Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 5. No. 50. (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, AUGUST 31, 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, Senr. (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 Rang Coal.

Prices and Quality Right.

Charles Collins,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Motor Hire

REMOVALS.

LAWL 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. F. 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.

LIME. LIME.

FOR BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. Terms from

Joseph Connolly,

Hall's Quarry, 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.

Barley Meal Sediment.

Best Feeding for Cattle Pigs and Poultry.

4s. 3d. PER BAG.

CASH WITH ORDER.

ALL ORDERS SENT OUT STRICTLY IN ORDER AS RECEIVED.

PLACED FREE ON RAIL OR BOAT

For terms apply—

S. KENNEDY,

1 MICHAEL STREET (near Fowl Market), LIMERICK.

NOW OPEN Provincial Loan Co. Ltd., Limerick.

£5 to £1,000 Advanced,

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

APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED To and Money Advanced Without Delay.

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

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

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 Rathkeale Co-operative Poultry Society, Rathkeale.

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.

Pigott'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 Feed for the Winter Stall-feeding of Cattle is

Distillery Meal

USED BY ALL FARMERS.

FOR TERMS APPLY:

Richard Lunn,

Hop Feed 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.

HORSE TRAINING EXTRAORDINARY.

NO Labour required. The wildest horse made so docile that he will follow you like a pet dog. The original of this recipe cost £25. No more kickers, shiers, or runaways. Recommended by "Weekly Budget," "Enquire Within," etc. **The most vicious horse made absolutely tame, obedient, and saleable, or money returnd. P.O. 1s. 6d.**

From

JOHN HOLDEN, D.C.

Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.

o-d—31-8-18

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, Coir 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, 3321. 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

ARMY REPAIRED BOOTS, all sizes, 5s. to 8s. pair; also slightly worn Army Boots at 10s. to 14s. Postage 7d. extra. Special terms to dealers.—I. Vard, Wholesale Army Boot Contractor, 21 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

A NOTICE—£5,000 worth of Feather Ticks and all classes of Feathers and Horse Hair wanted. Highest prices, prompt cash. Send 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.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. post free Depot, 12 Nelson Street, Limerick.

AT ELKINSON'S, 22 Lower Kevin Street, Dublin, best prices paid for Rubber, Hair, Feathers, Metals, Rags, Bagging, and Tailors' Clips.

BAGS, SACKS, and RICK COVERS 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.

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,

32 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

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

Saddlery.

GIG AND CART HARNESS ALWAYS IN STOCK, OR MADE TO ORDER AT

T. Kennedy's

HARNESS MAKER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

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

—:o:—

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

Repairs Promptly Executed.

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 Feverish 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 chequrs 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' Gaberandine 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,

NewcastleWest.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD AND NEW FEATHERS.

CARRIAGE PAID FROM ALL PARTS.

M. MARCUS,

Feather Merchant, 16 Hanover's Quay, CORK.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with the following articles for six months from the 1st October, 1918, to the 31st March, 1919, in accordance with standard samples and specification, Irish Manufacture where practicable:—

Groceries—Arrowroot, coffee, chicory, rice, pepper, mustard, sugar, herrings, salt, vinegar, condensed milk.

Tobacco—Best Irish Manufacture, at per lb; **Snuff**, at per lb.

Chandlery—Starch, blue, washing soda, candles, safety matches, blacking, bath brick, blacklead, emery powder and emery paper.

Clothing and Bedding Materials according to specification and standard samples. **Materials for Female Attendants' Clothing,** according to standard samples.

Shoe Leather and Findings, Boot Tops for Males and Females.

Hardware—Brushes, tinware, earthenware, repairs to tin ware, paints, oils, cements, glass.

Stationery and Printing.

Funeral Requisites—Coffins, etc.

Old Stores.

No empties of any kind will be returned except cement sacks and five-gallon tins. The printed form of tender to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th Sept., 1918, will only be received. All tenders should be properly endorsed, and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than Tuesday, the 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend with their sureties at the Clerk's Office within ten days of acceptance of tender, for the purpose of signing same, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. N.B.—No tender considered except marked "1918."

To Soap Manufacturers and Chandlers.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution for six months from 1st October, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, with **Pure White Soap** (Irish Manufacture), according to standard sample, at per cwt. The printed form of tender to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 9th Sept., 1918, will only be received. All tenders should be properly endorsed "Soap," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than Tuesday, 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend with their sureties at the Clerk's Office for the purpose of signing same; otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

To Timber Merchants.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution for six months from the 1st October, 1918, to the 31st March, 1919, with **Best Quality Timber** of various kinds, and **Scantlings,** as specified in the printed form of tender, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 9th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties within ten days of acceptance of tender, for the purpose of signing same; otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

To Flour Merchants.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with **Best First Quality Bakers' Flour,** per ton, from 1st October, 1918, to the 31st March, 1919, equal to sample to be seen at the Asylum. The flour must be delivered in such quantities as may be required. The printed form of tender, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 9th September, will only be received. The tenders must be properly endorsed "Tender for Flour," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend with their sureties at the Clerk's Office for the purpose of signing same, within ten days of acceptance of tender, otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted, but preference will be given to Irish Manufactured Flour. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

To Farmers and Butter Merchants.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with **Best Centrifugal Creamery Butter,** from 1st October, 1918, to 30th April, 1919, at per lb. No empties returned. The printed form of tender, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, 9th September, 1918, will only be received. Tenders should be properly endorsed "Tender for Butter," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties, for the purpose of signing same, within ten days of declaration of contract; otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

To Egg Merchants and Farmers.

THE Committee of Management, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September, 1918,** will consider tenders for supplying **Best Irish Fresh Laid Eggs,** at per dozen, from 1st October, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, in such quantities weekly as may be required. Forms of tender, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 o'clock on Monday, the 9th September, will only be received. The tenders must be properly endorsed "Eggs," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than Tuesday, 10th September. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend at the Clerk's Office, for the purpose of signing same, within ten days of acceptance of tender; otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender considered except marked "1918."

Hay Wanted.

THE Committee of Management, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September, 1918,** will consider tenders for supplying the Institution with from **25 to 30 tons of Best Upland Hay,** at per ton. The hay to be weighed on the market lever, and be delivered by the contractor, free of expense, at the Asylum farm within fourteen days from declaration of contract. No proposal will be entertained except on the printed form of tender, which can be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th September, 1918. Tenders should be properly endorsed "Hay," and sent in not later than 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th September. A sample of hay must be sent in with each tender, and a deposit of £2 2s. will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with the following articles from 1st October, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, inclusive:—viz., **Best Beef and Mutton (first quality),** at per cwt.; **Best Cutlings and Best Indian Meal,** at per ton. The cattle and sheep to be slaughtered on the Asylum premises, in accordance with the conditions stated in the tender forms, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and to attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties, for the purpose of signing same, within ten days from acceptance of tender. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. All tenders should be properly endorsed, and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th September, 1918. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for supplying the Institution with **Pure New Milk,** from 1st October, 1918, to the 31st March, 1919, in such quantities as may be required daily, at per gallon. The milk must produce at least ten degrees of cream, according to the Asylum cremometer (otherwise a proportionate reduction will be made from the contractor's bill); the milk to be delivered not later than 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The printed form of tender, to be had at the Storekeeper's Office up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th Sept., 1918, will only be received. All tenders should be properly endorsed "Tender for Milk," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerk's Office with their sureties, for the purpose of signing same, within ten days of declaration of contract; otherwise the contract will be annulled. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider Tenders for **Medicine and Medical Appliances,** in accordance with tender form to be had at the Asylum Offices up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 9th September. Tenders must be properly endorsed and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than Tuesday, the 10th Sept., 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond, and attend, with their sureties, at the Clerk's Office within ten days of declaration of contract. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

THE Committee of Management of the above Asylum, at their meeting to be held on **Wednesday, the 11th September,** 1918, will consider tenders for the supply of **Double Brown Stout** to the Institution, from 1st October, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, at per kilderkin. The person who tenders must state gravity, name of manufacturer, and quantity contained in kilderkin. All tenders must be properly endorsed "Brown Stout," and sent in by post, addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, so as to reach the office not later than Tuesday, the 10th September, 1918. Contractors will be required to execute a bond and attend at the Clerke's Office for the purpose of signing same within ten days of declaration of contract. A deposit of £2 2s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. No tender will be considered except marked "1918."

W. O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Asylum.

LOST.

VALUABLE **RUG,** from car, on the 19th August, in Newcastle West or on the road to Kileedy. Finder will be rewarded. Apply X.Y.Z., "Observer" Office.

7-9-'18

SPIRELLA

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

SOLD ONLY BY

K. O'SULLIVAN, CHURCHTOWN.

WHEN IN LIMERICK

— CALL TO —

The Crescent Emporium

(MRS. J. J. O'DEA)

FOR THE LATEST IN

MILLINERY, COSTUMES, BLOUSES,

SPORTS COATS, UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING.

Note Address:—

70 O'CONNELL STREET,

LIMERICK.

Five minutes walk from Railway Station.

Newcastle West Agricultural and Industrial Show

WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OVER £500 IN PRIZES,

WITH NUMEROUS SPECIAL PRIZES, INCLUDING 15 CUPS.

GREAT SHOW

OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, GOATS, JUMPING, DRIVING, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, INDUSTRIAL WORK, POULTRY, HARES, RABBITS, NEEDLEWORK, FRUIT, AND FLOWERS.

Entries Close for all Classes, except Jumping, on 1st SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES FOR JUMPING CLOSE ON 15th SEPTEMBER.

Apply for Prize List and Entry Forms to

M. B. O'DONNELL, Secretary,
Newcastle West.

o—24-8-18

KILMALLOCK SHOW,

4TH AND 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

SPLENDID ENTRIES.

ENTRIES FOR JUMPING CLOSE ON SEPTEMBER 2nd.

Schedules and Entry Forms from—

WM. CASHEL, Secretary.

o—31-8-18

Machine Made Bread.

JOHN MURPHY,

LOWER MAIDEN STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Family Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

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

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

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.

— MANURES, SLAG, OATS. —

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

FIRST-CLASS WHISKIES, WINES AND TEAS.

JAMES WARD.

Hibernian Hotel and General Merchant,
RATHKEALE.

MOST Grateful Thanks to the Sacred Heart, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, and The Little Flower for petition granted.—K.L.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

WEEKLY.

CATTLE & SHEEP MARKET.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 4th, 12 o'clock (New Time).

30 TWO YEAR OLD BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.

30 YEARLING BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.

1 LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOW WITH 11 BONHAMS.

USUAL ENTRY OF DAIRY STOCK.

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

FEATHERS.

VERY HIGH PRICES ARE BEING PAID FOR

NEW AND OLD GOOSE FEATHERS.

BOUGHT BY WEIGHT.

M. CULHANE,

Egg, Poultry and Hide Merchant,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Election Meeting for Appointment of Representative of Limerick County Council on The Governing Body of University College, Cork.

IN accordance with the provisions of a Statute for University College, Cork, Chapters V2 and V1, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13—made by the Dublin Commissioners appointed under the Irish University Acts, 1908—**Notice is hereby given** that the Chairman of the Council for the Administrative County of Limerick, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the provisions of the aforesaid Statute, has, by writing under his hand, this 19th day of August, 1918, appointed **Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1918,** as the day on which a Special Meeting of the Limerick County Council (to be called the Election Meeting) will be held for the purpose of Electing a Representative of the Limerick County Council on the Governing Body of University College, Cork. A Candidate for Election shall be nominated by a Nomination Paper, signed by two members of the Council, which shall be lodged with me at least **21 days before the Election Meeting.**

By Order,

J. J. Quaid, County Secretary.

Dated 19th August, 1918.

o—9-11-18

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

WANTED.

THE above Committee require the use of about half an acre of well-protected garden for, **Demonstration Purposes,** in or convenient to **Limerick City,** in connection with the establishing of Classes in Rural Science for Female National School Teachers, under the County Limerick Scheme of Technical Instruction, 1918-19.

Persons having such a Garden to offer are requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

T. A. Hartigan, Secretary.

82 O'Connell Street,
Limerick.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

MANUAL INSTRUCTOR WANTED.

THE above Committee require the services of one **Manual Instructor,** at a salary of £120 per annum, with the usual allowances for travelling expenses. Applications, giving full particulars as to training and experience, together with testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned not later than the **16th October, 1918.**

The selected candidate will be required to satisfy the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to qualifications. Further particulars as to duties, etc., may be had from

T. A. Hartigan, Secretary.

County Limerick Committee of
Agriculture and Technical Instruction,
82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

POULTRY INSTRUCTOR WANTED.

THE above Committee require the services of one **Instructor in Poultry Keeping,** at a salary of £100 per annum, with the usual allowances for travelling expenses. Applications, giving full particulars as to training and experience in Poultry Management, should be lodged with the undersigned not later than the **1st October, 1918.**

The selected candidate will be required to satisfy the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to qualifications. Further particulars as to duties, etc., may be had from

T. A. Hartigan, Secretary.

County Limerick Committee of
Agriculture and Technical Instruction,
82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

o—d—19-10-18

INCOME TAX.

— 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.

TENDERS.

KILLEEDY MILLING SOCIETY, LTD.,
Killeedy, Ballagh, Charleville,

INVITE Tenders from Contractors for the Erection of a Stone Building, 48 feet long, 28 feet broad, by 24 feet high. Stones, mortar, and all materials put on the site.

Tenders received up to the **31st inst.**

Plans and Specification can be inspected daily at the Society's premises, or with the Architect, Mr. Joseph O'Malley, 10 Glenworth Street, Limerick.

o-d—31-8-18

Picture Palace

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Week Commencing September 2nd.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY—
MONDAY and THURSDAY.

MONDAY.

Triangle Plays Present
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, THE ATHLETIC THUNDERBOLT,
—in—
"HONOURABLE ALGY."
Five Reels of Irrepressible Merriment.

"THE GREY GHOST,"
7th Episode—"Caught in the Web."

THURSDAY.
GALWAY RACES.

"THE FATAL RING,"
15th Episode—"The Dagger Duel."

"LAST OF THE CARNABYS,"
Five Reel Drama.

Programme subject to Alteration.

SEATS BOOKED IN ADVANCE (1s.) at Phelan's, Bishop Street.

WANTED,

WANTED by the **Castlemahon Co-Operative Agricultural and Implement Society, Ltd., A CAPABLE MAN TO FOLLOW AND TAKE CHARGE OF THRESHING MACHINE.**

Applications, stating wages expected, to be sent to the Manager or Secretary not later than **September 5th, 1918.**

WANTED,

TIMBER CARTERS AND FELLERS,
in districts of Ballingarry (Co. Limerick), Ballingrane, and Ardagh.

Apply **No. 8,** this Office.

o—8-9-18

WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

THE LATEST UKASE.

THE most recent ukase of Dublin Castle, making it a penal offence to publish meetings which are not sanctioned by the Government of Ireland—whatever that may be—outrivals even the palmy days of Ascendancy when Buckshot Forster, who was law in every police barrack in Ireland. This infringement of the rights of the Press is so extraordinary that even a few of the more independent English newspapers, and practically every newspaper in Ireland, have been impelled to utter vigorous protests against what may be described in language borrowed from Lloyd George's Press champion, the "Daily Mail," as the hide-the-truth policy in Ireland. But it cannot serve its purpose. Thought will be free, and thought must find expression in Ireland as in every other country. What a storm of indignation it would cause in England if the present Coalition Government attempted to closure in the Liberal Press all reports of their political opponents. Under such circumstances Lloyd George's Cabinet would not hold office twenty-four hours. Yet this is what is happening in Ireland every other day. The Sinn Fein policy is opposed to the government of Ireland against the consent of the Irish people. There is nothing very revolutionary about that. It is founded on the first principle of the rights of nations. The leaders of the movement have been arrested, and are held in bondage in England without a scintilla of evidence being produced against them. On the contrary, Lord Wimborne, the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who should certainly know something more about Irish affairs than the present Executive, has stated publicly in the British House of Lords, that he had no knowledge whatever about the alleged German plot. Even if this country were merely an English shire, and not a nation whose frontiers were traced by the Divine Hand, simple justice would demand the release of men against whom no evidence had been produced in support of the charge against them. The Sinn Fein organisation in Ireland has not even been placed outside the pale of the law. At least so we understood. And yet it is a crime to publish its meetings. Had there not been so much tragedy in the entire business, it would have been a delightful farce. There are pacifists in England. We have been told by men in high places in England that everybody who is not out to smash "the Hun" is an enemy of his country, yet Lord Lansdowne is at liberty to address meetings in the Guildhall or some other place, and the Editor of "The Times" is not forbidden to publish his speeches or his letters. We wonder is there any sense of humour left in Dublin Castle, or has its grim centuries' record eaten it all up. Mr. Shortt is a Home Ruler, forsooth, yet he denies to the Irish people the most elementary rights of Home Rule. It is all very curious, and it is all very characteristic of England's methods in this country. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," is the watchword of President Wilson in this war, and the tocsin has been hailed from Whitehall, but while the barbarians of every clime are entitled to freedom according to England's way—"Oh, people of Bagdad, etc."—there is no place in the mental vision of England for a nation older, greater in its civilisation, better in its outlook than England herself. That is for the present. But the end is not yet.

THE COAL SCARCITY IN CLIN.

The scarcity and dearness of coals is causing the farmers in districts of West Limerick to have recourse to the barter custom obtaining hundreds of years back, exchanging limestones for turf, which is fairly plentiful in and near Glin and North Kerry, the farmers, of the latter place being very anxious to secure lime for the manuring of their boglands. The development of this system would not, all the same, make the turf easier to get by the poor people in the towns during the coming winter.

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

Dr. Cremin has returned to The Square, Newcastle West.

ITEMS OF SITUATION.

Girls Arrested at Clonmel.

Dr. Sampson, J.P., has lodged with the Clare County Council a claim for £1,000 for malicious knocking of 600 yards of the boundary walls of the farm of Poulcenacoona. It is said that two graves were dug on the lands, and floral wreaths deposited near the openings. At the last Clare Assizes Dr. Sampson was awarded £200 compensation for the ploughing up of his farm.

District Inspector Comerford and Head Constable Roddy entered the Town Hall, Tuam, during a meeting of the North Galway Sinn Fein Executive, and inquired if a permit had been obtained. The chairman said it had not and that the meeting was making preparations for the general election. The police officers then withdrew.

Michael Kelly and Thomas Devin, Caltra, County Galway, who were "wanted" for some time, have been arrested and remanded on a charge of unlawful assembly.

Two young ladies at Clonmel, who were stopped for cycling without lamps, gave their names to the police in Irish, whereupon they were arrested, but after having been brought to the barracks they were released.

Mr. James Daly, chief Clerk in the Mayo County Council offices, Castlebar, who was arrested on Thursday following a search in his house, where a rifle and Sinn Fein literature were found, was conveyed under escort to Galway, pending courtmartial.

Arms and ammunition were seized in the Bruree district.

The house of Mr. B. Sheehan, Caherciveen, was raided by police during his absence in Dublin.

The four masked raiders at the house of Mr Waller, near Derry, declared they were "Ulster Volunteers." One kept guard over the aged caretaker while the other searched the premises. It is believed that burglary was the motive, as a gun was not removed.

Police raided the Sinn Fein Club, Midleton, but nothing was removed. Mr. J. O'Shea's shop was also entered, and a volunteer cap and part of a uniform were taken away.

Messrs. Jerh. O'Brien, Chairman Munster Council G.A.A.; O'Gounnelloe, Kilmaloe; and P. Comer, Irish teacher, do., who since martial law was imposed in Clare have been restricted to a two mile radius of their homes, have now been informed that the restrictions have been removed. Mr. Comer, who was interned at Frongoch after Easter Week, was refused permission to travel to Carrigaholt Irish College to teach Irish.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has replied to a resolution by Borrisokane District Council of protest against the sentence of two years' imprisonment on Mr. Thomas Cullinan, Gurteen, Shinrone, and demanding that he be treated as a political prisoner. His lordship asks for particulars of the case.

Messrs. J. M. Burke, B.L., and T. Sheehy, Co.C., protested at Skibbereen District Council against the suppression of "The Southern Star," it being pointed out that many of those who were victimised were men with families. The hope was expressed that the machinery would soon be restored.

RELEASED AND DEPORTED.

Mr. Ginnell Re-arrested

Mr. Laurence Ginnell, M.P., was released from Mountjoy Prison on Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, after undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on him, in default of finding bail, by Mr. Drury on the 26th March, for using language at public meetings calculated to incite to cattle-driving.

The sentence would have expired on Monday last were it not for the fact that there were some "black marks" against the prisoner for disciplinary breaches.

Mr. Ginnell was re-arrested by Inspector Lowe, of the "G" Division, outside the prison precincts and driven in the "Black Maria" to Arbour Hill for deportation to England.

Mr. Ginnell asked Inspector Lowe, who re-arrested him, for his authority. The Inspector produced a document, but Mr. Ginnell resisted, and had to be forcibly put into the van. As the vehicle was in motion the prisoner shouted "Up the Republic," and his wife waved a Sinn Fein flag. She drove after her husband to Arbour Hill with some lady friends.

As the prison van crossed Blackwater Bridge Mr. Ginnell was cheered by a number of people who had assembled awaiting his release.

Mr. Ginnell was deported last night from Kingstown to England. There was no demonstration, few people being about at the time of his arrival at the mail boat.

ABBEYFEALE PETTY SESSIONS.

(Before Messrs. H. R. Jones, R.M., and J. White.)

The adjourned charges of assault at Abbeyfeale April fair, preferred against William Shea, Michael O'Keeffe, Francis O'Keeffe, John Cahill, Tim Cotter, and Thomas Cotter, were heard.

Mr. T. Liston, solr., Tralee, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. R. A. McAuley, solr., defended.

Having heard the evidence, Mr. Jones, R.M., said his fellow-magistrate agreed with him in the conclusions they arrived at as to the assault on Michael Mangan. Having heard the contrary case against him, they dismissed it. Wm. Shea had been punished already, and he believed Mangan shot at him in self-defence. Shea was fined 1s. and bound to the peace. Daniel Keeffe was fined 21s.; they would not bind him to the peace, as he was already bound. Francis Keeffe, who was also bound before, would be only fined 21s. John Cahill, who was not so much in it as the others, was fined 15s. and bound in £10 with two sureties of £5 each. Tim Cotter was fined 21s. and similarly bound. Thomas Cotter, who did not do much, was fined 5s. and also bound to the peace.

G. A. A.

Match at Rathkeale To-Morrow.

A great hurling contest between two famous teams, viz., Newcastle West and Claughaun (Limerick), will take place in the Sports Field, Rathkeale, on Sunday, 1st of September. The prize being a valuable silver cup, it is certain that each team will make a great bid for victory, and a thrilling contest may be anticipated.

LISTOWEL UNION.

Support for the "Observer."

At the meeting of the Listowel Board of Guardians and District Council, held on Thursday Mr. T. D. O'Sullivan presiding, the tender of the "Weekly Observer," and the Kerry papers were unanimously accepted for the advertising of the Guardians and Council for twelve months.

Matthew O'Connor, son of Mr. W. O'Connor, Tuam, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by courtmartial at Shrewsbury for refusing to put on khaki. He returned recently from England, where he was working and where, it is stated, he signed the National Register.

RECRUITING.

Action of Cork County Council.

At Thursday's meeting of the Cork County Council, Mr. Wm. R. Kent (Chairman) presiding,

The Secretary mentioned that at the last meeting of the Finance Committee a letter was received from the Irish Recruiting Council inviting the Chairman and himself to attend a meeting summoned by that body, and the Committee referred the matter to the Council.

The Chairman said he declined to accept any such invitation as long as their countrymen were dragged through the streets of England and treated in Belfast and other prisons in a cruel and barbarous way. As long as Lord French and others engaged in recruiting were arresting their fellow-countrymen and meting out such treatment to them in Ireland and England he, for one, would never take part in a recruiting meeting. Let every other man do as he liked and as his conscience dictated to him. There were men who were on recruiting platforms who ought to have the courage of their convictions, and instead of being on such platforms they should go to the trenches in maintenance of the British Empire.

Mr. Jerh. O'Mahony said that Col. Lynch and Mr. Sullivan and other recruiting agents were hiding during the time they had been engaged in recruiting work. They were inviting public representatives to go to the Chamber of Commerce and the Imperial Hotel to hear Mr. Sullivan's oratory in a room, but if they wanted to carry out their work they should go outside the church gates throughout the country, where they would have some chance of having an audience and a meeting. He, however, supposed if those people did such a thing that they would know their work would not be very palatable.

Mr. D. A. O'Leary—The people are now too busy with other matters to attend such meetings.

Mr. Jerh. O'Mahony—Those recruiting agents are hiding in holes and corners, but this dodge won't do.

The Chairman said those recruiting agents should have the courage of their convictions and set an example to their followers by going out to the trenches.

Mr. Jerh. O'Mahony said a division was formed in Ulster, but while the Catholics of the South who joined the army were sent to the front after three months' training, Carson's men for 23 or 24 months afterwards did not see France. Those Ulstermen were engaged in the North during those 23 or 24 months in attacking indefensible Christian Brothers and attempting to murder them. That only showed the favouritism displayed by the War Office towards certain people in this country; but Ireland would not be misled by any such actions.

Mr. J. M. Burke said his position that day was the same as when the war started. He never had anything to do with recruiting. The people had received nothing but proclamations, suppressions and repressions on different matters all over the country. England, indeed, must be bereft of all shame when she proclaimed to the whole world that she was fighting for small nations. They knew that what was happening was that England was doing everything that was the very negation of liberty.

On the motion of Mr. D. Linehan, seconded by Mr. J. D. O'Connor, it was then agreed to proceed with the next business of the Council.

THE NEW HOCHE.

Labour Party and Colonel Lynch.

(Passed by Censor.)

Mr. E. Verney, Secretary Hampstead Branch, Independent Labour Party, sends to the Press an interesting recent correspondence which includes (1) a resolution by the branch, (2) reply thereto of Col. A. Lynch, M.P., a member of the branch and (3) the branch's reply to him. The resolution strongly protested against Colonel Lynch "serving voluntarily as recruiting agent in Ireland, to which the Government denies the elementary right of self-determination." Indignation was expressed at the coercion of Ireland and the Government's breach of solemn Home Rule pledges, while the branch declared "amazement at Colonel Lynch's tacit approval of this utter disregard of the rights of small nationalities."

Colonel Lynch's reply as he himself puts it, was "not so much in justification as in explanation of his action."

The Branch, in the course of its reply says: "We regret to find we were under a misapprehension when we adopted you as a member."

LIMERICK ITEMS.

A Deserving Institution.

The Shannon Rowing Club recently held a reunion at their premises, Wellesley Bridge, and also scratch races, with the object of helping to pay off the debt due on that very deserving institution, Barrington's Hospital. Their commendable action was attended with very marked success, so much so that the club has been enabled, after paying all expenses, to forward a cheque for £230 12s. 6d. to the managing committee of the hospital.

The Late Lieut. T. G. Sullivan.

The Managing Committee of Barrington's Hospital this week adopted a vote of condolence with the relatives of Lieut. T. G. O'Sullivan, R.E., who was killed in action on the western front on the 2nd inst. Lieutenant O'Sullivan, who was in the prime of life, is heartily regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Price of Coal.

The Mayor presided at a meeting of the Corporation Coal Supply Committee on Wednesday night. A telegram was read from the Town Clerk, Dublin, stating that the committee had not yet fixed a standard price for house coal. On the basis of the price prevailing in the metropolis at present, the committee suggested that the maximum price in Limerick should be 68s. 4d. a ton delivered to consumers, and that this should be intimated to the local coal merchants at the forthcoming conference. A deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Ald. D. McNeice, Mr. T. Donnellan, Mr. J. J. London, Lay Advisor, and Mr. J. E Enright, Gas Engineer, was appointed to meet the directors of the Chamber of Commerce with view to the conservation of lighting during the winter months, in consequence of the coal shortage.

HUGHES AND IRELAND.

Commenting on the Australian Premier's activities, the Sydney "Freeman" says:—"Before he left Hughes had become so anti-Irish and anti-Catholic that he certainly has no right to pose as a dominion authority on the Irish question. He is, politically, hated always been vindictive, and as he blames the Irish here for the defeat of his militarist schemes, it is more than probable that if he can drive a nail in Ireland's coffin he will gladly do so."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VICEROY AND INDUSTRIES.

27 Grand Parade, Cork,
24th August, 1918.

Sir—The Lord Lieutenant and his Chief Secretary, in their "conducted tours" over our countryside, have publicly expressed their official concern for the industrial development of Ireland. It is well to remember that in so doing, and in so saying, they are but following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors in office, both immediate and remote. Thus is British policy in and towards Ireland a continuity. Admitting that our present governors are endeavouring to demonstrate a friendly disposition towards our country, one must be pardoned for remarking that their intentions, though, no doubt, honourable, are somewhat vague. The Irish people, with the history of Dublin Castle Government ever in mind, require of Lord French and Mr. Shortt exact information as to (1) what it is that the Irish Government propose to do for Irish industrial development; and (2) when it is that they propose to make a beginning.

The British Prime Minister, under whom the Irish Government carries on in this country, has indicated a direction in which both Lord French and Mr. Shortt might usefully incline their present economic fervour in behalf of Irish industrial development. Speaking at Carnarvon a few days back, Mr. Lloyd George (as reported) said: "Those who are turning out more coal to-day than they turned out yesterday are helping to win victory." It would seem from this extract that the present British Cabinet desires that more and more coal be mined from now on. To proceed with the speedy and proper development of Irish coalfields would, therefore, be the correct policy for the Irish Government to devote its political and financial powers to, in the living present and not in the doubtful remote future.

The Lord Lieutenant is (nominally) President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The information and machinery of that invaluable organisation is at his Excellency's disposal for carrying into effect the economic policy for this country that both he and his Chief Secretary (the Government of Ireland) may decide upon initiating. For example, and as coal appears to be of imperial as well as national utility at the moment, the Department could place their Geological Branch wholly at Lord French's service. The archives of this branch contain information respecting our undeveloped mineral deposits the study of which would prove a wholesome education in national economics for the present Government of Ireland. To begin with, the report presented to the International Geological Congress at Toronto in 1913, on Ireland's coal measures, would throw some light on an otherwise dark subject. In this report the Department of Agriculture estimated the coal reserves of Ireland as follows:—Actual reserve, 180,506,000 metric tons; probable reserve, 110,840,000 metric tons. In arriving at these figures the Department expert was careful to state that they had, of purpose, omitted to include an estimate of several districts because in their opinion the coal of such tracts was unworkable or would not pay to work. Furthermore, their report on our coal deposits stated that it was possible the experts who had compiled it had under-estimated the quantity of coal in certain districts, because they had not the facilities to take more extensive surveys of such districts. In this latter respect a statement issued in 1915 by the Wolfhill Colliery Company is of more than ordinary importance, viz.:—

The Department of Agriculture estimated in 1913 the coal reserves in the Leinster coalfield at 152,920,000 tons, whilst Mr. A. McHenry, Geological Expert, put the reserves at 219,000,000 tons. This calculation was made some years ago, and it is worth mentioning that within the last three months a Geological Expert to the Department has discovered by actual investigation that the coalfield extends one and a half miles in a north-westerly direction beyond the line where heretofore it was believed the coal terminated.

Here we have it stated that one coalfield alone contains practically a greater reserve of coal than that given for all Ireland by the Department in the report referred to.

The Geological Branch could inform the Irish Government that we possess both bituminous (soft) and anthracite (stone) coal, the latter quality being found in the south, and the former in the north of our island, and so providing fuel within Ireland for both our domestic and industrial requirements. Furthermore, the Department could point to the fact that from the Tipperary coal deposits (now lying practically abandoned) some 50,000 tons of coal were mined annually about 1840, representing more than half the entire output of coal from Irish mines to-day, whilst at the same period from the Leinster district some 120,000 tons of coal were raised annually, or over 30,000 tons in excess of the coal mined in all Ireland in 1916. The Department could further show that as recently as 1900 some 120,000 tons of coal were raised annually in Ireland; that this output had fallen to 93,040 tons in 1914, and had fallen still further to 89,833 tons in 1916, the latest year for which returns are available; and, furthermore, it could point out that only 17 coal mines were worked in that year in all Ireland.

Here, I respectfully submit, is work for the Irish Government to undertake, to "turn out more coal to-day" than, say, in 1800, and so "help to win victory" for those national and imperial ends to which, it would appear, both the Lord Lieutenant and his Chief Secretary are wedded.—Yours very truly,

J. L. Fawsitt.

THE CHARLEVILLE STRIKE.

Dear Sir—Needless to mention, the literary production on the Charleville strike which appeared in your columns last week from the able pen of Mr. Lyons hase created a mild sensation in town and country, and, judging from the hostility against Transport Union and certain gentlemen whose names are mentioned herein, it seems apparent that Mr. Lyons does not relish the idea of paying a decent remuneration to the one man, or may I inoffensively called him "jack of all trades," whom he employed. Mr. Lyons tells us that he has to pay Manning £1 7s. per week, and that out of the whole transaction he has only 6d. per week for his trouble and the upkeep of a horse. I understand that Mr. Lyons has also a contract with the Comanswell Creamery, and that he carts butter for them to the Charleville Railway Station. He has mentioned nothing whatsoever about this in his letter, and apparently he wants the public, or rather a section of the public who may be disposed to sympathise with him, to know nothing about this matter. Furthermore, if Mr. Lyons has only 6d. out of his transaction with the Charleville Creamery it is himself he has to blame, and himself alone, as I am informed he ousted some others from getting the contract by submitting the lowest possible tender. Taking everything into consideration, I think it is Mr. Lyons himself, and not Manning, who would suit admirably for any vacant post on your journalistic staff, when he could utilise his time in replying to his critics, who like the number of fools would be infinite.—Yours faithfully,

Fair Play.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The strike for higher wages of the workmen at Foynes Saw Mills continues.

Limerick Harbour Board have received Board of Trade authority to levy 50 per cent increase on graving dock dues, and on imports and exports; 20 per cent on shipping except on regular traders (10 p.c).

While police at Blackpool (Cork) were bringing James Murphy, arrested as an alleged absentee, to the bridewell they were attacked by a crowd with stones, and many were injured in a baton charge.

Constable E. Bourke, of Rathcoole, Newmarket, fell off his bicycle, and three days later was admitted to hospital, where he died on Sunday. The inquest was adjourned for a post-mortem.

Pig sales in South Roscommon during the week denote a considerable decrease in prices. At Roscommon and other fairs bacon pigs realised £20 to £22 each, and the price of bonhams fell to £5 10s. a pair. At Strokestown many pigs were left unsold.

The "New Freeman," St. John's, New Brunswick, says that the efforts of interested parties to supply Press readers with biassed statements on Irish affairs is well illustrated by the following:—"A citizen received a copy of an Irish paper—minus one half of the edition, which the Censor had appropriated. Meanwhile the London 'Times" and other journals, whose excesses are a matter of record, are unhampered, but it will take even more than such measures to hide from the world the condition of affairs in Ireland, due to causes which are a disgrace to British rule."

Mr John Moran, hotel proprietor, Listowel, was fined 5s. and costs for keeping in his hotel for a week without registering a Swede named J. J. Thomas Petersen, a creamery mechanic, who had been in Kerry for years. Mr. E. Molyneaux, who was fined 2s. 6d. for having a shot-gun in his possession without a permit, said the Government compelled him to till 30 or 40 acres, and deprived him of the means of protecting it by seizing his gun. Nearly 90 persons were summoned for buying or selling goods, principally tea, in excess of the regulated prices. The shopkeepers were fined 7s. 6d. each.

The recent election of Clerks of Works by Kilmallock Rural Council, when Mr. P. Hayes, B.E., was successful by a majority of one, has, it is understood, been declared void by the L.G.B., on the ground that the representatives of Glenbrohane were held up on their way to the meeting.

Some 3,000 Unionist objections to Nationalists on the new Derry register were based on the answer to the query: "Are you a British subject?" In the cases objected to the reply invariably was "Irish." It is understood the Unionists have waived the objection in all except three instances, which are to be argued. One is that of a solicitor, who replied, "No; Irish"; in another the applicant struck out the query in toto and wrote "Irish."

Sunday will be held as an Irish-speaking day by the Fainne League, members of which are pledged always to use Irish one to another, and on Sunday will pledge themselves to speak nothing but Irish throughout the day, no matter in what company or circumstances. Clergy who belong to the Fainne will preach in Irish.

The "twopenny" cheques come into force on 1st Sept. Existing forms may be used if the drawer affixes a penny stamp in the signature space, writing across the stamp. Until September 1st the receiver of a cheque bearing only a penny stamp may rectify the omission of the drawer by affixing and cancelling an extra 1d. stamp.

FEENAGH HURLING CLUB.

A special meeting of the above was held in the Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. James J. Hannan (Vice-president) presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

The Chairman stated that owing to unforeseen circumstances the meeting had been hurriedly summoned. It had been arranged for some time past that the Club was to compete that day at the Grannagh tournament, but unfortunately the Grim Reaper, regardless of all arrangements, swooped down on the district, which, as a result, was plunged into deep mourning for the past few days. He referred to the death if Miss McEnery, sister of their respected treasurer; also that of the late Mrs. O'Leary, a very ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the renowned old Feenagh Football Club, which performed innumerable feats of valour at the inception of the G.A.A. under the captainship of the immortal Frank Hoonan. Under existing circumstances the members would be unworthy of the chivalrous reputation of true Irish Gaels if they did not attend the funerals, both of which took place that day. Therefore he trusted that the Grannagh tournament committee would take into consideration the true position of affairs and act accordingly. He then proposed a resolution, which was seconded, and adopted unanimously, expressing the deepest sympathy of the club with their patriotic treasurer, and also regarding the late Mrs. O'Leary.

GLIN SCHOOL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the Glin District School was held on Monday, Mr. T. D. O'Sullivan presiding. Also present:—Listowel Union: Messrs. W. Collins, J.P.; D. Mangan, and M. C. Mulvihill; Rathkeale Union: Messrs. Jas. Nolan and M. D. Conway; Newcastle West Union, Fr. D. Drew; Limerick Union: Messrs. Jos. Keane and M. Ryan.

Mr. Conway (Clerk) read a letter from the Local Government Board enclosing copies of auditor's report, with certified copies of the abstract.

Mrs. Bridget Lawlor, Limerick, wife of the late Mr. James Lawlor, wrote thanking the Board and the clerk for their kind vote of condolence on the death of her dear husband.

The Clerk of Limerick Union wrote notifying the board that Mr. James Burke had been co-opted to the board in room of the late Mr. James Lawlor.

Mr. Drew moved his notice of motion to increase the wages of Stephen O'Reilly, plumber, to the standard rate.

Mr. Collins asked what his present wages are, and the Clerk said 36s. and war bonus of 4s. a week. He was appointed plumber at 30s. a week.

The motion to increase to 50s. a week, including bonus, was unanimously agreed to.

Thomas McElligott was declared stocktaker for the half-year ending 30th Sept., at £1 4s. 6d. James O'Connor tendered at £5 10s.

The Chairman said before the Board adjourned he wished to express his heartfelt thanks to them for unanimously appointing him to preside over their meetings, which he considered a great honour.

Several Members—You are worthy of it.

Continuing, the Chairman said he felt sure that any Nationalist would act as he and his friends did to do justice to the poor (hear, hear). He again begged to thank them for their recognition of his humble services (applause).

The meeting then adjourned.

ARMY COUNCIL ORDER.

FORAGE PRICES AND PROCEDURE FOR SEASON 1918—IRELAND.

UNDER the Army Council Order of 13th August, 1918, all First and Second Year Ryegrass and Seed Mixtures in Ireland are taken over absolutely and held at the disposal of the duly authorised Officers of the War Department. All persons holding 4 tons or more of First and Second year Ryegrass and Seed Mixture **are Required,** not later than the 7th September next, to make a Return to the Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, showing the quantity of First or Second year Ryegrass or Seed Mixture they have in their possession.

PURCHASES MADE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The maximum price payable for best quality Seed Hay purchased by the War Department will be £8 per ton.

Oat Straw	...	**£3 15 0 per ton**
Wheat Straw	...	**£3 0 0 per ton**

SALES OTHER THAN TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—With the exception of First or Second year Ryegrass or Seed Mixture, no Licence or Permit to sell is required by Producers or Vendors in respect of the following classes of forage. All such sales are absolutely uncontrolled except as to prices, which are as under:—

	Maximum Prices per ton.
First and Second year Ryegrass and Seed Mixture, if released under Licence by War Department ...	**£8 0 0**
Third or Fourth year Seed Hay, Upland Hay, Meadow Hay ...	**7 0 0**
Dogtail or Threshed Hay and Inferior Hay	**6 0 0**
Oat Straw	**4 15 0**
Wheaten Straw ...	**4 0 0**

These maximum prices include delivery on to the consumer's premises, and are inclusive of Dealers' Commission and all costs and charges of whatever nature incurred.

RETAIL SALES NOT EXCEEDING 5 CWT.—The following are the maximum prices per stone or 14 lbs., which include commission and all costs and charges of whatever nature incurred in delivering same to Consumers' or Purchasers' premises:—

	Maximum Prices. per stone.
First and Second year Ryegrass and Seed Mixtures, if released under Licence by War Department ...	**1s. 2d.**
Third or Fourth year Seed Hay, Upland Hay, Meadow Hay ...	**1s. 0½d.**
Dogtail or Threshed Hay and Inferior Hay	**11d.**
Oat Straw	**9d.**
Wheaten Straw	**8d.**

Full detailed particulars may be obtained on application to:—The Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin; D.P.O.S. (Dublin), 27 Upper Sackville St., Dublin; D.P.O.S. (Belfast), Victoria Barracks, Belfast; D.P.O.S. (Cork), 6 Lapp's Quay, Cork.

o-31-8-17

RATHKEALE UNION.

Tenders for Yearly and Half-Yearly Supplies, etc., Wanted.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1918,** receive Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon for executing the following contracts for one year, from the 1st of October, 1918, viz.:—The usual supplies of **Groceries, Chandlery, Sundries, etc.** Preference to be given to Goods, etc., of Irish Manufacture.

List of the Articles contracted for and Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Master of the Workhouse or Clerk of the Union.

Advertisements and Printing.—For publishing the Advertisements of the Union in every department, each advertisement to get three insertions, if required, and for reporting meetings of the Board; the Newspaper Proprietor to enter into a bond that same will be punctually attended to, or forfeit portion of the payment of the advertising contract; at a lump sum for the year without any additional or extra charge; also for Printing according to a specified list.

Coffins.—For supplying Deal Coffins, half-mounted, of 1-inch material, closely jointed, smoothly planed and properly painted and varnished; No. 1 size for deceased persons over 9 years of age, each: No. 2 size for deceased persons under 9 years of age, at Workhouse; also similar coffins for deceased persons who were receiving out-relief.

Horsing Ambulances.—For horsing the Union Ambulance and Carriage, at an average sum per drive, for each of the following Dispensary Districts, viz.:—Askeaton, Pallaskenry, Shanagolden, and Rathkeale; also the Glin District School. Persons resident within half a mile of each other and carried at the same time, to be reckoned as one drive. If there are passengers to and from, not exceeding four in number, the Glin District School is to be reckoned as one drive, the rate of speed to be moderate, as apenalty, viz.—the charge of the drive will be imposed for excessive driving, and the Contractor will be held accountable for any damage that may be done to the Van and Ambulance; also for conveyance of deceased inmates, by Hearse, to the Union Burial Ground for interment, at per drive.

Workhouse Offal.—For the Stirabout wash and food offal of the Workhouse, to be removed daily from the premises at an average weekly sum, to be paid in advance.

For Supplying for Six Months from the 1st October, inst.:—Best Beef and Mutton, according to specification (as follows), at per lb.—viz.: Best Lean Beef, without bone, for soup, off the round for beef tea; Best Beef and Mutton in Steaks and Chops (without bone); Best Mutton (in fore and hind quarters alternately), without kidney, suet, necks, or shanks; Best Beef (pieces not less than 4 lbs. each, the proportion of bone not to be greater than 1lb. to 6lbs. of flesh).

Best Irish Tub Bacon, in flitches (Green Middles branded), at per lb.

Best Quality White Bread (made from First Quality of Irish Flour), in Loaves, as may be required, per 4lb. loaf.

Best quality Whole Meal Bread (made from Best Quality Whole Meal), in Loaves, as may be required, per 4lb. loaf.

Best Quality Oatmeal, at per sack of 20 stone.

Best Quality Indian Meal (Coarse), at per sack of 20 stone.

Supplies to be submitted to the Medical Officer of the Workhouse periodically—meat supply daily. Samples to be forwarded for analysis (if necessary). No payment to be made until the contractor has his bond perfected. The person or persons whose proposal shall be accepted must enter into a written contract, to be prepared at his expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the Tender. A deposit of £1 to be lodged with Tender. Samples of the articles, where practicable, except in the case of standard samples, required to accompany the Tender. The lowest or any Tender need not be accepted.—By Order,

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Clerk of Union.

o—31-8-18

NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

MALICIOUS INJURY APPLICATIONS.

Increase to Nurses.

Mr. T. Hurley, J.P., presided at the fortnightly meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians and District Council, held on Thursday, and the other members present were:—Messrs. T. Liston, D. Flynn, M. J. Geary, J. O'Brien, J. Quaid, Michael Flynn, J. McCarthy, P. Buckley, James Dalton, D. D. Curtin, and P. O'Connor.

Nurse Mulcahy wrote resigning her position as hospital nurse, and thanking the Guardians for their kindness to her during her term of office.

The resignation was accepted with regret, and it was decided to advertise for a successor, one with midwifery certificates to get preference.

The Local Government Board wrote with reference to the decision of the Guardians to grant a sum of £10 in aid of the Child Welfare Exhibition in Newcastle West, organised by Mrs. B. Foran, P.L.G., Listowel, stating that the Guardians could not make the grant, but under a section of an Act dealing therewith with the grant might be made through the District Council.

The Local Government Board wrote stating that Dr. Harnett, appointed to do temporary duty for Dr. McCarthy, was of military age, and asking the Guardians for an explanation.

It was decided to point out that there was no other doctor available.

An application was read on behalf of Denis Brosnahan, of Listowel district, claiming £100 compensation for the alleged malicious burning of cow stalls, a stable, and a quantity of hay, his property.

A similar application on behalf of Francis Kelly, for a sum of £15 for the destruction of two wynds of hay by fire, was read.

Both applications were referred to the solicitor.

In accordance with notice of motion, it was unanimously agreed to grant an increase of £10 a year to all the midwifery nurses of the union.

The other business was routine.

NEWCASTLE MAN RELEASED.

Mr. Garrett McAuliffe, having completed his sentence in Belfast Gaol, arrived home on Thursday evening. He is looking very well, notwithstanding his trying experiences there. He says his comrades are getting on very well.

"IRELAND HAS NO GOVERNMENT."

Archbishop Kelly, of Sydney, at the opening of a new school, said concerning Ireland that the people there should not be criticised. If the Irish had one fault it was that they were too idealistic and too enthusiastic. Those who know Ireland best say that it has no government. His Grace would not like Australians to think that he or his priests would so far forget themselves wholly regarding Australia as to give themselves wholly and solely to Ireland. He loved Australia as he loved his native land.

RATHKEALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Caretaking of Public Pumps, etc.

THE Members of the above Council will, on **Wednesday, the 4th September, 1918,** consider proposals for executing the following contracts for one year from the 1st October, 1918:—Maintenance and Repairs of the following Public Pumps, according to specification to be seen at the Clerk's Office:—The Public Pumps at Askeaton (2), Moig, Ardineer, Aughanish, Ballingrane (2), Beagh, Ballysteen, Castletown, Ballinamona, Ballyvaddeck, Ballinvoher, Courtmatrix, Carheeny, Croagh, Cappa, Kilbradren, Kiltannon, Kildimo New, Kildimo Old, Kilcornan, Kyletaun, Morgans, Mulderricksfield, Pallaskenry, Reens, Rathkeale (4), the Wells at Washpool, Ballyhahill, Loughill, Gortdroma, Finnoo, and the Water Schemes at Foynes and Shanagolden.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted must enter into a written contract, to be prepared at his expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the Tender. A deposit of 5s. will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. Sealed Tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 12 o'clock on the above day. The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By Order,

Thomas O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Council.

RATHKEALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Publishing Advertisements.

THE Members of the above Council will, on **Wednesday, the 4th September, 1918,** consider proposals for publishing the Advertisements of the Council in every department, each advertisement to get three insertions, if required, for the period of one year from the 1st October, 1918. The Newspaper Proprietor to have the several meetings of the Board and Council fully reported, or forfeit portion of the contract, such as the Board and Council may decide.

Tenders will also be considered for Printing, according to a prescribed list, which may be obtained from the Clerk.

The person or persons whose proposal shall be accepted must enter into a written contract, to be prepared at his expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the tender. A deposit of 5s. will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 12 o'clock noon on th above day. The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By Order,

Thomas O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Council.

RATHKEALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE Members of the above Council will on **Wednesday, the 4th day of September,** 1918, consider proposals for executing the following contracts:—Roof Repairs to Labourers' Cottages, according to specification. A list of the cottages requiring repairs can be seen at the Boardroom.

Tenders are also invited for the following contracts:—Repairs of Ballyallinan Well and Reens Pump, repairs of burial ground walls at Kilscannell and Kilcolman West, Ballysteen Pump.

The person whose tender shall be accepted must enter into a bond, to be prepared at his own expense, and the names of the sureties should be stated in the tender.

A deposit of 5s. for the due performance of the bond will be required with each tender, which will be returned in case of rejected tenders. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, will be received by me up to 12 o'clock.

The lowest or any tender need not be accepted.—By Order,

Thomas O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Council.

WILLIAM PHELAN,

—o—

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.

—o—

ST. ITA'S MILLS, Newcastle.

SAVE YOUR CALVES

BY USING

RUMOXCINE

Numerous Unsolicited Testimonials.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR WHITE SCOUR OR 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.

KURIXCINE

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.

TONGUELINE,

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 Scours 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.

—o—

— SPARKLING —

DRY GINGER ALE,

THE BEST OF TABLE WATERS,

IS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND REFRESHING.

—o—

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.

—o—

Cattle, Pig and Poultry Feeding

—o—

The best and most economical food for

Fattening Pigs;

ALSO FOR

Milch Cows and Calves

— IS —

Barley Meal Sediment.

—o—

TO BE HAD FROM THE AGENT—

PATRICK ROCHE,

Wholesale Grocer, Tea, Wine and Provision Merchant,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

—o—

— 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,

(Established Close on 200 Years.)

WHEAT! WHEAT!

—o—

Don't Hesitate; Send Along Your Wheat by Rail or Road. Best Results Guaranteed. No Delay.

—o—

FLOUR READY WITHIN A WEEK FROM DAY OF DELIVERY OF WHEAT AT MILL.

Will Store and Quantity. No Charge for Storage. Storage room for 200,000 tons.

THRESHING! THRESHING!

We have now ready a most powerful and up-to-date Threshing Machine, Capable of threshing 20 acres in 12 hours. Send along your loads of Corn which will be threshed out expeditiously. Every accommodation given. Corn can be left in Mill.

SOLICITING YOUR ESTEEMED AND VALUED CUSTOM.

Peter Johnstone & Son,

MILLERS, CASTLEMATRIX MILLS,

Telephone No. 3 Rathkeale.
Telegrams, "Johnstone, Rathkeale."

RATHKEALE.

DENTAL NOTICE.

— HIGH-CLASS ARTIFICIAL TEETH —

Mr. H. A. FALCONER

ATTENDS

NEWCASTLE WEST—At Dore's Medical Hall every Thursday.

KILMALLOCK—At Horgan's Pharmacy every Friday.

— HIGH GRADE WORK, —

Natural in Appearance. Painless Adjustment.
Advice Free. Moderate Fees.

NOTE—No Canvassers Employed.

Head Address—13, PERY SQUARE, LIMERICK.

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12 Prize Medals Awarded

Mullins and Sons,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS, CORK,

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

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

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS.....PARNELL PLACE.
MOTOR GARAGE.....SOUTH MALL.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

NEWCASTLE WEST.

—o—

NO CONSCRIPTION

On Mowing Machines, Reapers and Binders, Horse Rakes, Swathe Turners, Hay Cars, Caldwell Hay Collectors.

—o—

Just Landed a Very Large Consignment.

—o—

Now is the time to buy There will be big shortage as season advances.

—o—

A Special Discount will be given for Sales during month of May.

—o—

WM. PHELAN,

Machine Implement Depot,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Printed and Published for the Proprietress, M. M. Byrnes, at the Offices, Maiden Street, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

The new Irish Executive is unquestionably doing its work well. The military despotism which now governs Ireland by brute force is continually adhering to the principles of the Prussian, although Ireland is asked to furnish numerous contingents to the Allied cause because Lloyd George says he is a war for the successful issue of which is to make the world safe for democracy. Here in Ireland we are denied the elementary rights of freedom; young men are arrested indiscriminately and clapped into the jails of England, manacled as if they were dangerous criminals, simply because they have asserted in public utterances the sentiments which all patriotic Irishmen have asserted since the days of Emmet—the right of Ireland to national independence. And while public opinion is silenced, the liberties of the Press are also curtailed. We cannot publish reports of public meetings for which police permits have not been obtained, although the organs of Mr. Dillon and his party are free to publish what they please. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dillon says the new Order was specially introduced to favour Sinn Fein and to kill the "constitutional movement," of which he is the principal exponent. The Irish people will not be "camouflaged" by this latest whim of Mr. Dillon's. The incidents of Lady Day are still fresh in the public mind, and it is brazen impudence for any public man like Mr. Dillon to suggest to the Irish people that Lloyd George and his Castle gang are helping a movement the principal leaders of which are now languishing in the jails of the foreigner, while many others are being arrested and deported. The United Irish League and the A.O.H. have shrunk rapidly in credit and numbers since they were given over to corruption and jobseeking, like the political machine of which they form part. Former supporters of the Party are constantly flocking in their thousands to Sinn Fein, because they recognise that the only way to win self-government is not by empty tricks and sorry stage play, but by a movement which has the interests of the country at heart, and which will not consent to such infamous proposals as Partition or County Option. Having commenced to do their own thinking, the people feel that the leaders who bragged that they had the Government "in the hollow of their hands" and governed the country from their headquarters in Dublin could and should have got almost any terms for Ireland in satisfaction of her legitimate demands. Instead of that they put their trust in a Cabinet clique which was consistent only in its shiftiness, and they asked the people to do the same. And as a result the Party were betrayed and the country fooled. Had the Party shown but a scintilla of determination and honesty, Ireland would not be in the deplorable condition she finds herself to-day. The probability is that there would never have been a rebellion had not the Party advised the Government to allow Carson's Volunteers to drill and arm. Sir Edward Carson, recently a member of the War Cabinet, told his followers to set themselves against the constituted authority; not to be afraid of illegalities; that they were to go on practising drilling and shooting, and that they would see in the end who was right and who was wrong. The Government rewarded him with a post in the Cabinet for his disloyalty, while to-day they are imprisoning the youth and intellect of the country for less serious "acts of indiscretion." Thus there is one law for Unionist Ulster and another for Nationalist Ireland, and the people are steadily becoming convinced that it is about time to change their policy. The Party are unworthy of public confidence and are long past the stage when reformation is possible; hence their supporters are rushing to the only organisation which is exhibiting genuine grit and honesty—the Sinn Fein movement.

We wonder will the suppression of the "Southern Star," Skibbereen, the organ of the Sinn Fein movement in South and West Cork, be looked upon again by Mr. Dillon as one of the methods by which the Government is helping Sinn Fein? One of the Government's first plans is to muzzle the Press which is antagonistic to the oppressors of Irish Freedom; the next is to imprison the recognised leaders of public opinion in this country. In view of the General Election, which is fast approaching, these methods, which are wholly inconsistent with Lloyd George's policy and which are a denial of the elementary rights of a free nation, will probably have a salutary effect on Mr. Dillon. As matters stand, however, Mr. Dillon and the "great and good Government," of which he is such an esteemed and enthusiastic supporter, can take it for granted that Sinn Fein, as more or less an Irish constitutional force, is one which must be reckoned with when an appeal is made to the country.

NEWCASTLE PICTURE PALACE.

Douglas Fairbanks.

On Monday next a five-reel film, entitled "The Honourable Algy," featuring the irrepressible Douglas Fairbanks, now called in the States "The Athletic Thunderbolt," will be shown. The story follows the usual lines, but gives Fairbanks every opportunity to go through his usual stunts and adventures. There is a pretty love interest interwoven, and, taken all round, the film is decidedly good entertainment. The seventh episode of "The Grey Ghost," entitled "Caught in the Web," will also be screened same night. "Galway Races," a film showing this famous meeting, will be shown on Thursday next, with a splendid view of the Galway Plate and the sensational defeat of Senor Idem. The fifteenth episode of "The Fatal Ring," entitled "The Dagger Duel," will also be screened, with a splendid five reel drama, entitled "The Last of the Carmichaels."

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

Weekly Cattle and Sheep Market.

Wednesday, August 28th.—Seasonable entries in cattle section; marked advance in rates for stores; quick trade, with life and energy; useful draughts met keen competition; values on the upward grade. Two and a half year old heifers, £31 2s. 6d., £30 15s., £26 15s., and £24 15s.; two year old bullocks, £25 12s. 6d. to £24; smaller sorts, £22 2s 6d to £19 3s.; small yearlings, £10 to £12 5s. Milk, good enquiry and demand; suitable lots made current prices; small class, £30 to £30 15s.; aged, £25. Annual autumn sheep sale held this day; best lambs, £3 10s. to £4 6s.; second run, £2 10s. to £3; breeding ewes, £5 1s.; store sheep, £4 14s. to £5 8s.; hoggets, £3 17s.; fat sheep, £6 2s. to £7 1s.; rams, Lincoln hoggets, £14 7s., £14 10s., to £17 10s.; lamb rams, tops, £7 5s. to £8 10s.; second run, £4 to £5. Market quickly and easily sold out.—Wm. B. Fitt, auctioneer.

For the egg-laying competition commencing at the Munster Institute, Cork, on Oct. 1st, the Department has doubled the prizes originally offered. Each pen entered for competition should consist of 6 pullets, of one of the breeds recognised under the scheme, and only Irish pullets hatched since January 1st will be eligible.

KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS

LIMITED USE OF MOTOR CARS.

The weekly Petty Sessions were held on Monday. Mr. G. H. Mercer, R.M., presided, and the other magistrates present were:—Messrs. Thomas Nagle, Batt. Culligan, Jas. Dowling, and Wm. Carmody.

Estreating a Recognizance.

The King, at the suit of District Inspector Barrett, applied to have the recognizances of Martin Faulkner estreated.

Mr. O'Shea, solr., appeared for the defendant, and admitted that Mr. Barrett's application was correct in law. He, however, might say that the offence relied on was of a technical nature, and he would therefore ask their worships to dismiss the case or impose a nominal fine.

Faulkner, who had already been fined in the Town Court for drunkenness, was let off with a fine of a penny and cost in this case.

Driving Without Necessity.

The King, at the suit of D. I. Barrett, charged Wm. Hynes, Kilkee, with being the driver of a motor car contrary to the rules for which a licence for petrol is granted.

Mr. M. O'Shea, solr., defended.

Constable Donovan deposed that on the 28th July the defendant drove up to the barrack door. Witness asked him for his driver's licence, and Hynes produced it. He asked him his business, and Hynes replied he was driving Mrs. Duggan, who wanted to get a permit to go to Limerick.

Stephen Duggan deposed he lived at Kilkee and was engaged in the drapery business there. On this particular day a gentleman from Limerick, who was in Kilkee, wanted to return home—in fact he got an urgent message to do so—and witness's wife, who is a milliner, wanted to go to the wholesale houses in the city on business, so she came into the barracks to get a permit for the purpose.

The Chairman asked could she not have gone by train.

Mr. O'Shea said there was no train on Sunday.

The Chairman said it would be absurd that petrol should be allowed to enable a person to go to Limerick to get articles of drapery. This woman could have gone by train the previous day or the next day.

Mr. O'Shea pointed out the inconvenience to a business person by doing that.

After consultation among the magistrates, Wm. Hynes was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and Mr. Duggan was fined a similar amount.

Charles Fitzgerald, who was charged with a like offence, was also fined half-a-crown.

Francis Marrinden was fined 5s. for using a motor car to get petrol for a journey to Kilkee.

Messrs. Carmody and Nagle were for dismissing the cases.

Industrial School Case.

Mr. Barrett, D.I., made an application to have a boy named McInerny committed to an industrial school.

The Chairman said he remembered the Head Constable making a similar application, and the magistrates decided that the Guardians should do it.

Mr. Barrett explained why the Guardians had not done so.

Mr. Carmody said the matter was referred to the Guardians' solicitor.

Mr. Counihan said he had given his opinion on the matter, and it coincided with the magistrates. It appears, however, the Guardians took no action.

Mr. Barrett said he understood the boy was taken to the workhouse during the past week and was refused admittance.

Mr. Nagle said the boy's father is in receipt of a pension, and he and not the ratepayers, should be made pay for the boy.

Mr. Counihan said he would again inform the Guardians of their responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Barrett's application to notify the Co. Council on the matter was acceded to.

THE SMALL NATIONS.

How the Cause Fares in Ireland.

Armed police on Saturday evening surprised a number of young men drilling in a remote part of Culliagh, near Strokestown, Roscommon. The young men quickly dispersed, but one of them, who, it is stated, was acting as instructor, drew a revolver and, it is alleged, fired several shots at the police. They replied to the fire, but it is not known if anybody was injured. The drilling party carried wooden guns.

Military and police, the latter under D. I. Foster, dismantled the machinery of the "Southern Star," Skibbereen, on Saturday, by order of General Dora, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. It is an old-established weekly newspaper, recently acquired in the Sinn Fein interest, and edited successively by Messrs. Ernest Blythe and Peadar O'Hourihane, who are now in jail.

Released Prisoner Taken Up Again.

Frank Thornton, on his release from Belfast Jail, where he had served a sentence of six months, was re-arrested and conveyed to Arbor Hill Military Barracks, Dublin.

Roscommon Guardians adopted a resolution urging the Government to order the immediate release of Mr. George M. Geraghty, Chairman of Roscommon Town Commissioners, who has been for several months interned in England.

Cork Corporation passed a resolution drawing the attention of America to the treatment of prisoners in Belfast jail.

Limerick Corporation passed a resolution protesting against the deportation of Mr. M. F. Collivet.

Midleton Guardians have followed the example of the District Council, deciding to have their paying orders and cheques issued in Irish.

Search parties of military and police went on bicycles from place to place in Waterville, Kerry, and raided for arms. Some guns were found.

An English Comment.

The writer of "Under the Clock" in the London "Daily News" says:—"When I read to-day that Lord French's Irish army, on the fourth anniversary of Mons, has dismantled the plant of the 'Southern Star' of Skibbereen, I cannot help thinking of Mrs. Partington. I fancy Mr. Balfour could tell Lord French something about the difficulty of this business of suppressing free speech in Ireland—he knows. The fact is that while a tongue wags or a pen scrawls you cannot suppress free speech or free writing in Ireland. They will only become a thought more free. The attempt has been made again and again since the days of Dean Swift, the first and greatest Sinn Fein journalist. The 'Drapiers Letters' were printed within a stone's throw of Dublin Castle's walls, but the effort to suppress them was an entire failure."

The London "Evening News" (Man About Town) does not quite know why Capt. D. D. Sheehan is joining the Labour Party, though "he can quite understand that no man who has fought gallantly in this war, as Capt. Sheehan has done, would stand much chance of election again in Cork."

RECRUITING.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Eloquent Interruptions.

We publish hereunder a full report of Col. Lynch's meeting in Dublin. The interjections are very eloquent.

The first public open-air recruiting meeting held in Dublin since the insurrection of 1916 took place on Saturday evening in presence of a large crowd, in Kildare Place, Dublin, opposite Maple's Hotel, the headquarters of the Irish Recruiting Council. The meeting was addressed by Colonel Lynch, M.P., and Captain O'Grady, M.P., both of whom spoke from the pedestal of the Plunket monument.

Colonel Lynch said he would not be afraid of any question, even the most searching, when he invited them to put to him when he had finished. He only appealed to them to have the courtesy and good sense which Irishmen showed at these public gatherings, and let him have his say.

A Voice—Whom were you fighting for in South Africa?

Colonel Lynch said he had been fighting in South Africa for the same cause that he asked Irishmen to join him in fighting for now—the cause of liberty. Why should Irishmen stand aside while their cousins had rallied to the Stars and Stripes and were prepared to shed their life's blood for the cause of freedom? Not only the great Republic of the West, but also the great Dominions, where almost every man present had a friend or a brother or a cousin, had rallied to the Flag of Freedom.

A Voice—Lincoln Jail. What of these men?

Colonel Lynch appealed to the memories of Sarsfield, Wolfe Tone, and Thomas Francis Meagher.

A Voice—Don't mention these names with that uniform on.

Colonel Lynch said the cause to which he was leading them would have the approval of those men of whom he spoke. The Western front was as much greater than the field of Fontenoy as all Ireland was greater than the Hill of Howth. Why did Irishmen hesitate?

A Voice—1916 (cheers).

Another Voice—Give us our independence, and then you will get recruits.

Colonel Lynch—I have been asked about Home Rule. I have not come here to discuss politics, but I will say this boldly, that I am as good a Home Ruler as any man who interrupts here, and in the cause of Home Rule I have endured more trials and faced more dangers than these men. Never in the course of my history was I a better Home Ruler than when I stand here now appealing to Irishmen—not to go to the western front, but to come with me to share the dangers where the battle is hottest.

A Voice—Why not stop here and share our dangers?

Colonel Lynch—Why not stop in Ireland and hide your cowardice? (Boohs, and cries of "Up, de Valera.") There were some few who hesitated because England was in the fight. The cause of the Allies was not merely the cause of England—it was the cause of America, of France, of Italy, and of Ireland itself. A mere policy of raking up old feuds was not the policy on which the future of Ireland could be built. They all knew these hatreds and those feuds, and they had fought against them.

A Voice—What caused the hate?

Colonel Lynch—The way to win the self-government of Ireland is to win the friendship of the great nations of the world and to acquit yourselves like men in the hour of trial, so that when the time comes to dispense the future of the world you could claim what you had done on the field of danger, fighting out the great cause of liberty.

A Voice—Let de Valera out. He can speak.

Colonel Lynch—There are very few men here who in their hearts do not know that the cause of the Allies is the cause of right.

A Voice—We don't believe you believe it.

Colonel Lynch—And there are very few men in this crowd who do not know that all the talk of pro-Germanism is the sheerest nonsense and rameis.

Cries of "No Pro-Germans—pure Irish," "Give us an Irish Republic," "We don't want the Germans," "We are not Pro-Germans," "Why are our leaders locked up in England?"

Colonel Lynch—I will answer these questions afterwards. If Germany were successful, the great military conquerors, with the Kaiser at their head——

A Voice—"We don't want either King or Kaiser."

Colonel Lynch—The great representative of military imperialism will help Ireland to establish a Republic, so that when he has conquered Europe there will be one nation at his footstool to talk Republicanism and remind him of the rights of free nationalities.

A Voice—Why is not this nationality free?

Colonel Lynch—I think at no time in their history has Irishmen's intelligence been rated so low as to suppose that they would be caught by this ridiculous nonsense, which is given to them as the gospel of patriotism—to expect that a triumphant Germany will secure the future of Ireland as an independent Republic.

A Voice—De Valera we want.

Colonel Lynch—I want the young men, not the imbeciles here who are interrupting.

A Voice—I will contest West Clare with you to-morrow if you resign.

Colonel Lynch—The honest young Nationalists who have the courage to face danger, I ask them to believe me when I say that never in my personal history have I more truly voiced the sentiments of Irish Nationalism than now when I appear before the young men of Dublin and ask them to follow me to the field of danger where the cause of liberty is to be fought and won (cheers and uproar).

Captain O'Grady, M.P., then proceeded to address the meeting, and at the opening of his remarks also encountered interruptions. He asked the audience to give him a chance. He had not the honour of being born in that dear old country, and therefore he could not appeal to them in the same sense as his Colonel and comrades. But still he came of Irish stock.

A Voice—It's a pity.

Captain O'Grady—I did not think I would come to the old land to be insulted.

A Voice—What about the imbeciles?

Captain O'Grady—I didn't say anything about imbeciles. I have always found upon the other side of the water that our own people at public meetings have been the people who have always insisted upon a fair hearing and fair play.

A Voice—There is not much fair play here.

Captain O'Grady said he had been a member of the Labour Party ever since he took an interest in politics, and he was glad to say that he had addressed a large number of recruiting meetings in England, and among the most willing recruits who came forward were the Irish workingmen in the great industrial centres throughout the land. When the war broke out on August 4th, 1914, the men on the other side of the water—Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen—never reasoned why they should fly to the succour of France and Belgium.

A Voice—But we reason why.

Captain O'Grady—They instinctively knew that in doing that they were doing the right thing. The issue of this war is the success of democracy or autocracy. In this great conflict we find a conflict of political systems—democracy upon the one hand and autocracy on the other——

A Voice—Is Carson democracy?

Captain O'Grady—There can be no compromise at all. One or the other must go down; and I say to my fellow-Irishmen that if in that struggle democracy goes down, God help Ireland.

A Voice—What are we getting now from England?

Captain O'Grady—We are here to-night to invite young Irishmen to come and join a distinctively Irish Brigade. I happen to know this, that Colonel Lynch made the offer, now accepted, three years ago; and if the Government accepted that offer on that occasion Colonel Lynch would have been out in the front fighting and, I hope, leading Irishmen to fight also. Ireland had always looked towards glorious France in her trials and troubles. Could it be said that they had ever failed Ireland when Ireland had appealed to that great Republic?

A Voice—What about Viviani and his Republic?

Captain O'Grady said the appeal of France had been refused by Irishmen because of some domestic difficulty with the Parliament of Westminster. He hoped they would not leda France to be able to point the finger of scorn at them.

A Voice—Who put the nuns out of France?

Another Voice—We did more for France than France did for us.

Captain O'Grady—Then I turn again to another small nationality——

A Voice—Ireland.

Captain O'Grady appealed to them to help to restore freedom to Belgium.

A Voice—Colonel Lynch admitted that there was no pro-Germanism in Ireland. How does it come, then, that our men are being locked up for being pro-German?

Captain O'Grady—That is not a question.

A Voice—What is it?

Another Voice—You allege that England is fighting for liberty in this war, and on that ground you appeal to Irishmen to fight with you. If England is fighting for liberty in this war, why is every form of liberty denied to Irishmen of every party here, with the exception of the Orange party? In 1914 Irishmen flocked in their thousands to the colours, believing at that time that the Home Rule Act would be enforced and carried out. The Home Rule Act was hung up indefinitely and Carson got his way. He was appointed to the highest position in the gift of the Cabinet. Every form of liberty is denied here. How, then, can you ask us to fight for freedom for other people when it is denied us here?

Captain O'Grady—I simply reply to my friend that two wrongs do not make one right ("Oh," and laughter.)

A Voice—Would the Allies fight for Ireland if we wanted them?

Captain O'Grady—Certainly.

A Voice—They would in my eye.

Captain O'Grady—There would be no need to fight for it.

A Voice asked was there a guarantee that if 50,000 men were got in Ireland conscription would be dropped?

Another Voice—We are not bothering about conscription.

Captain O'Grady said if 50,000 recruits were gained in Ireland it would prevent the imposition of conscription. The Labour Party and the British Trades Unions would see that the guarantee was observed.

A voice reminded Captain O'Grady that on another occasion the Labour Party did not see that a guarantee given had been carried out.

Captain O'Grady—There were only 42 of us on the floor of the House of Commons.

Colonel Lynch—I only want to say one or two words more. I see here many young men who are now interrupting me, and I will say that before a week these young men will have joined us (laughter). Many young men who are now interrupting me, before this war is over, will be——

The crowd at this point began to sing "The Soldier's Song," and Colonel Lynch, leaving the sentence unfinished, walked across in the direction of the Recruiting Headquarters. On the way he halted occasionally to enter into earnest discussion with some members of the audience, whose views on the situation he sought to combat. Ultimately he disappeared within the Recruiting Headquarters. The crowd lingered about for a while, and were then asked to "move on" by a number of police under Inspector Barrett.

THE CHARLEVILLE STRIKE

On Saturday evening the Charleville strike terminated, following a conference between a representative from the Ministry of Labour and the employers, when the latter agreed to have the matter submitted to arbitration. Two months ago, at the start of this unfortunate dispute, we referred in these columns to the attitude taken up by the employers, and hinted that a certain possibility was being overlooked on the latter's part if the strike did not terminate within a reasonable time. We have only to look to the case of Beland's, in Dublin, for a precedent, where the Government took over control of the bakery when the employers refused to adjust the wages of the employees. As matters stand, the workers of Charleville have secured an unqualified victory by getting this matter submitted to the Government arbitrator, who will, we are certain, fix a good standard wage all round. About a dozen men are being left out for the present, as some of the employers state that they are unable to give them employment now, but an agreement has been drawn up between the employers and the Ministry of Labour which stipulates that the former are not to employ any labourers, other than those who are presently left out, when employment is open for them. The workers were to go back according to seniority—that is, by reason of service—but we are now informed that when some of these went to take up work on Monday morning they were sent home. If these employers signed the agreement with the representative of the Ministry of Labour, and afterwards broke the contract, it go to shows the extent to which a man's consistency is limited. However, in such circumstances there are counter-measures which can be adopted and which will ultimately settle matters. We are also informed of cases where a few of the workers who were on strike were continually giving away the secrets of their committee meetings to their employers, this helping the latter against the general body of the strikers. The man who acts thus on his fellow-workers is nothing more than a "cringer." The only way to deal with creatures of this type is to make an example of the offender before the other members and decide by vote, if the offence is one the consequences of which would be injurious to the general body, whether or not he should be expelled from the ranks of the Society.

CLOGHEEN GUARDIANS AND THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

Clogheen Guardians, Mr. Hillinan dissenting, rescinded the resolution sent by the Tipperary Guardians, and adopted by the Board, protesting against the refusal of Most Rev. Dr. Hallinan to grant Limerick Cathedral for a requiem Mass for the late Mr. John Redmond.

LIMERICK CORPORATION

THE COAL SUPPLY.

The Mayor presided.

The Law Adviser reported that he attended on the 17th inst. with Ald McNeice (Mayor's locum tenens), Mr. S. O'Mara, and Mr. Enright, Gas Engineer, as a deputation to Mr. Burgess, Coal Controller, at Cruise's Hotel, with reference to the coal supplies. The points that emerged from the interview were that the Gas Committee would not receive in the current year more than 75 per cent. of last year's coal supply, and that having regard to the inferior quality of the coal now obtainable there would be a further drop of 20 to 25 per cent. on pre-war gas production. Furthermore, the local scarcity of household coal had resulted in greater use of gas for domestic purposes. These facts made it clear that drastic economy by the general public in the use of gas, particularly for lighting purposes, in the coming winter, was a serious and urgent necessity. Immediately, therefore, steps should be taken by the Council to focus public attention on the question with a view to securing the voluntary co-operation of all local gas consumers in an effort to materially reduce their consumption of gas. The members of the deputation suggested that the Corporation should appoint a small committee to wait on the Chamber of Commerce to urge that body, as representative of the local merchants and traders, to make a beginning in this economy campaign by endeavouring to secure that in the winter months the shops and business houses, with certain necessary exceptions, should close at 5 p.m. At the request of the Mayor, who was unable to attend on the deputation through illness, the subject of the exercise by the Council of their powers under the Retail Coal Prices Order (Ireland), 1917, was introduced with a view to fixing a maximum retail price for house coal in Limerick. Mr. Burgess expressed surprise and disappointment that no definite action had as yet been taken by the Council in the matter, and emphasised the fact that unless and until local authorities availed themselves of their powers to control the price of coal so as to eliminate profiteering. In reply, it was pointed out by him (Law Adviser) that as most, if not all, the coal was now and for some time coming to Limerick by rail from Dublin, and if the price of standard coal was locally fixed on the basis of the price laid down by the Order, the local merchants would not be able to obtain supplies, having regard to the prices at present ruling in Limerick. Mr. Burgess then stated that if the Council exercised their powers under the Order he would see that supplies came to Limerick. Under those circumstances the Council should immediately invite the local coal merchants to attend a conference with a small committee of the Corporation to discuss the matter with a view to fixing the maximum retail price for house coal in the city, and Dublin should also be written to in order to ascertain if the present price of standard coal in that city was 50s. 6d.

Mr. Conlan said he had written to Dublin and Waterford as to the present price of retail coal there, and received replies to the effect that the question was under consideration.

Mr. Dalton—What is the meaning of Mr. Burgess saying we have the power to fix the price of coal?

Law Adviser—Under the Order mentioned you have power to base the price on the Dublin price of 50s. 6d. a ton. If the price is 50s. 6d. in Dublin, the price here would be 61s. 4d., the addition being made up of 7s 10d a ton freight and 3s. for handling here.

Ald. McNeice—And they are charging £4 a ton here.

Law Adviser—I would suggest that you ask the coal merchants to meet you and discuss the matter with them.

The Mayor said when the matter of fixing a maximum price came up on a previous occasion the merchants pointed out that they had not the coal and could not fix a standard price. There was no danger of that recurring as the Coal Controller had stated he would see that Limerick received its supplies. If the merchants again refused to fix a price, the coal would be supplied, and he (Mayor) would guarantee to provide the money to purchase it for the city (hear, hear).

Mr. Davern—The merchants are charging £4 a ton for coal which should be sold at 61s. 4d.

On the motion of Ald. McNeice, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, the matter was referred to the committee already in existence with a view to inviting the merchants to meet them in order to fix a maximum price for coal in the city. It was also agreed to get into communication with the Chamber of Commerce relative to the suggestion contained in the report as to the necessity for the earlier closing of shops during the coming winter.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Davern moved that all house owners be compelled to put in water closets and put their houses in a sanitary and habitablee condition.

Ald. McNeice considered that the resolution was not necessary, as the Public Health Committee were bound to enforce the sanitary laws. However, as the notice of motion had the effect of making the committee take more drastic action with regard to unsanitary houses, he would second the resolution.

The resolution was put and declared passed.

On the proposition of Mr. Duggan, seconded by Mr. McNamara, the Rev. Fr. Thornhill, C.C., St. Michael's, was put on the Free Library Committee in place of the Rev. Fr. Anthony, O.F.M., who has left the city.

The notice standing in the name of Mr. Dalton to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. E. de Valera, Mr. J. MacNeill, and Mrs. T. Clarke was, at the request of Mr. Dalton, adjourned to next meeting.

A letter was read from the Association of Municipal Authorities stating that the annual conference would be held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 10th and 11th Sept., and inviting the Council to send representatives.

Mr. O'Connor proposed that the letter be marked "read," in view of what took place at the conference when held in Limerick last year.

The delegates already appointed were again asked to attend the conference.

A letter was read from the International Reference suggesting that the claim of Ireland be submitted to the judgment of a competent and impartial non-British international tribunal.

Mr. O'Connor proposed that the letter be adjourned to next meeting in order to enable the members to ascertain the meaning of the movement and who was connected with it.

Ald. McNeice seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. Dalton proposed a resolution protesting against the deportation of Mr M. P. Collivet, a member of the Council, after completing a term of six months' imprisonment in Belfast prison.

Ald. McNeice seconded the resolution, which was passed, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Prime Minister, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Chief Secretary.

Mr. J. Byrnes, Secretary to the Limerick Branch of the Irish Transport Workers' Union wrote objecting to the proposal of the Gas Committee to put the gas fitters in their employment on three-quarter time.

Mr. Fitzgerald detailed what led to the threat of the men to leave work, and added that arbitration was offered on the question at issue, and refused by the men in the first instance. The offer had been repeated, and no reply had been received.

Ald. McNeice said he regretted the men did not see their way to accept the committee's proposal of arbitration. At the same time he was of opinion that more could be done by the committee, having regard to the wages paid by the coal merchants.

The Mayor said he did not think a strike would take place, and he had no doubt but the men would accept arbitration. The committee, having regard to the circumstances, could not go further than to offer the men arbitration before a board where they would be properly and adequately represented.

The matter was not further discussed, and the Council adjourned.

KILRUSH GUARDIANS.

LOOKING FOR RECRUITS.

Military Officer Requests Co-operation of Guardians.

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 Messrs. W. Carmody, J.P.; Pat McInerney, and Michael Molony.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

The Secretary of the L.G.B. wrote stating that they would agree to the increase of 1s. per head about to be charged in institutions for the education of deaf and dumb persons.

The Secretary of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Dublin, also wrote asking if the Guardians had any objection to an increased charge of 1s. per head per week for each patient therein.

Chairman—Have we any patients there?

Clerk—We have one.

Mr. Carmody—Under the circumstances we have no objection to the increased charge.

The letters were marked "read and approved of."

Looking for Recruits.

At this stage of the proceedings Lieutenant Fitzpatrick entered the room and asked if he would be permitted to remain until the meeting was over, as he wanted to have a conversation with the members.

The Chairman said they would hear him now.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick then spoke of the situation in Ireland and the advisability of the country contributing some help to the cause of the allies. He said there was no doubt if a certain number were not obtained by voluntary recruiting, conscription would be enforced. Ireland at present had not a single friend among the allied democracies, and England can enforce conscription. It was for that reason he, as an Irish Nationalist, gave up a good position in England, so as to try and save the country from the horrors that, he was told, would follow from the enforcement of conscription. Any opposition to it in the way of resistance would not hold longer than two days, and an immense quantity of blood would be shed. He (the speaker) joined in August, 1914, and was in France until recently, so he saw alot of blood spilled; hence his anxiety to avoid it in his native country. The reason why he was here, and not in France, was that he was no longer fit for active service.

The Chairman asked what did he want the Guardians to do for him?

Lieut. Fitzpatrick—That each member will assist me in getting any chap to join whom they could persuade to do so.

The Chairman said that though opposed to conscription, personally he was in favour of voluntary recruiting.

Mr. Carmody said Kilrush had already sent 400 or 500 men to the front.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick—I am sure they all gave a good account of themselves.

Mr. Carmody—Many of them have been killed.

The Chairman said a great many from Kilkee had also joined up.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick—I am not experienced, and I have come to talk to you, as you are the leaders of the people. A great many say this is England's war. Well, 70 per cent. of the casualties are English, and it has contributed a great deal more men than this country, but it is not strictly accurate to say it is England's war.

The matter then dropped, and Lieutenant Fitzpatrick withdrew.

Vote of Condolence.

Mrs. Susan Cory wrote acknowledging the vote of condolence passed with her on the death of her husband, and thanking the Guardians for their kindness.

The letter was entered on the minutes.

Action of the Military.

The Master reported as follows:—That on Thursday, about 12 o'clock, I noticed the locked staple of the door in the coal store broken, and found that the water barrel had been removed therefrom. I saw the barrel afterwards with some soldiers, who were using it drawing water. I had to provide a new staple for the door, and re-lock it. At about 2 o'clock on Friday, the 9th inst., I noticed some of the windows in the coal store forced in; I also found the locked hasp in the dead-house door was forced open, and a window in bakery forced in. As I was going towards my office I was met by eight or ten soldiers, one of whom—Private Bird—accosted me and asked me for the barrel, at the same time stating that he had the frame of it, and wanted the barrel. I replied stating he would have to see his officer about the barrel, to which he objected and replied that he would not, at the same time trying to impede me on my way to my office. About an hour afterwards, when in my office, a wardsmaid reported to me that some soldiers were going through the infirm women's ward, and had forced a lock in a classification door. On hearing this I went immediately to see the officer in charge of the military, who accompanied me to the ward in question. The soldiers, however, had then left and gone to their own quarters. On discussing the whole matter with him he guaranteed that conduct of this kind would not be repeated. I regret, however, to say that again on Sunday, 18th inst., I found two soldiers (one of whom I can identify) coming from the direction of the turf store and carrying between them a large bag of turf. On seeing me the soldiers retired behind a motor lorry and laid down the bag. I came up to them, and one of the soldiers had by this time moved a short distance away. The soldier who remained by the bag tried to prevent me examining it and refused to give his name. On bringing the matter to the notice of the officer he sent for one of the soldiers in question and asked him to explain. The soldier replied that he was sent by a corporal to the manager (master) to ask for some turf. The officer asked the soldier if he saw the manager, and he replied he could not find him, and that consequently he took the turf on his own responsibility. The officer then said he had no right to do so; and, addressing me, he said he would inquire further. I respectfully claim some protection in the discharge of my duties, having regard to all the foregoing circumstances.

A letter was also read from the solicitor to the Board on the same matter, and an order was made that the action of the soldiers be referred to their commanding officer.

The Board then adjourned.

CHARLEVILLE PETTY SESSIONS.

ASSAULT CASES.

Man Scared with Dummy Revolver.

(From our Reporter.)

(Before Messrs. R. M. D. Sanders (in the chair), J. Cronin, M.C.C., and J. A. Hardy.

Strike Cases Adjourned.

A number of cases in connection with the strike were adjourned pending a satisfactory settlement of same, when it was intimated they would be withdrawn.

Bridget O'Brien v. Hannah O'Brien and others.

This was a summons brought by the complainant against Hannah O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, John Doolan, and Nora Doolan, as a sequel to a dispute which took place between them on the public street. It appeared from the evidence tendered that complainant came from Donerailе with a basket of crabs which she had weighed at Mr. Hurley's store. Her mother-in-law was drunk, and her sister-in-law had some difference, whereupon the latter threw stones and lumps of coal at her.

All the parties were bound to the peace.

The King v. Denis Walsh.

This was acase under the Flour Restriction (Ireland) Order, 1918. Defendant was charged with selling a 10 stone bag of flour to one Thomas Riordan, without a permit, on the 9th inst.

Defendant said he was under the impression that the restrictions had been removed, as he thought he had it from fairly reliable persons that they were.

Fined 5s. and costs.

The King v. Cors. McCarthy and John White.

Defendants were charged with assaulting a middle-aged man named Thomas Clifton on or about the 10th of July. Mr. Liston, solr., defended.

Thomas Clifton, in reply to D. I. Smyth, stated he was in Mr. Mannix's employment about two weeks before the strike. He was ordered to leave his employment and join the strikers, which he did. After being a week on strike he saw Mr. Mannix's son in town and told the latter to come up, that he (witness) wanted to see him. Mr. Mannix did so, and witness implored him to take him out of the position he was in. Mr. Mannix offered him £1 a week and 2s. 6d. for minding the cows, which witness accepted. Mr. Mannix then carried him down to Coleman's for a drink, but witness said he would not go in there as there was astrike on. They then went across to Mr. Lyons's, and as they were going in there John White caught him and pulled him back. Mr. Mannix looked round and White let go his hold of witness. Witness subsequently went into Brien's, had a half glass of whiskey, and went on picket duty. Next morning he went to work. He went in the afternoon to milk the cows, and Mr. Mannix's two daughters and son were with him in the field, in the middle of which is a hollow. Three men jumped out of this hollow, whom he recognised as John White, Cors. McCarthy, and Timothy Ryan. He was jerked off the car, struck in the jaw, and knocked down. White threw him down the second time, pulled out a revolver, and said he would blow witness's brains out. He was then kicked, and he had to put his hands over his eyes to prevent defendants striking him in the face. When he was lying on the ground he heard some one say, "Let him alone, he has got enough of it." He then crawled to Mannix's house, subsequently went home and got into bed, to which he was confined for a week. He felt very bad and sore. He would not leave Mr. Mannix's work or go out on strike again for any Union in Ireland.

Mr. Liston—If the doctor certifies he only found two slight wounds on the side of your head, is that right?—Yes.

You admit there were no signs or marks of bruises on your body?—Yes, I do.

Did you see the revolver?—Yes, I did.

Was it charged?—I don't know.

What kind was it?—I did not get time to look at it.

You know that White is a motor chauffeur?—I don't know what he is, and I don't care.

You swore that he was a motor driver. Would it be a flash-lamp that he produced to you?—Oh, no.

At this point Mr. Liston produced the battery of a flash-lamp, which closely resembled an automatic pistol, and asked witness "Was that what you saw?"

Witness—I suppose so (laughter).

Denis Mannix, son of T. C. Mannix, was then called, and gave evidence. He saw Ryan kick Clifton, but did not see any of the others; neither did he see White produce anything from his pocket.

The Bench then retired to consider their decision. On returning, Mr. Sanders said the court had taken a serious view of the case, because an old man was attacked in broad daylight simply because he went to work for his old employer. When he went down to work he was attacked by these rowdies, but fortunately the assault was not serious. As regards the presenting of a revolver, something was pulled out which witness thought was a revolver. They would, therefore, sentence McCarthy to one month's imprisonment, and bind White to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in £10 and two sureties of £5 each. They were not dealing with Ryan's case, as he was still at large.

Larceny of £1.

Michael Dillane, aged 15, stated to be a native of Newcastle West, was charged with the larceny of £1 from Richard Neale, harness maker, Smith's Road, to whom he was serving his apprenticeship.

After hearing the full facts of the case, it was decided to commit the defendant to Philipstown Reformatory.

FUNERAL OF MR. D. O'SULLIVAN, BROOK PARK, KILCORNEY.

The funeral of Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan, Brook Park, took place on Monday of last week to Kilcorney burial ground, and was largely attended. Deceased was highly respected in the district, and was intimately associated with the Land War, having spent a term of imprisonment in 1882. The chief mourners included—Mrs. O'Sullivan (widow), Michael and Timothy O'Sullivan (sons), Margaret and Abina O'Sullivan (daughters), John, Timothy, and Robert O'Sullivan (brothers), John R. O'Sullivan, R.I.C.; Michael J. O'Sullivan, Denis O'Sullivan, Michael T. O'Sullivan, P. Halliden, R.D.S.; Michael Lane, Peter Lane, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Twohig, Mrs. Sheehan, Cors. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Linehan, Margaret O'Sullivan, Hannah O'Sullivan, Mrs. John O'Sullivan, Laught; Catherine O'Sullivan, Christina O'Sullivan (cousins).

The officiating clergy at the graveside were Rev. M. O'Sullivan, C.C., and Rev. J. Kavanagh, C.C., Banteer.

Mr. E. J. Long, President, Chamber of Commerce, presided at a meeting in Limerick to arrange for a presentation to Mr. W. R. Twigg, until recently a local Bank of Ireland agent.

CLARE PRIEST'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On Sunday last, exactly half a century ago, the Very Rev. Canon Flannery, P.P., V.G., Killaloe, was ordained a priest, and during those fifty years this distinguished ecclesiastic has earned for himself by study, religious fervour, and by his devotion to his sacred calling many honours conferred upon him by Holy Church.

Since the amiable dignitary's advent to the historic parish of Killaloe 15 years ago, he has laboured unselfishly for the well-being of his flock, and the many improvements executed in the parish under his wise guidance and able directions bear testimony of the toil and zeal of the distinguished prelate and of his Christian and earnest desire to alleviate the suffering poor and improve the conditions of his parishioners. From a very early age Canon Flannery took a keen interest in the educational question, and at a later date, as manager of schools, his active mind was concentrated on, and his many efforts directed to the improvement of school buildings, thereby making the lives of the teacher and children happier and brighter.

For the grand old tongue no man has a greater love or reverence, and there are few parishes in Clare where the language is so well and efficiently taught as in the schools of Killaloe parish. Though now advancing in years, the Very Rev. Canon's activities for the moral and material welfare of his parishioners have rather intensified than lessened. Some years ago he undertook the building of a magnificent church at Garrenboy, a noble project that must have occasioned considerable energy and mental efforts; and quite recently he succeeded in securing a suitable parochial house—a long-felt want—for the priests of the parish. The Very Rev. Canon is still enjoying good health, and though his constitution is not so robust as it was wont to be, it is the ever desire and fervent wish of his parishioners that he shall be many more long years amongst them to be their spiritual guide and director through life.

LISTOWEL URBAN COUNCIL.

Mr. E. Moran presided.

A letter was before the Council from the Electrical Company asking the Council to reduce the penalty clause from £10 per day to £2.

Mr. Macaulay said there was a serious "squeeze" on electrical wares for the last six or ten months.

The Council made no order on the subject until a reply is received from the Electric Company.

In answer to a letter from the L.G.B. demanding an explanation why the rate collector (Mr. Cotter) did not collect any rates in July, Mr. Cotter had a letter before the Council stating that he was busy with the new franchise during that month, and that the Council was not oppressed for money, as he had already paid off the demand of Kerry County Council up to June 1st, 1918, and the next instalment was not due until Sept. 1st, for which he had the entire month of August.

Mr. O'Connor (Chairman) said that Mr. Cotter could not be blamed; and at any rate he was an excellent collector.

The Surveyor was ordered to see about a hut which was burned down on the bank of the river, belonging to the Fishery Conservators.

Mr. Dillon, sanitary officer, wrote in reference to the congested state of the graveyard.

The Council decided to take steps to get extra land, and ordered the Clerk to write to the L.G.B. asking them how they were to acquire land by arbitration, and also asking the Clerk of the Union what steps they took to acquire land for the same purpose, and who were the arbitrators.

Mr. Thomas McAuliffe, Town Surveyor, wrote asking the Council for 3s. 6d. per week for their horses' stabling in his yard.

The Council granted him £5 per annum.

A vote of sympathy was proposed by Mr. James Macaulay, and seconded by Mr. M. O'Connor (Chairman) with the relatives of the late Dean Pattison, Dean of Ardfert.

Mr. Macaulay said that for the 25 or 26 years Dean Pattison spent in Listowel he was a very genial gentleman.

A letter was received from Mrs. M. McCarthy, William street, thanking the Council for their sympathy with her family on the death of her husband, the late Mr. Maurice McCarthy, draper, William street.

LISTOWEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mr. Martin Mulvihill presided.

The Chairman moved, in accordance with notice, that Mr. Michael Carmody, labour master, get a reasonable remuneration for work done on the farm during the year.

After discussion, it was decided to allow Mr. Carmody £5 remuneration.

Mr. Mulvihill moved (in the absence of Mr. J. M. Hanrahan) that Nurse Kissane, midwife for Tarbert dispensary district, be allowed an increase of £10 in her salary.

The Board granted an increase of £10, subject to sanction.

It was decided to allow T. Flavin, caretaker of the Aughavillain graveyard, an increase of £1 10s. in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which he had kept it.

Pursuant to special notice, it was put out to each member of the Council, the meeting had under consideration the representations of two additional plots in the townlands of Slis and Asdee electoral divisions.

The Clerk explained that the cottiers in those two cases had already a half acre attached to their cottages.

It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Mulvihill, seconded by Mr. D. Moriarty, that the Rural Council acquire two additional plots for the labourers, subject to sanction of the Local Government Board.

A letter was received from Mr. M. J. Byrne, solr., on behalf of M. M. O'Connor, carpenter, Market street, in reference to a balance due to him (Mr. O'Connor) for the building of a cottage at Kilfan.

The Clerk said that was a matter entirely for the engineer, as the Council could pay no money until the work was certified by the engineer.

The matter was referred to Mr. McMahon.

Mr. R. Walsh, R.O., handed in notice of eviction served on Thomas Sandes by Mrs. Margaret Finch.

The Board adjourned.

THE IRISH CASE.

Letter from Mr. De Valera.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received the following letter from Mr. De Valera, dated "Lincoln Prison, August 15th, 1918":—

Dear Lord Mayor—I have just received copy of your address to President Wilson, with accompanying note dated 3rd inst.

You will understand that this can be no more than a bare acknowledgment. In any event, it would be idle to try to add to the compliment paid to the address by the English newspapers—I mean, of course, the significant tribute of their silence.

With kind regards, I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) E. De Valera.

FERMOY NOTES.

Tuesday, 13th August, was horse fair day in Fermoy. Notwithstanding the large number of horses recently bought up by the military authorities, the town was seldom the scene of such a large fair. From early morning till late in the evening the buyers were busy, and keen interest was taken in all dealings.

* * *

It is very necessary that our country friends be prevented from continuing in the abominable and dangerous custom of keeping in touch with their horses, standing in the road way, by means of the rein, stretching from the animal to the owner within the nearest shop, and thereby causing a serious impediment to the passers-by. Some of us are not as young as we used to be!

* * *

Tobacco and cigarettes will soon be "as scarce as the elk" where once they were "as thick as leaves in Vallamorosa." It doesn't look as if all will end in a "bottle of smoke."

On Thursday morning, the 15th inst., two of our R.I.C. friends bravely undertook to remove the "offensive" tricolour floating from a telegraph-pole opposite another constable's residence. The implements used for the purpose were a part of a fishing rod and an oil-rag, with which they set the flag alight. Nearer to the Main street another tricolour floated, but its high position unnerved our friends, and they decorously passed under it(marching to attention.

* * *

Echoes of the Town.

Lady (in local post office)—"Is it ne-aw you get the sugaw cawrds?"

Clerk—"No; try the police barrack."

* * *

Youth—"Mother, what is the wire worker?"

Mother—"Well, my son, 'tis a species of 'black beetle' with a large head, and usually seems to exult in its own importance."

Youth—"And where is it to be found?"

Mother—"It usually follows "poisonous insects," but it is always accompanied by one or two of its own breed. And, strange to say, its breed is quite unknown in France."

Youth—"What a blessing to humanity!"

* * *

A scientist has discovered that Mauna Loa, a volcano in the Sandwich Island, throws mud forty-two hundred miles. This beats the "Times" and puts the Party in the shade.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

We wonder if the "Dark Hand" which Mr. Dillon, speaking at Omagh on the 15th, said was at work in Dublin Castle, could be washed clean in the main current of the world's progress from which Mr. Dillon said Ireland was being cut adrift by Sinn Fein.

* * *

Did any of his hearers notice that in making the latter statement "Wee Joe" was slightly adrift on the main current of metaphor?

* * *

The "Examiner" says that Messrs. Dillon and Devlin's speeches have cleared the air. The aviation casualties for the week are not to hand.

* * *

"Constant Reader," writing to the "Daily Mail," proposes that the country raise £40,000 for presentation to Mr. Hughes so that he may be enabled to live in England, and that this his invaluable services may be secured to the country. Why not raise the amount, say, by £7,000, float the idea as a limited company, and issue £1 shares?

* * *

This journal referred recently to a gentleman in this locality who was fined for singing "The Soldier's Song." We have heard him sing. Our politics being what they are, we must bear with him, but we believe if the magistrates suffered as much from his voice as we do he'd get five years.

NEWMARKET MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR.

The supply of cattle at the above monthly market on the 15th inst. was moderate; demand slow, but prices were well up to the standard. Springers were in brisk demand, fetching prices averaging £28 10s.; two and three year old stores were eagerly sought after at prices ranging from £18 10s. to £25; yearlings scarce, demand poor. Sheep were in good demand and readily bought up, prices being well maintained. In the pig department the supply was very large but demand slow; stores, 10 weeks old, were bought up at prices averaging from £4 10s. to £5 15s.

GREAT SHOW AT NEWCASTLE WEST.

The Show to be held at Newcastle West on Tuesday, the 17th of September, promises to be a great success, and this is what should be expected. This thriving southern town has many advantages to recommend it as an excellent centre for such a fixture. Last year's initial effort, in point of quality, variety, and number of exhibits, equalled the very best shows in the county. This year the committee, with commendable enterprise, introduced additional classes for live stock, and there is now a programme that cannot be rivalled by many larger centres in Ireland. The classes include horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, jumping, driving, agricultural produce, butter, cheese, bacon, industrial work, poultry, hares, rabbits, needlework, housewifery, fruit, cider, and flowers.

Every preparation is being made to meet the demands of the exhibits. The rooms and sheds in the Carnegie Library and Markets Yard are being put in order as regards decoration and accommodation, whilst the grounds of the Demesne are in excellent order. The committee is encouraged by the many promises of support and entries that are being received, and it is hoped that when the closing date of entries comes on the 1st of September, that it will show a record in all classes of this large and interesting programme.

CUTTEVANT STRIKE.

Employers Refuse Arbitration.

The strike at Oliver's mills still continues. The demands of the men were 15s. increase per week for men on night shift, and 10s. per week for day shift; time and a half for overtime, and half-day on Saturday. The terms offered by Mr. Oliver were 4s. weekly for night shift and 2s. weekly for day shift. On Saturday last he refused to have the matter decided by arbitration, while on Monday last himself and his seven-year-old son were engaged in cutting with two horses.

PARLIAMENT AND THE DOG TAX.

Before any fresh taxation is introduced into Parliament affecting dogs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to receive a deputation. It will consist of members of the Dog Owners' Defence Association and of the Kennel Club. The association suggests that the luxury tax on dogs should begin at £25, that 5 per cent. should be levied on all sales of dogs from £25 up to £100, 10 per cent. on all sales from £100 to £200, and 15 per cent. on all sales above £200.

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN.

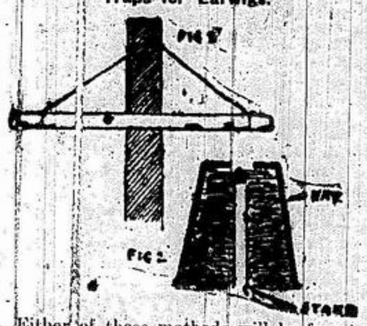
(By "Heavy Crop.")

Seasonable Jottings.

Caterpillars on cauliflowers and other autumn brassica should be picked off by hand. Signs already point to there being an unusually heavy number of these pests this autumn.

Prepare ground for the planting of cabbages. This vegetable should be got in in good time and firmly planted, and if this is properly seen to the plants should come through all ordinary winter without damage, and provide excellent produce when vegetables generally are scarce in spring.

Traps for Earwigs.



Either of these methods will be found satisfactory.

"Figure 1 is a trap made of hollow stems or pieces of bamboo suspended as above or laid on the ground.

"Figure 2 shows flower pots filled with hay or straw and placed on stakes."

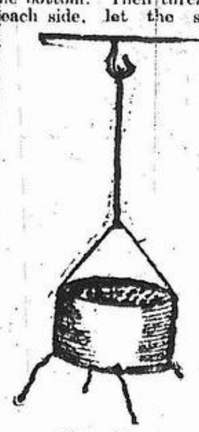
Prize hint sent in by Mr. Billinghurst, 28 Bond Road, Bitterne Park.

The Cultivation of Seakale.

Seakale is a vegetable which is in demand in most households, although where gardens exist and plantations are made very often the produce falls far short of the quality of the seakale sent to market. Seakale is easy to grow when the proper method is adopted, but too often not sufficient trouble is taken with it, the result being that it turns out a failure. Fresh plantations should be made each year on rich ground, only single crowns being planted, and young pieces being preferentially selected. Plant out in sets about a foot apart, having the plants in single rows where they are to be blanched on the ground, as this arrangement allows better opportunities of covering them. During the season of natural growth the plants should be kept absolutely clear of weeds, and every effort should be made to induce strong foliaceous growth, as without this the plants are unable to develop strong crowns. During hot and dry weather it is good policy thoroughly to soak the ground with water occasionally, and, while avoiding mere sprinklings, it should be made the rule to keep active growth until the end of August, after which time the thorough ripening of the plants should take place naturally. Forcing may commence at the end of October for the earliest cuttings, but the early produce is not so good as that which is obtained from roots lifted about Christmas, a certain amount of maturation going on after the plants have lost their foliage.

A Poultry Hint.

"An ideal way of saving corn is to first get an old saucepan and make four holes in each side at the bottom. Then thread two strings through each side, let the saucepan hang



Very Simple.

from roof, about two feet off the floor. Fill with corn. The chicken will pull the strings and the corn will drop through the holes. It is a very useful appliance."

Prize hint from J. Burman, 109 New Wellow Terrace, Little Coats.

Pruning the Fruit Bushes.

No time should be lost now in pruning the raspberry canes. Cut out, right down to the ground, all the canes that have borne fruit this summer, so as to make room for the young canes coming up thickly from the base. The strongest of these young canes should be tied up to take the place of those cut down, but if there are too many overcrowding will result. In that case the best plan is to tie in the strongest shoots about six inches apart where they are trained on the single row principle, or six or seven shoots where they are grown on the group system, cutting away all the rest. Now that the fruit is off all currant bushes should be pruned in order that the sun may have access to all parts and give the young wood a chance to become perfectly ripened. In carrying out this operation remove an entire branch of the oldest wood of the tree, and also any weakly shoots that are crowding better wood. Always, if possible, select wood in the central portions of the bushes to cut out, and only take sufficient to prevent overcrowding. Afterwards it is advisable to burn all prunings. The ground beneath the trees should be dusted with sufficient lime to whiten the surface. Pruning is mainly necessary for trees that have been in for three years and upwards; the younger ones rarely need it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tomatoes: R.R.E.—Out of doors tomatoes often grow so freely during the late summer as to prejudice the ripening of the fruits. remove all side shoots, cut off the top of the plants when three or four bunches of fruits have set, and cut in two large leaves that shade the fruits.

Storing Apples: X.X.—Do not store the apples on shelves covered with straw. Let them be spread out thinly for a week or two after gathering, and afterwards store on shelves in layers.

Grapes Ripening: Efee.—By keeping the vinery perfectly dry, and preventing excessive leaf growing, you give the grapes an excellent chance of ripening.

PRIZES.

Any reader of this paper who sends in a useful wrinkle, which is considered suitable for publication, will receive a copy of a most useful Gardening Book. If a rough sketch is sent with the hint it will be all the more acceptable. Address your hints to "Heavy Crop," "Weekly Observer," Newcastle West.

MILLSTREET SESSIONS.

RUTHLESS PROFITEERING.

(Before Dr. R. R. Leader (in the chair), Messrs. J. P. Hegarty, C. O'Callaghan, D. Tangney, J. D. O'Sullivan, and D. Linehan, M.C.C.)

John Riordan, Claraghmore, summoned Timothy Herlihy, Claraghbeg, for the trespass of pigs in his mangolds on three different dates.

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

Chairman—The magistrates award 5s. compensation and costs of court.

Mr. Graiheg applied for professional costs, but was refused.

District Inspector McDonagh prosecuted John J. O'Mahony for charging excess profits on 2 cwt. black oats on 12th July; he also charged Peter Dennehy with purchasing same in contravention of the Food Controller's regulations.

Mr T. P. Grainger, solr., appeared for the defendants.

Constable P. Sullivan said that on the date in question he saw 2 cwt. black oats delivered from Mr. O'Mahony's house to Peter Dennehy. He questioned the latter, who said he required it for fowls, and paid £2 4s. for it. This would be £1 2s. per cwt., whereas the Food Controller's price is 17s. 6d. per cwt.

Mr. Grainger said he held an invoice in his hand to show that the millers are to blame, and not his client, who was charged the price by the miller, and put on only what was reasonable profit.

D. I. McDonagh—Are you going to put the invoice in evidence?

Mr. Grainger—No, because my client tells me that if he did so the millers would not again supply him, and the public would be in a worse position, for they would then receive no feeding stuffs.

Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan—I think the District Inspector ought to take steps to come to the root of these excess charges and have the millers prosecuted.

D. I. McDonagh—I would, but you see the shopkeepers will not hand me their invoices.

Chairman—O'Mahony is fined 5s., and Dennehy 1s., with costs.

Same complainant charged Michael Buckley with alike offence, and Hannah Mullane was summoned for purchasing.

Constable Wm. Byrne said in this case Hannah Mullane was charged 7s. for two stone of oats. The proper price would be 2s. 4½d. per stone.

Mr. Grainger, solr., said his defence was similar to the last. He held an invoice in his hand showing that Mr. Buckley was charged at the rate of 3s. 2d. per stone for this oats, and therefore only charged a reasonable profit after paying carriage. For a similar reason he could not put this invoice in evidence, and would ask the magistrates, under the circumstances, to deal leniently with his client, especially as the D.I. was not pressing for more than a nominal penalty.

Chairman—It is monstrous that the traders of the town do not combine and have those millers prosecuted for charging excess profits on their goods, because the public suffer and it must be put an end to.

D. I. McDonagh—I intend to put a stop to it, because I intend to demand that the full penalty be imposed if any similar offences should come before the court again.

Sergeant Mulcahy said whenever a case of the kind occurs again he will demand the invoice, and, if refused, will prefer a separate charge against the trader for refusal.

Fined 5s., and Mullane 1s. and costs.

Same complainant charged Mrs Catherine McSweeney with a breach of the Aliens Restrictions Order.

Constable P. Sullivan said that on the 11th inst. he visited the house of defendant and found she had alodger named John Angus, who was not registered as required by the regulations. He was registered last November, and went away for a time, but since his return he was not registered.

Chairman—Who is this man?

Sergeant Mulcahy—He collects rags and other things around the country, and comes from Belfast.

Chairman—She is fined 1s. with costs.

Mary Connell was charged with a like offence.

Sergeant Mulcahy said the defendant in this case only recently took lodgers, and when he visited her house she said she was ignorant of the matter, but that she would keep the records in future.

Fined 1s. and costs.

MITCHELSTOWN NOTES.

A badly needed improvement has been made in the Square, it having been steam-rolled recently.

* * *

Much regret was expressed at the recent death of Mr. Edmond O'Mahony, an old and respected townsman, and father of Mr. Stephen O'Mahony, of King street. His remains were followed to the graveside in Kilbeheny by a large concourse of people.

* * *

His many friends in Mitchelstown were delighted to see Mr. Mortimer O'Keeffe, of Newmarket, when he paid a recent visit to Mitchelstown. He was accompanied by his brother, Rev. James O'Keeffe.

* * *

The national spirit continues good in town, but we do not see much practical patriotism. The language movement is not, at any rate, healthy here, which is a matter to be regretted, as Mitchelstown was a leading district in the earlier days of the advanced movement.

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There is as yet no attempt being made to adjust or increase the wages of the workers in Mitchelstown. A strike of shop assistants has been averted, as a settlement was arrived at. We would like to see a real live Labour movement in Mitchelstown, so that the big as well as the small employers would be compelled to pay their workers a living wage. The "Democrat" will help in the good work. Now, Mitchelstown!

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There was disappointment in Anglesboro' on Sunday, August 4th, when the local branch of the Gaelic League was to have a picnic at "Paradise," kindly lent by Mr. Hanley, of Massey Lodge. Your correspondent was early on the scene, and it was evident from the preparations that there was to be a big day. But the event had to be postponed owing to the unpropitious weather conditions.

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Large numbers of military were drafted into Mitchelstown on Thursday, 15th August. A public meeting was advertised for that day, and was held in accordance with the instructions issued.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET.

Denis O'Neill, Kilbarry, Co. Cork, was at Dungarvan fined 10s. and 20s. costs for travelling on the railway, from Fermoy to Lismore, without a ticket, and 40s., with 20s. costs for interfering with the passengers. It was alleged he pulled the communication cord, and the train (the Rosslare express) was stopped.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

By E. E. Lysaght.

I have now briefly considered Ireland's financial position in a general way. I come next to various important aspects of the question which it is necessary to discuss more particularly.

Customs.

Let me preface my remarks on this subject with a general statement:—**Ireland must have the right to remain a Free Trade country in so far as it is to her interest to do so.**

In discussing this part of the subject it is necessary to consider the change which has taken place in the attitude of Great Britain towards the policy of Free Trade since the war. Great Britain is going to abandon Free Trade. Before the war that country was divided into rival camps of Free Traders and Tariff Reformers; now the orthodox Free Traders are in a minority, and the contest promises to be one between protectionists and the advocates of compromise, in the form of anti-dumping legislation. The war has shown Great Britain the national weakness of being dependent on foreign supplies for necessary commodities, and also the unsoundness of allowing the natural expansion of an industry to be checked by dumping. The matter has passed beyond the stage of discussion, and in certain cases the Government has already taken steps of a protective nature, e.g., in motors, clocks, and in the spelter industry. Before the war spelter was almost wholly imported from Germany and Belgium, and when these supplies were cut off Great Britain was dependent on such quantities as were procurable from the United States, the price having in consequence risen from about £25 a ton to over £100. I give this as an illustration of the fact that the Government no longer fears that popular opinion would be on the side of the Free Traders against the policy of protecting an industry which is essential to the national efficiency. A much larger and more important industry, and one which affects Ireland more closely, is that of Steel, and I propose to show first that Great Britain is certain to adopt a protective policy (though probably a moderate one) in the case of this industry, and secondly to enquire how such a policy would affect Ireland, and especially her shipbuilding business, if she still remains within the fiscal union.

The fact that Great Britain was unable to produce the quantity of steel she required since the war, and that with Continental and American supplies cut off, she had barely enough for munitions of war and constructional necessities, and nothing with which to carry on her export trade, has aroused alarm and led to exhaustive enquiry both on the part of the Government and of commercial committees and associations as to the causes which have prevented the steel industry in Great Britain from developing at the same rate as it has done in other countries. A few figures may be given:

In 1903 the production of steel in Great Britain was approximately 5,000,000 tons; in 1913, 7,500,000 tons.

In 1903 the production of steel in Germany was approximately 8,750,000 tons; in 1913, 19,000,000 tons.

In 1903 the production of steel in the U.S.A. was approximately 14,500,000 tons; in 1913, 31,250,000 tons.

The relative rates of progress are remarkable and the answer to the question why the British increase has not been equal to that of the other countries is found in the word **dumping.**

When at any time American or German steel may be placed on the British market at prices at, or even below, the cost of production the inducement to put capital into the extension of British steel works is lessened. The industry does not achieve its national development, but the price of steel becomes unnaturally low, and the steel consumer gets a corresponding benefit. The feeling however, has become widespread that this is not a healthy state of things, and that a benefit which a consumer gets to the injury of a national industry which is not allowed freedom and fairplay is not for the good of the community.

A committee appointed by the Government, known as the "Board of Trade Iron and Steel Industries Committee," to enquire into the position of the steel trade, and its prospects after the war, has taken evidence from the chief associations of manufacturers in this industry in Great Britain, and such information as I have been able to get of the proceedings shows that there is an almost universal opinion that the trade will have to be safeguarded, the only question being to what extent. At all events, I think we may take it for granted that the minimum in the direction of protective change will be the introduction of the necessary legislation for the prevention of dumping.

Now as to the effect on Ireland: In our great industry of shipbuilding, in a hundred small industries, in our building, in our railroads, we are **consumers** of steel in its various forms—of plates, sections, sheet iron, etc., and also of wire, spelter, and other commodities now imported free of duty, but, unlike Great Britain, we are not **producers** of these commodities.

With England, Scotland, or Wales it may become a matter of balancing advantages whether these concerned in producing or those who are users of the produce should have chief consideration, a compromise being probable, i.e., legislation which will help the producers at least to the extent of preventing dumping and not be sufficiently onerous to impose a serious handicap on the consumer. It is a question of expediency, a compromise for Great Britain to decide; but as Ireland is not a producer of steel, but only a consumer, while she would suffer from any legislation which increased the price of the product, she would, unlike Great Britain, derive no balancing advantage from the development of a great national industry.

To take the case of shipbuilding as the most important. A measure of protection to the steel industry of Great Britain, even if only for anti-dumping purposes, would increase the cost of plates and sections now used in building ships. The lowest tariff that may be expected is 5 per cent., which, if we take the price of plates at a probable after-the-war figure of £8 per ton, would amount to 8s. per ton. In the time of strenuous competition which may be looked for, and with the United States as a new competitor, when every possible economy will have to be made and only low margins of profit procurable, the amount of 8s. per ton becomes very important, and would often be enough to determine the destination of a contract. What then, instead of a tariff of 5 per cent. it should, under the highly protective system may competent people expect, be 10 per cent. or more? Ireland included in a fiscal union with Great Britain would have to pay the sum in question, and her shipbuilders and those of Great Britain would be similarly placed; but Ireland would have none of the advantages which Great Britain would receive in the stimulation of her steel industry and the provision it would make for employment to the population. If Ireland were outside this protection legislation her shipbuilders would have an advantage over those of Great Britain, and this industry would correspondingly benefit.

(To be continued.)