Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 5. No. 58. (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, OCTOBER 26, 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 Range Coal.

Prices and Quality Right.

Charles Collins,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Motors for Hire

REASONABLE FARES.

LAWLOR BROS.,

— GARAGE. —

22 CATHERINE-ST., LIMERICK.

Established in Ireland A.D. 1722.

Royal Exchange Assurance,

5, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

FUNDS EXCEED £7,500,000.

ALL kinds of Insurances effected

W. P. Campbell,

Manager for Ireland.

Rags, Feathers, Bones.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

LIMERICK FEATHER, HAIR AND RAG STORES

26 JOHN STREET.

John Lenihan

& SONS,

Billposters & General Carriers,

10 St. Ita's Terrace,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

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.

Grand Display

OF NEW AUTUMN AND — WINTER GOODS —

Comprising Ladies' Coats, Costumes, and Blouses.

Very Newest Styles in Millinery and Furs.

Ladies' Velour, Felt, and Velvet Hats.

A Full Range of Dress Goods and Suitings.

ALL AT KEEN PRICES.

Matt Nunan,

Newcastle West.

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.

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.

SPIRELLA

CORSETS AND BRASSIERES

SOLD BY

K. O'SULLIVAN, Churchfown, Newcastle W.

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:—

Ill 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 Workshops:

12 THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK.

Cattle Feeding

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

Distillery Meal

USED BY ALL FARMERS.

FOR TERMS APPLY:

Richard Lunn,

Hop Food Agent, Limerick.

Offices—WICKHAM STREET.

Stores—THOMAS STREET.

READ OUR ANALYST'S REPORT.

Analytical Laboratories, Limerick.

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

(Signed),

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

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

IRISH INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

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

(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

Sole Agents for this List:—

J. H. [illegible]KER & 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.

A RECORD PRICE.—Rags, Bones, Horse and Curled Hair, Tailors' Clippings, Metals. Telephone, 4877. I. Maslin, 28 and 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." 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.

COVERS—Rick Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for Sale or Hire. J. F. Kelly and Co., 9 and 10 Chancery street, Dublin.

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

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all classes of Rags, Woollens, Feathers, Hair, Rabbit Skins, etc., also all classes of Metals. Tolkin and Son, 35 Pleasant 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 4869.

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.

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

POULTRY.

KARSWOOD relies on ground insects for egg production. Try it Packets 2½d., 7½d., 1s. 3d. Miss Dore, Maiden Street, Newcastle West.

Saddlery.

—:o:—

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

T. Kennedy's

HARNESS MAKER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,

MAIDEN ST., NEWCASTLE WEST.

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

—:o:—

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

Repairs Promptly Executed.

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 cheques cashed without any securities, sureties, or interview.

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

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

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

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

£30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.

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

Men's and Boys' Readymade Suits and Overcoats.

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

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

Call when in Town and you will be pleased.

John D. Cregan

THE QUAY,

Newcastle West.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD AND NEW FEATHERS.

CARRIAGE PAID FROM ALL PARTS.

M. MARCUS,

Feather Merchant, 18 Bachelor's Quay, CORK.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

WEEKLY CALF AND STORE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 30th, 12 o'clock.

100 2½ and 1½ YEAR OLD BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS.
50 CALVES.

WM. B. FITT,
Auctioneer,
46 O'CONNELL ST., LIMERICK.

AFTERGRASS

BYRNES AND HUGHES have received instructions from Mr. John Byrnes, Killeline, to Sell by Public Auction One Field of Aftergrass, containing 1½ acres, more or less, and one Haggard, containing ½ acre, more or less, at Gortroe, on Saturday, the 26th October, 1918.

Purchase Money to be paid in advance.

Letting to be from 26th October to 10th December, 1918, inclusive.

Sale at 3 o'clock.

BYRNES AND HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF

SALE

For Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Rosneath, Newry, of her Interest in her Farm

AT GORTYKNAVEEN

(Near Newcastle West),

WITH THE DWELLINGHOUSE AND OUT-OFFICES THEREON,

Containing 30a. 1r. 5p., Statute Measure.

Interest in lieu of rent, £17 19s. 1d.
P.L.V., £21 10s. 0d.

ROBERT CUSSEN,
Solicitor, Newcastle West.
o-26 10-18

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF

AUCTION

OF TWO FIELDS AT SHANAGARRY.

BYRNES AND HUGHES have instructions to put up for Sale above. Awaiting consent, when further particulars will be forthcoming.

BYRNES AND HUGHES,
Auctioneers, Newcastle West.

AUCTION OF

CONACRE

AT KILRODANE, ARDAGH,

ON FRIDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1918,

For Mrs. Mary Griffin,
At One o'clock.

MAURICE CURTIN AND SON,
Auctioneers,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

WANTED.

SPIRIT AUTHORITY, from 30 to 100 Galls. State price to Box 98, "Observer," Newcastle West.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from Castlemahon Presbytery, A WHITE TERRIER, black spots on ears; answers to name of "Old Man." Finder will be rewarded.
o-10-11-18

APPRENTICE.

APPRENTICE wanted for First-Class Drapery House in Newcastle West. Small Fee required. Apply Box 3, "Observer" Office, Newcastle West.

NEWCASTLE UNION.

Contractors for Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held on Thursday, the 31st October, 1918, declare Contractors for supplying the Workhouse and several Dispensaries with **Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances,** for five months commencing on the 1st November, 1918. Tenders must be on the Local Government Board Prescribed Forms, 1918-19, which forms can be had on application to me. Good Medicines must be supplied, according to standard and regulations of the Local Government Board, and subject to analysis, etc.

The Tenders, naming sureties, must be lodged with the Clerk of the Union, at the Workhouse, Newcastle West, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 28th October, 1918, in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Medicines." and "Tender for Medical and Surgical Appliances," respectively. Tenders received after 12 o'clock noon on the above-named day will not be considered.—By Order,

A. J. Byrnes,
Clerk of Union.
Clerk's Office, Newcastle West.
17th October, 1918.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE NOW INSTALLED A MOST UP-TO-DATE AND FULLY EQUIPPED OATMEAL AND FLOUR MILL, which will be at the service of the public at an early date.

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY & SON, Ltd
Millers,
NEWCASTLE WEST.
o-30-11-18

SEED WHEAT.

P. DOOLEY, BISHOP STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST, has now in stock IMPORTED AND HOME-GROWN DOUBLE STAND-UP WHITE WHEAT and IMPORTED BENEFACTOR AND QUEEN WILHELMINA.

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.

RATHKEALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE Members of the above Council will, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, 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; Repairs of Burin Ground Walls at Kilscannell and Kicolman West; Ballysteen Pump.

The person whose tender shall be accepted must enter into a bond, to be prepared at his 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.

RATHKEALE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Caretaking of Public Pumps, etc.

THE Members of the above Council will, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, 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 Aughnish, Ballingrane (2), Castletown, Ballinacona, Carheeny, Crough, Cappa, Kiltannon.

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,

RATHKEALE UNION.

THE Board of Guardians of the above will, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, 1918, consider proposals for repairs and painting of the timber railing in front of the Shanagolden Dispensary, according to specification.

The person whose tender shall be accepted must enter into a bond, to be prepared at his 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.

RATHKEALE UNION.

Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances Wanted.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1918, consider tenders for supplying the Workhouse and Four Dispensaries of the Union with Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances for five months from November 1st, 1918, according to the Local Government Board's prescribed lists.

Tenders, in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tenders for Medicines" or "Tenders for Medical and Surgical Appliances," must be lodged with the Clerk of the Union not later than 12 o'clock noon on 28th October, 1918, and contain the names of two solvent sureties willing to enter into a joint bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Guardians, while willing to give every assistance in the matter of the return of empties, do not bind themselves to make any payment for bottles, hampers, jars, or other empties, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the tender or bond, and the contractor must take back, at his own risk and expense, all empties.

A preference will be given to Irish firms.—By Order,

Thomas O'Shaughnessy,
Clerk of Union.

SACKS AND BAGS.—We hold large stocks suitable for all purposes. Write for prices to-day. J. W. and D. Martin, 13 South Mall, Cork. o-22-11-18

RHODE ISLAND RED MARCH COCKERELS FOR SALE. Apply to Mrs. Leahy, Cullinagh House, Newcastle West.
o-26-10-18

Picture Palace

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Two Nights Only.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29th & 30th.

The Birth of a Nation

D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle of the Civil War.

COST £125,000 TO MAKE

18,000 PEOPLE IN THE PRODUCTION.

5 THOUSAND HORSES.

The Most Absorbing Period of American History Picturized.

PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE:—
Booked Seats, 1s. 6d.; Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.

These Prices include Tax. Seats can now be Booked.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30. COMMENCE AT 8 SHARP.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

WE hold LARGE STOCKS of Scotch Grown, of "Benefactor," "White Stand-up," "Square Head Master," "Queen Wilhelmina" Seed Wheats.

TESTS OF PURITY AND GERMINATION GUARANTEED.

CORVUSINE

PREVENTS SMUT AND BIRDS.

RANSOME'S, SELLAR'S AND PIERCE PLOUGHS, PIERCE AND ALBION PULPERS AND CHAFF CUTERS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

P. O'Shaughnessy & Son, Ltd.,

SEED AND GENERAL MERCHANT, NEWCASTLE WEST.
o-31-1-1919

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

QUALITY TELLS.

P. DOOLEY,

Bishop St., Newcastle West,

Begs to inform his numerous friends and the general public that he has Opened at his Premises a New Branch of Business in the Seed Trade.

BEST RYE GRASS, CLOVER, SWEDES, TURNIPS AND MANGOLDS.

ALL SEEDS SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE, IN THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS MARKETS.

HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF GERMINATION AND QUALITY GUARANTEED

PRICES MOST REASONABLE

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

KILMALLOCK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Clerk of Works Wanted.

THE above District Council will, at their Meeting to be held on **Friday, 8th Nov.,** 1918, at 12 oclock (noon), appoint a competent person to act as **Clerk of Works,** who will estimate for and superintend the carrying out of the works of the Council in connection with the repairs to cottages, pumps, Kilfinane waterworks, and sanitary works, including burial grounds, etc., and also any other works and all future works in connection therewith, at a salary of £100 per annum, increasing by triennial increments of £10 until a maximum of £150 is reached.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, birth certificate, etc., will be received by me up to 12 o'clock noon on the above-mentioned date. Age, 21 to 45. The person appointed must give personal or guarantee security in the sum of £200. The appointment is subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board.—By Order,

P. J. Coll, Clerk of Council.

KILMALLOCK UNION.

Motor Ambulance Wanted.

THE Guardians will, at their Meeting to be held on **Friday, 8th November, 1918,** consider Tenders for supplying the Workhouse with a **Motor Ambulance, New or Secondhand.** Description of Ambulance, etc., to be stated in Tender.

Tenders, which can be had from me on deposit of £5, must be addressed to "The Presiding Chairman," sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Motor Ambulance," or lodged in the Tender Box in the Boardroom not later than 12 o'clock noon on 8th November.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By Order,

P. J. Coll, Clerk of Union.

22nd October, 1918.

VIOLIN, Bow, and Case left for Sale; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. Collins, Musical Instructor, North Quay, Newcastle West. o-10-11-18

Picture Palace

NEWCASTLE WEST.

Week Commencing 28th October.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY.

MONDAY.
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS,"
Thrilling Five Act Drama.

"THE GREY GHOST,"
Final Episode.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY:
Griffith's Greatest Production,
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION,"
The Story of the Civil War.
See Special Bills.

THURSDAY.
Jack W. Kerrigan in
"A SON OF THE IMMORTALS,"
Five Reels of Romance.

"BARRED FROM THE BAR,"
Keystone Comedy.

Programme subject to Alteration.

Seats Booked at Phelan's, 1s.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

In the Goods of

THOMAS C. PIGOTT, late of Miltown South, Croagh, County of Limerick, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, Sec. 19, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," that the above-named Thomas C. Pigott, who died on the 25th March, 1918, at St. John's Hospital, in the City of Limerick, by his Will, dated 2nd January, 1918, devised and bequeathed unto his Executor therein all his property, money and all other his investments and securities, or such other as his Estate may consist of **Upon Trust,**

To pay Testators lawful debts and funeral and Testamentary expenses and to have a Requiem Mass offered for Testator at his burial, and to erect a suitable Memorial over Testators grave.

AND also as to the sum of £500. Testator directed same shall be invested as his said Executor shall think fit, and the interest from same shall accumulate until a Church or Chapel is about to be built in connexion with the Convent of the Order of the Little Company of Mary at St. John's, Limerick, and that thereupon said Executor shall pay over to Mary O'Donnell, known as "Mother Ambrose," of the Order of the Little Company of Mary at Limerick, the said invested £500 and the interest or dividends arising therefrom towards the cost of erecting such Church or Chapel. AND in case the said Mary O'Donnell shall not be then living, then to the Mother in charge of said Order for the time being, for the like purpose aforesaid.

AND as to the rest residue and remainder of his entire Estate Testator willed and directed that same should be given as a charity for the education of poor boys for the Roman Catholic Priesthood in the College of St. Francis, Multyfarnham, in the County of Westmeath, such boys as far as possible to be taken and selected from the Parishes of Croagh and Rathkeale, County Limerick. Testator made the bequest in the hope and expectation that some of the persons so educated, when they became Clergymen, may devote themselves to labouring for the propagation of the Roman Catholic Faith in the Apostolic Missions in China. AND Testator directed that the Clergyman in charge of the Order of St. Francis, in the City of Limerick, shall have the Administration of said Residue, and that his receipt to said Executor shall be a full and ample Discharge for same.

AND in case said bequests should in any manner be deemed or rendered void or voidable Testator directed that the said sum of £500, and the said Residue, shall be handed over to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick for the time being for such Charitable purposes within Ireland as to the said Bishop may seem fit and proper.

AND he thereby appointed Mr. Patrick Purcell, of Rathkeale, Executor and Trustee under said Will, to whom Probate was granted forth of the District Registry at Limerick of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), on the 30th April, 1918.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1918.

PATRICK T. L'STON, Solicitor for Executor, 1, Dame Street, Dublin, and Rathkeale.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Ireland, and to all others concerned.

DEAFNESS

Catarrh, Head Noises, easily cured in a few days by the new "FRENCH ORLENE." Scores of wonderful cures reported.

"Completely Cured." Age 76.

Mr. Thomas Winslade, of Borden, Hants, writes: "I am delighted I tried the new "Orlene," for the head-noises, I am pleased to tell you, ARE GONE, and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life. I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people here are surprised to think I can hear so well again at my age."

Many other equally good reports.

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address upon receipt of money order for 2/9. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address, "ORLENE" Co.,
Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey, England. o-d-21-12-19

LOST, between Coogan's Cross and Knockaderry, a Small Two-year-old Black Mare Donkey. Information will be thankfully received, on behalf of the owner, at "Observer" Office.

MATRIMONY.

RESPECTABLE Farmer and Cattle Dealer (R.C.), having permanent good means, yearly income £40 purchased for life at a big sum of money, and £400 deposit cash in bank, genuine, no incumbrance, age 65, refined and temperate, wishes to meet respectable lady, spinster or widow, aged 45, no incumbrance, object above, having means of her own right; interview in any place suitable; P.P. reference given and required; correspondence strictly private. Apply "Matrimony," "Observer" Office. o-26-10-18

WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918.

A BISHOP'S PLEA.

In his inaugural address to the members of the Cork Young Men's Society, Most Rev. Dr. Coholan, Lord Bishop of Cork, made a powerful plea for the self-determination of Ireland. Although his Lordship studiously avoided giving offence to any party, his address, nevertheless, clearly implied that the Irish Party were on the wrong track. "A solution that might have been accepted twenty years ago," he said, "would simply be turned down to-day. Something similar happened in the course of the land settlement." In those few words his Lordship has summed up the failure of the Irish Party. In the early days of the land agitation fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rent were all that were demanded on behalf of the Irish serfs, but an opportunity subsequently presented itself to tear up landlordism root and branch, and it was availed of by the country and the then leaders of the people with beneficient results. Since the Gladstonian Home Rule Bills were introduced the world has strided far forward, and Young Ireland has kept pace with the march of events. The present world-upheaval has given an opportunity to all the long down-trodden nations to assert their right to all the dignity and privileges of nationhood. The leaders of the various enslaved national entities in Europe have seen the chance which the time has offered, and they have eagerly embraced it. The Irish Party, alone among the spokesmen of nations held in thraldom, have not only refused to advance with their people, but actually endeavour to block the way. They even deny by their every action the charter which their leader gave them: "Let no man set a boundary to the march of a nation." Their case is tragic, and it is pitiful. The Most Rev. Dr. Coholan has some pertinent things to say on this point.

> "I ask all parties to consider this first when discussing what is practicable for Ireland—to consider this question: Why should it be, if Belgium is nt to be a sovereign nation, if Servia is fit, if Montenegro—whose King is not much more than a strong farmer in this country—is fit, all fit to be independent nations; and then, when putting the question as to Ireland I would really ask everyone—men and women—in this country to cease speaking slightingly of their own race and their own country. I would like every Irishman and woman, Catholic and Protestant, to answer that question in the affirmative."

We wonder if there are left in Ireland at the present time any people, other than those who belong to the ascendancy clique, who still believe that a Home Rule Act such as that suggested by the British Government, and now applauded by Lord Northcliffe and his newspapers—erstwhile bitter opponents of Home Rule—would be a panacea for the ills of Ireland? If there be, their fatuity is terrible and incomprehensible. Let us for the moment set aside the other and the greater things which impel nations to struggle and suffer for freedom, and meet the hard-headed conservative people on their own sordid ground of finance. Ireland has been already robbed, and is still robbed yearly, of millions of money. That is not the mere assertion of an idealist. It is the fact reported by a British Royal Commission of financial experts who examined the financial relations between the two countries in the most detailed and business-like way. The Home Rule Act would not have saved us from this robbery, because it conferred upon Ireland no power to reduce the taxation of the British Chancellor. Our positon, therefore, under Home Rule would have been bad even even if there had been no war. But if this country were prepared to accept a mere Home Rule Act now, the position of Ireland would be immeasurably worse for the next three generations. Money has been poured out like water in this war. That money must be paid back to the uttermost farthing. A British Chancellor would bleed a Home Rule Ireland white in the course of the repayment. The land of Ireland would certainly be taxed in a manner in comparison with which the rackrent of other days would pale into insignificance. And there would be other taxes, equally heavy and intolerable. It is Ireland's highest interest, therefore, from every point of view, to demand self-determination at the Peace Conference.

DEATH OF MR. W. SHANAHAN.

Very sincere and widespread regret has been evoked throughout West Limerick by the death of Mr. Willie Shanahan, son of Mr Timothy Shanahan, of Creun, Monegay, which took place in Dublin as a result of the influenza epidemic, on Sunday last. The deceased, who had only reached the age of 19 years, was a fine young man, whose excellent character, and kindly, gentle disposition won for him a host of friends in Dublin as well as in his native parish. High Mass, at which alarge number of his friends and comrades were present, was celbrated for the repose of his soul at Mount Argus Church, and the remains were subsequently entrained for Newcastle West, where they arrived on Tuesday evening, whence they were conveyed to Monegay Church, the coffin being borne by his comrades of Monegay parish the entire way to the church.

The officiating clergymen at the funeral next day were:—Rev. E. Clifford, P.P., Monegay; Rev. Father Ruttle, C.C., Monegay; and Rev. M. Hayes, C.C., Newcastle West.

The chief mourners were:—Timothy Shanahan (father), Mrs. Shanahan (mother), John, Michael, and Ted (brothers), Madge and May (sisters), Mrs. Kelleher (aunt), William, Edmond, Denis, Michael, Joe, Timothy, Denis T., William T., Michael T., Maggie, and Mollie Shanahan, Miss Lane, Noan and Mary Sheehan, Stephen, Pat, and Kathleen Geary, Patrick Ahern, John M., Michael, James, and Alice King, Mrs. Mulcahy, E. D. Liston, D.C.; James Liston, Wm. Liston, Michael Liston, Michael J. Liston, Mrs. M. Liston, Richard, John, and Patrick Wall, Mrs Frawley, Michael Ahern, John and Daniel Joyce, Patrick and Cornelius O'Brien, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. T. Enright, Mrs. Mullane, Mrs. Cremin, John, Josie, and Rita Kelleher, B. Walsh (cousins)

William Shanahan, Edmond Shanahan, and Laurence Dalton, members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, accompanied the remains from Dublin.

KILRUSH GUARDIANS.

INMATES FROM ENNISTYMON UNION.

Duties of the Guardians.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board was held on Saturday, Mr. P. Lillis, V.C., presiding. The other members present were: Messrs. Ml. Carey, M. Kett, C.D.C.; Wm. Carmody, J.P.; Ml. Molony, E. Murphy, T. Ryan.

Bonus to the Baker and Tailor.

The Local Government Board wrote sanctioning the payment of a bonus to the baker and the tailor. The reason for their doing so was that they learned no trade union rate of wages prevailed in the district in connection with those trades. All existing bonuses are to cease.

Mr. Carmody—The baker has a bonus of 4s a week already. That will cease, and he is to get 10s. instead.

Chairman—No; the existing bonus will cease, and he will get a bonus of 14s. a week.

Mr. Kett—That's it.

The letter was marked "read."

Inmates from Ennistymon.

Mr. Dalton, Local Government Board Inspector, attended and explained the position respecting the inmates from the Ennistymon Union who were transferred to this union during the week. He said the military took over Ennistymon Workhouse to provide winter quarters for the troops. All the inmates had to be transferred to the neighbouring unions, Ballyvaughan, Ennis, and here. The Local Government Board decided to send the insane poor here. With regard to the maintenance of those people the guardians would have to suffer no loss or to bear any extra cost for any additional attendance or work of any kind that might be entailed by their officers. The male attendant who was in charge in Ennistymon had come here and was willing to remain on. The female attendant was not going to remain on, but he (inspector) had been talking to the Sisters and explained to them, if they required any additional help, the cost of it would be borne by the Ennistymon Guardians. One other matter of which he was reminded by their clerk was the administration duties in connection with those inmates. Any extra charge for such duties would also be borne by the Ennistymon Union. He believed he need not go into greater detail on this matter, which he had previously discussed with the clerk, and the latter perfectly understood the arrangement.

The Chairman said all the members understood how the matter stands, and he was sure they were well pleased with the explanation given by Mr. Dalton.

The Inspector then withdrew.

The Chairman (Mr. Doherty), who entered the room during the discussion, then took the chair.

Resignation of Head Nurse.

Sister Gertrude, Head Nurse in the hospital, wrote tendering her resignation.

Chairman—How long has she been here?

Clerk—She was here before I came; probably she was here before I was born.

Chairman—We accept her resignation with regret. I always found her very courteous since I came here, and, also, she was most attentive to her duties.

Mr. Carmody—The way the hospital is kept shows that she always kept the place in great order.

Chairman—I am sorry she is leaving us; it will be hard to get the like of her.

Mr. Lillis said he felt personally sorry that Sister Gertrude was severing her connection with the hospital. Her attention to the sick poor could not be exceeded.

The resignation was accepted with regret.

Admissions.

The Chairman asked how many were admitted from the Ennistymon Union.

Master—Twenty-seven persons—13 men and 14 women.

Mr. Ryan—That will entail extra work on Mr. Anglim, and he should be paid for it.

Mr. Molony—It does not. An attendant has come with them. And if it did, you need not remind him of it; it would be time enough when he would apply for it.

Mr. Ryan—The labourer is worthy of his hire.

Mr. Carmody—Never fear, they'll look for it, too.

Clerk—The Board seems to forget that there is an increase in the administrative work in connection with those inmates.

Chairman—We do not. We'll allow reasonable remuneration to all officers who have extra duties, in connection with the admission of those inmates.

Mr. Ryan—Why not. That is the least we might do.

The matter dropped.

Sinking of the "Leinster."

On the proposition of Mr. Ryan, a vote of condolence was passed with the relatives of the "Leinster" victims, and also one condemning the sinking of passenger ships by submarines.

CHILD WELFARE AND FOOD EXHIBITION AT RATHKEALE.

A very interesting and instructive exhibition on child welfare and food values was held in the Carnegie Hall, Rathkeale, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last. The exhibition, which was mainly concerned with the health of babies and children, was attended largely by the women of the town and parish. Lectures and demonstrations were given by Mrs. Foran, Listowel, who is an ardent pioneer in the movement; and the thanks of the people are tendered to her for her practical and zealous work for the betterment of children, especially those of the poor. A very interesting lecture was given on Tuesday evening by Miss O'Sullivan, lecturer for the Women's National Health Association, and her discourse was most educative in the care of children. The exhibition proved a marked success, and it is to be hoped much good will be attained as a result.

THE EXHIBITION AT NEWCASTLE WEST.

The exhibition held at Newcastle West Carnegie Hall, and which commenced on Thursday morning, was also very successful. Very Rev. Canon Lee, P.P., V.F., Mr. J. McDonnell, J.P., and Mr. W. Phelan, J.P., were amongst those present. Mrs. Foran, P.L.G., Listowel, was in charge of the arrangements, which were most successfully carried through. In the evening Miss O'Sullivan lectured to a very large audience.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

Wednesday, Oct. 23rd.—Market unsettled; trade depressed; customers reluctant to invest and hard to move; seasonable supplies; three year old heifers, £24; 2½ year old do., second run, £20 5s. to £23; 1½ year old do., £14; 1½ year old bullocks, £14 1s.; calves, second class, £5 2s. 6d. to £7 2s. 6d.; dairy market average; medium milchers, £33 15s.; dairy cows (spring calved), £21 10s. to £25 10s.; sheep, £6 10s. to £6 16s.; store sheep, £4 10s. to £5.—Wm. B. Fitt, auctioneer.

KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS

COLLECTING MONEY WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Transport Union Men Prosecuted.

(From our Correspondent.)

The weekly Petty Sessions were held on Monday before Messrs. G. F. Mercer, R.M. (in the chair), J. A. Kelly, T. Nagle, and W. Carmody.

Collecting Without Permit.

D. I. Barrett prosecuted Martin Clancy, Andrew Deloughery, John Conway, Morgan McKnight, and Michael Dowling for collecting money in public without a permit.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, solr., appeared for the defendants.

D. I. Barrett, in opening the case, said the proceedings were brought under an Act of Parliament which was passed at the beginning of the war. There was nothing political about the passing of it. In many parts of Ireland, especially in cities and towns, wholesale fraud had been committed. The collection in this case was for a charitable purpose, it was for the families of those who were on strike—a very deserving object—and the police would have no objection if a permit were applied for. When the posters announcing the collection had been put up the police warned the promoters that it was necessary to have a permit.

Mr. Kelly—That was in case the object was other than charitable. Regulations were made for putting the Act in operation, but they were afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Barrett—That is so; but other regulations have since been made, and they are practically the same.

Constable Psalter deposed that on Sunday, 22nd September, he at first Mass saw near the church Martin Clancy and Andrew Deloughery making a collection. He asked them if they had a permit. They replied they had not, and that it was against the rules of their Association to apply for one. At the second Mass he saw John Conway, Patrick McKnight, and Patrick Clancy collecting money. He asked them also if they had a permit, and they said it was against the rules of their Association to ask for one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly—Two of them were collecting, and one of them was writing down the names. He did not see them ask anyone for a subscription or notice persons subscribing, but there was money on the table.

Mr. Carmody—This is the first prosecution in Kilrush.

Mr. Barrett—No, there was one before.

Mr. Carmody—That was from Cooraclare.

Chairman—Those people seem to put their Union above the law.

Mr. J. Hughes said he was secretary of the Transport Workers' Union in Kilrush. That was non-political. Those people had got no such instructions from headquarters.

Chairman—The worst feature of the case is that those people knew they were breaking the law, apart altogether from any act of their Union.

Mr. Nagle—I don't believe they meant to defy the law. Two of the defendants have brothers fighting at the front.

The defendants were, by a majority of the bench, fined one penny and costs, the chairman dissenting.

Using a Wrong Scale.

Patrick O'Neill, Cooraclare, was fined half-a-crown for using a scale that was 4½ ounces out of balance.

GAELIC TOPOGRAPHY AND ITS TEACHINGS.

By F. C. H.

Oisin:—

Long the nights the clouds delay—
I raise their grave-carn, stone on stone,
For Finn and Fiana passed away—
I, Ossian, left alone.

Finn:—

Thou'lt bear no glozing story,
Not thine the carper's glory,
Thine, conduct clear and knightly,
Hence men shall serve thee brightly.

—Dr. Sigerson's Bards of the Gael.

Dr. Samuel Johnson's attack on Macpherson was followed by a double-barrelled discharge from that pair of history-twisters—Gibbon and Hume, followed later by Macaulay. None of the reasons adduced by those worthies have stood the test of time, the great lexicographer's sweeping statement that 100 lines of Gaelic literature was not in existence, being the most supremely ridiculous. I will leave the analysis of the characters of those who believed, at the time, in the genuineness of Macpherson's work, stand to the last, and refer briefly to Malcolm Lang. Probably it was the action of the Emperor Napoleon, who in imitation of Alexander the Great, with Homer, had a special casket prepared for the Italian translation, in which he carried it about in his campaigns, that redoubled the fury of the long succession of attacks. This exquisite mosaic, dubbed a patchwork; this delightful tapestry of Gaelic gems, woven by the master hand of the poor schoolmaster, set literary London green with envy. But is it not ever thus with London literary and otherwise, where things Gaelic are concerned. But Klopstock and Goethe were among its admirers on the Continent, Lamartine helping to form a French school of Ossianic poetry while at home Sir Walter Scott, the real maker of the subsequent popularity of Scottish literature, as such, and Wilson were loud in its praises and acknowledged its charms. "Malcolm Lang," says Annandale, "seems to have given the death blow to then believers in the genuineness of Ossian, in his specially annotated edition.' Lang's quotations of similar passages from the Bible, etc., are now extremely valuable, from exactly the opposite point of view of that industrious gentleman, when he began his labour of hate, as the following letter from Mr. John Grant, the great Edinburgh bookseller, just received, will show. F. C. H.

(To be continued.)

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West District Council, Mr. T. Hurley, J.P., presiding,

A letter was read from Mr. John O'Brien, D.C., Secretary of the Carnegie Library Committee, in reference to the queston of heating the rural libraries in the district. He stated that he understood at the time the Clerk (Mr. Byrnes) made out the estimate in connection with the expenditure incurred regarding the Carnegie Libraries, that a sum of £4 was ear-marked for the heating of all the branch libraries. He further stated that at a meeting of the Feenagh Committee held on Sunday, at which the Chairman, Mr. P. Vaughan, J.P., presided, he (Mr. O'Brien) and his colleague, Mr. Naid, were directed to raise the question at the next meeting of the Council.

Order: That in case the sum mentioned was allocated for the heating of the branch libraries, that the amount be allowed to the Feenagh Committee.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Nearly three score years ago a considerable sensation was created in New York by the action of Colonel Michael Corcoran of the Sixty-Ninth in refusing to parade his regiment in honour of the Prince of Wales, then visiting that city. But the court-martial which had been detailed to try him for this breach of discipline was immediately dissolved on the outbreak of Civil War in 1861, and he was ordered to resume command of his regiment, which was one of the first to volunteer. In his general order to the troops Colonel Corcoran said: "The Commandant feels proud that his first duty, after being relieved from a long arrest, is to have the honour of promulgating an order to the regiment to rally to the support of the constitution and laws of the United States."

When the regiment marched down Broadway with Colonel Corcoran at the head of the column, it was greeted with great enthusiasm, ladies waving their handkerchiefs and showering flowers on the soldiers. They soon had an opportunity of showing their mettle at the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Charge after charge had been repelled by the Confederates when the Sixty-Ninth was ordered to the assault. Gallantly they rushed on the batteries and strove to drive the enemy from the wood. A newspaper correspondent, describing the rush to the death struggle, says:—"It was a brave sight; with cheers such as won the battles of the Peninsula, they dashed forward along the edge of the extended forest. Coats and knapsacks were thrown to either side that nothing might impede their work; but guns would not slip from the hands of those determined fellows even if dying agonies were needed to close them with a firmer grasp. As the line swept along, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher galloped towards the head, crying: 'Come on, boys! You have got your chance at last!' His horse was shot under him, but he sprang up, shouting: 'Look at the flag, boys, and remember Ireland and Fontenoy!' Colonel Corcoran rallied and charged with them in every assault until at length ordered by General Sherman to fall back to shelter. An officer of the Confederate Army said that Corcoran's Irish regiment stood like a rock in the whirlpool rushing past them, and that they fought like heroes. The Southerners themselves acknowledged their valour. One of their journals said that Southerners could not but feel that the Sixty-Ninth maintained the old reputation of Irish valour though on the wrong side, and that all honour was due to the Sixty-Ninth, even in its errors. Gen. MacDowell, who had witnessed their charge, rode up and thanked them personally. The regiment met with an ovation on its return to New York, the civic and military bodies turning out to receive it. But the gallant Col. Corcoran was missing from the head of the column, having been obliged to surrender, when left with only seven men and surrounded by the enemy after successfully taking his regiment off the fields.

Meagher was offered the colonelcy of the regiment and authorised to raise an Irish Brigade—the nucleus of which was the old Sixty-Ninth. He delivered a memorable address on "The Irish Soldier—his history and present duty to the American Republic," depicting the greatness of the American Republic and the duty Irishmen owed to a government which threw open its protecting arms to welcome them when exiled from their own country. As a result of this eloquent speech recruits came from all parts of the United States.

The Brigade learned the A.B.C. of military tactics at Fort Schuyler. Here many friendships were formed which were severed only by death. Col. Nugent, who had served under Col. Corcoran, was offered and accepted the command of the new Sixty-Ninth. The command of the Irish Brigade was offered to Gen. Shields, who held the rank of Major General in the U.S. Mexican Army. In declining the honour, he said that no one was so much entitled to take command as Colonel Meagher, who had raised the Brigade and shared the honours and perils of the first battle of the war with the gallant Sixty-Ninth. Eventually the Senate unanimously confirmed Meagher's appointment as Brigadier-General of the Irish Brigade. It has been estimated that, in all, one hundred and seventy-five thousand Irishmen fought in the Federal Army.

The following incident at the battle of Fair Oaks shows how highly the Irish regiments were esteemed. When the Eighty-Eighth was about to charge across an open plain, through which the railroad ran and beyond which the enemy was in force, General Sumner, seeing the importance of the position, called out: "Boys, I am your general. I know the Irish Brigade will not retreat. I stake my position on you." A sergeant replied: "General, we have never run yet, and we are not going to do it now." To which Sumner answered: "I know it, I know it," and rode off. The Brigade met the enemy with fixed bayonets and a sweeping fire, hurling their lines before them. Gen. Meagher and his staff were indefatigable, the General being constantly under fire. The battle was fought, lost, and won. After the battle General McClellan spoke to the officers and men in complimentary terms and charged General Meagher to thank them on his behalf for their steady and gallant conduct. Dr. Thomas Ellis, in his "Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon," describing the battle, says:—"Soon the fire became general and spread along the lines of the Irish Brigade, French's Brigade and Howard's Brigade. Other men go into fights finely, sternly or indifferently; but the only man that really loves it, after all, is the green, immortal Irishman." Of the same battle Headley, in his history of the war, says:—"Meagher's gallant brigade was then brought up to relieve the hard-pressed regiment. Advancing with their well-known shout, they closed with fearful ferocity on the foe, and for an hour mowed them down almost by companies."

Throughout the war the part of the Irish Brigade seems ever to have been that of leading almost forlorn hopes. Thus at Gaines' Mill, when the enemy had broken through the lines and caused a general retreat to the hill in the rear, McClellan in despair called on the Brigades of Meagher and French, and they were soon seen moving forward in double-quick time, their green flags unfurled and their cheers ringing high above the din of the musketry. They swept the plain, driving the fugitives before them at the point of the bayonet until the enemy quailed and finally fell back. The artillery, protected by the Irish Brigade, took up positions on the hills and swept the enemy's lines, and although the Confederates gained adecided advantage, the Irish troops saved McClellan's army from total destruction. A lieutenant who went through the campaign, writing of the battles in which the Brigade took part, says that when the Irish were seen approaching at the turning point of a battle, their comrades greeted them with glad cheers while the stragglers returned to join them in the fight. "That is the Irish Brigade!" "There is General Meagher!" were exclamations constantly heard in tones of thankfulness and hope as the Brigade dashed to the relief.

Again, at Malvern Hill, the Brigade was looking forward to a short rest and a good supper when word came that Generals Couch and Porter were hard pressed and needed support. Immediately, the four regiments—the Sixty-Third, under Col. Burke; the Sixty-Ninth, under Col. Kelly; the Eighty-Eighth, under Major Quinlan; and the Twenty-Ninth Massachussetts, under Lieut.-Col. Burnes, formed up and marched off, cheering. As they advanced they met the remnant of the brave Ninth Massachussetts bearing their dying Colonel to the rear. The Sixty-Ninth dashed forward, with the Eighty-Ninth immediately behind. Gen. Meagher and his staff rode along the lines encouraging the men. The cannon and musketry of the enemy swept the hill like a leaden hail, but the Sixty-Ninth sent volley after volley into them, moving on slowly but steadily as they fired. When their guns became heated and clogged, the Eighty-Ninth dashed to the front. Then the Sixty-Ninth again came forward, and together the two regiments pressed on under fierce enemy fire till they gained the hill-top, where a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The enemy made a bold but vain attempt to hold the hill, and at length retired. Malvern Hill was fought and won, but the hillside was strewn with the dying and dead of the indomitable Irish Brigade, and the bodies of some of their colour-sergeants were found with their hands closed, as if trying to retain the colours even in death. But their comrades had relieved them—for no flag of the Irish Brigade was allowed to fall into the hands of the foe.

At the battle of Antietam the Brigade was led by Meagher in person. During the fight an aide-de-camp, seeing the Irish colours fall so often—eight colour-bearers having been killed—said to Gen. McClellan: "The day is lost, General—the Irish fly!" McClellan watched for a moment, then replied: "No, no! their flags are up—they are charging!" Though they suffered fearful losses, and Meagher was disabled by a fall from his horse, which was shot under him, they managed to check the advance of the Confederates and eventually to drive them off with heavy slaughter. After the battle Gen. McClellan paid the highest possible tribute to the men commanded by the gallant Young Irelander of Waterford.

A further indisputable proof of the valour of the Irish was given at Marye's Heights, when their bodies were found lying in dense masses within forty-eight yards of the muzzles of the enemy's guns, and every man of the Sixty-Ninth who took part in the fight was wounded. The flag of the Sixty-Ninth was missing after the battle, which caused the men considerable anxiety. Next day, however, the colour-sergeant was found lying dead against a tree, which his hands clasped, as if guarding something. The flag-staff lay near him, and, on the body being moved, the men found the flag wrapped round it and a bullet-hole penetrating both the flag and the heart of its bearer.

The London "Times" correspondent, who witnessed this desperate assault, says:—"To the Irish division, commanded by General Meagher, was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg, and forming, under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, towering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy, Albuera, or at Waterloo, was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foes. . . . The bodies that lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence of what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battlefields and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights on the 13th day of December, 1862."

(To be concluded next week).

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ORGANISATION.

Newcastle West Association.

The quarterly meeting of the above was held on Saturday, 19th October, Mr. George O'Callaghan presiding. Also present were:—Mrs. Cregan, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Miss M. Griffin, Miss K. Griffin, Miss N. Grogan, Miss S. Grogan, Miss B. Harold, Miss H. Horan, Miss K. Lennon, Miss M. Lyons, Miss B. Musgrave, Messrs. J. P. O'Connell (Vice-chairman), G. J. Ambrose, E. Hayes, J. O'Connell, P. O'Mahony, P. J. O'Shea, William O'Sullivan, J. Treacy, D. Walsh, etc.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, ex-teacher, Tipperary, was also present.

Two schemes for election of the C.E.C. were placed before the meeting. All the members present were in favour of Mr Maher's scheme.

The question of an official journal was next considered. All present were in favour of starting one.

Financial business was then gone into. Those present paid their subscriptions. The Secretary was directed to forward affiliation fee for Association to the Limerick Trades Council.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That as the announcement of the change in the examination of junior assistant mistresses has been notified too close to the date of the examination, we hold that the old programme should be retained for the year 1919. Copy of this to be sent to the National Education Board."

Proposed by Mr. G. O'Callaghan, seconded by Mr. J. P. O'Connell—"That we deeply deplore the sad and untimely death of our late highly esteemed Inspector, Mr. A. P. Morgan, who was an able educationist, and, while strict in the performance of his duties, was ever courteous and sympathetic in his intercourse with us; and we tender to his widow and relatives our sincerest sympathy in their great bereavement. Copies to be sent to Mrs. Morgan; to the Resident Commissioner, and the Commissioners of National Education."

"That we tender to Messrs. W. Hough, Monegay School, and Michael Mulcahy, Courtenay Schools, our deepest sympathy on the deaths of Miss L. Hough and Mr. P. Mulcahy, and that our Secretary forward this expression of our feeling."

DRUMCOLLOGHER ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of above held in Dromcollogher National School on October 19th, Mr. D. O'Callaghan was in the chair, and the attendance was fairly good.

It is satisfactory to note that every teacher, without exception, within the Association district signed the pledge, and that all the schools were closed on October 2nd.

The C.E.C. scheme of eletion was unanimously approved.

The following resolution was passed: "That we here by express our deep regret at the untimely death of the late Mr. Morgan, National School Inspector, and beg to convey to Mrs. Morgan and family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement."

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

We are requested by the committee of the Newcastle West Gaelic League and Sinn Fein Club to announce that neither organisation has any connection, directly or indirectly, with a dance which is being run in Newcastle West. They wish to make this announcement in view of some rumours that have been prevalent and in order to prevent misapprehension on the part of the public.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

IRELAND'S RIGHT OF APPEAL.

The "Manchester Gaurdian," the greatest and most influential of provincial English papers, says:—

"In the course of the next few months it is likely that we may be engaged, along with most of the other Great Powers, in settling the affairs of Europe in the Peace Conference on the basis of freedom and nationality. Would it be too much to ask that before or at the same time as we apply ourselves to that task we should pay some passing heed to the settling of a precisely analogous and not at all less pressing problem of our own. Let it be realised at once that it will be entirely impossible to exclude the question of Ireland from the purview of the Peace Conference. There will be a demand, of course—it has been made already—for direct representation of Ireland by the Irish at the Conference. It will, no doubt, be refused.

"Yet, after all, Ireland may put forward a claim not less worthy of attention than that, say, of the Czecho-Slovaks or of the Jugo-Slavs, who case will occupy the very serious attention of the Conference, and whose spokesmen will presumably be heard. No doubt but it will be said that Parliament, and not the Peace Conference, is the tribunal to which Nationalist Ireland should carry her griefs; that it is a purely domestic matter which nobody but our selves is competent to deal, and that any attempt to take it out of our hands and bring external opinion, let alone external action, to bear would be instantly and uncompromisingly resisted.

"The answer to this," the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "is that Ireland has been appealing to Parliament for generations, and her representatives even allege that not only has the oft-promised measure of freedom been dangled from her lips, but that nothing has been done to help her, and satisfy a claim long since admitted to be just, but that the Prime Minister, who is ultimately responsible for all that happens or does not happen in Ireland, was once known as a friend of Irish freedom, as of the freedom of other small nations, but no word of help or release comes from him; that, on the contrary, whereas in the old days his political opponents lashed Ireland with whips, he has attempted and is even now threatening to lash her with scorpions, and that in all England no effective voice is raised in protest on her behalf.

"There is at this moment," says the "Manchester Guardian," "a more rigorous repressive regime in force in Ireland than there was in the palmiest days of Mr. Balfour's Irish administration and the twenty years of resolute government; and in place of the phantom of Home Rule we have the reality of a Conscription Act, which might be made operative in Ireland at a fortnight's notice by Order in Council.

"So long as the threat of conscription is held over Ireland preparations will go on to resist it. It is hardly credible that the Government should still contemplate its enforcement. It is possible that the tremendous change in the military situation and the growing prospect of the near end of the war may yet cause the Government to change its mind, even if no return to sanity and no thought for the wider consequences of its action should induce it to refrain. But the danger remains, and it is for decent Englishmen—we do not say for professed Home Rulers only—to say whether they mean to see blood flow from one end of Ireland to the other, every moderate element in the country reduced to impotence, and the whole work of reconcilation begun a century ago brought to nought.

"How is it possible in the eye of the world and of the Peace Conference to draw any line of distinction between the case of Ireland and the case of other subject nationalities? There has been infinite reluctance on the part of this country to recognise that there is such a thing as Irish nationality. Yet there it is, staring us in the face as it has stood through all her history, ready even yet to be reconciled, but demanding, and justly demanding, with insistence, recognition and remedy. True it is, no doubt, that the question is not simple, that there are two Irelands, and that their claims clash. Of what other subject nationality cannot the same thing be said? Of which of the half-dozen or dozen small peoples whose claims the Peace Conference will be called upon to adjust is it not also true that they contain within them disparate and dissenting elements?

"In all these cases adjustments will have to be made, compromises arranged, securities given. Why is the case of Ireland to be treated as wholly different? Why is her dissenting minority to be accorded something more than securities and the fairest possible treatment? Why is it to be permitted for ever to bar the way to peace?

"We do not know whether the problem is too hard for the present Government. Possibly the reason why its policy has appeared to develop on the side of violence and provocation, rather than on that of statesmanship and appeasement, is that the will or the power for the second of these policies is lacking, and that the Government—or the predominant forces within it—have consciously or unconsciously sought to cover this dreadful defect and failure by a course which substitutes force for policy, and is reckless of liberty and reckless of blood. There is time yet for consideration for a better mind, but the time runs short. It is a critical choice—for the government as a whole, above all for its head."

NEWCASTLE PICTURE PALACE.

"The Birth of a Nation."

On Tuesday and Wednesday next Griffith's gigantic Photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation," will be screened. This is the greatest film of the American Civil War ever screened, costing well over £100,000 to produce; and Mr. Griffith worked continuously for eight months before the picture was completed. The picture is an historical drama. Every work of note on the history of the Civil War and the periods immediately leading up to and following the great conflict was searched for authentic data. All the arms used in the battle scenes are exact reproductions of those used on both sides during the war of the sixties. To depict the ravages of Sherman's march to the sea a city was specially built only to be destroyed again. For the assassination of President Lincoln Ford's Theatre, Washington, was reproduced to the smallest detail. For the rides of the Ku Klux Clansmen an entire county was hired. Griffith features all his well-known artistes in this film, Henry B. Walthall, Robert Harron, Mae Marsh, Lilian Gish, Wallace Reid, Raoul A. Walsh, etc.; and the Colonel Ben Cameron of Walthall is said to be the best he has ever done. The condensed production represents 12,000 feet of film. Nearly 200,000 feet of film was originally taken, as many as ten cameras being engaged on the big scenes. We wish to point out that this film is entirely different from "Intolerance," and, in fact, some critics say that "The Birth of a Nation" is a good deal better. Prices of admission will be for this production:—Booked seats, 1s. 6d.; front seats, 1s.; and back seats, 6d. These prices include tax. Doors will be open at 7.30 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Seats can now be booked in the usual way. The usual programme will be shown on Monday and Thursday.

CORK CO. COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

SCHEME OF PRIZES FOR COTTAGES

The cottages entered in the Championship Class under the above scheme are splendid examples of what a cottage holding should be. The great value of the scheme, in helping and encouraging the cottagers to make their homes pleasant and healthy to live in, and in educating them in the best methods of management and care of their pigs, poultry, and bees, is well demonstrated in every one of them.

The conditon of the prize-winning cottages is all that can be desired, and have reached a point as near perfection as is possible. All that remains for the owners to do in future is to maintain the present high standard of excellence, which I have no doubt they will do, and thus give a real practical example of what can be done in a cottage and plot of ground of the same type and area in their respective localities.

In a few cases more attention might be given to the arrangement of the gardens and in adopting a course of cropping which would avaid the necessity of sowing oats in a too large portion of the plot. Many of the competitors keep a cow, and on this account there is an incentive to devote a part of the acre plot to hay for winter keep. When the great value of milk for the family is considered, little fault can be found with this practice, provided a sufficient supply of potatoes and useful vegetables are raised to meet the requirements of the family.

Poultry are kept by all the competitors; the laying breeds of fowls are preferred. In many, however, birds of the white wyandotte breed were seen, and the owners expressed great satisfaction with this breed of fowl. Owing to the scarcity of feeding stuffs, many of the cottagers were unable to keep pigs during the summer, but hope to be able to feed one or more when the potato crop is fit for use and home-grown cereals meals may be obtained. The quality of the live stock is, on the whole, very good. Bees were kept by the majority, which, judging from the return of honey produced, have been exceptionally profitable this season.

Farm Section.

Eleven farms were entered for competition in this section. The dwellinghouses and offices, considering the situation of the majority of them, are well and economically laid out and kept in an excellent state of cleanliness and good order.

In the majority of cases referred to the land has been reclaimed, in whole or the greater part, from wild mountain or bog. With arduous labour and the judicious use of farmyard and artificial manures excellent crops are grown by all. Considering the nature of the soil and situation, the lands under grass is good; fences, gates and watercourses are maintained in good order; and the freedom from noxious weeds is a feature of nearly all the farms visited.

The live stock, on the whole, is very good, particularly the mlich cows. The young stock show care and good management both in feeding and breeding. Accounts of receipts and expenditure are kept by the majority. The form of account book recommended by the Department is the one in general use.

With one or two exceptions, all the competitors are members of the Cow Testing Associations. The information afforded in the milk registers has been the means of weeding out a number of unprofitable cows and replacing them by the progeny of proved milkers.

Reclamation of land from wild mountain, drainage of wet and boggy land, putting in better floors of concrete in byres and piggeries, and making provision for collecting liquid manure are the principal improvements noted.

(Signed) **J. Kelly**, Judge.

RATHKEALE QUARTER SESSIONS.

CRIMES COURT APPEAL.

Malicious Injury Applications.

At Rathkeale Quarter Sessions, before his Honor County Court Judge Law-Smith,

Roger McCormack and John Sampson, residents of Galbally, appealed from a decision of the magistrates at a Crimes Act Court at Adare on the 10th of September, sentencing them to two months' imprisonment each, and binding them to the peace for unlawful assembly at Galbally on the 22nd August.

Mr. J. S. Gaffney, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. P. Kelly (instructed by Mr. H. O'B. Moran) for the appellants.

The evidence of Captain Douglas MacKenzie, Scottish Horse, went to show that while taking a patrol party through Galbally on the date in question they were attacked by a crowd of people. Stones were thrown, and there were shouts of "Up, the Rebels!" and "Up, the Kaiser." Witness ran after some people, and captured the appellants, whom he handed over to the police.

Corroborative evidence was given by Lieut. W. J. MacPherson and Sergeant-Major W. Barnett.

Mr. Kelly, addressing the court on behalf of the appellants, appealed for a reduction of the penalty, having regard to their good character.

His Honor said he saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the magistrates. He confirmed the sentence imposed.

Several applications under the head of malicious injuries were heard.

John Neville, Clorane, applied for £50, value of a horse starved to death as a result of a cattle drive off his lands last June. The stock was recovered, but a vigorous search failed to secure the horse, which subsequently, after two months, was discovered starved to death in an unoccupied house.

His Honor awarded the full amount, saying the case was one of the most inhuman he ever heard of.

Mary Shanahan, Rathkeale, was awarded £127 for the malicious burning of a house and effects on the night of th July last.

Nora O'Connor, Bruree, was awarded £30 5s. for the malicious burning of hay in July of this year.

Other minor sums were awarded.

NEWCASTLE WEST I.T.W.U.

A deputation from the Newcastle West I.T.W.U. went to Castlemahon on Wednesday for the purpose of interviewing the Committee on the question of depriving an employee of his means of livelihood. This man had been working for the Creamery for the last 12 or 13 years.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Newcastle West, has given an increase of 7s. 6d. per week to his employees. There are others who are not meeting the men's demands, and they are requested to do so at once.

The next meeting of the branch will be held on Sunday at 1 o'clock, and all members are requested to attend.—John Healy, Sec.

NEWCASTLE WEST DANCE.

The committee of the above wish to announce that the first practice dance of the season opens on Sunday night, the 27th inst., at 8 p.m. sharp. Owing to the numerous acceptances of invitations, everything points to its being a big success.—Communicated.

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.

The Winter Offensive

NOW STARTS

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"THE WONDER COUGH CURE"

Against Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Chest Throat, and Lung Affections.

In Bottles 1/3 and 3/- each. By Post 4d. and 6d. extra.

FROM

KNIGHT'S PHARMACY

NEWCASTLE WEST.

A FEW OF OUR MANY SPECIALITIES.

Frank's Stomach and Liver Pills—For Bilious or Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Nausea, Wind Pains, and Sickness of the Stomach. Worth their weight in gold. Irish Made by Irish labour. Price 1/- per box.

Kurol Ointment—A reliable, safe, and speedy Healing Ointment for all Itchiness of the Skin. Cures Eczema, Pimples, Piles, etc., and any Itching Diseases. Sold in Boxes, 1/- and 2 - each.

Frank's Green Cross Corn Cure—"The King of Corn Cures"—Beware of worthless imitations, ask for "Frank's," and see that you get it. Once tried always used. Price 1/- per bottle.

Cod Liver Oil.—The "A1" Quality in all sizes. See that "A1" Brand is on label.

o—31-3-19

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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 of 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 MANGOLD

Are Unequalled.

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

P. O'SHAUGHNESSY & SON, LTD.,

SEED AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

18-5-18

FARMERS! FARMERS!

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

An efficient Preventative and Cure can be obtained at

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

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

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

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

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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

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Splints, Spavins, Curbs, Bursal Enlargements, Etc.

7s. 6d. Per Tin. Post, 8s.

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

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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.

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Cattle, Pig and Poultry Feeding

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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.

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—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!

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

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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 accomodation given. Corn can be left in Mill.

SOLICITING YOUR ESTEEMED AND VALUED CUSTOM.

Peter Johnstone & Son,

MILLERS, CASTLEMATRIX MILLS,

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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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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.

Machine Made Bread.

—o:o—

JOHN MURPHY,

LOWER MAIDEN STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST,

Family Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant,

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

—o:o—

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.

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.

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

GERMAN REPLY

TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

Suggestions for Fixing Details.

The following news has been transmitted from Berlin through the various stations of the German Government:—

The text of the note which last night was handed by the German Government to the Swiss Legation at Berlin for transmission to the Government of the United States of America, reads as follows:—In accepting the proposals for an evacuation of the occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation, and of the conditions of the armistice, should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard. The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honour of the German people and with opening the way to a peace of justice. The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces, and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and are in so far permitted by international law. The German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions, the guilty are being punished. The German Government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. **The German Government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissioners. In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace the German Government has caused orders to be despatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships,** without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return. As the fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes "the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly, and of its own single choice, disturb the peace of the world." To this the German Government replies that hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government. The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of the representation of the people in decisions on peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. The new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (? principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret and direct franchise. The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag. The responsibility of the Chancellor to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a Bill to alter the constitution of the Empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace. The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakeable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance. The question of the President, with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing, is therfore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from no arbitrary and irresponsible influence, and is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people. Berlin, Oct. 20th. (Signed) Solf, State Secretary of the Foreign Office.

FERMOY URBAN COUNCIL.

Land for Allotments.

Mr. J. J. Quinlan, J.P., presided at the meeting of the Fermoy Urban Council, when the Clerk read a letter from the Department of Agriculture, suggesting that if the Council were satisfied the lands of the railway field used for the purpose of allotments would be again required for next season, they should endeavour to acquire the use of it by agreement from the railway company, and should advise the Department of the result, if possible not later than 1st November.

The Clerk said he had already written to the company on the matter, and the Council were awaiting a reply.

Chairman—We cannot do anything until we hear from the company.

A letter was read from the L.G.B. sanctioning a further bonus of 5s. per week to the sanitary sub-officer; and a further letter was read from the Board requesting to be informed upon what grounds the Council increased the salary of the medical officer of health by £15 per year.

The Chairman said that the letter of the medical officer could be sent to the Board.

Mr. G. Power said that the Board could be told that the Council were unanimous in granting the increase on the grounds stated in the application.

The rate collector was directed to proceed with the collection of the second instalment of the rates.

An application for an increase of wages was made by Michael Kelleher, of the sanitary staff, and on the proposition of Mr. W. Power seconded by Mr. O'Connell, it was decided to grant an increase of 5s. per week, the same as the other labourers.

An application was read from the stonebreaker for an increase of 2s. per ton, and it was decided to consider same at the next meeting.

A letter was read from the L.G.B. asking to be informed if the rate collector had lodged the full amount of his warrant on 30th Sept., in accordance with the terms of his bond.

The Clerk stated that the amount had been lodged.

The Clerk reported that a process had been served on him by Dr. Baylor, at the instance of Mrs. Field, claiming £10 damages from the Council on account of her place getting flooded with sewage some months ago, and that she had to leave her house in King street in consequence.

After a short discussion it was decided to defend the civil bill.

Mr. G. Power proposed that the sympathy of the Council be extended to the relatives of the late Mrs. Murray, who died during the week. Mr. O'Connell seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

THANKSGIVING.

MOST Grateful Thanks to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for favour received through intercession of Blessed Margaret Mary. Publication promised.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S DEATH.

Inquest at Mallow.

Dr. Ryan (Coroner) held an inquest on Monday into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. John Moran, proprietor of the Central Hotel, whose dead body was found on Friday, 18th inst., in the River Blackwater, adjoining Mallow Castle demesne.

George Bolster, Bridge street, deposed, in reply to Head Constable O'Sullivan, that he remembered being asked by him on last Friday morning to search for the body of Mr. John Moran. About half a mile down he found the body at the Castle side of the river. A tree was protruding over the water at the spot. He saw the body before he came up to it. It was lying on the left side with half the face over the water. Deceased's hat and clothes were on. His left arm was stuck through a limb as if he had grasped at it. The limb was under the arm, and the body was resting on it. With the assistance of the police and his brother (Ned Bolster) he removed the body from the water.

Head Constable—From the position you saw him, is it your opinion that he tried to save himself?—It is.

Is this part of the river dangerous if a person kept close to the bank?—It is.

Mr. Dudley—You know the Castle grounds very well?—I do.

Did you know it was the habit of Mr Moran and others to take a walk down there?—I did.

Would it be quite possible for a person walking on the bank of the river there, if he got a weakness or trip, to fall in?—Yes.

Head Constable O'Sullivan, in reply to Mr. Dudley, said he was in the Castle grounds when the body was taken out of the water. He saw clasped in one hand some brambles, as if he made an attempt to save his life. He knew the deceased very well. He was a respectable citizen and on the best of terms with his family and every section of the community.

Mr. Dudley—He had no trouble of any kind that you know of?—No. I may mention in connection with what the last witness has stated that I met Sergeant McGill at the place, and he repeatedly asked me not to go too near the bank, as it was most dangerous. I saw no signs of violence on the body.

Dr. Michael Sheehan deposed:—I saw Mr. John Moran on Friday, 11th inst., and again on Sunday, 13th inst. He was then in a weak condition. I saw him on Monday, 14th inst., in consultation with Dr. Walsh, on two occasions. His heart was weak and intermittent, and he was put on suitable treatment. We saw him again on Tuesday. We told him he was better, and he said, "That is good." I saw his dead body at the river side on Friday, 18th inst., about noon. I made a superficial examination and came to the conclusion that owing to the condition of his heart it is quite likely he got an attack of cardiac failure, and in falling got into the river. There was no mark of violence whatever.

Dr. J. J. Walsh corroborated.

Mrs. Olympia Moran (who was weeping), in reply to the Head Constable, deposed she last saw her husband alive on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., about 10 o'clock. She thought he was going to the bank.

Mr. Dudley—Were you at all times on the best and most lovable terms with your husband?—Always on the best and most lovable terms, because he was a man who was always wrapped up in his family. he thought nothing too good for us. He had no worry of any kind that I know of.

The Foreman (Mr. Sullivan) said he was inclined to find a verdict in accordance with the doctors' views, that deceased's death was accidental.

The jury unanimously agreed.

Mr. W. Golden said he had known Mr. Moran for a long time, and a more gentlemanly man he had never met.

Mr. A. O'Sullivan said that so far as any report that had gone around the town as regards any want of love in Mr. Moran's family circle was concerned, he knew them intimately, and such a report was a vile slander.

The Foreman—I beg to propose that we express our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Moran's wife and family and relatives.

Mr. Thompson seconded, and Head Constable O'Sullivan, the Coroner, and Dr. Walsh on behalf of himself and Dr. Sheehan, associated themselves with the vote of sympathy, and the inquest concluded.

FERMOY NOTES.

On Friday evening a meeting was held in the Christian Brothers' School for the purpose of distributing the Fainne amongst the local Gaelic speakers. A large number were present, and the Gaelic League classes, held immediately after, were well attended. Everything forbodes a great future for the Gaelic League Branch in Fermoy.

* * *

Our correspondent was misinformed as to the auspices under which the concert in Castletownroche was held on Sunday week. It was not, as was mentioned, held under the Gaelic League, but under the control and management of some of our Castletownroche friends who are, nevertheless, members of the Gaelic League. Let us hope that very soon teh Gaelic League there will give us the benefit of a real Irish entertainment.

* * *

The Fermoy Camogie team, attached to the Cumann na mBan branch, had their first practice match on Sunday. There was a fine attendance of members, and all showed a keen interest in the game. Considering the skill they showed in playing, we may soon hope for a team second to none.

* * *

Our readers will, perhaps, recollect reading on page 5 of the "Independent" of the 14th inst. the manner in which Col. Lynch expressed himself when he heard the news of the "so-called" armistice. He went on to say: "Friendly conversations are not opened with the murderer whose hands are red with the blood of our children. One does not make peace with an enemy whose foot soils the sacred ground of France. The only reply to a request for an armistice is to redouble our blows until the Germans feel that they have had enough to acknowledge themselves beaten," etc.

* * *

Put Ireland in place of France, and England in place of Germany in the preceding extract, and note the change.

CRIMES COURT IN ENNIS.

A special Crimes Court was held at the Courthouse, Ennis, before Mr. G. H. Mercer R.M., at which Michael O'Shaughnessy was charged with unlawful and riotous assembly at Moynoe, Scariff, on February 20th last.

Mr. J. F. Cullinan, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. James Lynch defended.

On the application of Mr. Cullinan, defendant was returned for trial to the next assizes for Clare, and, on the application of Mr. Lynch, was admitted to bail in £40 and two sureties of £20 each.

OUR POETS' CORNER

OURSELVES ALONE.

By Sliabh Cuilinn.

The work that should to-day be wrought
Defer not till to-morrow;
The help that should within be sought
Scorn from without to borrow.
Old maxims those—yet stout and true—
They speak in trumpet tone,
So do at once what is to do
And trust **ourselves alone.**

Too long our Irish hearts we schooled
In patient hope to bide,
By dreams of English justice fooled
And English tongues that lied.
The hour of weak delusion's past—
The empty dream has flown;
Our hope and strength we find at last
Is in **ourselves alone.**

Aye! bitter hate or cold neglect,
Or lukewarm love, at best,
Is all we've found, or can expect,
We, aliens of the West.
No friend, beyond our own green shore,
Can Erin truly own;
Yet stronger is her trust, therefore,
In her brave sons **alone.**

Remember, when our lot was worse—
Sunk, trampled to the dust—
'Twas long our weakness and our curse
In stranger aid to trust;
And if, at length, we proudly trod
On bigot laws o'erthrown,
Who won that struggle? Under God,
Ourselves,—**ourselves alone.**

Oh! let its memory be enshrined
In Ireland's heart for ever!
It proves a banded people's mind
Must win in just endeavour;
It shows how wicked to despair,
How weak to idly groan—
If ills at **others'** hands ye bear,
The cure is in **your own.**

The foolish word "impossible"
At once, for aye, disdain;
No power can bar a people's will,
A people's right to gain.
Be bold, united, firmly set,
Nor flinch in word or tone—
We'll be a glorious nation yet,
Redeemed. Erect. Alone.

THE STAR OF THE BROADFORD TOWN.

(Adapted.)

Near to Broadford town in that county down
one morning in July
Down a boreen green came a sweet colleen,
and she smiled as she passed me by.
Oh! she looked so neat from her two white feet
to the sheen of her nut-brown hair,
Such a coaxing elf, I'd to shake myself to
make sure I was really there.

Chorus:

Oh! from Bantry Bay to Derry Quay
And from Galway to Dublin town,
No maid I've seen like the brown colleen
That I met in that county down.

As she onward sped I scratched my head and
I gazed with a feeling quare;
Then I said, says I, to a passer-by, "Who's
the maid with the nut-brown hair?"
He smiled at me, and with pride says he,
"That's the gem of Ireland's crown,
Young Rosy McCann from the banks of the
Bann, she's the Star of the Broadford
town."

Chorus:

Oh! from Bantry Bay up to Derry Quay,
And from Galway to Dublin town,
You won't, I ween, meet another colleen
Like the Star of the Broadford town.

Though I roamed a bit I was never hit since
my roving career began,
But fair and square I surrendered there to
the charms of young Rosy McCann;
With a heart to let no tenant yet did I meet
within shawl or gown,
But in she went and I asked no rent from the
Star of the Broadford town.

(Chorus.)

She'd a soft brown eye with a look so sly and
a smile like the sun in June,
As you hung on each note from her round
white throat while she lilted an Irish tune;
At the crossroads dance you were held in a
trance as she'd trip through the rinnce
Gael;
When her eyes would shine you'd say she was
sublime, like the lady of Innisfail.

(Chorus.)

At the Charleville fair she'll be surely there,
so I'll dress in my Sunday clothes,
And I'll try, my boys, to win the prize of the
heart of the nut-brown rose;
No pipe I'll smoke, nor horse I'll yoke,
though my plough with rust turn brown,
Till a smiling bride by my own fireside is the
Star of the Broadford town.

Chorus:

Oh! from Bantry Bay to Derry Quay,
And from Galway to Dublin town,
You won't, I ween, meet another colleen
Like the Star of the Broadford town.

J. M.

(Broadford is a pretty little village situated between Dromicollogher and Newcastle West.)

FERMOY NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Fermoy Teachers' Association, at which Mr. P. Barry presided, circulars were read from the C.E.C. and the County Secretary, and the matters referred to therein were discussed.

Miss Mullins, Ballindangan, and Miss Hunt, Gleugoura, were admitted to membership.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That we, the members of the Fermoy N.T.A., beg to place on record our deep sense of loss at the untimely death of Mr. P. Lynch, President of the Cork Trades Council, and that we tender to his family and the Cork workingmen our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss."

"That we hereby express our regret at the resignation of Miss O'Keeffe, Ballindangan, from a profession which she assuredly adorned, and that we beg to offer to her the heartiest sentiments of the Association that her future years may be supremely happy."

"That we regret the resignation of Mr. D. Barry, Glanworth, through ill-health, and hope he shall recruit quickly when such a great responsibility is thrown off his shoulders."

"That we offer our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. W. Riordan, our heartiest congratulations on his appointment to the principalship of the important school of Glanworth, and having in mind his great teaching skill, his unvarying tact and courtesy, we augur for him a brilliant success in this new and larger field of his labours."

Messrs. Hackett, Roche, Riordan, and Miss Shine were elected delegates to the county meeting.

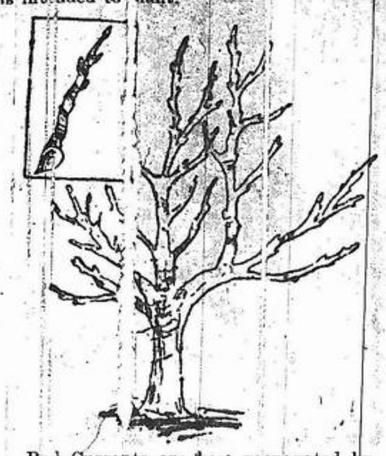
OUR COUNTRY COLUMN.

(By "Heavy Crop.")

Planting Fruit Trees.

The best time for planting hardy fruit trees of all kinds is early in the autumn. October is the best month, for then the soil still retains some of the latent warmth, and consequently plants of any kind put in then commence to make fresh roots much more quickly than those left until later.

The positions for the trees should be got ready some little time beforehand. The preparation of the ground, of course, depends to a great extent upon the nature of the soil, and also upon the description of fruit that it is intended to plant.



Red Currants are best propagated by pulling off strong shoots. The inset shows the shoot prepared for planting.

On heavy soils either of two methods of preparation may be adopted. (1) Trench the ground to adepth of two or three feet in order to admit the air and render the soil more porous and friable. (2) Disturb the soil as little as possible, planting the tree almost on the surface, first removing the turf and loosening the soil a little; then put the tree in place, and cover the roots with the best soil obtainable.

Less preparation is needed on light soils, and in some cases the soil is better not disturbed too much, merely working the surface a little, and then digging holes and planting the trees as firmly as possible. A little lime is useful on such soil as this—more particularly where it is desired to grow stone fruits.

Little or no manure should be employed before or when planting any of the larger fruits unless the soil is very poor indeed. If any is necessary, let it be farmyard manure. For gooseberries, currants, and raspberries the ground should be trenched two or three spits deep; and be liberally manured. Potash is essential if the trees are to thrive and bear heavy crops, and, in order to supply it, wood ashes, burnt earth or charred material of any kind should be applied.

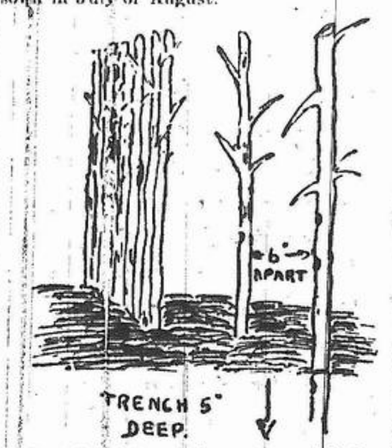
Where a heavy or clay soil prevails it is an excellent plan to burn a quantity of the staple with small coal or wood. The two most important rules to be observed in planting are to keep the neck or collar of each plant high, and to spread the roots out well all around. A good gauge for the former is to plant so that the earth-mark on the stems is buried an inch or two, and when the soil has settled it will be about right.

Any damaged or broken parts of the roots should always be cut away with a sharp knife before the trees are planted; and also take care not to expose the roots to bright sun or drying winds for any length of time. Finally, after planting, press the soil quite firmly about the roots of each tree, and add a stake or two for support.

Winter Vegetables.

Cultivated Land.—Assuming that land of this character is in good heart very little additional cultivation will be required in the autumn. A dressing of either stable or farm yard manure should be applied, and the ground should be dug one spit deep.

The following vegetables might be sown or planted in October or the beginning of November:—(1) Broad beans; (2) Early peas; (3) All varieties of cabbage raised from seed sown in July or August.



Gooseberries are also propagated by cuttings prepared and planted as seen here.

These plants will yield crops in the following spring and early summer, but too late to allow of potatoes being successfully planted after them. They could be succeeded, however, by onions, celery, leeks, turnips, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, or carrots. Growers should remember that one crop of the cabbage family should not as a general rule be succeeded by another of the same kind. Beans and peas should be followed by cabbage, and cabbage by onions, carrots, or some kind of crop other than the cabbage tribe.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Manure for Rhubarb: S.M.—Apply at once 4lbs. of basic slag per square rod. Then, as soon as the crowns start, give 1lb. of nitrate of soda scattered in a ring not too far from the crown centre.

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.

P.S.—The author will be pleased to answer through this column such queries with regard to small culture, etc., as are likely to be of general interest to readers. Letters should be addressed to "Heavy Crop," "Weekly Observer," Newcastle West.

SACKS AND BAGS.—We hold large stocks suitable for all purposes. Write for prices to-day. J. W. and D. Martin, 13 South Main, Cork. o-22-11 '18

SELF-DETERMINATION.

IRELAND'S CLAIM AND RIGHT.

Remarkable Address by the Lord Bishop of Cork.

Speaking at the opening of the Literary Session of the Cork Young Men's Society, the Most Rev. Dr. Coholan, Bishop of Cork, delivered a remarkable address, in which he dealt with the Slav question, and proceeded to speak of Ireland. I have often been approached on the subject of recruiting, his lordship said, by Englishmen, by an American, by a Frenchman, and I could never forget this state of coercion when speaking of recruiting. It was urged: "This is a war for freedom and liberty. Ireland is demanding freedom and liberty, and why, then, does she not offer her services?" I asked in return: Is it for the abstraction that we call "liberty" the small nations are fighting, or is it for some concrete benefit for themselves? They answered: "They are fighting for liberty for themselves." I asked: "Are Belgium and Serbia and Rumania fighting for the freedom of Ireland?" They said, "No." They agreed that Belgium and Servia were fighting the nations which robbed them of their liberty. Well, said I, the only nation that is refusing liberty to Ireland is England; not Germany, not Austria, not Bulgaria, not the Turks; and if Ireland followed the example of the small nations you have cited, Ireland would be fighting against England, the only nation that gives her coercion when she asks for freedom and good government. I always felt the inadequacy of the appeal made to me: It was this, that the young men of Ireland should go to the front, to certain death—an absolute unconditional sacrifice; that in return Ireland would get the following hypothetical reward: "All it is probable that possibly at some future date, when circumstances are changed and prejudices softened, you will get some moderate, watered-down Home Rule." I think that in the words of Mr. Lloyd George before young Irishmen are asked to offer themselves for the supreme sacrifice they should feel that their country at home has already actually got what they are called to fight to secure for others. Mr. Wilson said lately, very truly, that no one saw at the beginning of the war what now are seen to be the objects of the war. Let me mention a few:—

1. Belgium must get her sovertign independence.

2. The same is to be said of Servia.

3. Poland is to be reconstructed a sovereign State.

4. The Emperor of Austria has issued an edict that the Slav peoples shall become a State of States in a Federal system. The President of America says that will not do, that these peoples must be allowed to settle their future destiny by self-determination.

5. And about Ireland? Some people will now say that all these peoples fought for their freedom, and that Ireland held aloof. But the Slav peoples did not fight for their freedom; they were in the difficult position of having to fight for the Power that denied them their freedom, and against the Allies, who proclaimed themselves the champions of freedom and liberty. This and similar arguments have no force with us. Well, what about Ireland?

Every delay and disappointment in the matter of independence make it more difficult to solve the Irish problem; a solution that might have been acceptable 20 years ago would simply be turned down to-day. Something similar happened in the course of the land settlement. It is very important to envisage all the facts of the case. Very important facts are: An increase in prosperity, the growth of education, and a third fact which I will suppress for the moment. It is very important to remember that we have three Universities; or, to confine ourselves to the National University, that we have three Constituent University Colleges and the Recognised College of Maynooth. During the five or six or seven years of young men at these Colleges they must read about Ireland and think about Ireland; they get to know the history and conditions of other small nations; they will not easily see why Servia and Montenegro should be sovereign States and Ireland under coercion. I passed over another factor. It is the rising of 1916, and recurring rumours of another intended rising. What was the meaning of the rising in Dublin? What was the meaning of the disposition of the young men of Ireland towards conscription? And what would be the meaning, let us suppose the possibility of another rising. I take, for example, men like Pearse, McDonagh, and others. I take it these men had not the slightest delusion about a military success. I take it they knew well they had no chance. But I take it that they knew they were doing a great service to Ireland, even if by shedding their own blood they drew the attention of the world to the misgovernment of Ireland. We hear now again from time to time talk of a possible rising or the use of arms if conscription is enforced. I ask and I ask you do you think the young men through the country are under any delusion? I believe they are not. I believe that they know perfectly well that if they attempt another rising they will not have the slightest chance—a military chance. Nevertheless, I have no doubt there are plenty of young men in the country who would repeat it in order, in this great crisis in the history of Ireland, to draw the attention of the world to the motherland. I would be very sorry if these expressed opinions should stimulate the young men. I do not mean all this to mislead them, but I appeal to them at this solemn crisis of our country's history to keep themselves under the splendid discipline and control they have kept themselves for the last three or four years.

Well, we ask, what about Ireland? What is to be the object of the war with regard to Ireland? There are three or four solutions of the Irish question before the world. One of these is that Ireland should be set up as a sovereign independent nation, absolutely distinct, call it a republic or a kingdom as you will. A second is that adopted at the Convention by a minority of the Nationalist Party and which has come to be known as the settlement of Colonial Home Rule—Ireland with a full legislative executive and financial control of her own affairs. There are other settlements also suggested, not so good—and I suppose one of them is the Orange—House of Lords—method, to leave Ireland as she is, and if she is not content keep on and give her enough of coercion. I know that the several solutions are geting the attention of thoughtful men. I know, for example, if the question is raised: Should Ireland be made a sovereign nation, a lot of wise men at my time of age shake their heads. Well, a lot of people shook their heads at Home Rule because they asked: Can we entrust our business and wealth to the men who make the National Party? And sometimes they are relieved by hearing it said: Oh, if we got Home Rule these are not the men who would be elected, it is you and I and other sound conservative men would be elected to a Home Rule Parliament. Again, any time that the question is raised: Is Ireland fit to be cut adrift from England and set up as a sovereign state? the first thought that occurs to a great many people is that the then governors of Ireland would be the young Sinn Fein boys now advocating Republicanism.

I ask all parties to consider this first when discussing what is practicable for Ireland—to consider this question: Why should it be if Belgium is fit to be a sovereign nation, if Servia is so fit, if Montenegro—whose King is not much more than a strong farmer in this country—is fit, all fit to be independent nations; and then, when putting the question as to Ireland I would really ask everyone—men and women—in this country to cease speaking slightingly of their own race and their own country. I would like every Irishman and woman, Catholic and Protestant, to answer that question in the affirmative.

We are unfortunately in this position, that we have very little influence ourselves with regard to our destiny. If, for example, the question is left to self-determination, then we should blame ourselves if we did not declare our views properly. But I would say this: This is a great crisis in our country. I would say it is a much greater and more solemn question than the question of coercion; that it is a much more vital question to us in Ireland than the question of conscription, for example. That is the question about Ireland and the objects of the war; the question of what political solution we are to get before the Peace Conference closes. That is a question of greater import to us than all other questions put together. We are in a position of absolute uncertainty, and near the termination of the war, and the coming into being of the Peace Conference. I regard it, then, as of great importance to Ireland to have together a national gathering of the importance and solemnity of the gathering that restored and broke conscription—to have such a gathering again to consider the case of Ireland and put before the Peace Conference the solution that may be fairly called the self-determination of Ireland.

The thanks of the audience were conveyed to his Lordship by the Chairman, who said that the Bishop had given them a lead.

MILLSTREET UNION.

Clerk's Salary Increased.

Mr. W. D. Breen (Chairman) presided at the meeting of the Millstreet Rural District Council, and there were also present: Messrs. D. J. Murphy, J. D. O'Sullivan, J. M. Twomey, D. Cremin, J. J. Hickey, J.P.; M. O'Sullivan, T. D. O'Keeffe, D. P. O'Connor, E. O'Connor, D. Lenehan, J.P., M.C.C.; T. J. Burton, P. J Breen, J. Horgan, and M. Kelleher; P. Halliden, Wm. O'Keeffe, M. McSweeney, R. O'Sullivan, C. Kelleher, J. O'Shea, J. Buckley.

On the proposition of Mr. J. R. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. C. Kelleher, Mr. James Buckley, Church street, was co-opted a member of the Council, vacant since the death of the late Mr. John Buckley.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the County Council submitting a letter received from Mr. T. O'Donovan, District Secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union demanding a wage for direct labour as follows:—Gangers, 45s. per week; labourers, 36s. per week; rates for horses and men, 18s. per day; working week to consist of 48 hours, and stopping time on Saturday to be 1 p.m. The Council were unanimous in fixing the following rates:—Gangers, 32s. 6d. per week; labourers, 27s. 6d.; horse work, 11s. per day; working hours to be the same as usual; and that they adhere to the direct labour scheme as submitted by the County Council at the amended rates.

The following presentments were passed:—

That the existing fence on the road leading from Duncannon Bridge to Nohoval burial ground at Benjamin Murphy's gateway, be altered so as to make a straight line of fence, a distance of about 7 perches; 1s.—Passed.

That the footpath of the street of Millstreet be properly repaired at a cost of £100.

After some discussion it was decided that the work be done by direct labour, and at as little cost as possible.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mr. J. J. Hickey (Chairman) presided at the meeting of the Board of Guardians.

In accordance with notice of motion, Mr. John O'Shea proposed, and Mr. M. O'Sullivan seconded, that the salary of the clerk be increased by £40 as clerk of the union, and £40 as clerk to the rural district council.

Mr. Horgan proposed, and Mr. Kelleher seconded, that the increase be fixed at £20 for each office.

Subsequently it was agreed that the increase of salary be fixed at £35 for each position.

The Local Government Board wrote stating that in their opinion Dr. J. J. O'Connell should not have been appointed substitute for Dr. R. R. Leader, but that Dr. McCarthy should be employed, as he had been doing temporary duty in previous years.

The Clerk was directed to point out to the Local Government Board that the Guardians did not appoint Dr. McCarthy to perform temporary duty for Dr. Leader, but the clerk, seeing that no other doctor was available, secured the services of Dr. McCarthy, and that they are of opinion that one doctor could not properly attend to the sick poor in such a large area, and requesting the L.G.B. to sanction the appointment of Dr. O'Connell as temporary substitute for Dr. Leader.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The influenza epidemic has spread to an alarming extent in the coast townships of Dublin. Several people were buried in Bray on Sunday, and in one hearse there were two coffins.

The Sisters of Charity have converted their schools in Ravenswell, Little Bray, into an hospital for children. Two doctors have been confined to bed.

The clergy appeal for funds to relieve the sick poor of Dublin. As many as three deaths have occurred in several families.

Sir Charles Cameron holds the view that the epidemic is the most dangerous of its kind that has ever visited Dublin. In conversation with a Press representative, Sir Charles expressed the hope that the few schools now remaining open would close immediately. The schools, he pointed out, were one of the most prolific sources of spreading influenza among pupils, teachers, and their families, and among the public generally. He is convinced that the complete closing of the schools would obviate much suffering and save many valuable lives.

The pneumonia supervening on influenza is not of the ordinary type which results from chills and exposure. It is septic pneumonia, and the majority of cases runs a fatal course.

On account of the influenza epidemic all the schools in Newry and district were closed on Monday morning.

Many schools have been converted into hospitals to cope with the epidemic.

Owing to the prevalence of influenza in Queenstown, as a precautionary measure the schools have been temporarily closed.

LIMERICK HARBOUR BOARD.

THE "LEINSTER" DISASTER.

Vote of Sympathy.

Mr. L. Morley, who presided at the meeting of the Limerick Harbour Board, said he would like to put the following from the chair before they took up the business of the board: "That we, the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, hereby desire to tender our sympathy to the bereaved sufferers of the loss of the R.M.S. Leinster through enemy action on the 10th inst. off the Irish coast, when so many people were without warning of any kind killed or drowned; and also to express to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company our regret at the loss of their steamer Leinster, and to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which the officers, engineers, and crews of those vessels have carried out their responsible duties during the four years of the war. Further, that the Limerick Harbour Commissioners have not sufficient information at their disposal to express an opinion on the question of escort; they feel strongly that steps should be taken whereby assistance might be at hand within a very short time in the event of accident. Copy of this resolution to be sent to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company."

Mr. F. J. Cleeve—I think that resolution will be seconded unanimously.

Mr. Griffin said he had no objection to the resolution, but there were queer stories going about the question of an escort. Undoubtedly it was a terrible calamity, and coming home as it did to the people of Limerick it was regrettable in the extreme. One or two families which he knew had suffered heavily by the calamity.

Chairman—I want you to make clear what you desire to say.

Mr. Griffin said anyone reading the evidence given at the inquest would come to the conclusion that it suggested negligence of some kind. Two hours was a long time to leave people in the water struggling.

Chairman—You think there should be some protection provided?

Mr. Griffin—Yes.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Chairman inquired if any reply had been received from the post Office about the service of a mail car to take the Sunday mails into the city from Limerick Junction.

The Secretary replied that he received an answer, which was read at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Chairman—Can we deal with the matter?

Secretary—Yes.

The Chairman said the result of the action of the Post Office was that mails which should be delivered in Limerick on Sunday were left lying at the Limerick Junction until Monday morning, and were not delivered in the city until midday. The Sunday train service was stopped, and the Chamber of Commerce had asked the Post Office to run a mail car to the Junction on Sundays to bring in these mails. It had taken two months for the Post Office to give a definite reply.

Secretary—Three months, since July.

The Chairman thought the Post Office should have sent a reply, yes or no, and then they would know how they stood. He did not believe the local postmaster was to blame. It was the department in Dublin that was to blame.

Mr. F. J. Cleeve thought the G.S. and W. Railway Company could give a better service between Dublin and Limerick. Next month, when the company were revising their timetable, they could have this done.

The Chairman sugested that the secretary write to the Railway Company intimating to them the wish of the Harbour Board in this matter.

Mr. F. J. Cleeve—There is a very fine train leaving Dublin at 9 o'clock and arriving here at 1 o'clock. That only carries the Dublin mails.

The Chairman's suggestion was agreed to.

KILMALLOCK TOWN TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on Sunday, 13th inst., of the Kilmallock Town Traders' Association, Mr. Denis O'Flanagan presided, and amongst those present were:—Messrs. J. O'Rourke, N. Malone, T. E. Bennett, P. Joyce, D. Cussen, J. O'Keeffe, P. O'Brien, J. Hayes, E. Lyons, S. Campion, C. O'Callaghan, J. O'Rourke, junr.; M. Nunan, J. Frazer, D. Morrell, T. Con , etc.

Those present headed in their subscriptions of 5s each.

In the absence of the Secretary (Mr. P. Heelan), letters from the Secretary of the Central Organisation (Mr. P. O'Keeffe) were read by Mr. T. E. Bennett, showing the progress of the Association through Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick centres.

The Chairman said that the shopkeepers of the towns had a great need of standing firmly together by their organisation, as those people whom they stood by in the past and helped to free from the economic slavery of landlordism, were now turning on them and striving to grab the business of the towns. The result would be that with this strong combination the towns would suffer and many shopkeepers be reduced to absolute want.

Mr. Lyons said the wholesale houses should be appealed to with the view to confine the trade to the legitimate dealers and shopkeepers of the towns.

Mr. O'Keeffe drew attention to a lecture delivered by the Rev. Father Finlay, S.J., the preceding week to the Catholic Truth Society, with his Eminence Cardinal Logue in the chair. Father Finlay, who had for many years been an advocate of the co-operative system, now appeared to see clearly the havoc some sorts of co-operation would produce. That in some cases it would accumulate wealth in the hands of a privileged class and bring others to a state of destitution. Such a state of things, he said, would not lead to social peace. The cure for this was to give those who would suffer access to the land.

Mr. Comba said shopkeepers ought to form a buying association, and that the lands of the country should be sub-divided.

Votes of condolence were passed with the families of Mr. D. Crowley and Mr. William O'Grady, who died recently.

CHARLEVILLE STRIKE CASES.

We are informed that the defendants in the above cases, which were tried at Charleville Petty Sessions, have decided to go to jail on Monday in lieu of paying the fines impoesd on them.

FINANCE.

£10 TO £500.—Farmers and others, in any part of Ireland, wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rate of interest and easy repayments, in strict privacy, and wish to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and Cash sent by Post.— **Town and County Advance Co., Ltd.**, 9 Sandy Street, Newry. o-31-10-19

AUTUMN PLOUGHING.

Ploughing should be commenced wherever possible as soon as the stubbles are cleared of corn crops. The days are then long and the weather fine, and the conditions generally much more favourable than later on in the season. While it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the date by which the work should be completed, farmers should aim at finishing the ploughing of stubbles before Christmas, and the ploughing of lea land as early in the New Year as practicable.

One of the advantages of early ploughing is that when this work is done the way is cleared for the field operations which come later. It is a great matter to be "up with one's work" rather than to be continually busy with work that ought to have been done earlier. The farmers who are now ploughing their stubbles are the men who will be ahead of their work in the spring, and, in fact, all through the year.

Heavy land, unless skilfully handled, often requires a good deal of work in the spring in order to prepare it for drilling. The frost is a cheaper workman than a ploughman, and in order to derive full benefit from the winter's frost the stubble should be turned over early, while fairly dry, and turned over to a good depth. The weather will then do the rest.

Farmers are some times of opinion that when ploughed early land is apt to "run together" before the spring. Where this occurs the land probably requires draining. Heavy land, not drained, may, if ploughed early, turn up close and sticky in the following spring—the land has probably lain waterlogged most of the winter. But the fault is not in ploughing too early. What is needed to set matters right is to drain the land. Once that is done the earlier the land is ploughed the better.

Another reason for the early ploughing of stubble land is that many of the weeds which are buried in the act of ploughing will have decomposed before spring operations begin. At this time of the year fields are sometimes to be seen carrying a crop of rubbish (couch grass, redshank, etc.) which, if cut and cocked, would almost equal in bulk a moderate crop of hay. Obviously, if such land is not ploughed till well into the month of February this ploughed-in mass of rubbish will not have rotted when the spring work begins. The greater the amount of rubbish to be buried, the earlier should the work be done. When the spring comes round and the land is being prepared for potatoes, turnips, or other crops, the weeds, etc., will have disappeared, or rather they will have become transformed into the valuable substance known by the name of humus. There is another side to this matter, and that is the behaviour of land with regard to the winter's rain. Ploughed land will take in a greater proportion of the rainfall than unploughed land, especially if the land is sloping. When heavy rain falls on land that is not ploughed, part of the rain runs off as surface water and is lost. This goes on to such an extent that on some land cross furrows (grips) have to be made to carry off this surface water. When the land is turned over practically all the ordinary rain finds its way into the sub-soil. And is this of any advantage? Would the land not be better if less of the rainfall were absorbed? Now, rain seldom does much harm to land provided it passes fairly quickly into the subsoil. It is when land remains water-logged for a considerable period that damage is done. As one noted authority on this subject says, "Ideal cultural conditions for a field exist when all ordinary rains may directly enter the soil where and as they fall."

In long periods of dry weather it is on the sub-soil water that crops have to depend. Even in this moist climate spells of dry weather in the late spring and early summer are frequently experienced. It follows that it should be the aim of a farmer to entrap as much as possible of the winter rain to have it passed into the under layers of the soil. Once there, there will be a chance of securing some of it again should a period of dry weather occur during the following spring and summer.

When lea land is ploughed late, say in the month of March, and a spell of dry weather ensues, the crop often suffers from a lack of moisture, and for the reason that the land was ploughed late. There may be an abundance of water in the sub-soil, but it cannot get up into the upper soil because the surface soil has been separated or cut off from the sub-soil by the operation of ploughing. Had the land been ploughed earlier this break would have had time to heal before seed time. In other words, the surface soil would have settled down and become thoroughly joined up to the sub-soil, and consequently the water from below could have been drawn up to supply the requirements of the crop. In a dry year great damage often follows the practice of ploughing late. Short, stunted crops are due, not to the poverty of the soil, but to a lack of moisture.

ABBEYFEALE ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Abbeyfeale Horse Fair.

A very large supply of horses favoured this fair, colts and untrained horses preponderating. The demand, however, was not up to expectations, particularly for hunters and carriage horses, of which there was a good selection, and for which their owners sought prices running from £60 to £80. A number of useful colts changed hands at £22 to £30; working mares and horses, £25 to £35; ponies, £8 to £16; extra good ones brought £20 to £23.

"Leinster" Victims.

At each of the Masses on Sunday prayers were recited for the repose of the souls of the Misses Galvin, Tralee, whose father, Mr. Garrett Galvin, is a native of Abbeyfeale.

Illness of Canon Cregan, P.P.

The greatest satisfaction is felt amongst the people of Abbeyfeale at the improved condition of their beloved pastor, the Very Rev. Canon J. Cregan, P.P., whose illness for the past few weeks has given rise to much anxiety, a feeling which had been equally shared by his late parishioners at Athea.

Irish Draught Horse Scheme.

At the local nomination of mares under the Irish Draught Horse Scheme of the Department of Agriculture, the following received nominations:—Mr. John J. Kelly, Scrahan, Duagh; Mr. Wm. O'Sullivan, Springmount, Abbeyfeale; Mr. J. Brosnan, Kilmorna.

SINN FEIN CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH-EAST CORK.

It has been stated that at a recent meeting of the Sinn Fein Clubs of South-East Cork Mr. Diarmuid Lynch, Sinn Fein Food Controller, was selected to be the Sinn Fein candidate for the constituency at the next election. Mr. Lynch is at present in America. The sitting representative is Mr. E. Crean.

WINTER FASHIONS

NOW ON SHOW AT

The **Crescent Emporium**

(MRS. J. J. O'DEA).

CONEY CLOTH COATS from 5 GNS.
BLANKET CLOTH COATS ,, 50s.
TWEED COATS ,, 35s.
RAINCOATS ,, 25s.

MILLINERY.
Charming Selection of Velour, Felt and Velvet Hats.

BLOUSES.
Crepe-de-Chine, Silk, Kromaline, and Hand-Embroidered Voiles.

UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.

NOTE ADDRESS:—

70 O'CONNELL STREET,
LIMERICK.

Five minutes walk from Railway Station.

Winter Stock Feeding

OATEN STRAW.

Oaten straw is an excellent food for stock. With hay a light crop, the fullest use should be made of oaten straw to economise the use of the available hay. After 1st November, oaten straw to the extent of 25 per cent., must be included in the forage fed to live stock.

GRISTED OATS.

Bruised or gristed oats are of greater feeding value than grain fed whole.

GRAIN AND STRAW

Will be needed during the winter, and the utmost care should be taken to conserve existing supplies.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,
Upper Merrion Street, Dublin

33A. K.A.A.

IT IS A FACT

NOW generally acknowledged that business success mainly depends on A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING To obtain big results, TO MAKE YOUR ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE THE BEST OF INVESTMENTS, YOU MUST ADVERTISE IN A PAPER WITH A BIG CIRCULATION. "The Weekly Observer," Newcastle West, affords you this opportunity. It is one of the largest of provincial papers, but, above all, IT HAS THE GREATEST CIRCULATION AMONGST THE PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY. It is the family paper which goes into practically every homestead in the Co. Limerick, North Kerry, North Cork, and Clare, weekly. Its Circulation is Guaranteed to be the Largest in the South. It gives you an unique opportunity of enlarging your business. It will repay you to try an advertisement. Full particulars may be had from the Advertising Manager.

KILMALLOCK PETTY SESSIONS.

Cruelty to Animals.

Smart Penalties.

At the above Petty Sessions, before Mr. J. A. Hardy, R.M.,

Constable Kyran Mahony summoned Mr. Roche, Kilfinane, for having at Gooton, Kilmallock, worked a horse while suffering from sores.

In reply to the magistrates, witness stated that there were eight sores under the straddle and one on the breast.

Defendant was fined £1 and costs.

The same complainant summoned Edmond Hannan, of Kilfinane, for working a jennet on the public road at Flemingstown while suffering from sores.

The evidence went to show that there were two sores under the straddle.

Defendant was fined 5s. and costs, and the owner, Michael Hayes, a further fine of 5s. and costs for permitting same.

The same complainant summoned N. O'Leary, Millmount, for a similar offence, and a fine of 3s. d. and costs was imposed.

The magistrate said that offences of this nature had got to be put down, and warmly complimented Constable O'Mahony for his services in connection with the matter.

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The adjourned meeting under the auspices of the Cork Young Ireland Society to make arrangements to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien was held on Sunday at the Municipal Buildings. Mr. W. O'Shea presided. The meeting was large and representative, and included delegates from the Old Guard Union, Irish Transport Workers, Young Ireland Society, Brian Boru Band, National Boy Scouts, Clonghuv H.C., G.A.A., etc.

The Chairman welcomed the delegates and remarked that the representative character of the meeting showed that though over half a century had passed since the tragedy of Manchester, the memory of the heroic sacrifice is kept green in the hearts of Irishmen all over the world.

Mr. Sexton (Clonghduv) said the memory of the Manchester Martyrs will ever be kept in reverent remembrance by the members of the G.A.A.

Mr. Nagle, Irish Transport Workers' Union, assured the meeting of the hearty co-operation of their organisation so as to make the demonstration a success; and after a lengthy discussion as to details the meeting adjourned to 1 p.m. on Sunday next, at the Municipal Buildings.

CHARLEVILLE PETTY SESSIONS.

SEQUEL TO STRIKE DISPUTE.

SMART PENALTIES IMPOSED.

Prosecuting Attorney's Remarks on Alleged Coments and Misrepresentations in the "Southern Democrat."

(From our Correspondent.)

(Before Messrs. J. Cronin, M.C.C., and J. J. O'Flaherty.)

Denis Biggane, farmer, Broughill, summoned Patrick O'Sullivan, Timothy Ryan, Wm. Lynch, Wm. Donoghue, David Sullivan, and Joseph Ring, all of Charleville, for watching and besetting his premises on the 8th of August.

Mr. John Cronin, solr., prosecuted, and Mr. James Liston, solr., defended.

Mr. Liston said in connection with this case a Constable Flannery was a very important witness. The constable was attending at Buttevant that day, and if the court were going to go on with the cases now they had only the sworn evidnece of Biggane to rely on.

After discussion it was decided to go on with the case.

Mr. Cronin, solr., said that this case was brought by Mr. Biggane against these defendants for having on the 8th August last beset the place where complainant lived. Mr. Biggane would prove that on that day he was in the field when the defendants came and approached the man who was working there with aview to compelling him to stop work. The man Berry, whom Mr. Biggane got down from the Department of Agriculture, then went, and he was left without anyone in his employment. On the 15th August they returned, tried to assault him, fired a brick at him, which passed quite close to his skull and hit a piet of a gate.

Denis Biggane stated that on the 8th of August he was standing at the west side of the field. He was tossing out hay when these men turned up. He knew the men, and he went forward towards them. He asked them first what was their business there, and they began to laugh at him, mocked him, and called him names. Witness said that this man Berry was sent down by the Department of Agriculture to him. David Sullivan was very insulting and called him several names. He said, "Why didn't you stop in the United States?" and I said I could go back there again when I liked, but that he could not go back. The Head Constable sent down a man that evening about a quarter to five, but witness could not say whether these men were in ambush while he was there. As far as witness could judge, there might have been bad work there only for the policeman arriving. On the 2nd September he was going to Kilmallock Show, and as he was going there he was blackguarded on the road. The man Berry then said that he should leave, but witness conked him along, and in a few days two more men came down from the Department, and he was quite contented until the 15th of August.

Mr. Liston—Where is Patrick Sullivan today?—I don't know.

You did not tell him that there was such a thing as a summons against him?—No, I did not; there was no need.

Had you a pike in your hand that day?—Oh, I had certainly.

You got off the machine?—Yes, to go to the protection of my man.

With a pike in your hand?—Oh, no.

Mr. Cronin, solr.—If you want to throw dirt we will take it.

Mr. Biggane said he did not come up to the workman at all with a pike in his hand. The men told his workman to leave.

Mr. Liston—Who told him to leave?

Mr. Biggane—This man, Timothy Ryan (pointing to the man). He also said it was better for him to leave, and to leave quick.

Mr. Cronin said that Mr. Liston took up an attitude which, he was sorry to say, was not the best for his clients. He wrote Mr. Liston a letter on the 5th inst. regarding these cases, which he (Mr. Liston) did not even acknowledge. These men came into Biggane's field and told the man Berry that it was better for him to leave Biggane's employment and get out of it quick. Let five or six men walk in there to a lonely man and his wife and children and frighten them. Mr Liston had tried to make great capital out of the fact that Biggane approached the men with a pike in his hand. He did not make any threats with the pike; he simply asked them to leave. The man was willing to leave, but Biggane induced him to remain by getting him police protection. These men threw stuff into his reaper and binder to prevent it from working. He (Mr. Cronin) did not object to a man looking for a living wage, but if these kind of methods were to go on it would lead to murder. He would ask their worships to enable peaceable, law-abiding citizens to do what they had to do without interference.

At this stage Mr. Cronin referred to the "comments and misrepresentations" made recently in the "Southern Democrat" on the decisions of the magistrates in certain strike cases.

Mr. Liston—I may tell your worships that when the question of arbitration arose it was understood that if the matter was satisfactorily settled the summonses would be withdrawn. The arbitration has turned out successfully and peace has been restored, and I would suggest to you that the cases should be dismissed in the interests of goodwill.

The magistrates retired to consider their decision, and, on returning, Mr. O'Flaherty announced that the defendants would be fined 6d. and ordered to pay the costs, 12s. in each case, and if they expressed regret for going into the man's lands they would not be bound to the peace.

Defendants' solicitor accordingly expressed regret on behalf of his clients.

The same complainant summoned Patrick Norris, John Ryan, Chris. Troy, Thomas Lynch, Maurice Barry, and James Coughlan for having on the 15th August, without legal authority, unlawfully intimidated and used violence to complainant and his wife and children and injured his property by breaking a spade and two scythes, the property of the complainant, and also with placing an obstruction in his corn field.

Mr. Cronin, solr., prosecuted, and Mr. Liston, solr., defended.

Mr. Cronin, solr., said that on this occasion Mr. Biggane's men were opening a corn field to have it ready for the reaper and binder. As Mr. Biggane was going down to the road to meet the horse, which was coming from Mr. James Carroll's, of Gurtskagh, his nephew told him that there were 19 or 20 men coming along, and when he went back to the house he found 20 men going about the yard. Norris threatened him and tried to assault him. Norris had since been bound to the peace for these threats of assault. One of the men, John Ryan, told him to keep quiet, but Norris said that these men from the Department would have to leave. Troy did not assume the aggressive attitude that Norris did, neither did the two Ryans. As they were leaving the yard aman named Thomas Lynch jumped up and fired a stone at Biggane's head. Maurice Barry was shouting, and was a bit nasty, but did not attempt to assault him.

Mr. Liston—Norris was tried on the 17th of August for this very same offence.

The Clerk said there was a case tried there on the 17th inst. before Mr. Daly. The date of the offence was the 15th August. Biggane asked that Norris be bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Looney subsequently read a statement made by Biggane on this occasion, when Norris was bound to the peace for 12 months.

Mr. O'Flaherty—Is Norris now summoned for the same offence?

Mr. Liston—He is, sir.

Mr. Cronin, solr.—He is not summoned for the same offence.

Mr. Liston—It is the very same thing he is summoned for now. It was the same day and the same hour that it occurred.

Mr. Cronin—Mr. Liston has given you no authority why a man cannot be tried twice. Continuing, Mr. Cronin stated that on the first occasion Norris was charged with abusive and threatening language, as if he was not bound to the peace he might do grievous bodily harm. He was now being tried on the charge of breaking a spade and scythe, the property of the complainant. Mr. Cronin then gave reasons when binding to the peace was not a punishment.

Mr. Liston asked to have the case struck out.

Mr. Biggane—I went to the garden which they had come through. There were "chovels" there, and some pikes. The blades were broken.

Mr. Liston—How long were these men there?—About a quarter of an hour. Norris threatened that he would make pulp of my head in the yard. It all happened during the quarter of an hour.

Further discussion having arisen as regards the case, the Clerk stated that the evidence given by Mr. Biggane was contained in the information.

Mr. Liston—And in which is contained the intimidation referred to.

Mr. O'Flaherty—That is substantially what is contained in the information.

Mr. Liston (to Mr. Biggane)—Have you filed a claim for malicious injury.

Witness laughed, and subsequently replied "I have not."

Mr. Cronin said he submitted, on the evidence given, they were bound to deal with Norris severely. The idea of twenty men going into that place when the employer's wife and children had to lock themselves up in that house, if such a thing was to be tolerated, then the sooner any person who wanted to live peaceably got out of the country the better. Norris said he would make pulp of Biggane's head, and on that account he (Mr Cronin) suggested he should be dealt with severely. John Ryan was there but his attitude was not by any means bad. James Coughlan was there and was a bit nasty, as was Maurice Barry. Lynch was the man who fired the stone, and he would ask their worships to deal severely with Norris and Lynch.

John Cronin, labourer, stated he was with Lynch and did not see him fire any stone. Witness subsequently admitted in reply to Mr Cronin, solr., that Lynch could or might have been there at a time when witness was not with him.

The magistrates, in announcing their decision, said they had come to the conclusion that the case was proved against Lynch, and that he would be fined £2 and costs. Norris would be fined 20s. and costs, all the other 6d. and costs, and if they expressed regret for the offence they would not be bound to the peace.

Timothy C. Mannix, auctioneer, Deerpark, summoned Chris. Allen, John O'Gorman, and Timothy Ryan for unlawful following, "with a view to compelling complainant not to carry out what he had a legal right to do, to wit, to carry out his contract of harvesting with one John McAuliffe, of Shandrum.

Mr. Cronin prosecuted, and Mr. Liston defended.

Mr. Cronin said that Mr. Mannix was anxious that those cases should not be proceeded with. He was willing to reduce the costs if the other side would accept, but as they were not agreeable, then the cases would go on.

Mr. T. C. Mannix said that on the 23rd August he was coming from Shandrum Cross with John McAuliffe to do some harvesting. He saw the three defendants at Smith's Lane corner. They jeered and whistled after him, and called him a scab, a blackleg, and an idiot.

Mr. Cronin—Did they threaten McAuliffe that if he cut your corn he would be put from cutting anything? Certainly.

According to your contract you were giving McAuliffe his breakfast? Yes.

Was there a memeber of the Constabulary down there? Yes. He asked me where was the reaper and binder. Continuing, witness stated that at Smith's Lane corner they threatened that the machine would be broke or that my corn would not be cut.

Replying to Mr. Liston, witness stated the machine was not broke. The police were there protecting McAuliffe and himself.

Replying to Mr. Cronin, witness stated the police got orders to protect the machine during the night it was there. He himself had to stop up that night looking out at the machine.

Mr. Cronin said these men should be dealt with so that Mr. Mannix would be in a position to carry on his business.

Sergeant Durkin said he was down at Deerpark about 7 o'clock on the date in question. While he was there hesaw no intimidation carried on.

Defendant's were fined 6d. and costs, the costs for the three defendants being confined to £1.

The same complainant summoned James Coughlan and John Cremin on a charge of besetting.

A like ruling was made.

The King and D. I. Smith v. Tim Ryan.

This was another case arising out of the recent strike, in which the defendant, Timothy Ryan was one of the three implicated in the assault on Thomas Clifton, an employee of the previous complainant.

Depositions having been read over,

Mr. Liston, on behalf of his client, said they admitted the offence and were sorry for it, and that he was acting under the Probation of Offenders' Act.

Defendant was subsequently bound to the peace, himself in £10 and two sureties of £5 for 12 months, or, in default, one month in gaol.

LIMERICK PRINTING WORKS RAIDED.

District Inspector Craig and a party of police early on Monday morning paid a visit to the City Printing Works in Rutland street, Limerick, and dismantled the plant, taking away portions of the machinery, and thereby causing the compulsory cessation of work in the establishment.

It appears that the raid was the result of the circulation of some political pamphlets circulated outside of Limerick, bearing the imprint of the offices, and to which the authorities took exception.