt, assistant to the Clerk of the Crown and Peace:—Stephen O'Mara (foreman), John Barry, Frank J Cleeve, Wm. Hilpin, Ambrose Hall, Thomas A. Hartigan, Charles Johnson, John Johnson, Joseph Kennedy, Thomas J. Loughrey, Joseph P. Lynch, Edward Lloyd, James Murphy, John McNamara, Joseph O'Connell, Daniel O'Connor, Patrick O'Malley, Charles H. Power, Richard Ray, John Shannon, Malcolm D Shaw, Philip M. Treacy, and Stephen Tubridy.

His Lordship said there were two bills to be sent up to them. One was a rather serious case of assault by a husband upon a wife with a hatchet; the other was a non-serious case, concerned The return for the state of the city showed that since last Assizes there was one case of assault, one case of house breaking, and one of simple larceny, which probably included the umbrella case. There were in addition ten cases of malicious injury. That showed a slight increase. According to the facts before him, these malicious injury cases arose out of a riot that took place in the city. It was a regrettable occurrence. Still, it passed away, and there was nothing to show that the city was not in a peaceable condition.

The grand jury found true bills in the cases presented to them; and Patrick Quilligan, who pleaded guilty to seriously assaulting his wife, Kate Quilligan, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, his lordship observing that prisoner's record was a bad one. He had assaulted his wife with a hatchet, and it was only the mercy of Providence he did not kill her.

William Clery, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of an umbrella, the property of Margaret Lynch, Croom, was sent to gaol for a month. Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. P. E. O'Donnell, solr.) appeared for prisoner and asked his lordship to deal lightly with him.

This concluded the business of the City Commission.

Michael Leonard was plaintiff in an action against Michael Hanley, to recover £500 damages for assault and shooting at, on October 2nd, 1917, whereby plaintiff was wounded in the legs and body and had since been unable to work owing to the injuries received. The case was left with a city special jury. The defence was that Hanley was enduring five years' penal servitude for shooting at plaintiff, that he was punished already, and that under these circumstances damages should be moderate.

The jury found for plaintiff in £85, his lordship approving the verdict.

In a Clare record case, remitted for trial at Limerick, James McGlancy claimed damages from the Congested Districts Board for the trespass of cattle on his holding at Spanish Point. The jury gave plaintiff damages in £40.

CIVIL ACTIONS.

Mr. Justice Moore, attended by the High Sheriff, sat in the County Crown Court at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and took up the hearing, with a city common jury, of the record case of Hedigan v. Hedigan. The plaintiff, Bridget Hedigan, and the defendant, John Hedigan, are brother and sister, children of the late John Hedigan, of Carrigeen, near Buttevant, and the action was brought to recover a sum of £90 wages claimed for services rendered by the defendant, and £17 11s. 9d. money lent by her to him. The defence was a denial of the claim; that if she did work for defendant it was a return for her maintenance, and that he never had the £17 11s. 9d. claimed by her.

Messrs. Michael Comyn, K.C., and Binchy (instructed by Mr. R. Fox, solr., Kilmallock) were for the plaintiff; Messrs. E. McElligott, K.C., and J. Rearden (instructed by Mr. E. Leahy, solr.) appeared for the defendant.

The case was left with a jury of eleven.

The defendant's case was that he was left the farm under his late father's will. The plaintiff said she would assist him when her mother left the house, as the latter intended doing so. Plaintiff did come, but there was no arrangement made as to any terms. Nothing was said as to wages, and witness was fed and maintained, getting a heifer calf for the first year.

His Lordship charged the jury, who, after a brief absence, found for the plaintiff in practically the full amount claimed, £107 2s.

(Before Mr. Justice Dodd.)

Mr. Justice Dodd sat in the Record Court on Monday morning, when he took up the hearing of appeals.

Carroll v. Healy.

The plaintiff was Mrs. Annie Carroll, and the defendant Denis J. Healy, and both appealed against the decision of the Co. Court Judge awarding £25 for assault. Mr. E. J. Phelps (instructed by Messrs. P. S. Connolly and Co., solrs.) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. J. A. Doyle, solr.) appeared for defendant.

Plaintiff said she was housekeeper for defendant, who was separated from his wife. On the evening of the 25th February defendnat, a farmer, went to town and told her not to retire to rest until he returned home. She waited up till 12 o'clock, when the defendant came home, and he then accused her of being up so late and having the fire burning. He ordered her off to bed. He followed her and caught her by the throat and threw her out in the yard. He brought her back and latched the door, and then took off his coat. He pulled up his sleeves and took hold of her by the throat and threw her on the floor. Her head struck the flags, and her face was covered with blood. When she was in the act of getting up defendant lifted his boot and gave her a kick on the head. A boy named Vincent Gogarty, who was a servant in the house, caught the defendant, who had a stick with him with which he said he would dash out her brains. When she got up her nose was slit, and the defendant said he would pay £2,000 for her now. She then escaped from the house by a side door and went to a labourer's cottage near by. The occupants of the cottage were in bed, and she knocked them up and was provided with a shawl. She then went to the village of Caherconlish and saw Dr. Corboy and the police. The defendant asked her to go back to his house. He told her if she would go back to him he would have a doctor to attend to her in the house, and not to make a show of him. She went back to the house, and left there on the 13th March. When leaving defendant wanted her to sign a paper stating that she would have no claim against him beyond that of wages.

Dr. John Corboy, examined by Mr. Phelps, stated the plaintiff came to him on the night of February 25th. There was blood all over her, and she had a cut in the back of her head an inch long, and also cuts on the nose and eyes.

Mr. Kelly said he did not intend to justify what occurred, as it was a highly improper thing to happen to the plaintiff, who was a most respectable lady. When he came to himself defendant made all the reparation he could. He would leave the matter in his lordship's hands.

His Lordship—Quite right, Mr. Kelly; £50.

G.S. and W.R. Appeal.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Company appealed against the decision of the County Court Judge at Limerick (County) Quarter Sessions on April 3 awarding Denial Kirby £9. damages for injuries to a grate in transit from Limerick to Oola in July, 1917.

Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. J. F. Darcy, solr., Tipperary) appeared for plaintiff (respondent); and Mr. E. J. Phelps (instructed by Mr. B. Barrington, solr., Limerick) for the defendant company (appellants).

The facts of the case were admitted, and the question to be decided was whether there was wilful misconduct on the part of the servants of the defendant company.

His Lordship said there was no proof that this was a case of wilful misconduct, and he accordingly reversed the decision of the County Court Judge with costs.

Kearney v. McCormack.

Mr. Justice Moore continued the hearing of the civil business of the Assizes on Tuesday.

In the case of Kearney v. McCormack, an ejectment for overholding, the litigants being Catherine Keane and Catherine McCormack,

Mr. M. J. Kenny, K.C., with Mr. J. K. O'Connor (instructed by Mr. H. O'B. Moran, solr.), who appeared for defendant, applied for an adjournment, as his client was unable to attend owing to ill-health. He read a letter to that effect, in which McCormack stated if Mrs. Keane told the truth the case could go on, but if she told lies she would appeal, and so on.

His Lordship stated that whatever the state of the woman's health, her mental powers appeared to be all right.

His Lordship went into the hearing of the appeal in which Mr. Charles O'Donnell was the plaintiff and the Limerick County Council and the Rathkeale District Council respondents. The application before the Co. Court Judge was for £450 compensation for the alleged malicious burning of 45 tons of hay, portion of a hay shed and a common car, at Summerville on the 19th March last. His Honor awarded £250, and against this decree Mr. O'Donnell appealed.

Appellant's case, as stated by Mr. McElligott, K.C., was to the effect that for some years Mr O'Donnell had been taking the grazing from Mr. Westropp, whose place some time since was boycotted, and an attempt made to prevent the sale of the grazing, of which Mr. O'Donnell and others bought portion. A boycotting notice was also circulated in reference to the dispute throughout the county. Evidence was given in support of the application, and a number of witnesses examined as to value. The valuation of Mr. T. F. Ryan, County Surveyor, of the total damage was £201 7s. 1d. Malice was admitted by the other side.

His Lordship affirmed the decision of the Co. Court Judge and increased the amount to £355 with costs on the higher scale. The area of charge was fixed on the electoral divisions of Pallaskenry, Castletown, and Ballincarriga.

Cornelius O'Mahony was the appellant in a malicious injury case in which he claimed in the court below a sum of £385 for the alleged malicious burning at Coolrus of 40 tons of hay, an iron haybarn and cart, on the 12th or 13th March last. The County Court Judge had dismissed the action.

Evidence having been given, Mr. Sullivan, K.C., contended that there was no evidence of malice. The police evidence supported that view, and the facts pointed to the occurrence being purely the result of accident.

Mr. Comyn, K.C., held that if, as contended at the other side, the fire broke out early the previous night, it would have been seen by some or other of the witnesses examined on behalf of the appellant.

His Lordship, having reviewed the evidence, said the balance of probabilities inclined him to the view that it was accidental. He accordingly affirmed the decision of the County Court Judge, dismissing the claim with costs.

There were three claims before the court for compensation in cattle-driving cases in the Croom district last February. In the court below Francis W. Browning and Jane P. Browning claimed £50 14s. 1d. for the driving of 36 head of cattle off the lands of Clongownah on 6th or 7th February last, and were awarded £50. Mr. George R. Foshery was allowed £38 11s. for the driving of 23 cattle, and Patrick Mahoney £85 for the driving of 90 cattle, the three "drives" taking place off the same lands on the same occasion.

Mr. O'Donnell, solr., said the facts were admitted and the only question was as to the area of charge, which by the decision of the County Court Judge was the Croom rural district. He asked to have a wider area, the adjoining districts of Rathkeale and Limerick to be included with Croom.

Mr. Cosgreave, solr., was opposed to Rathkeale being included.

His Lordship—Has there been any cattle-driving in Rathkeale?

Mr. O'Sullivan, solr., said the cases were isolated, as there was very little or no cattle-driving in the County of Limerick.

His Lordship affirmed the decision of the court below, increasing the award in Mr. Foshery's case to £39 10s., and in the case of Mr. Mahoney from £85 to £90, with costs in each case. The area of charge was altered from Croom rural district to Rathkeale and Croom rural districts.

THE PASSING HOUR.

THE BANNED TONGUE.

The Clonmel Guardians have decided to use the Irish language, as far as possible, in the transaction of their business in future. As an effective answer to the Proclamation of the Gaelic League the decision is an excellent one. We hope all other public bodies in Nationalist Ireland will follow suit. It has been pointed out and reiterated over and over again by our truest patriots that the language of Ireland is absolutely essential to the nationhood of Ireland. The advice so given was approved of by the nation, but in practice it was really ignored. We are glad that the supreme importance of the national language is being brought home to the Irish people at long last.

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

Not public bodies only, but individual Irishmen and Irishwomen, Irish boys and irlsh girls as well, must use the Irish language, or as much of it as they know, as the vehicle of their thoughts on all possible occasions. They must bear in mind that to speak the language of the foreigner is the worst badge of slavery, for, as Thomas Davis said, "it is the chain upon the soul." Those who do not know the language ought to begin at once to study O'Growney. They will find it a fascinating occupation. The Irish language is one of the most beautiful languages in the world. Scholars from German and Danish universities travelled across Europe to learn it in pre-war days.

"ORGANISED FRAUD."

Lord French, Military Governor of Ireland, has been speaking recently about impartial government and poisonous insects. Apropos of Lord French's elegant addresses, the following appears in the "Daily News" (London): "Until Lord French deals with Orange disaffection and seizes the stores of military rifles, machine guns, and munitions of war stored in Belfast by that organisation, and prosecutes the holders of them, the administration of the law in Ireland as between North and South remains **a flagrant organised fraud, and it will get just the respect it deserves.**" The writer adds: "The Government should be made avow openly what is the fact, that the law in Ireland is dishonestly administered, **knowingly and of set purpose.**"

THE JUDGES' LECTURES.

Yet we have received homilies from the Bench lately about "the awful state of the country." One judge the other day quoted Thomas Davis, saying if there were to be great changes, let them act as righteous men to secure them, the innuendo apparently being that the men who advocated Irish liberty are not righteous men. We do not suppose Mr. Justice Pim has read much of Thomas Davis. If he had done so, he should know that righteous men fought and suffered and agonized in the long struggle for Irish liberty. There are other judges—particularly one old judge—who deserves to be superannuated, who wailed—it was actually a wail—over the state of the country recently. We heard none of those wails about the state of the North a few years ago, when low crimes, such as iron bolt throwing at Catholic workingmen, took place in Belfast. Of course, the fact is that no country in the world is more free from crime than Catholic Ireland, and statements to the contrary are "terminological inexactitudes."

THE LANGUAGE CAUSE.

Meeting of Coisde Gnotha.

The British Offensive.

Silver Jubilee of the Gaelic League.

At the recent meeting of the Coisde Gnotha (Executive Committee) of the Gaelic League at 85 Parnell Square, an tAthair Tomas de Bhaill, C.C., Vice-president, presiding,

An tAthair Seumas O Flonn, C.C., Cork, wrote suggesting the foundation of an Academy of Irish Music to safeguard in particular Irish traditional and folk music.

As the Oireachtas and Ardfheis are so near to hand, it was thought that the matter could be more fully aired at either of those functions and a practical decision arrived at.

Liam O Briain, M.A., and Michael O Buachaile, C.E., were appointed delegates to the Pan-Celtic Congress at Neath, Glamorgan, on 2nd and 3rd August. The delegates were granted permission to invite the Congress to Ireland for the following year.

The Silver Jubilee of the Gaelic League, occurring as it does at the end of the present month, the matter was discussed, and it was decided that arrangements be made to celebrate the event.

The Secretary stated that the new school for Irish teachers was in full swing, and that excellent results were expected from it.

The Committee had under consideration the new rules of the National Board, that no extern teacher would be recognised by the Commissioners of National Education after 30th June, 1918, except in cases specially sanctioned in exceptional circumstances. As there are very few extern teachers other than those engaged in teaching Irish, the Committee **recognise this new regulation as part of the British Government's new offensive against the National Language.**

The question was referred to a sub-committee with a view to finding out the best means of meeting the situation and taking action accordingly.

The refusal of the National Board to recognise the Ardscoil Ultach, Belfast, on insufficient grounds, was before the Committee, and it was decided to take further steps in the matter.

It was reported to the Committee that a large number of entries had been received for the Oireachtas competitions.

The Oireachtas will be held this year in Killarney during the first week of August, and it is expected to be a remarkably successful festival.

BOHERBEE FEIS.

On Sunday a Feis was to have been held at Boherbee. A large crowd were in attendance. A force of police and military, fully armed, were present under command of District Inspector M. Coy, of Newmarket, who intimated that in consequence of the proclamation against the holding of meetings it would not be permitted. The committee consulted, and having regard to the gravity of the situation, and in the interests of peace and public safety, thought it would be wiser to abandon the fixture for the present, and an intimation to this effect was conveyed to the people. After some time the crowd quietly dispersed, and, happily, nothing occurred of an unpleasant nature.

THE LATE MRS. MacDONAGH.

Rev. P. D. Nolan, O.C.C., celebrated Mass in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, Dublin, on Tuesday for the repose of the soul of Muriel, widow of Commandant-General Thomas MacDonagh. It was the first anniversary of the death of Mrs. MacDonagh, who was drowned while bathing in the sea at Skerries. There was a large congregation, which included relatives and sympathisers with the family, as well as members of the general public.

FERMOY STREET SCENE

Discussion at the Urban Council Meeting.

At the Fermoy Urban Council meeting the Chairman (Mr. E. J. Quinlan, J.P.) referred to the scenes which took place on the previous Saturday evening on Queen Square. He did not see very much of it, but he believed there was a window taken early in the day by one of the tramps, but nothing was done to prevent further trouble. He happened to meet Rev. Father O'Donoghue, the Administrator, on the following morning, and he gathered from him that the police seemed anxious to throw the blame on the Council because the Towns Improvement Act was not in force. He told the Administrator that the Act was in force as far as dealing with tramps, and he thought they should call for a public inquiry into the whole affair. If the town was not properly policed to prevent disturbances of this nature it would be their duty to organise special constables to see that these scenes couldn ot take place in their town. If the row had gone on much further the whole district would get a bad name.

Mr. M. Quan—What was the result of the inquiry at the military barracks?

The Chairman said he did not know.

Mr. G. Power—Have the police power to remove tramps from the streets?

The Chairman said he believed they had. The whole thing would result in prosecutions, and the less comments they made on the assaults the better. They requested an investigation into the whole matter, and if there were any restrictions placed on the police in dealing with tramps or women of bad repute they would be removed.

Mr. M. Kelleher asked what steps did the Town Sergeant take?

The Chairman said he did not think the Town Sergeant did anything, and without the co-operation of the people he would be powerless.

Mr. Kelleher said he passed along Queen Square at about 7.30 o'clock and saw a couple of police, about 200 soldiers, and a crowd of women. It was impossible for anyone living in the Square to do any business, and he was of opinion that unless the police officer thought it right the military would not be called out.

Mr. Power—The police ought certainly be able to deal with whatever crowd was there without bringing down the military.

Mr. Kelleher—I do not think so. A short time ago he was looking at a case where a policeman tried to arrest a tramp who levelled the man with an ashplant, and the crowd only jeered the policeman.

Mr. G. Power said in that case the man sought to be arrested did very little, and in any event the constable did what was wrong, according to the police code, in arresting a man single-handed.

Mr. Kelleher said he did not go to arrest him, but went to check him for his bad conduct.

Mr. uan asked when was the Towns Improvement Act put into force, and the Chairman said as far as he was aware it was always in force.

Mr. Kelleher said it was eight or nine years ago since a trader complained to him that she was inconvenienced by a car being placed in front of her door, and which the owner refused to take away. He went to the police barracks about it and was told they had no power to interfere, but that it was the duty of the Council's officials.

Mr. Power firmly contradicted that the people hooted outside the police barracks.

The Chairman said the Council would co-operate in every way with the police in putting down this tramp nuisance, and the District Inspector was wrong in stating that the Council curtailed their powers.

Mr. Kelleher suggested that the Chairman would inquire at the Petty Sessions, and to this the Chairman agreed.

Mr. J. Sheehan said he thought the discussion did not at all hit upon the real cause of the scenes. That day the town was in possession of tramps, and as a result of a drunken brawl there was a man arrested and hurt, and subsequently the police assisted in taking him to Dr. Magnier's for treatment. He did not think anybody could say that the people of the town were not a peaceful and law-abiding people—as law-abiding as any in Ireland. The prisoner was taken out from Dr. Magnier's, and got away at Mrs. Eager's corner.

Mr. Sheehan said they might thank the military officer that it was not more serious. If anything was now done, no matter what it was, it was made to appear as if there was something political in it.

FERMOY GUARDIANS.

At a meeting of the Guardians (Mr. Patrick O'Mahony, J.P., Chairman) the consideration of the disposal of the late Mitchelstown workhouse premises was again taken up, and, after a long discussion, on the proposition of Mr. P. Harrington, it was decided to accept the offer of the Newmarket Dairy Company for the purchase of the premises at £1,000. An amendment by Mr. Thomas O'Mahony, J.P., to adjourn its consideration and again advertise was defeated by 30 votes to 7.

The other business was routine.

IRISH NATIONAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Progress in North Cork.

We welcome the advent of this new Irish Society in North Cork, where it has made such remarkable progress since its inception, and commend it heartily to the support of our readers.

In assurance business we have been tied for years to foreign companies. In no branch of business has Ireland been more exploited by England. Hundreds of millions of Irish savings have been poured into the English companies and society, and **have gone to build up English industries,** to provide fat jobs for Englishmen, and to increase English prosperity. It is a notorious fact that millions of our money have been invested by those English companies in the War Loan, and should the scourge of the slavery of conscription be now applied to the Irish Nation this money will help to keep the conscripting machinery working.

It is time that Ireland did her own insurance work. Our dignity, self-respect, self-interest, and consistency demand that Irish money be kept in Ireland, that Irish work be done by Irish hands, and that Irish prosperity be built up by the co-operation and energy of Irishmen. The Irish National Assurance Society has been promoted and financed by Irishmen, and we guarantee that no foreign firm shall ever get a grip of it. The Society's funds are invested in solvent Irish securities yielding over 5 per cent. interest. It can be easily imagined what the milllion and a half sterling that the Johnny Bull Buidhe Insurance Companies take out of Ireland yearly could do in capitalising Irish industries. The golden stream would set the mill-streams turning by every riverside in Ireland, would enable beet-sugar factories and various other industries to be established.

The Superintendent of the Society for North Cork, Mr. Liam Dennehy, Newmarket, is a popular and well-known Irish-Irelander in the district. He has devoted a good deal of his time to the country's interests, and is working energetically to get people to invest their savings in their own country.

CHARLEVILLE STRIKE.

Since the start of the strike on the 1st inst. peaceful picketting has been carried on in the streets.

* * *

All the farmers in the locality have settled with the Transport Workers' Union as regards the wages and working hours of their employees. There are three who did not do so, and these are T. C. Mannix, Deerpark; Denis Biggane and James Binchy, Gurtskagh. The latter refused to recognise the union.

* * *

All the strikers received their first week's "strike pay" on Saturday from the Transport Workers' Union.

* * *

Messrs. T. McCarthy, coachbuilder; Owen Binchy, M. J. Cahill and W. Cahill, M. Morrissey and P. Morrissey, D. Coleman, P. Ball, the Reps. of M. O'Shea, Flaherty and Sons, and other employers have had to cart their own goods from the station.

* * *

The Transport Workers' Union has been notified that three bank clerks saved hay for Mr. P. J. Ball, thus doing the work of some of the men who are on strike.

* * *

Mr. James Nunan, general provision merchant, is selling bread to the general public as well as to members of the Transport Workers' Union. He merits the support of the public for thus helping to relieve the threatened shortage.

* * *

A large number of voluntary contributions are being forwarded to the local branch of the Union from outside quarters to help in the fight against capitalism.

* * *

The attitude of the employers is strongly disapproved of in all quarters, even by farmers, many of whom are surprised at the small wages paid to the workers.

* * *

Extra police have been drafted into the town, presumably for the strike.

* * *

The Young Ireland Society Rooms, where many political meetings were held in pre-war days, are now the branch headquarters of the Union in Charleville.

* * *

Robert Massy Dawson Sanders, D.L., J.P., has, we understand, arrived home from England. We hope he has benefitted by his holiday in the "sister isle."

* * *

On Sunday last he told the labourers of Charleville how he got them potatoes for their plots. However, he did not say that they were well paid for.

* * *

He also alluded to the "strangers" that were coming into the town, meaning, of course, the organisers of the Irish Transport Union. He gorgot to tell us, however, that the "strangers" were Irish with Irish ideals, or that himself was a supporter of that Union which has degraded Ireland and kept her under the heel of the foreigner.

* * *

Picketing is well carried on outside the following premises:—Cahill's steam bakery; Binchy and Son's grocery and hardware establishment; Daniel Coleman, P. Lyons, E. Ryan, T. McCarthy (coachbuilder), J. R. O'Connor, Reps. of M. O'Shea, E. O'Flaherty, Suttons Limited, Jas. Leo, J. Sheehan, P. Ball, J. Morrissey, R. M. D. Sanders, T. C. Mannix; etc.

* * *

Sutton's men came out on Friday last, as they refused to cart coal from the railway which was consigned to Messrs. Sanders and Morrissey.

* * *

A special meeting of the Kilmallock Branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union will be held in the "People's Hall," Kilmallock, on Sunday next, when important business will be transacted. All workers are requested to attend.

MR. SANDERS AGAIN.

Allusions to "Larkin's Crowd."

On Sunday Mr. Robert Sanders, J.P., D.L., came up outside the headquarters of the Transport Workers' Union branch in Charleville and delivered a kind of "maidon" speech to the vast body of workers congregated outside. He commenced by saying (so we are informed) that he would not take back any of his men who are out on strike, and stated that he put Mr. Houston outside the gate when he went to negotiate with him. He then went on to say that he got plots and potatoes for the labourers of Charleville, when a member shouted out "If you did you were well paid for them." He went on to say that their action was foolish, and intimated to them that they were "Larkin's crowd," when a member shouted "Larkin is a man, and you are not."

After this the members marched into the hall, leaving Mr. Sanders where he was, to meditate upon the unsuccessful efforts that attended his intrusion. Like the Cork County Committee of Agriculture, the Transport Workers' Union are not going to be dictated to by men like Mr. Sanders.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

How a Settlement can be Effected.

Dear Sir—May I, as one who has no direct concern in the labour dispute in Charleville, avail of the hospitality of your columns to make a suggestion in favour of **an immediate peaceful settlement?** Strikes are sometimes necessary, but, **if at all possible,** they should be avoided. They disorganise business—and that is a very serious matter for a town like Charleville—leave rankling memories, which are not at all good for the relations between employers and employes. I think it is the bounden duty of every right-minded man in the community to do his utmost to bring about a settlement. The workingmen have a serious grievance, I am sure, as it is so difficult to live on small wages in these days of abnormal prices; but to effect a settlement the employers' case must be heard, too. I would therefore suggest that a round-table conference be held. I am sure our good local clergy would take part in and assist in this conference, which, I would fain hope, would be quite as successful as the conferences between employers and employes in Cork city.

I hope the Transport Workers' Union and a meeting of employers will be held immediately to consider this suggestion. If they agree to come together, I have no doubt a satisfactory settlement will be effected immediately—

Yours, etc.,

Democrat.

YOUGHAL URBAN COUNCIL.

For the third consecutive time the meeting fell through for want of a quorum, although there was an accumulation of important business—some of it urgent—for transaction. Those in attendance were Messrs. R. Carey, J.P. (Chairman); P. J. O'Gorman, T. Curran, M. Whelan, and J. Quaine.

The police commandeered a horse load of coal, the property of Messrs. J. J. O'Connell, New street, Newmarket, on its way from the station to their premises.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Mr James Coleman, Vice-chairman, presided over the monthly Council meeting of the Cork Industrial Development Association. The other members present were:—Messrs. T. A. Conroy, M.A., B.C.C.; E. Sheehan, M.A. (Presentation College); S. O'Conlon, M.A., N.T.; T. Long, N.T.; J. McCarthy, N.T. (Glounthaune); P. Crowley (Moore and Co.), Wm. Ellis, T.C.; J. Coughlan, W. E. Burke, C.E.; M. O'Riordan, L. Shorten, Jas Madden, Liam de Roiste, and M. A. Ryan, joint hon. secretaries, and J. L. Fawsitt, secretary.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. W. Kelleher, James Curtin, W. Egar, J. H. Kent, M. J. MacNamara, S. MacMahon, and P. J. Sheehan, Kanturk.

At the opening of the meeting the Chairman referred to the satisfactory character of the proceedings at the recently-held 15th annual public meeting of the Association. The different speakers were eminently practical in their addresses and merited the thanks of the Council. The fact that the Council Chamber was rather inconveniently crowded on the occasion was a testimony to the increasing popularity of the Association and to the desire of the citizens to speed along the industrial and commercial development of Cork city and port.

The half-yearly statement of accounts for the period ended 29th June was considered satisfactory. The Council referred to the Executive Committee the drafting of the annual appeal for subscriptions for the upkeep of the Association.

Correspondence was read bearing upon a proposal to establish after the war a direct steamship service between Irish and Continental ports for both passenger and goods traffic. The Council warmly welcomed the proposal, and instructed the secretary to prepare a statement setting out the advantages of Cork Harbour as the Irish terminal of the proposed service.

The Council approved of a suggestion for the holding of occasional meetings of delegates of the Dublin and Cork Industrial Development Associations to give consideration to after-war trade conditions as they are likely to affect Ireland. The Council instructed to the secretary to submit to the Dublin Association subjects for discussion at the first of such meetings.

Correspondence bearing upon the industrial dispute at the Roscrea Bacon Factory was read to the meeting. The Council sincerely deplored the deadlock that had arisen, and unanimously approved of the action taken by the secretary to promote a settlement satisfactory to both parties concerned in the dispute.

Messrs. T. P. and R. Goodbody, tobacco manufacturers, Dublin, wrote in reply to an inquiry addressed to that firm by the Association, that they are only too pleased to get cigarette boxes anywhere at the present time. They buy them in Dublin, Liverpool, Nottingham, or from anyone who can supply them, as the firm is unable to get half enough.

Correspondence dealing with machinery for the manufacture of peat fuel; with Irish firms engaged in the crushed granite trade; with Irish suppliers of bog ore for gas purification; and other matters was read and attended to by the meeting.

The Council had under consideration the application of the Cork Electric Tramways and Lighting Co., Ltd., to the Cork Corporation for arenewal of their present lease for the supply of electric light and power within the city, and instructions were given to the secretary to appear before the sub-committee of the Corporation dealing with this subject and to place the Association's point of view of the matter forward for consideration.

After dealing with other business the meeting adjourned.

MILLSTREET PETTY SESSIONS.

Before Mr. J. A. Hardy, R.M. (in the chair), Mr. D. Linehan, Mr. C O'Callaghan, Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan, and Mr. C. D. Crowley.

Denis Donoghue summoned Thomas Murphy, both of Lisnahane, for trespass of goats in pasture land on his cottage plot on two different dates.

Mr. T. P. Grainger, solr., for complainant.

Complainant was granted a decree for 6s. and 6d., with costs, in each case, respectively.

Daniel Harrington summoned John Harrington for assault at Knocknakilla on the 1st June.

Mr. T. Lucey, solr., for complainant, and Mr. T. P. Grainger, solr., for defendant.

Mr. Grainger raised a question of title. This, he said, arose out of a dispute about a right to graze a mountain.

Mr. Lucey submitted that his client was brutally assaulted by receivnig a stroke of an iron chain on the head, and he would ask that defendant be bound to the peace. His client was entitled to 7-10ths of the mountain, and defendant to 3-10ths.

Daniel Harrington having given evidence of the assault,

John Harrington swore that defendant had no right to graze that portion of the land, and when he remonstrated complainant struck witness, and he then struck the complainant.

Cross-examined—He took the chain off his horse to give him water, and had the chain in his hand when defendant came up, and, after being struck and thrown down, he struck the complainant.

Mr. Hardy—Both parties are bound to the peace for twelve months, themselves in the sum of £10 and two sureties of £5; in default one month in gaol.

Cors. Cronin, rate collector, summoned Jerh. McCarthy, Drishane, for 2s. 3d., rates due on his cottage at Drishane, the landlord having refused to pay.

Decree for amount claimed.

Same v. Abina Duggan. Like case. Adjourned for attendance of defendant.

Cornelius Dineen, a young lad, who was employed for a few weeks as telegraph messenger at the Millstreet Post Office, was charged with failing to deliver telegrams on different dates.

Sergeant Mulcahy said in this case the postal authorities were communicated with, and he would ask for an adjournment for a fortnight to enable them proceed.

Mr. Hardy—Is the boy out on bail?

Sergeant Mulcahy—Yes.

Mr. Hardy—In that event the case stands adjourned, and the sergeant should warn the mother of the boy that he would be required to attend the court on that day fortnight.

ARRESTS NEAR NEWMARKET.

While a number of soldiers were returning from Tullylease on last Saturday night, at about 10 p.m., to Newmarket, where they are stationed, they ran into two young men of the labouring class, named Browder and Nolan, knocking them down. On recovering themselves the soldiers covered them with their rifles and accused them of throwing them off their bicycles. The young men denied any intention of same. It is alleged that the soldiers, who were in jovial mood, treated them roughly and had them conveyed to the police barrack in Newmarket, where they were subsequently removed to Cork prison. No charge has yet been brought against them.

KILRUSH GUARDIANS.

MALICIOUS INJURY CLAIMS.

Judge Bodkin's Decision as to Area of Charge Reversed.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Board of Guardians was held on Saturday, the Chairman (Mr. W. C. Doherty, J.P.) presiding. The other members present were:—Mrs B. O'Dwyer, Messrs. J. Campbell, M. Molony, T. Ryan, U.C.; and Simon McInerney.

Thanking the Chairman.

Mr. Thomas Ryan said he thought they would be wanting in their duty if they did not propose a vote of thanks to their chairman, Mr. Doherty, and Mr. OShea, solicitor, who gave evidence before the Judge at Assizes in Ennis on behalf of the Kilrush District Council and Kilrush Urban Council, respectively, and who by so doing saved the ratepayers a large sum of money in respect of criminal injury claims.

Mrs. O'Dwyer seconded the resolution.

The Chairman thanked the members for their kind resolution, but he said he went to the Assizes because he felt it his duty as a public man to do so. However, the result of Mr. O'Shea and himself having done so is that, for the present at any rate, £2,700 is being saved for the ratepayers of the Kilrush Union, not to speak of what might be saved in the future. It seemed strange to him that none of the County Councillors from the west of Clare attended the Assizes in connection with it.

Mrs. O'Dwyer—Probably they knew nothing about it.

Mr. Molony—It is still more strange that when the Chairman of the Kilrush District Council was asked to attend the Assizes by the solicitor to the Council that he declined to do so.

The matter dropped.

Death of Mrs. Healy

Mrs. O'Dwyer proposed a vote of condolence with Dr. J. Healy, dispensary medical officer of the Craggnoch district, on the death of his mother. She was sorry to tell the members that the late Mrs. Healy passed away very suddenly during the week, and anyone who had the pleasure of knowing her would, indeed, be sorry for the loss sustained to the members of her family, for she was really a good woman.

The Chairman seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ryan said he desired to be associated with the resolution. Mrs. Healy belonged to a Kilrush family—one of the oldest and most respectable in the town at one time—the Foleys, and he was sure every one there who knew them would be sorry to hear of her death.

The resolution was passed in silence.

Hours of Visiting.

The Chairman said that in consequence of the change in the trains he felt it was only right that the hours of visiting the workhouse should be also changed, so that it would be convenient for people who come by train to visit the house earlier.

Mrs. O'Dwyer—The hospital porter is always agreeable to accommodate the public as much as he can consistent with the rules.

Mr. Campbell—If he were the best man in the world he would not please everybody.

Chairman—He would not. The best thing is to make a rule which should suit everyone. When the present hours of visiting were framed the train used to arrive at 12 o'clock. Now it is supposed to arrive at 10. Consequently he would suggest that the hours in future be from 12 till 4.

This was agreed to, and an order to have the visiting hours changed was made accordingly.

Leaving the House.

The Local Government Board wrote stating they observed that a woman who was an inmate of the workhouse left the institution without permission, and returned again the same evening, and they wished to know what action the guardians have taken in the matter.

The Master said on the date mentioned the woman wanted her discharge, and when she did not get it she went out by the side gate.

Clerk—She adopted a defiant attitude.

Master—She did.

Mr. Campbell—She should be made comply with the rules.

Mr. Ryan—I think that woman is not right in her mind.

Chairman—I believe she is weak in the mind.

Mr. Campbell—If that is the way, let her off this time; but there are others in the house who know what the rules are, and they should be made comply with them.

Chairman—What order did we make when this complaint was made to us?

Clerk—We made an order to have her cautioned.

Chairman—Let them be so informed.

Clerk—The Local Government Board have seen that from the minutes.

The matter dropped.

Increase of Salary.

Michael Conway, tailor, applied for an increase in his weekly wages, as he finds it very difficult to maintain himself on the present sum.

Chairman—What is his wage?

Clerk—He has 15s. a wek as wages and 2s. 6d. bonus.

Mr. Ryan said that was very small wages; they at least should make it a pound.

Mr. Molony said notice of motion would be required to do that.

The Clerk said if the guardians gave it as bonus no notice would be required.

It was then agreed that the bonus be increased to 5s.

Mr. Campbell remarked that a pound a week was very little now for a tradesman.

Artificial Limb.

Mr. Campbell asked if there had been any communication from the Local Government Board with reference to the artificial limb for Boland.

The Clerk said they would only consent to the board providing him with a pin leg.

Mr. Campbell said that would be no use to him.

Chairman—Probably his neighbours would make up the difference.

Clerk—That would be a good deal, for, in addition to the increased cost of the limb, the man would have to go to Dublin and probably have to spend three weeks there.

Mr. Campbell—Would he have to go at all in connection with the "pin leg"?

Clerk—I believe not.

Mrs. O'Dwyer—It is a pity that he could not get the proper limb.

Mr. Campbell—He is not in my division at all; he is in the Donbeg division.

Chairman—The guardians there should try and do something for him.

Clerk—We have done all we can, but the Local Governemnt Board would not agree to any larger expenditure.

The matter then dropped.

Master's Report.

Number in the house per last return, 204; admitted since, 8; discharged, 15; remaining in the house, 197; corresponding number for same period last year, 201; decrease this year, 4.

KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Informations Refused.

The usual weekly Petty Sessions were held on Monday. The magistrates present were: Messrs. J. H. Mercer, R.M. (in the chair); Thomas Nagle, B. Culligan, James Dowling, W. Carmody, and P. M. Hassett.

Right to Enter a Quarry.

Patrick Browne, a road contractor living near the village of Cooraclare, sought an order to enter a quarry on the lands of John Gorman, for the purpose of taking gravel to macadamise a road near by for which he is contractor.

Mr. Michael Killeen, solr., appeared for the applicant, and Mr. Michael O'Shea, solr., for the defendant.

Pat Browne, the applicant, deposed he was declared contractor of a road running from Cooraclare to Tiernaglane. He knew the quarry on the defendant's land, and it was in that gravel was always got for this road, but when his agents went to draw it they were prevented by the defendant, and for that reason he made application for this order.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Shea—It is the two young Campbells who work the road. He received no money out of it. He could not say if the gravel got in the quarry was suitable for making the road. It is the deputy-inspector knows that. He knew Pyne's quarry; it was nearer one portion of the road than the one on defendant's land, but the latter was more convenient to supply the greater potrion of the said road.

Michael Nugent deposed he was contractor for the road for a number of years, and it was always in this quarry he got gravel for it.

John Campbell deposed he was a member of the Kilrush District Council for 17 years. He had a large family—sixteen altogether. Some of his children are working in their own right. The boys that work on this road are doing so. He knew Pyne's quarry; the material in it is good, but it is almost impossible to work it; you would have to remove clay the height of the courthouse first before you would reach the stone.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Shea—He would not say the gravel in Gorman's quarry is only shingle; it may in the top, but if you want get hard material.

John Gorman, the defendant, stated that this alleged quarry is only a gravel pit, and the gravel in it only fit for an avenue.

Mr. O'Doherty, J.P., stated he once owned the estate in which Gorman's land is situated, but sold it under the Land Purchase Act of 1902. He knew the alleged quarry in Mr. Gorman's farm. It is not a quarry at all, but a gravel pit, and the material in it is not at all fit for road making.

Thomas Green also gave evidence, after which the magistrates made the order sought for.

Alleged Larceny of a Tablecloth.

Mrs. H. Nolan, Ballykett, charged Michael Cushen, of the same place, with the larceny of a tablecloth.

Mr. M. O'Shea, solr., appeared for complainant, and Mr. E. Counihan, solr, for the defendant.

Depositions were taken in the case, which occupied over four hours. From the first no attempt was made to prove that Cushen took the article, but it was one of his daughters. The article was missing since last December, and Mrs. Nolan deposed to seeing it in Cushen's hand on the 5th of last June, and she sent her servant boy for it. She knew it by special marks that were on it.

The magistrates refused informations.

It transpired during the hearing of the case that Cushen had threatened to bring an action against Mrs. Nolan for slander. Both parties belong to the farming class and appeared to be on good terms up to last January.

Bomb-Throwing.

Michael Hassett, Tullycrine, who had been arrested about a month ago on a charge of throwing a bomb into John Ferguson's house at Drumdigus, was discharged. It was the fourth time the accused was brought forward on remand. An application for bail was refused on the first and second occasions.

Mr. Barrett, D.I., who prosecuted, said he had no further evidence to offer, and applied to have the prisoner returned for trial to the next Quarter Sessions.

Mr. G. H. Mercer, R.M., who heard the evidence for the prosecution, said a prima facie case had not been made out to have the prisoner returned for trial, and he therefore refused informations.

THE BANNED LANGUAGE.

The Nation's Answer.

Action of Clonmel Guardians.

Mr. M. O'Ryan, M.C.C., who presided at the last meeting of the Clonmel Guardians, announced that he was signing the minutes in Irish.

Mr. Lyons—We shall do all the business of the board in Irish.

The Chairman said since they met the previous Saturday a new law had been enacted—or rather an old law had been brought into force. No less than four national organisations had been proclaimed, and included amongst them was the Gaelic League. He (chairman) thought the action of the authorities in proclaiming the Gaelic League was outrageous in the extreme. The Prime Minister had boasted of the existence of the Welsh language. He claimed, of course, to be a Welshman, and unfortunately for Wales she gave birth to him. In the House of Commons the other day he stated that Ireland was not a nation because she had not her language. Lord Ashbourne had answered him in the House of Lords by addressing the "gilded chamber" in the native language of Ireland. The Gaelic League was now proclaimed, and would be suppressed one of those days, and it was the duty of the Irish people to teach Lloyd George and the people of England that there was a language in Ireland and that the Irish people were true to it and to the history it brought down to them. He (chairman) thought it was only fit for every public board in Ireland to transact part of their business in the Irish language. He proposed "that all cheques and payments by that board made to employees, contractors, and others should be all signed in the Irish language." He thought that would be a fit and proper answer to give to Lloyd George and the people of England who tried to taunt them about their language and history.

Mr. Lyons seconded the motion, which, he said, endorsed all their feelings on the matter. It was a curious coincidence or matter of Providence that these proclamations were made known to the world on the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence, the 4th July.

Mr. McEniry—You cannot say "Ia go bragh" now.

The Clerk said he could not write his name in Irish.

Chairman—You will have to learn. Get into communication with the bank on the matter at once.

The motion was declared passed unanimously.

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— CALL TO —

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FOR THE LATEST IN

MILLINERY, COSTUMES, BLOUSES,

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70 O'CONNELL STREET,

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Five minutes walk from Railway Station.

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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.

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

Still Time to Spray Potatoes.

Growth has been somewhat retarded by the dry, harsh weather of the past few weeks, but spraying needs to be carried out without delay.

Farmers sometimes make the mistake of thinking that when the weather promises to be fine spraying may be dispensed with.

Even in a season when the weather is good and blight attacks are not very severe,

SPRAYING IS A PAYING PROPOSITION.

Experiments carried out at the Department's Agricultural Stations prove that spraying increases the yield by about TWO-AND-A-HALF TONS PER STATUTE ACRE.

The second spraying should take place about two or three weeks after the first application.

Use pure materials, and in the correct proportions (see Department's leaflet No. 14). Consult your local County Committee's Instructor.

SPRAY AT ONCE.

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NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

Red, White and, Alsyke Clovers, American Cow Grass, Imported Italian and Perennial, Champion and Monster Mangold and Turnip Seeds, Barley, Rye, Vetches.

— GENERAL HARDWARE. —

Bolts, Nails, Chains, Traces, Ropes, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades Hay Yarn, etc.

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A Large Quantity of NITRATE OF SODA and AMMONIA in Stock.

FIRST-CLASS WHISKIES, WINES AND TEAS.

JAMES WARD,

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FOR SALE.

CORRUGATED IRON SHED—60ft. long by 12½; almost new; built by Board of Works.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE-HANSOM—One or two horse, rubber tyre, four wheel, by Buchanan and Co., Glasgow; beautifully upholstered dark green Morocco, spring cushion and back (both Morocco), collapsible hood in heavy grained leather; all in excellent condition; complete with splendid lamps; price £60 or first nearest offer; most suitable for professional or private gentleman or lady.

COVER CAR—Four wheeled, rubber tyres, in perfect order, beautifully upholstered dark green Morocco, spring cushion and back (both Morocco); suit clergyman or doctor.

Apply—

R. M. DANAHER,

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WHITE SCOUR IN CALVES.

GENUINE RECIPE which cures the worst case. Cost trifling. Used by all the leading farmers. Recommended by the Press. A fortune for stock rearers. Cure guaranteed. Money returned if calf dies. P.O. 1s. 6d., post free.

From JOHN HOLDEN, D.C., Mullinahone, Callan.

"9"—15-7

TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION.

MEETING AT KILMALLOCK.

A meeting to form a branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union was held in the People's Hall, Kilmallock, on Thursday evening at 7.30. There was an extremely large attendance of workers from the town and neighbouring districts.

Mr. W. O'Grady was moved to the chair, and in opening the meeting he said he wished to return his sincere thanks for the honour conferred on him in appointing him chairman at that large and important meeting. He was glad to see such a fine gathering of workers present for the purpose of furthering their objects and benefitting themselves. In days gone by, when battles had to be fought it was the worker who fought for the farmer. Now was the time for him to fight his own battles. He is down-trodden: nobody seems to care about him. They should be organised and united, otherwise they would be at the mercy of their foes as in the past (hear, hear). He then called upon Mr. J. J. O'Connor to address the meeting.

Mr. O'Connor, who got a fitting reception, expressed his pleasure at speaking to such a large assemblage of workers. He had been invited to speak to them on the advantages of Trades Unionism in general and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in particular. Looking back on Ireland's past, the one outstanding feature of the different political struggles was the plain fact that the party that succeeded was the party that was efficienly organised throughout the length and breadth of the land. The tenant farmers, through their huge organisation, the Land League, had raised themselves from the position of serfs to practically owners of the land they tilled. In their campaign they had always the strong support of the workers. But now, when they were, comparatively speaking, well off they paid very little heed to the claims of the workers. As the chairman had truly said, the worker must fight his own battle (hear, hear). The farm labourer, who had to work 60 hours a week, and try to support himself and his family on, at the most, 25s. a week, must get a move on to be treated not as a mere wage slave but as a human being, and secure from the wealthy landowner or the "snug" farmer something approaching a living wage (applause). They should see that they were worked just as hard and as long as the County Dublin farmers, and should be paid just as much—32s. a week. The County Dublin farm laboures had obtained 32s. through the instrumentality of the Transport Union, and the farm labourers in the County Limerick could obtain that rate too when they were strongly organised in the Transport Union (hear, hear). He had been told that the average weekly wage paid to labourers in Kilmallock was only 22s. 6d. Considering the cost of living, which was double what it was before the war, 22s. 6d. was not a living wage. If a man, when he got his 22s. 6d., had to buy a pair of boots he could not get them for 22s. 6d., and even if he could he would have nothing left to support himself and his wife and family for the week. The Transport Union found similar conditions obtaining in other centres, but when the Union got going in these centres there was soon a change for the better. Mr. O'Connor then instanced the increased wages and other benefits gained by the Union for its members in other towns. In getting wages increased and working conditions improved the Union was doing the work most urgently needed. It had other objects in view as well. It wanted to lift the Irish worker up to his proper level in the life of the nation. Organised and united they had untold power. The extended franchise was a weapon which, wisely used, in their own interests, would work wonders. They should see to it that they elected trusted men of their own class to safeguard their welfare on public bodies. Had this been done in the past they would not have the shameful spectacle of County Council workers being paid a starvation wage of 20s. 6d. a week, while similar workers in other counties—not by any means richer than Limerick—received 25s. and 30s. a week (hear, hear). Concluding a forcible address, Mr. O'Connor said he hoped they would carefully consider their position and link up with their fellow-workers all over Ireland in a purely Irish organisation—the one big Union—so that when the time came for them to take their place in the future Ireland—the Ireland of their hopes and dreams—they would do so as befitted self-reliant, self-respecting, independent Irishmen (applause).

Over one hundred members were then enrolled, and a branch president, secretary, and a committee pro tem appointed.

A hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. O'Connor, on the motion of Mr. W. O'Grady, seconded by Mr. J. Conba, the meeting concluded.

MEETING AH HOSPITAL.

On Sunday Mr. M. J. O'Connor, Organiser, with Mr. J. Byrne, Secretary Limerick No. 2 Branch, attended, on invitation, a meeting of the Hospital Trade and Labour Association.

Mr. G. Downes, President, in introducing Messrs. O'Connor and Byrne, said the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union had scored considerable successes in Limerick, and was the one union which would win individual independence for Irish workers.

Mr. Byrne dealt at some length with the power of alarge Union as compared with a small local union, and instanced the numerous benefits gained by the Transport Union for its members since its advent to Limerick nine months ago.

Mr. O'Connor, who got a hearty reception, said those present by their action in forming the Trade and Labour Association had realised that there was strength in unity. But the time had come when they should consider their positions—whether they could not go a step further in their own interests by joining an All-Ireland Union such as the Transport Union. The lesons of Irish history taught them that the party that always succeeded was the best and most highly organised one. When they were thoroughly organised in the Transport Union they could then see about redressing their grievances, and in that district they had grievances. Though they were living in the "Golden Vein" the farm labourers, who were paid the low wage of 22s. 6d. a week, saw very little of the gold (hear, hear). Continuing, the speaker dwelt on the many advantages effective organisation had, and advised them to link up with the Irish Labour Movement by joining the Transport Union (applause).

The meeting expressed its approval of the I.T.W.U., and on the suggestion of the chairman it was decided to hold a public meeting, under the auspices of the Transport Union, at a near date, when all members of the Trade and Labour Association would join up.

CASTLEMAHON BRANCH.

At the weekly meeting of the above held at Castlemahon on Sunday, July 7, thirty members attended. Great satisfaction was felt, as already ten employers have granted the increase of wages looked for, viz., 16s. 6d. per week from the 1st July. One Union worker has received 20s. per week till the 1st of November. The names of those who have granted the increase are as follows:—Jeremiah Curtin, Daniel Mulcahy, Pat Keane,

LISTOWEL URBAN COUNCIL.

Mr. T. J. Walsh (Chairman) presided.

Mr. Dillon drew attention to the month's accounts, in which it appeared that the sum of £45 was allowed for scavenging. He (Mr. Dillon) said it was monstrous to have expended that sum in scavenging; and what was done for it? He would have no objection to the expenditure of the amount if he saw anything done for it; but where, he asked, was the result? He said it was a shame for them to be there squadering the ratepayers' money and nothing to show for it. It was terrible.

Chairman—It looks a big amount for this time of the year; this is the time of the year to economise.

There was an order made directing the Surveyor's attention to the matter referred to by Mr. Dillon, and also that the horse be put to work taking gravel out of the river at the Spa above the bridge.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a Shops Inspector for the town, in room of the late Mr M. Murphy, at a salary of £5 a year.

The Chairman said they had only one applicant for the position. The salary was not a very encouraging one, and that was probably one of the reasons why they hadn't more applicants. He then read the application, which was from Mr. Denis Murphy, S.S.O., son of the late holder of the position, and whom Mr. Dillon said he had great pleasure in proposing.

Mr. Lynch seconded the proposition, which was passed.

Mr. T. Brennan, Forge Lane, appeared before the meeting and complained of Mr. T. McAuliffe singling him and his brother, Michael, out for prosecution for water waste, viz., giving his horse a bucket of water from the tap. He (the inspector) had summoned him, but afterwards the prosecution was withdrawn, but leaving him to lie to the cost of 12s. 6d., which he considered the Council should refund to him as the prosecution was withdrawn.

Mr. Dillon agreed with the observations of Mr. Brennan.

The Chairman said the water inspector was not present that night, and the proper thing to do would be to adjourn the matter for his attendance.

The matter was postponed.

RETREAT AT GLIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Retreat conducted by Father Brennan, of the Redemptorist Order, Limerick, in the Parish Church of Glin during the past week was brought to a successful close on Sunday, the sacred edifice being thronged. Each morning during the retreat, and after last Mass, the missioner delivered an impressive discourse. Every day the confessionals were besieged by penitents, who received the Blessed Eucharist at the several morning Masses. Nightly the Rosary was recited and a powerful sermon from an appropriate text was preached to full congregations, who also had the happiness of assisting at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which concluded the ceremonies of the evening. Ascending the pulpit on the last night Father Brennan exhorted the people to continue in the good resolutions they had made during the Retreat, and to receive the Sacraments often and regularly, and to lead good lives, so that they might earn the reward of the faithful. He thanked the people for their attention and attendance; it was a happiness to himself and to the venerable Archdeacon, whose noble life was one of sanctity, and who, with his curates, Fathers Foley and Connolly, gave him such assistance throughout. The Renewal of Baptismal Vows (with lighted candles by each member of the congregation) and the administration of the Temperance Pledge were followed by the imparting the Papal Blessing and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The choir rendered the sacred music, vocal and instrumental, incidental to the ceremonies in a very capable manner.

CHARLEVILLE WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

The Late Canon O'Callaghan.

At a meeting of the above Mr. James Herbert proposed the following resolution: "That we, the members of the Charleville War Pensions Committee, express our sincere regret at the death of our revered Parish Priest, Very Rev. Canon O'Callaghan, and record our high appreciation of his character, his unswerving devotion to the poor, and his unvaried courtesy to those who came in contact with him. That we beg to tender to Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, and the relatives of Canon O'Callaghan, our sincere sympathy on the great loss they have sustained."

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Ralph Harvey, M.A., and passed in silence.

POLICE CHARGES.

Exciting Scenes in Dunmanway.

The Dunmanway Feis, which was to have been held last Sunday, had to be abandoned, as the local police notified the promoters on Saturday that the Feis came within the terms of the recent proclamation. On Sunday large forces of police and military were drafted into the town. Large crowds came to the town to participate at the Feis. A camogie match between Dunmanway and Bantry was arranged for in a field near the church. The match was nearing a finish when the police intervened and asked that the game be stopped, and called on the gathering to disperse, allowing ten minutes to have the order complied with. Head Constable Wilson, who, with District Inspector Rowan, was in charge, subsequently returned with a force of military and police and moved the crowd from the field. The crowd was afterwards divided, and some jeering and boohing was indulged in at the police and military. The police after some time retired to barracks, but soon returned, and a baton charge on the crowd to the eastern end of the town followed. Many persons, especially girls and young women, received wounds, chiefly from baton strokes, or suffered by being knocked down and trampled on. Dr. O'Donovan treated several for wounds on the body and hands. It is stated that stones were thrown at the police before the charge, but that any stones were thrown is strongly denied by the people.

John Keane, Wm. O'Callaghan, James Riordan, John Walsh, Pat Flanagan, John Fitzgibbon, James Liston.

The members appeal to those other employers to concede the application and follow the good example of those who have granted the increase.

The members desire to thank those abovementioned for their generous response to their application.

It was proposed by John Kenny, and seconded by Jeremiah Mulcahy, that all casual workers be paid 5s. per day from this forward.—Wm. Murphy, Secretary.

Branch Formed at Kilmallock.

A branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union has been formed in Kilmallock, and upwards of 130 members have joined up.