Weekly Observer

Circulates in the Counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Vol. 5. No. 80 (Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper) NEWCASTLE WEST, MARCH 29. 1919. PRICE THREE HALFPENCE

Milling! Milling! Milling!

FARMERS,

If you require your Corn crushed or ground, bring same to

THE CASTLEMAHON DAIRY SOCIETY, LTD.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED ON DATE OF DELIVERY NO DELAYS. SAVES TIME, MONEY AND LABOUR

Support the Co-operative Industry!

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.

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.

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.

Drapery Goods

At Half Price.

All Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, Blouses, Neckwear, &c.,

Will be cleared, regardless of cost, to make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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. Repayment 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, Churchtown, 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.

COAL! COAL!

—:o:—

Maurice Dee,

SOUTH QUAY,

NEWCASTLE WEST,

HAS NOW FRESH SUPPLIES OF BEST HOUSEHOLD COALS.

NOTICE

I beg to notify my customers and the public generally that I will attend at

THE SQUARE, ABBEYFEALE, EVERY MONDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

Where I will buy

All Classes of Poultry, also Feathers, Sacks and Bags, and Jam Pots.

HIGHEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

J. J. HARNETT,

BARNAGH, TEMPLEGLANTINE.

Straw Wanted.

Any Quantity UP TO

50 TONS

HIGHEST PRICE FOR SUITABLE QUALITY

M. Culhane,

Egg Store,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

DENTISTRY A PLEASURE.

THOS. D. HOGAN

ATTENDS:—

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

EVERY THURSDAY.

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

EVERY MONDAY.

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

PERSONAL ATTENDANCE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Head Surgery and Workshop:

12 THOMAS STREET, LIMERICK.

Cattle Feeding

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

Distillery Meal

USED BY ALL FARMERS.

FOR TERMS APPLY:

Richard Lunn,

Hop Food Agent, Limerick.

Offices—WICKHAM STREET.

Stores—THOMAS STREET.

READ OUR ANALYST'S REPORT.

Analytical Laboratories, Limerick.

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

(Signed),

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION In Great Variety, In Mahogany and different woods:

SIDE-BOARDS, pianos, dining-room tables, Duchess dressing mirrors, overmantels, and other mirrors, dining-room chairs, Sofas in plush and leather, iron beds and hair mattresses, settee in mahogany, wardrobes.

On view every day at:—

T. D. COWPER'S,

Bridge-st, Newcastle West.

o 24-2-'19.

LIME. LIME.

FOR BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. Terms from

Joseph Connolly,

Hall's Quarry, Limerick.

£15 to £1,000

FARMERS AND OTHERS requiring Cash Advances without Security should apply to me for terms which will be found the Cheapest in Ireland. Loans arranged through Correspondence and Cash sent by Post.

E. GOLDRING,

109 DONEGALL ST, BELFAST.

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.

IRISH INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

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

(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

Sole Agents for this List:—

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

ABOUT 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, 487. 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.

APPLY—Loans from £10 to £500 to Farmers, Shopkeepers, &c., strictly private.—Apply Harris Stein, 10, Crow street, Dame street, Dublin.

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 Boots, Reconstructed, 5s. to 14s. per pair; also a large quantity of new Army Boots at 25s. 6d. per pair. Every pair worth 30s. Postage 9d. extra. Special terms to Dealers.—Vard's Wholesale Army Boot Stores, Ormonde Quay, Dublin.

A PERFECT CURE for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache. Walsh's "W.W.W.W." Preparation never blisters or causes inconvenience. Is so prompt in its action that it often completely cures a bad case in 10 minutes. Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 5s. 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.

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., 1 South King Street, Dublin. 50-21-3.

THE COMING

Ploughing Season.

Before purchasing a Plough, Farmers should note the following:—

"STAR" PLOUGHS are Winners at all the important Matches held in Ireland, and have an unbeaten record.

Actual tests have proved that they are absolutely the lightest in draught.

Wearing parts are chilled by the new American process, are self-sharpening, hard, yet tough, wear to a shred, and fit like a glove.

"STAR" PLOUGHS are made in Ireland by Irish labour. Accept no imitation of these Ploughs. We return your money if not satisfied.

Brennan Bros.,

RATHKEALE.

12-3-'19.

High Class Printing.

Printing of every description Neatly and Promptly executed.

Moderate Prices

"Weekly Observer" Office,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

£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.

John D. Cregan

NEW DRAPERY GOODS

GENT'S SUITINGS.

Newest Patterns. Best Qualities.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Navy Serges. Indigo Dye. Guaranteed not to spot or fade. Tested by sun and sea water.

NEW MILLINERY.

Blouses and Neck Wear.

SMART BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE QUAY, Newcastle West.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD AND NEW FEATHERS.

CARRIAGE PAID FROM ALL PARTS.

M. MARCUS,

Feather Merchant, 16 Sadlier's Quay, CORK.

— THE —

CYCLING SEASON

IS AT HAND.

All the best makes of Bicycles—

Royal Enfield, Raleigh, Lucania and Triumph Motor Cycles,

AT KEENEST PRICES,

— at —

T. HARNETT

AND SON,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

GLIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Glin Rural District Council will, at their Meeting to be held in the Courthouse, Glin, **on Tuesday, 8th April, 1919,** at 1 p.m., consider Tenders from suitable, competent, and properly qualified tradesmen and contractors for carrying out repairs to the undermentioned Cottages in accordance with report, estimate, specification and general directions of the Engineer to the Council.

Townland.	Occupier.
Derreen	Richard Enright
Knockangorna	Batt Collins
Glenbawn	Patrick Dalton
Tinnasilla	John Callaghan
Clonoughter	Daniel Hanlon
Ballydonohoe	Michael Connell.
Ballynagaul	Thomas O'Connor
Court	Michael O'Halloran

The Engineer's report, estimate and specification may be seen and forms of tender procured at all reasonable hours at my office in Main St., Glin. A deposit of 10s. must be lodged with me with each tender (otherwise the tender will not be accepted), which will be returned in all cases where tenders are not accepted by the Council, and upon the bond being perfected in the case of tenders accepted, but not otherwise. Bonds for the contracts will be signed on the day of the above meeting, and all contractors should be in attendance at the meeting, with two solvent sureties, for the purpose of completing their bonds and contracts. The Council will not be responsible for any accident which may occur during the progress of the works, and they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.—By order,

M. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Clerk to the Council.

GLIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Adjourned Half-Yearly Meeting.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Glin Rural District Council will, at their Adjourned Half-Yearly Meeting, to be held in the Courthouse, Glin, **on Friday 4th April, 1919,** at 1 p.m., consider Tenders for the performance of the work described hereunder, in accordance with specification and to the satisfaction of the County Surveyor and his assistants.

The specification may be seen and forms of Tender can be had at my Office in Main St, Glin.

Every tender must be signed by the person tendering, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, and must state (a) the lowest sum for which the person tendering is willing to contract for the performance of the work, and (b) the description and addresses of the person tendering, and (c) the names, addresses and descriptions of two solvent persons who are willing to be bound as sureties for the proper performance of the contract in a bond for double the amount stated in the tender.

A deposit of £1 must be lodged with me with each tender, which will be returned immediately in case the tender is not accepted. and on completion of bond by the person whose tender may be accepted, but not otherwise. All tenders must be lodgedw ith me before 4 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 3rd April, 1919.

Persons tendering must appear at meeting on the 4th April, 1919, together with the sureties in order that the necessary bonds may be perfected on same day.

The Council will not be accountable in respect of accidents which may occur during the progress of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—By Order,

M. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Clerk to the Council.

No. 81—"To make about 70 perches of new fence from James Woulfe's house to the boundary of Newcastle West Road at Glenbawn. District. Cost not to exceed 5s. 6d. per perch.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Castlemahon Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., for the erection of a building. All building material supplied by the Society. Plan and Specifications may be seen at the Dairy.

0-29-3-'19.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST requires an Apprentice. Apply: Box 5, "Observer" Office.

SALES BY
WILLIAM COSTELLOE AND SON

HAY

Chesterfield

NEWCASTLE WEST.

SALE BY

AUCTION

— of —

40 TONS UPLAND HAY

WM. COSTELLOE and SON have been instructed to Sell by **Public Auction,**

At Chesterfield, Newcastle West,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT 2nd APRIL, 1919

At 1 o'clock,

40 TONS PRIME UPLAND HAY.

The above will be sold in bulk or per ton.

WILLIAM COSTELLOE AND SON,
Auctioneers, Rathkeale.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Beaufort Farm, Newcastle West.

To be Sold by Public

AUCTION

At the Courthouse, Newcastle West,

ON TUESDAY, 1st APRIL (FAIR DAY),

At 1 o'clock,

For Mrs. Mulcair (with the consent of all parties concerned).

Area, 26 acres 1 rood and 25 perches statute, annuity, £29 16s. 2d.; Poor Law Valuation, £32 10s. 0d.

There is a substantial Dwelling House and suitable Out Offices, all slated and in thorough repair.

Above already fully advertised.

P. T. LISTON, Esq.,
Solicitor, Rathkeale;

WILLIAM COSTELLOE AND SON,
Auctioneers, Rathkeale.

RATHKEALE PIG MARKET

The live weight of the above will be held

ON TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 1st.

SATISFACTORY PRICES HAVE ALWAYS PREVAILED AT THE MARKETS,

— from —

J. M. SLATTERY AND SONS,

Bacon Curers, TRALEE.

THE PADDOCKS LIMERICK.

WEEKLY CATTLE & SHEEP MARKET,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 2nd.

12 o'clock.

100 IN-CALF HEIFERS AND DAIRY COWS.

50 TWO-YEAR-OLD AND YEARLING BULLOCKS and HEIFERS.

WM. B. FITT,

Auctioneer.

46 O'CONNELL ST., LIMERICK.

MICHL. R. HURLEY

Ballinlihane, Newcastle West,

Intends to apply for an

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

M. J. FOGARTY.

MATERNITY NURSE; also General Training

(Trained at Coombe Lying-In Hospital, Dublin, 1913),

Begs to announce to the public in general that she intends practising at her profession (as above), and will reside at

BISHOP STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST.

LOANS BY POST
£5 TO £500.

TO Farmers and all respectable Borrowers on Approved Note of Hand. Actual privacy guaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt attention. Call or write to—**The Colonial Loan and Discount Co., Ltd.,** 19 Queen Street, Cork. One door from South Mall. Open 9 and 6

CORK'S NEW
Labour Paper
"THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT"

A Cork City edition of the "SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT" will be published and put in circulation throughout the City in the Second Week in April. It will be on Sale with the principal Newsagents on

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL NEXT

PRICE—ONE PENNY.

This journal has the heartiest support of all the Trades and Labour Bodies of the City and County of Cork, and besides articles on Labour, will contain all interesting local and general news.

A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE CITY WANTED.

City Newsagents should send in their orders early to

THE MANAGER,

"SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT," Charleville.

IRISH AND PROUD OF IT

ARE YOU? PROVE IT BY USING ONLY

LOVING CUP MARGARINE

THE PRODUCT OF GENUINE IRISH LABOUR, CAPITAL, AND PURELY IRISH MANAGEMENT.

See for yourself how it is made at

SHANDON CASTLE MARGARINE FACTORY, CORK.

o-28-6-1919.

Sales by O'Connor & Stokes.

KNOCKBARRY

Liscarroll, 1 mile; Buttevant, 4 miles, Kanturk, 6 miles distant.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE

AUCTION

of an Extensive

DAIRY AND TILLAGE FARM

Held in Fee Simple, as well as a great **Dispersal Sale of Dairy Cows, In-Calf Heifers, Working Horses, Colts, Farming Implements, etc., etc.**

O'CONNOR AND STOKES are favoured with instructions from Mr. William Stokes (who is reducing his farming operations owing to delicate health) to Sell by Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1919,

At the hour of 12 o'clock sharp,

A part of the Lands of Knockbarry, known as the "Hill Farm," containing 73 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches, statute measure, more or less, subject to an annuity to the Irish Land Commission of £32 14s. 4d., now reduced to £21 19s. 8d., to be further reduced in 1924. Poor Law Valuation, £38 15s. 0d.

The lands are subject to a Board of Works charge of £3 18s. 0d. for Hay-barn erected thereon; there are stalls for 18 cows on the land.

This splendid Farm, close to the fair and market Town of Liscarroll(as well as being within easy reach of the important fairs of Charleville, Buttevant, and Kanturk, is well laid out in fields of convenient size, well fenced and sheltered, has a good aspect, and a never-failing supply of water from a stream which runs by the eastern boundary, as well as spring wells for domestic purposes. It is bounded on the North and West by the public road.

There are 10 acres of above land under new grass, and 8 acres of Stubbles ploughed.

Immediately after the Sale of above will be sold the following:—

26 Dairy Cows, some with calves at foot; 8 In-Calf Heifers, 6 Yearlings, 1 five-year-old Working Mare, 1 aged Farm Horse, both good workers; 1 five-year-old Cob, does all farm work; 2 two-year-old Colts, 2 Yearling Colts, 1 Jennet, 1 (Woods) Mower, 1 Tosser, 1 Wheel Rake, 1 Slide Rake, 1 Hay Shifter, 1 Reaper and Binder (McCormack) worked one season; Potato Digger, Howard Chill Plough Ransome one-way Plough, Swing Plough, Horse Hoe, with moulding board complete; Spring Harrow, Zig-Zag Harrow, Rolling Stone with iron frame; 4 Milk Cans, 1 Horse's Car, with Guards and Sideboards, 1 Horse's Car and Guards, 1 Common Car with Guards, Sideboards and Rail (Cob size); 2 Butts (horse-size), 1 Milk Car on Springs, 1 Wheel Barrow, 1 Back-to-Back Trap (Horse size), and Silver-mounted Harness to match; 2 Sets of Common Harness (Horse Size); 1 Set of Common Harness (Cob size); 3 Backbands and Plough, Traces, 2 Sets Whipple Trees, and a various lot of articles too numerous to mention.

All out-goings discharged to last Gale day.

Sale in the Farm-yard, Knockbarry, on Thursday, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock sharp.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to

H. H. BARRY and SON, Solicitors, Kanturk, having carriage of sale; or

O'CONNOR AND STOKES,
Auctioneers, etc., Kanturk and Dromcollogher.

FOR SALE.

Feeding Linseed.

Whole	37s.
Ground Fine ...	37s. 6d.
Good Pig Feeding Mixture.	
Ground Fine ...	20s.
Finest Flaked Oatmeal ...	34s.

All per cwt. Bags included.

Freight paid, buyers station.

Terms—Cash, with order.

WILLIAM McEVOY, Ltd.,
Mountmellick.

KINTEERA, MILFORD.

AUCTION OF

40 TONS OF HAY

O'CONNOR and STOKES have been instructed by Mr. James Fitzgerald, of Highmount, to Sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, 31st MARCH, 1919,

In his outside Farm at Kinteera, at two o'clock p.m.,

ABOUT 40 TONS OF EXCELLENT HAY IN SHED.

To be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

Further particulars and conditions at sale.

O'CONNOR AND STOKES,
Auctioneers, etc., Kanturk and Dromcollogher.

IMPORTANT

LETTING OF LAND

On the 11 Months System, for Grazing or Meadowing,

AT LARAGH, MILFORD.

O'CONNOR AND STOKES are instructed by Mr. Michael Falvey, to Let by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, 31st MARCH, 1919,

At the hour of 12 o'clock noon,

ABOUT 60 ACRES

Of Splendid Land for Grazing or Meadowing on the above system, in one or more Lots.

2 Acres of above Land in Stubbles will be Let for Con-Acre.

One-fourth of purchase money will be required on day of Sale.

Further particulars and conditions at Sale.

O'CONNOR AND STOKES,
Auctioneers, etc., Kanturk and Dromcollogher.

BARNAGARRANE,

One mile from Dromcollogher, Broadford and Tullylease.

AUCTION

— of a —

VERY DESIRABLE FARM,

With Substantial Slated Dwellinghouse and Out-Offices adjoining.

O'CONNOR AND STOKES are instructed by Mr. Michael Harrold, to Sell by Public Auction his Interest in his very Valuable Farm, situate at Barnagarrane, and containing 58 Acres or thereabouts, and held as tenant from year to year for a judicial term at the yearly judicial rent of £10. Poor Law Valuation, £14.

The lands are in excellent heart, well suited for dairy, grazing or tillage purposes, being well fenced, watered, and conveniently situated to the public road.

The Auctioneers invite inspection of this Holding, as owing to the situation and quality of the land, it is undoubtedly a most tempting investment, and very suitable for any person desiring a compact money-making farm.

The Sale will take place

At The Court House, Dromcollogher,

ON FRIDAY, 4th APRIL, 1919,

At 1 o'clock p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. N. W. KELLER and CO.,
Solicitors, Kanturk, having Carriage of Sale; or

O'CONNOR AND STOKES,
Auctioneers, etc., Kanturk and Dromcollogher.

WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Irish people have never been an ungrateful people to the men and women who have suffered in the cause of Ireland, and hence it was only in the natural order of things, that the meetings held throughout the country last Sunday gave passionate expression to their feelings of sympathy with the patriots in Belfast and other gaols, and their abhorrence of the barbarous treatment to which the "felons" have been subjected by the minions of usurped Alien rule. The history of English rule in Ireland has been the history of tyranny itself—a black, horrible story of oppression, of persecution, of broken promises. In the eyes of England it is a grand, a noble thing to be a Polish patriot, a Serbian patriot, a Czecho-Slovak patriot; an Arab rioter in the streets of Isphahan is a patriot; an Irishman who tells his fellow-countrymen that Ireland is a Nation, and that she ought to have the rights of a nation, is a criminal, forsooth. He must be defamed, imprisoned, persecuted—even plighted faith must be broken with him.

When the prisoners in Belfast gaol refused to submit to the stigma of the criminal, and fought for their rights as political prisoners, the then British Chief Secretary, Mr Shortt, gave an undertaking to the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that the political status of the prisoners would be recognized. That undertaking has been flagrantly broken, and to add insult to injury the British officials, with shameless effrontery, now deny that they ever gave such an undertaking. Of course, as between the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory and the Lord Mayor of Dublin on the one hand, and the British officials on the other, the Irish people will not have a moment's hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the Bishop and that honourable man, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, are telling the absolute truth.

Meantime the lot of the prisoners in Belfast and other Irish gaols is a most unhappy one. We are not, as we said recently when dealing with this question, at liberty to say all we know about it, but certain notorious facts have become public, and they give some idea of the manner in which the prisoners are treated. The meetings held last Sunday throughout the land plainly intimated to whom it may concern that the Irish people are not in the mood to tolerate any longer the persecution of the men whose only "crime" is their devoted love of a small nationality which claims the right to be free.

THE OLD GUARD.

Another Link With '67 Snapped.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John M. Flanagan, which took place at his residence, Killoughteen, at the age of 78 years. In his earliest years the Fenian principle was instilled into his young mind by his brother, Matt Flanagan, who was Fenian Chief in New York, and who returned to Ireland in '61, when the Phoenix Movement of O'Donovan Rossa and others had succeeded in reviving the teachings of the men of '48. John Flanagan took part in the Rising at Ardagh in March, '67, and during the attack on the barracks was accidentally wounded by a bullet from the rifle of one of his comrades. Subsequently he was on the run for many months, and eventually escaped to New York, disguised as a cattle drover. Returning to Ireland some years later, he again settled down in his native place, and he remained to the end a consistent and staunch supporter of every forward movement for the emancipation of his native land. His family, too, carried on the fine tradition of unselfish patriotism, which was theirs. In the early 'sixties Mr. Flanagan was subwarden of the Catholic Young Men's Society in Newcastle West, founded by the celebrated Dean O'Brien, hence the name "sub" by which he was familiarly known.

The funeral took place on Tuesday last to Ardagh cemetery, and the immense size of the cortege bore testimony to the esteem in which deceased was held throughout this portion of West Limerick. The Irish Volunteers marched in a body in the funeral, as a special mark of respect to a '67 man, and as a mark of sympathy with his son, Matt, one of the boys of 1916.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Presentation to Con O'Brien.

An interesting function took place at the Temperance Hall, Newcastle West, on Thursday evening, when the members of the Volunteers, the Gaelic League and the Sinn Fein Club, assembled to make a presentation to Mr. Con O'Brien (Volunteer Commandant) as a token of their esteem and affection on the occasion of his departure for Dublin. It will be remembered that Con O'Brien was one of the Volunteer Commandants who was sentenced to six months in Belfast gaol last year.

When the proceedings opened at 8 o'clock the spacious hall was crowded.

Rev. M. Hayes, C.C., in making the presentation, which took the form of a cheque, spoke of the respect and affection in which Con O'Brien was held by all the Irish-Ireland workers, and paid a tribute to the high example which he had set as Gaelic Leaguer and Sinn Feiner, and especially as an Irish Volunteer. He expressed their deep regret at his departure, but hoped that he would be back amongst them soon again.

Messrs. G. McAuliffe (Commandant); Tomas O Conba, Sean D. O Brundair, and M O'Gormain also spoke.

Acknowledging the compliment paid to him, Mr. O'Brien made an earnest appeal to the members to be true to their organisations

The proceedings concluded with the singing of the "Soldier's Song" by all those present.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHEN H. DALTON, ABBEYFEALE.

The death of Mr. Stephen H. Dalton, of Glenesione, Abbeyfeale, which occurred after a few days' illness in his 88th year, removes from West Limerick one of the few remaining links with the earlier events of the last century, and a leading and popular personality in the life and times of the district. Mr. Dalton, who was father of the respected Clerk of Petty Sessions, and brother of Mr. James H. Dalton, J.P., was of the old style of country gentleman, a crack shot and angler, and one of the best amateur handball players in Limerick or Kerry in his time.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH GUINANE.

At a meeting of A Company, 4th Batt. I.R.A. held in Rathkeale on Wednesday night, it was proposed to forward to Mr Patrick Guinane and family, our deepest sympathy on the recent death of his brother, Mr Joseph Guinane.

OTHER PROTEST MEETINGS.

The protest meeting held at Cappagh was addressed by the Rev. Father O'Shea, P.P., and the resolution proposed by Mr. R. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. P. Clancy. At the Knockderry meeting the resolution of protest was proposed by Mr. M. Meehan, seconded by Mr. D. M. O'Sullivan.

GAELIC LEAGUE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Organiser's Report.

The annual meeting of the County Committee of the Gaelic League was held at 17 Thomas St., Limerick, on Wednesday. Rev. T. Wall, D.Ph., C.C., Dromcollogher, presided, and in addition to a very representative attendance of delegates, Rev. M Hayes, C.C., Newcastle West; Rev. Dr. O'Brien, St. Munchins; Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Abbeyfeale; Rev. E. Fitzgerald, Shanagolden; Rev. Jas. Hayes, Limerick and Rev. Father Ryan, C.C., Castleconnell, were present.

The organiser (Mr. A. Conway) in the course of his report, dealt with the progress which had been made in the Newcastle West, Abbeyfeale and Castleconnell districts. The position in the Hospital Coiste Ceanntair was not so favourable. They had six branches of the Gaelic League there, but they made the mistake of allowing the teacher to select his own nights, and so the attendance was not favourable. He then went to Knocklong, where the position was also unsatisfactory.

The Chairman said in that connection he had a letter from Knocklong, which stated that the Branch was in very bad working order, although the teacher was excellent. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was due to want of co-operation on the part of certain classes. It was a pity, the letter added, that something could not be done there.

There being no delegate present from the district (the chairman said) there was no use going into the matter.

The Organiser suggested that there should be only one class each night in the districts.

The chairman said he knew a very efficient teacher who taught two classes on Sundays. He thought that question was one for the Coiste Ceanntair, advised by the Organiser.

The Organiser proceeded to deal with other districts in the county. His remarks on the Doon, Pallasgreen and Kilfinane and Kilmallock districts being favourable, those in the Pallaskenny, Kildimo and Foynes districts being unfavourable. In some districts, such as Kildimo, however, the Gaelic League activities were adversely affected by the outbreak of the influenza epidemic. There were eight or nine Coisde Ceanntair at present in the county.

Rev. Fr. E. Fitzgerald said the downfall of the Gaelic League in Foynes was owing entirely to the inefficiency of the teacher. The Foynes classes started very well last September, with 35 or 40 members. If the Branch was to be successful there must be some method for teaching.

The chairman said as regarded invitations to that meeting, every place that had a branch affiliated with the Gaelic League was invited. He got the official list, and it included 42 affiliated branches. He had a letter from Miss Doreen Knox, of Foynes, and she very kindly offered to stencil the reports of the committee, so that an intimate account of the proceedings could be sent to each Branch. That would be an excellent thing to do.

Rev. M. Hayes asked had each branch a right to send a delegate to the Committee or was it merely the Coiste Ceanntair.

The Fear Mhor (Mr. J. Hough) said according to the old scheme both used to have representation, and as there was nothing definite laid down why not follow that scheme?

Rev. M. Hayes—It is all important that each Branch would have a delegate in the Co Committee.

Chairman—It is certainly important that they should be directly represented here.

The suggestion of the Fear Mhor was adopted.

Rev. Father Hayes asked were they bound to send in the monies to the Co. Committee.

Secretary—Yes.

Rev. Father Hayes—Had not we better impress on all the branches that the monies be sent to the Co. Committee?

Chairman—Certainly, all the branches should understand that. There was only one branch in the whole of Ireland that was in a position to affiliate and did not do so. That branch was in a unconstitutional position. It was the Limerick City branch.

The report of the Sec. (Mr. M. Moore), which dealt with the Scholarships awarded during the past year and the Feisanna held, and the general work of the Committee, was considered satisfactory, and adopted on the motion of the Rev. M. Hayes, C.C., seconded by Mr. P. McCarthy.

The report of the Treasurer (Mr. J. Hough) stated that the total receipts for the year were £149 0s. 0d.; £120 was sent to Dublin, and there was a balance of £0 7s. 3d.; after meeting the expenses of Scholarships awarded, they would have a balance of about £18 to their credit.

Chairman—That is very satisfactory.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Horgan, seconded by T. O Conba.

In reply to delegates,

The chairman said in places where there were not at least five branches there was no Coiste Ceanntair. The organiser would, at the next meeting, he hoped, be able to give an account of how the Coisde Ceanntair stood. If not completed within the next month, they might as well not be there at all.

The chairman said he had sent an invitation to the Secretary of the Limerick City Branch to send a delegate, and this reply which he received stated they were already represented on the Committee.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place.

Rev. Father Wall objected to his re-election, as being living so far from the city, he could not attend as regularly as he would wish. Of course he would continue as a member of the Committee to give it all the help in his power.

Rev. Dr O'Brien was then elected President; Rev. Father Ryan, Castleconnell; P. McCarthy, Kinfinane, and T. O Conba, Newcastle West, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Fr. Jas. Hayes and J. Hough, Treasurers, and Mr. M Moore, Secretary.

THE PADDOCKS, LIMERICK.

Weekly Cattle and Sheep Market.

Wednesday, March 26th—Increased entries in all departments. Store cattle trade had not the life and energy of last week and "dragged" a bit. Choice and promising lots made current rates: stripper, £20; two-year-old bullocks, £16 to £18 3s., and £13 to £15; heifers, £17 to £20; yearling bullocks, £10 5s. to £13 7s.; smaller, £7 to £8 10s. Milk trade depressed with a set back in prices, choice promising springing cows, £40 to £48 10s.; useful, £35 to £36; small, £20 to £25; in-calf heifers, best, £36 to £40 10s.; useful, £32 to £34; small, £25 to £30; store hoggets, £3 to £3 4s.; fair clearance.—Wm. B. Fitt, Auctioneer.

NEWCASTLE WEST H.C.

A beautiful photo of the members of the above Club, taken in the Demesne Grounds, is at present on view at Mr. Edward Leslie's Photographic Studio, Maiden St., Newcastle West.

SINN FEIN CLUB.

A meeting of the Newcastle West Sinn Fein Club will take place at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday night at 8 p.m.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MEETING OF PROTEST IN NEWCASTLE WEST.

Speeches by Rev. M. Hayes, C.C.; Rev. J. Kelly, C.C.; M. Dore, L.P.S.I., T. Hurley, etc

A public meeting of very large dimensions was held in the Square, Newcastle West, after last Mass on Sunday, to protest against the savage and outrageous treatment of the political prisoners in Belfast gaol, and to demand their immediate release. The meeting was no ordinary gathering called together merely to pass resolutions or to hear speeches. There was a grim earnestness about it, which betokened the people's determination to put an end to a terrible wrong.

Mr. T. Hurley, chairman of the District Council, who presided, said they were all aware that meeting was called at the request of the Bishops of Ireland, together with that illustrious man, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to protest against the treatment of the political prisoners in Belfast gaol, and also to demand their immediate release. At that very hour meetings were being throughout the length and breadth of Ireland to protest against the treatment of those men in Belfast gaol, and he was sure they would have no hesitation in joining their voice with the rest of Ireland, to demand the immediate release of the political prisoners, and also to protest against the inhuman treatment to which they have been subjected. Some of the speakers who would follow him would give them details of the treatment which would fill an decent people with horror. A resolution would be submitted to the meeting, and he knew they would have no hesitation in adopting it.

Rev. Fr. Hayes, C.C., then read the following statement:—

Mansion House, Dublin,
19th March, 1919.

Reverend and Dear Sir—The following facts regarding the treatment of the political prisoners in Belfast prison have been reported to the Municipal Council:—

1.—That these men have been in solitary confinement in their cells from 31st January 1919.

2.—Men have been handcuffed during six weeks for periods ranging from four days to four weeks. The men were handcuffed part of the time with their hands behind their backs. Handcuffs were only removed on medical representation.

3. That they have been unable to attend Mass from 21st January.

4.—That they have been deprived of all "ameliorations" granted to political prisoners. The furniture (table, stool, bed board, cell utensils, books and private property) was removed on 21st January. This means that the food has to be eaten off the floor.

5.—They are denied facilities to secure ordinary human cleanliness.

6.—That this state of things is a result of a breach of the undertaking given to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Most Rev. Dr. MacRory Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, by the Right Hon. E. Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on behalf of the Government, which was as follows:—

"That within a reasonable time the proposal to have the political prisoners removed to an internment camp would be sympathetically considered."

Having regard to these facts we thereupon went as a Deputation to the Under Secretary for Ireland, and gave expression before him to our views concerning them. We requested that the solemn undertakong entered into late on New Year's Eve, between the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory, Bishop of Down and Connor, on the one part, the spokesman of the prisoners, Mr. Austin Stack, of the second part, and the Right Hon. Edward Shortt, the then Chief Secretary for Ireland, of the third part, whereby it was agreed that, as a solution of the difficulties then existing in Belfast Gaol, and for the purpose of ending a state of affairs that was so unpleasant, within a reasonable period the prisoners would be transferred to an internment camp. That agreement, not having been carried out, and it having now been repudiated, and the position of affairs in reference to the prisoners being now much worse than it was before the date of the agreement, we are at any rate concerned for no other motive than that of common humanity, and respectfully request that the permission of your Reverence would be given for the purpose of holding parochial meetings of national protest on Sunday, 23rd March, 1919, after last Mass, in order that the full facts of the situation may be placed before the Irish people as a united protest against the continuation of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of which we complain. We would point out to your Reverence that, having regard to the present condition of affairs in Ireland, whereby the channels that would in ordinary times convey news to our people are now closed and censored to such a degree, that it has been during the last few weeks impossible to get any report into the papers regarding these prisoners; and, even the report of the Corporation meeting, held on the 10th inst. was so mutilated that we feel, viewing the responsibility of our position now, that we must reach the ear of our people directly in this great crisis.

The reply received from the Chief Secretary by the Corporation on the 11th inst., indicates that motives other than humane ones stimulated the deputation which waited upon the Chief Secretary the previous evening. We beg to assure your Reverence that not one word was uttered at that interview that could, either directly or indirectly, be construed into the sense of suggesting threats to the Government, and that, therefore, the introduction of the word "reprisals" under the circumstances is absolutely false and unjustifiable.—I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

LAURENCE O'NEILL,
Lord Mayor.

Father Hayes proceeded to say that the purpose for which they had come there that day they all knew, was to protest against the violation of the solemn treaty entered into on the one side by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory, and on the other side by the English Chief Secretary, representing the English Government here in Ireland. Now these men that they were concerned about were political prisoners, and yet they were treated as criminals. Now what was the crime that they had been guilty of? In the eyes of England their crime was a very henious one—one of the most henious known to English law. **It was that they loved their native land.** Now, England, in attempting to break down the spirit of these men, and in attempting to frighten us—the people of Ireland—was attempting an impossible task (loud cheers). For more than 700 years England had tried to crush out the spirit of Nationality here in Ireland, and England had failed, and as long as Irishmen lived here in Ireland that spirit of Nationality would live and grow stronger amongst the people of Ireland. Some three years ago Sir John Maxwell boasted that he would put down sedition in Ireland in such a way that it would never again show its head in Ireland, and to carry out that policy he took out fifteen men—prisoners of war—and shot them to death. And from that day to this martial law had been rampant in this country. By all this they thought they would frighten us, but they had not been able to frighten the people who came before us (cheers); and to-day the spirit of Nationality was stronger than ever it was before in Ireland. In attempting to frighten the people of this nation and to break the spirit of the men in Belfast Gaol, they were attempting, as he had said, an impossible task. From the document he had read for them they would have seen that the political prisoners in Belfast gaol had been left for weeks together in their cells with their hands bound together behind their backs. They had to go down on their knees to lap up their food like dogs. If they were men—if they had the spirit of freemen in their hearts and souls—surely they must protest—and protest in a practical and forcible way—against this shocking and inhuman treatment of our fellow-Irishmen. With their hands bound behind their backs, and their bodies soiled with filth, they had to go up and approach the altar-rails and receive the Body and Blood of Our Lord in the Holy Communion. That was a thing, as he said, that could not be tolerated any longer in Ireland. It was an inhuman thing, a shocking thing, a barbarous thing. If they took them out and shot them, as they shot the men of Easter Week, it would be a better thing than to treat them as if they were beasts of the field. These men protested against being treated as criminals; they said their only crime was their love of country. Brave men they are; decent men they are—the very salt of the soil of Ireland (loud cheers). A short time ago poor Thomas Ashe was done to death; three months ago the dead body of Richard Coleman was brought home to Ireland, a few weeks ago they murdered one of the noblest Irishmen that ever drew breath—poor Pierce McCan. Were they going to stand a continuance of these things? That was the question for them to-day. Mere talk would not do. They must ask their leaders to formulate a plan of campaign with regard to this matter, and then they must strain every nerve and make use of every faculty and energy God had given them, and every means consonant with God's law **to see that these awful outrages against human liberty and against which even the sanctity of the human body was not sacred, could no longer exist in Ireland** (loud cheers).

Rev. Fr. O'Kelly, C.C., who was received with cheers, said they had heard from Fr. Hayes how their own countrymen were treated in Belfast Gaol, and if they were men they should resent that treatment of these men. As Father Hayes said, these men were the very salt of Ireland. They were Ireland's best sons, and if England could give no better treatment to the best sons of Ireland than to throw them into gaol and treat them in the barbarous and inhuman way she had done, then it was time for them to be done with England (cheers). We want our country. Every country in the world was shouting to get its own country, and we want ours. We are not asking any territory from England; we ask nothing from England but to take herself and her soldiers and officials out of Ireland and to leave us alone (cheers). We would then solve our own problems our labour troubles for instance, ourselves—**because the greatest factor in not allowing us to solve our troubles was English rule and English interference** (applause). Now the people must think out this question for themselves. It was no use their coming there and saying the political prisoners were badly treated in Belfast gaol, and then going home and eating their dinners and thinking no more about it. They must be prepared to do more than that, and they must be prepared to tell England if she does not treat their political prisoners in a proper manner, they would do all in their power to make her Government in Ireland impossible (cheers). He appealed to them when they went home to spread amongst their countrymen the facts submitted to them of the barbarous treatment of the political prisoners in Belfast Gaol.

Mr. M. Murphy, T.C., then proposed the resolution of protest and demanding the immediate release of the prisoners, which was passed at all the meetings on Sunday. He added that the only thing he regretted was that the resolution was not stronger.

Mr. M. Dore, L.P.S.I., in seconding the resolution, asked who Mr. Shortt was. He was the most notorious public liar that ever came over here to take up the reins of an oppressive and foreign Government. He put his name to the lying proclamation of the German "plot," a plot under the guise of which the English Government deprived the leaders of Sinn Fein of their liberty, deprived some of them of their lives, and most of them of their health. Lord Wimborne said he was a liar, for he said in the English Parliament there was no such thing as a German plot. Emerging suddenly from obscurity **he came over here to take up the Government of this country, and to carry out and direct the evil ends of a foreign and oppressive rule.** He withdrew, and now, after the manner of all liars, he says he never entered into an honourable undertaking with the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. It may appear to be a small matter to the English Government that that solemn undertaking was broken, and that Irishmen should still be treated in such a savage and outrageous manner in English gaols in Ireland, for England possessed very little Christian belief, though it professed most Christian perfections. These men were being treated in that barbarous way while England was proclaiming to the world that she was fighting for Christianity, civilization, and in defence of small nations. Now the liberty of the political prisoners lay in the people's hands. If they were determined to improve their status, they could do so by strong, well organised action. Remember strong character is stronger than guns. Before the strong character of the Irish nation, England's guns are less effective than children's catapults (cheers).

FARM PROFIT-SHARING.

Mr. J. W. Dennis, M.P., head of the firm of Dennis and Sons, Ltd., potato growers and dealers, offered the employees at a meeting at Kirton, Lincolnshire, on Saturday, a profit-sharing scheme by which they will get a third of the net profits.

The scheme, Mr. Dennis said, is based on the old feudal system of one-third each to landlord, tenant and labourer. The divisions would be as follows:—

Landowning Capital: 5½ per cent. interest and a third of net profits.
Working Capital: 6 per cent. interest and a third of net profits.
Employees: Market rate of wages and a third of net profits.

"You have worked well," said Mr Dennis, "from now onwards come and work with us as partners instead of for us." All employees in the Boston and Spalding districts are included in the scheme. A separate scheme is contemplated for the Covent Garden employees. Mr. Dennis calculated that the average share in profits to an ordinary employe would equal the profits from five acres of land. The profits in exact proportion to individual wages would be divided once a year and paid in cash. The new co-partners would be invited to assist in the management by electing members to committees of the board to be set up to deal with wages, hours, and the like.

CORK INDUSTRIES FAIR

Ladies' Committee Meeting.

Mrs. McS Gmur presided over a recent meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Cork Industrial Development Association. The other ladies present were: Mrs. O'Shea, N.T.; Mrs. H. M. Barry, Mrs. M. Lynch, P.L.G; Mrs O'Connell, Mrs. S. O'Hegarty, Mrs. Guider, Mrs. McCaffrey, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Kilgrew, Mrs. Horgan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Madden, N.T.; Miss Fitzgerald, Miss O'Shea, and Miss F. Duggan.

Mr. J. L. Fawcett, Secretary, was also in attendance.

Apologies were received from the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. W. F. O'Connor), Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Ryan, Mrs. Shanahan, Mrs. Ryan (Queenstown) and Mrs. Marsh.

On the proposition of Mrs. Lynch, seconded by Mrs. O'Shea, and supported by the Lady chairman, votes of condolence were passed to Miss Barker and to Mrs Marsh, both members of the Committee, on family bereavements.

The Secretary joined with the Committee in tendering their sincere sympathy to both ladies.

The Secretary informed the meeting that the books of tickets for the prize drawing had been printed and were being distributed. He asked the ladies to assist him in effectively distributing the tickets, and expressed the hope that the prize drawing would be a financial success.

All the ladies present took supplies of tickets for distribution and sale.

In connection with the forthcoming Irish Industrial Fair, the Sec. announced that the following ladies had kindly consented to act as Lady President of stalls on the occasion, viz: Lady Mayoress (Lace and Poplin Stall); Mrs. Dr. O'Connor (Linens), Mrs. O'Grady (Flowers and Farm Produce); Mrs F. J. Healy (Candys and Confectionery); Mrs. Jenkins (Tobaccos); Mrs. M. A. Ryan (Art); Mrs. H. O'Shea, N.T. and Miss Madden, N.T. (Toys); Mrs. Shanahan (Provisions); Mrs. Liam de Roiste (Chandlery); Miss Muire Ni Chuill (Publications and Stationery); and Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Kilgrew (Aerated Waters). The tea gardens and dance hall would be presided over by the Lady Chairman (Mrs. Gmur). Some six other stalls remained to be allotted, and he (Secretary) invited ladies who had not already handed in their names, to volunteer to take charge of those sections.

The Secretary mentioned that he had circularised all the leading manufacturers throughout the country, informing them that the Fair would be held on and from April 21th to May 3rd next, with the dual object of (a) popularising Irish manufactures, and (b) augmenting the funds of the Association so as to enable it to extend its sphere of activities in preparation for the period of intensive commercial competition to follow the signing of Peace in Europe. He had asked those manufacturers to assist the object by contributing gifts of their manufactures for exhibition and sale at the Fair. The response so far had been encouraging. The Manager of the Munster Arcade (Mr. John Biggane) had very generously presented a handsome secretaire of their manufacture, to be raffled at the Fair, and had promised to send exhibits of specimens of Cork-made office furniture, in which the Munster Arcade Furniture Factory was specialising. The ladies were greatly interested in this report, and asked the Secretary to thank Mr. Biggan for his encouragement of their work.

The question of competitions having been raised, it was decided to offer prizes for (a) the prettiest costume of Irish material to children of 12 years and under; (b) a Fancy Dress Parade—costumes to be of Irish materials—open to adults; (c) a Stop-Watch Competition, and (d) best Essay on the Promotion of Irish Industrial Development.

The question of amusements, side shows, etc., was referred to the Amusements Sub-Committee formed from the Council of the Association.

It was decided that the Committee would meet again at 5 p.m. on Tuesday next, 25th inst. Ladies willing to assist at the Fair are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

"A PREMIUM ON IDLENESS."

Speaking in Mullingar Cathedral on Sunday, the Most Rev. Dr. Gaughran pointed out that the reply of the men in the marketplace to the householder in the Gospel narrative, "No man hath hired us," was a fair one in explanation of their standing idle. But what, his Lordship asked would the householder say if he went out and saw, as could be seen to-day, in the cities and towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, hundreds of people idle—not because no man had hired them, but because they found they could get substantial payments of money without working? Idleness was the path to sin, and meant ruin to the soul. What, then, were they to think of legislation which put a premium on idleness, and had the effects of paying men for being idle? Was it not a most dangerous thing that to-day men were paid more for being idle than many others were paid for working? He had no hesitation in saying that unless this state of things was altered and employment could be provided for persons receiving such money, the results would be disastrous. Proceeding, his Lordship said it was only in the last resort that there should be recourse to strikes, because when people's passions were excited there was every danger of violation of the laws of charity and of the laws of justice as well. In regard to wages, it was most reasonable that, in the conditions which had arisen in recent years there should be increases in payments to workers. In regard to hours of labour, every man was entitled to a time for recreation. The golden medium was reasonable recreation for the worker and the extent of the time to be allotted for that purpose depended principally upon the nature of the employment. He would not like to see working hours so restricted that would be less than in England and Scotland and neighbouring countries. He said that because he deeply desired to see Irish industries flourish by producing as good and as cheap articles as were produced in other countries.

In his speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., said that Government so dreaded the effects of unemployment on a large scale that they had been driven to keep the workers in a state of order, and more or less in a degree of contentment, by paying them, week by week, large sums of money for doing nothing at all. He was not in favour of a policy which meant leaving 800,000 persons idle tramping the streets and wasting their time, and yet paying them £1,200,000 a week. It was neither policy nor statesmanship, and was not a national settlement or what they meant by reconstruction. The idle worker was only second best to the idle parasite that they denounced when found in other classes.

RATES AND COAL ORDER.

The new rates in Fermoy will be 8s. 10d. in the £. At the Petty Sessions Mr. D. W. Cooms, coal merchant, was fined £5 for a breach of the Wholesale Prices Coal Order.

CHARLEVILLE PETTY SESSIONS.

A QUESTION OF TITLE AND ITS SEQUEL

Warfare in the "Glen."

(From our Reporter.)

Before Messrs. J T Clanchy (in the chair), J. Cronin, M.C.C.; M. Fitzgerald, and M. J. O'Mahony.

Daniel Rea, blacksmith, New Line South, summoned Patrick Hegarty and Norah Hegarty, his wife for (1) trespass; (2) assault, and (3) abusive and threatening language. There were also cross summonses by the Hegartys against Rea.

Mr. Owen Binchy, solr., prosecuted, and Mr. John Cronin, solr., defended.

Mr. Binchy said this was a summons for trespass, abusive and threatening language, and assault.

Mr. Cronin—I am going to raise a question of title. This man had a right to go on the premises about which the dispute is.

Mr. Binchy said that in this case there was very bad conduct. Mr. Cors. Miller was the lessee from Lord Cork, of what was known as the Glen. Hegarty had a house in the Glen from Mr. Miller as a weekly tenant, and up to this year Mr. Miller kept the whole of the land in his own hands. This year he let the land to Mr. Michael Fisher. With Mr. Miller's consent part of the Glen was sub-let to Daniel Rea, for £17 10s. 0d. When Daniel Rea went to till this plot he was met by the Hegartys, and abused. They put down a row of bushes in a corner of the peat—an angle—adjacent to Hegarty's house. Hegarty and his wife attacked Rea in a most extraordinary manner. They brought out the bedroom vessel and threw the contents over him. There was a wicket at the corner of Hegarty's house leading into the plot. Rea asked Mr. Miller about this gate and the latter told him to close it.

Daniel Rea stated in evidence that Hegarty told him he would not keep out of the peat; that himself and his children would go where they liked. He went and asked Mr Miller if the gate referred to was supposed to be locked, and Mr. Miller said yes. Witness went down one morning to clean out the place when Hegarty and his wife came out and broke the lock. Mrs. Hegarty brought out the bedroom vessel and threw the contents over him. He saw Hegarty come out with a big ash plant which he raised over the smith, but witness went between them and intercepted the blow. He told defendant to go to Mr. Miller and ask him if he had a right to go in there. They stoned witness and flung mud at him.

Mr. Cronin—How long are you living in this lane?—About 14 years.

Do you know that Hegarty was using this place for eight years?—I don't know that he was.

Do you know that he was going out the gate into the plot?—I saw him in there.

Where did you make this bargain with Mr Fisher?—Above in the road.

Witness, in reply to a further question, said he did not know how much land was in it.

How do you know that the little bit (the angle referred to) was included in the part you took from Mr. Miller?—He pointed it out to me.

Where is this wicket gate that you locked?—At the corner of Hegarty's house.

Did Mr. Miller authorise you to put rows of barbed wire there?

Witness stated he only put two or three pieces of wire on the top of the gate.

When Mr. Fisher was letting you the land did he let you the gate?—I know nothing about it.

Do you swear that it was Hegarty flung the big stone at you?—Yes.

Where were you?—On the road.

Was your back turned to him?—No, I saw him throw it.

Replying to further questions, witness stated that Hegarty used the angle in question for dumping ashes.

How do you know that he had this for dumping his ashes?—I do.

Had you a pike in your hand?—Yes.

Did you not hit Mrs. Hegarty with the pike?—No, sir.

Did you not hit Hegarty with the pike?—No, sir. I had it in my hand to protect myself.

Do you remember John Ryan having this house?—He did live there.

Did you see John Ryan using this plot?—I cannot tell you that.

Used your fowl be in the plot?—No, sir.

Used they be in the place you have now?—Yes.

Would it surprise you to know that Mr. Miller saw Hegarty using this place and he did not object to him?—No.

You told Hegarty after breaking the lock to go and see his landlord?—Yes, I did.

Cors. Miller stated he was the landlord of the premises. He let the grazing of the place to Mr. Fisher. He never gave Hegarty a right to go inside the gate, and in the letting they had no right to go in there.

John Donoghue said he was formerly in Mr. Miller's employment. He used till the plot for the latter for the past 9 years. He (witness) never gave Hegarty permission to go in there.

Patrick Hegarty said he was living in the house for the past eight years. It was let to him by Mr. Miller's agent, the late Philip Doyle, for 1s. 6d. a week, with the privilege of putting out clothes and throwing out ashes. This angle was the only place to throw out the ashes upon. He could not throw it on the roadside, as Dr Cremin would not allow it.

After further evidence and a protracted legal argument, the Bench retired to consider their decision.

The chairman said they were unanimous in coming to the decision that no question of title was involved. Hegarty and his wife would be fined 6d and costs for trespass; in each case of abusive and threatening language they would be ordered to find bails for £3 and two sureties of £1 10s. each for a month, and the charge of assault would be dismissed.

The cross summonses against Rea were dismissed.

On an information sworn in court by James Supple labourer in the employment of Timothy Diernan, farmer, Ballinadrideen, two young men named David Carroll and Edmond Donoghue members of the Ballyhea of the Transport Workers' Union, were arrested. Supple, in his deposition, stated that on Friday, March 21st he was sent to the Creamery. He was prevented from going out from the Creamery by the two defendants, but he did not know them at the time. They caught the reins of the donkey and he got a stroke of a stick on the head. He found out the name of the man who assaulted him to be Joseph Grady. He took the stick off him and threw it away. The defendant Donoghue then came up and struck him in the mouth. The other boy, Daniel Carroll, also struck him. He got several knocks altogether and subsequently went in and told the manager about it, and he got him out safely. He was afraid to go to the Creamery and was threatened before by some other persons, whom he did not know. He now prayed for a warrant for the arrest of the two defendants.

It was subsequently decided to hear the case at the next Petty Sessions, defendants in the meantime to find bail themselves in £5 and two sureties of £2 10s. each.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

A most successful collection in support of the National Self-Determination Fund was taken up at the Chapel gate on last Sunday. The amount collected realised close on £100.

* * *

The Newmarket Brass and Reed and Pipers Bands turned out on St. Patrick's Day in honour of the National Festival.

* * *

The Gaelic League collection was well supported on St. Patrick's Day.

* * *

The juvenile Gaels of Newmarket are going the pace well, when for the second time they have defeated their opponents (Kanturk) with the caman. The sturdy Duhallow rovers are training hard for coming big events, which are being looked forward to with keen interest.

* * *

The redoubtable high jumper (Dave) and the famous marathon runner (Bob) have signified their intention of leaving nothing undone during the coming summer months to capture the championship of Duhallow in the above events.

* * *

Never wait for a thing to turn up; always go and turn it up yourself. The water works scheme which is now flung aside for the past 6 years is being turned up at last. We await results.

* * *

What is everybody's business is nobody's business—an adage much used but seldom acted on. Will some responsible person move the laying of a footpath from the town in the direction of Clonferth graveyard, and avert the grave risks that people run daily by being knocked down in a narrow road by passing horses and cars.

* * *

Poor John Dillon's Party are overconfident that they will return to power (says "Rambler" in the Daily Mirror) and again "Duhallow rover" says John has thrown in his lot completely with Sinn Fein. That's more liko it, John.

* * *

That unwelcome visitor, "Mr. Flu," which paid a visit to nearly every house-hold here and which unfortunately through neglect it claimed a few victims, has now completely disappeared.

* * *

Within the past months numbers of our American friends from France have paid a visit to their homes. Also several Canadians and Australians have visited the homes of their ancestors for the first time, and it is pleasing to note they have carried back to their adopted countries "the Spirit of the Gael," a spirit which in due time will produce results and place Ireland in a position to enjoy everlasting prosperity and happiness.

* * *

An Aeridheacht under the auspices of the Sinn Fein Club will be held in Newmarket on Sunday, May 18th. Mr Paudrick O'Keeffe F.D.E. for North Cork, and other prominent speakers, have promised to attend.

* * *

Much interest was evidenced in a football match between Newmarket and Meelin on Sunday last. The Newmarket Brass and Pipers' Bands were present and enlivened th proceedings by selections of National airs. From the outset both sides played lively and at half time the score was even. Newmarket took the offensive in the second half and made the pace hot for the visitors whose defensive tactics saved the situation when danger threatened. Both sides played with much skill, and the result was practically a draw. We hope to see some good play from both teams in the near future.

Mr. James Daly, Newmarket, played a lively selection of National airs on the cornet at intervals during the play.

* * *

Permission to run the Kanturk Point to Point Races was obtained from Sinn Fein Executive, Newmarket. The police were actively engaged later tearing down handbills in Kanturk, notifying same. When Mr. D. J. Lyons, a prominent Sinn Feiner, intervened and denounced their action, he was arrested and placed in lock-up, but was subsequently released.

THE SPIRIT VOICE.

I hear a voice from the spirit land,
It whispers night and day,
It seems to come from o'er the sea
And it murmurs gently liberty,
Freedom, Freedom! o'er the way,
In Erin's name our claim to lay.

I hear that voice in my dreams at night
It haunts me all the day,
It seems to come in the spring-tide breeze
To rustle through the fallen leaves,
Freedom, Freedom! o'er the way,
In Erin's name our claim to lay.

But oftener in that silent hour
When I kneel down to pray,
It murmurs softly in my ear
The cyric voice I still do hear,
Freedom, Freedom! o'er the way,
In Erin's name our claim to lay.

TOMAS O CROININ,
New St., Newmarket.

CONNRADH na GAEDHILGE.

Craob Naoim Moiling Brosnaige, Co. Ciarraige.

The usual annual collection in aid of the above was held at Brosna, Co. Kerry, on Sunday, March 23th. The total receipts, which realised £6, was not a satisfactory as last year's collection, due to the many pressing demands on the generosity of the people.

The entire sum has been sent to headquarters, Dublin, which sum can be allocated to the prescribed Coiste Ceanntair area, for the teaching of Ard Teanga.

We hope the managers, Gaelic Teachers, National School Teachers, parents and all lovers of the Gaedhealtacht, will do their utmost to revive the vernacular, and make it once more the household and commercial language of the Gael.

Oh, Irishmen, be Irish, and rally for the tongue;
Like ivy to the ruins, to the dear old land has clung;
Oh! snatch the relic from the wreck, the only and the last,
The sole strong link that binds us to the glory of the past.

CROOM UNION.

The Late Pierce McCan.

At the meeting of the Croom Board of Guardians, held on Thursday, the 20th inst, Mr. Michael O'Brien, V.C, presiding, the chairman (Mr. O'Brien) moved, and Mr. C. F. Hartigan, Co.C., seconded a vote of sympathy with the father and mother and other relatives and friends of the late Pierce McCan, who sacrificed his young life for the freedom of his country.—Passed unanimously.

At the same meeting a letter was received from the Local Government Board sanctioning the appointment of Patrick Canty as Clerk of the Croom Union and Rural District Council.

THE WORKERS' FORUM

(N.B.—We shall publish in this column from week to week a series of sound, stimulative articles on Labour Organisation, and other matters of interest to the members of the Labour movement. All communications or replies to correspondents intended for publication in this column should reach us by the first post on Tuesday morning.—Editor, S.D.)

"'Tis Labour's faith that Labour's arm alone can Labour free."—James Connolly

In this column for the past few weeks I have pointed out in a clear and unmistakable way how the present capitalist control of all the means of production, etc., is intolerable; how it is unjust and immoral, and how degrading and tyrannical it is; it is truly, in the word of the late Pope Leo XIII., outrageous that a few rich men should be allowed **"to lay upon the teeming masses of the poor labouring men a yoke little better than that of slavery."** Last week I summed up the wage system as being slavery, pure and simple, worse even than the old chattel slavery, and stated that the only remedy for all our social evils is the abolition of wage-slavery and the substitution, in its place, of the democratic control of industry in the interests of the whole community by the organised working classes everywhere. Now, workers of Cork, let us examine our conscience for a while. What are we doing to abolish this wage slavery, this suffering and misery, this shame and degradation, that is being wrought upon us and ours by the present capitalist control and ownership of our lives and fortunes, our bodies and souls? What are we doing to abolish this system? Will a rise in wages or a shortening of hours remove those evils from which we are suffering? Will these concessions, extracted from the handful (mind ye!) of usurers who control and dominate society, remedy our social grievances? Don't we all know, too bitterly, that we are living in a **never ending vicious circle?** Is it not a fact that as soon as we get a rise in wages, we find that 'tis not worth talking about after all; that the cost of living has advanced in the meantime, and that it is necessary for us to keep on and on, agitating from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year, for better conditions so as to enable us to keep our necks above the sea of poverty which is always threatening to devour us? Does not history prove this clearly to us? What real efforts, then, are we making to burst the galling chains of slavery that bind us and ours to social degradation? Do we consider any other weapons besides agitations for wages and shorter hours and better conditions generally? I don't know what's wrong at all with us wage-slaves. We surely are plodding on in the dark and can't find our way out of the **vicious circle.** I could keep pegging away with questions of this sort, and I am sure that nearly every worker would provide me with the same answer: "We are doing nothing but going up for a rise in wages and shorter hours and better conditions all the time, and we are as badly off as ever in the end." That cursed circle again!

Well, let us settle down to some practical work; we cheer, shout and bawl till we're hoarse at the mere mention of Pearse and Connolly's name. Let us do something to prepare ourselves for the fulfilment of their ideal of an Irish Co-operative Commonwealth or plainly a Workers' Republic. Were Ireland to obtain her political freedom in the morning, it would take us some time and not without many hardships to achieve the democratic control of industry. Let us prepare our planks from which we can the more easily spring when the opportune time comes to us. The steeple-jack must first build up his ladder foot by foot, yard by yard, before he can manage to get to the top of the shaft. We, too, must build up our ladder of Co-operative enterprise around the rotten, immoral capitalist control before we can succeed in reaching the top and overthrowing the few big bugs who have managed to crawl there through their exploitation of our energies.

It is our duty, therefore, to make some start; **we are the producers and we are the consumers;** we hold the right of withdrawing our labour when we wish to enforce our demands on our exploiting and unwilling bosses; it is also in our power and within our rights to withdraw our custom whenever we will and wherever we desire. We combine our labour power, but alas, we don't give much of a (big house in London) where we go with our purchasing power. We must knock the scales off our eyes and be more careful in the future. Facts are facts. There is a "bitcen" of a Co-operative Store here in the City, but small though it is, you can get anything you want there—from a needle to an anchor. How many of the organised workers of Cork have gone a "step further" and are purchasing their necessary commodities of life from this shop which by the way belongs to every worker, if he or she only takes the "trouble" of joining? Any trade unionist who is not a co-operator those days is as bad as a scab. If he only thinks it out for himself he will know why and perhaps he might call himself worse.

Listen to this for an appalling state of affairs. We have a bakery here in town making our bread for us on the co-operative principle, but we have no millers grinding our wheat into flour, nor no farmers growing that wheat necessary for this vital product (bread) which is the chief food we depend on for sustenance—some of us entirely dependant on it. In this country we have workers skinning cattle, etc., workers preparing hides, workers tanning and making leathers, workers making boots and shoes, but **who control these shows?** Is it the workers engaged in the different branches? Again in this country we have workers raising flax, rearing and shearing sheep, workers spinning and weaving, workers dyeing and designing, workers finishing the linen, and woollen materials which are supplied to fellow-workers to convert into collars, shirts, ties clothes, and all the other different kind of dress. Who control these industries? Is it the workers? Arrah no—Irish industries! Oh! The workers, we might say, no where in this country control any enterprise worth talking about.

Perhaps Dail Eireann might give some lead to the country on the matter of co-operative enterprise. I wish it would. The people will gladly respond to it. Now's the time for the farmers and traders who have any money in the banks to show in a patriotic way what the people of Ireland can do. The natural resources of wealth now lying idle in the lands of Ireland belong of right to the people of Ireland, and any effort or enterprise to work up Ireland's resources must ensure to the workers engaged a just share in the produce of their labour. Let Dail Eireann lead on co-operative lines and all Ireland will follow. Verb. Sap. (or tuigeann thu.).

IRISH WORKER.

CO-OPERATION.

Two hundred members of the Clerical Workers' Union and 1,000 Transport Union Workers joined a Co-operative Society established in Limerick on Sunday. Rev. Father Hackett, S.J., warmly approved of the movement.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, CHARLEVILLE

JUBILEE BAZAAR

EASTER SUNDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 20th and 21st.

PROGRAMME:

SUNDAY, APRIL 20th,

HURLING

At Bazaar Grounds,

CORK v. LIMERICK
(Ballyhea) (Kilmallock)
3 p.m.,

GRAND CONCERT—PAROCHIAL HALL, 8 p.m.
Talented Artistes Engaged,
To be followed by
A PUBLIC DANCE.

MONDAY, APRIL 21st.,

PONY RACES

1.—One Mile Flat, confined to Ponies under 13-2; first, £5; second, £1.

2.—One Mile Flat, confined to Ponies under 14-2; first, £5; second, £1.

3.—One Mile and a Half Flat, confined to Ponies under 15-2; first, £5; second, £1.

4.—Jennet Race (open), first, £2; second, 10s.

Entrances Fees—Ponies, 5s.; Jennets, 2s. 6d. Entries close on **Wednesday, 16th April, 1919.**

Receiver of Entries—**MICHAEL O NEILL** Bazaar Committee, Charleville.

JUVENILE

SPORTS

(Youths under 16),

Including 100 Yards, 440 Yards, Obstacle Race, Three Legged Race, Sack Race.

Post Entries. Valuable Prizes.

No Games allowed except those run by the Committee for benefit of Bazaar.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
Parochial Hall, at 8 p.m.

The Band of St. Joseph's Orphanage, Limerick (30 instruments)

has been specially engaged for both days, and the Fete will conclude with

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,

At the Parochial Hall,

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at 9 p.m.

SEED OATS.

FINEST QUALITY.

Heavy White, White Potato, Black

AT

NASH'S,

The Square,

NEWCASTLE WEST.

o 31-3-'19

WE ARE DAILY OPEN TO

Purchase Large Quantities of Primest Quality Poultry, Etc.,

At the undermentioned Prices :—

Prime quality well-fatted chickens weighing 3 lbs and over, 1s 7d per lb;
Prime quality well-fatted ducklings weighing 4 lbs and over, 1s 7d per lb;
Prime quality well-fatted turkeys, 1s 10d per lb;
Prime quality well-fatted geese (suitable for killing) 1s 1d per lb;
Young stone geese, 7s to 7s 6d each;
Old hens, all weights, 1s 3d per lb;
Old ducks, 3s to 3s 6d each;
Rabbits (pauched) 7d per lb;
Rabbits (unpauched) 1s 4d each.

All other classes of poultry paid for according to quality; all birds weighed on a self-recording dial in the presence of the seller.

KANTOHER Co-Operative Dairy Society, KILLEEDY.

SITUATION VACANT.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL wanted, Newcastle West; must be well recommended, accustomed to childen. Send copies discharges, age. Good wages to suitable person. Apply: Box 10, "Observer Office," Newcastle West.

Crescent Emporium.

SPRING MODES.

Mrs J. J. O'DEA has now returned from London with a charming and exclusive selection of Spring Millinery.

Now on View at Our New Showrooms.

NOTE ADDRESS:—

70 O'CONNELL STREET,

LIMERICK.

Five minutes walk from Railway Station.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME, 1918-19.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Hens and Ducks).

THE following persons have been selected by the Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 5s. per sitting of one dozen eggs. The cost of packing and carriage of eggs to be in addition to the price mentioned. Infertile eggs will be replaced if returned within one month from the date of distribution.

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

Mrs. O'Brien, Kells, Dromcollogher—Rhode Island Reds.

Mrs. Carroll, Grove, Hospital—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Sheehy, Bridge House, Ballingarry—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Winter, Molug House, Cahirconlish—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong—Black Minorcas.

Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane—Rhode Island Reds and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. P. Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Dundon, Aughanish, Borrigane—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss Moloney, Anhid, Croom—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss N. Kelly, Knocknadiha, Tourtafulla—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane—White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss B. Walsh, The Cottage, Knockaderry—White Leghorns.

Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Mrs. Roche, Castle View, Newcastle West—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss Ryan, Corcamore, Clarina—Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks.

Miss Dalton, The Hill, Kilmallock—White Wyandottes and Indian Runner Ducks.

LIMERICK COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY KEEPING SCHEME, 1918-19.

List of Egg Distributing Stations (Geese).

THE following persons have been selected by the Committee to keep stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl, and persons living in the County can obtain eggs at 3s. per sitting of three eggs—cost of packing and carriage extra—

Mrs. B. Creed, Ballyegogue, Kilfinane; Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong; Mrs. Winter, Molug House, Cahirconlish; Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon; Mrs. Moloney, Bohard, Feenagh; Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane.

Turkey Stations.

The following persons have been selected to keep Turkey Stations. The approved Turkey Cock shall serve at a fee of 5s. per service, turkey hens, the property of residents in the County:—

Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore; Miss Lynch, Fanningstown, Crecora; Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Fealebridge, Abbeyfeale; Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh; Mrs. Hayes, Heathfield, Kilmeedy; Miss M White, Ballybehy, Abbeyfeale; Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford; Mrs. Creed, Ballyeagogue, Kilfinane; Mrs. O'Connell, Ashboro, Ballingarry; Mrs. Cotter, Ballyteigh, Bruree; Mrs O'Connor, Corgrigg, Foynes; Mrs. D'Arcy, Lacca House, Doon; Mrs. John Murray, Pound House, Loughill; Mrs. Barrett, Ballylin, Ardagh; Mrs. Williams, Anhid, Croom; Mrs. Hanly, Mondellihy, Adare; Miss M. Murphy, Ballycommane, Tournafulla; Miss O'Brien, Ballinaclough, Pallasgreen.

See Separate List for Egg Stations (Hens and Ducks).

T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction will, at their Meeting, to be held in the Council Chamber, 82 and 83 O'Connell St., Limerick, at 11 o'clock a.m. on **Wednesday, the 26th March, 1919,** consider Tenders for the publishing of all Advertisements, Notices, etc., of the said Committee for one year, the contract to commence on the 1st April, 1919.

Tenders, giving the names of two solvent sureties willing to join in a bond of double the amount of the contract for the due performance of the work, will be received by me up to, but not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. A. HARTIGAN,
Secretary to the Committee, 82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PREMIUMS TO BULLS, 1919.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction invite applications from persons who intend competing for Premiums for Pure-bred and Registered Dairy Bulls under the conditions set forth in the Department's Scheme for encouraging improvement in the Breeds of Cattle, 1919, and who are prepared to purchase or exhibit such Bulls at any of the following Shows or Sales at which one of the Department's inspectors will attend, viz.,

Cork—27th February, 1919, Munster Agricultural Society's Show.

Cork—28th February, 1919, Messrs Marsh and Sons, Copley Street, Cork.

Londonderry—5th March, 1919, N. W. of Ireland Agricultural Society's Spring Show.

Belfast—11th and 12th March, 1919, Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's Sale.

Dublin—13th and 14th March, 1919, Royal Dublin Society's Bull Sale.

Limerick—2nd April, 1919—Fitt's Special Sale (Pure-bred Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus and Registered Dairy Bulls).

Kilkenny—3rd April, 1919, County Kilkenny Agricultural Society's Sale.

The Breeds of Bulls eligible for Premiums in this County are Shorthorn (of the MILKING STRAIN), Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Registered Dairy Bulls. To prevent disappointment, all intending purchasers or exhibitors at the above-mentioned Shows and Sales should make early applications to the Secretary of the County Committee on a form which will be supplied for the purpose.

Further particulars regarding these awards forms of Application and copies of the Department's Live Stock Schemes for 1919, may be had from

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

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

PREMIUMS TO BOARS, 1919.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction invite applications from persons desirous of obtaining Premiums for Pure-bred Boars, in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Department's Swine Breeding Scheme, 1919.

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

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

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction will, at their Meeting, to be held in the Council Chamber, 82 and 83 O'Connell St., Limerick, at 11 o'clock a.m. on **Wednesday, the 26th March, 1919,** consider Tenders for the Stationery, Printing and Office Requisites, required by the Committee and their Officers for one year, the contract to commence on the 1st April, 1919. Stationery, etc., to be of Irish Manufacture.

Tenders, giving the names of two solvent sureties willing to join in a bond of double the amount of the contract for the due performance of the work, will be received by me up to, but not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. A. HARTIGAN,
Secretary to the Committee, 82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Manual Instructor Wanted.

THE County Limerick Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction require the services of one Manual Instructor at a salary of £120 per annum, with the usual allowances for travelling expenses.

Applications, giving full particulars as to training and experience, together with testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned not later than the 25th March, 1919.

The selected candidate will be required to satisfy the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as to qualifications.

Further particulars as to duties, etc., may be had from

T. A. HARTIGAN,
Secretary to the Committee, 82 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

£10 TO £500—FARMERS and others wishing to borrow money without security or delay, at low rates of interest and easy repayments in strict privacy, and wishing to be dealt with in a straightforward manner, will do well to apply to us for terms. Personal interview not necessary. Loans arranged through correspondence, and cash sent by post.—THE TOWN AND COUNTY ADVANCE CO., LTD., 33 Lower Ormonde Quay, Dublin. Phone 4776.

GLIN DISTRICT SCHOOL

Yearly Supplies Wanted.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting, to be held on 31st March, 1919, receive and consider tenders for supplying the School, carriage free at the School store, from 31st March, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, with best shell cocoa at per cwt.; best soft sugar (Tate's Twos) at per cwt.; best Hennessy's three star brandy at per bottle; best Irish salt at per cwt.; best tea at 2s. 4½d. per lb., delivered in chests and when required by the Master (½lb. sample to accompany each tender) and from bona-fide shopkeepers and traders only; best split peas, at per cwt.; best Irish oatmeal, at per cwt.; best rice at per cwt.; best white pepper, at per lb.; best fresh eggs, at per doz. (the dozen not to weigh less than 24 ounces); best creamery butter, to be made up in lb. rolls with name of creamery branded; best Irish starch at per cwt.; best Irish tallow soap, at per cwt.; best Irish carbolic soap, at per cwt.; best Irish composite candles, at per doz lbs.; best Royal Daylight paraffin oil, at per gallon (barrels not to be returned), for the purchase of the empty oil barrels, at each; best Sanctuary Colza Oil, at per gallon; best Irish safety matches, small size boxes at per dozen; best Irish blacking, at per gross; best Irish black lead at per box; best bathbrick, at per doz.; best Irish scrubbing brushes, at per doz.; deck scrubbers (Irish), at per doz; best galvanized buckets at each; best Irish knife polish, at per tin; best Irish knives and forks, at per doz. of each; best lamp chimneys (as per standard sample), at per doz.; best Irish sweeping brushes at per doz; best enamelled plates, at per doz; best enamelled mugs, at per doz.; best Irish dust pans, at per doz.; best Irish combs (coarse and fine) at per doz.; best Irish hair shoe brushes at per doz.; best Irish pure yeast, at per lb.

Carpenter's Shop.—Best deals, various scantlings, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd qualities, at per foot; 12 x 9 x 3 red deals, various scantlings, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, at per foot; best prepared ½ inch sheeting R.V. at per square; best seasoned oak spokes at per doz; best seasoned elm felloes at per doz.; horses jennets and donkeys, at per doz. each size; best traces and back bands, assorted, at per cwt.; best bolts and washers at per cwt.; best butt and T hinges at per pair; best common iron, at per cwt; best box axles, at per cwt.; horses, jennets and donkeys; best travellers for carts, at per pair, assorted; best wood screws (assorted) at per gross; best locks (assorted) at per doz; best paint brushes, assorted, at per doz.; best ground white lead, No. 1, at per cwt.; best orange red lead at per cwt; best purple brown and best yellow ochre at per cwt.; best Irish glue, at per lb.; best farmers' blue at per cwt.; boiled oil and best raw oil, at per gallon; best green paint, at per 7 lb. tin; best spirits of turpentine, at per gallon; best 9 elm cement, at per ton; best whiting at per cwt; best 21 ounce glass at per crate; best lamp black at per stone; best oak or copal varnish at per gallon; best T and G sheeting at per square; draught hooks and staples, at per pair; best Irish ash hurleys (well grained), at per doz.

Clothing—White lawn Irish manufacture at per yard; twilled sheeting and linen sheeting at per yard; plain and striped regatta cotton at per yard; blay calico Irish at per yard; Forford flannel (Irish), at per yard (navy, red and black), coarse and stiff canvas at per yard; hooping ticken, Irish, at per yard; Irish serge (navy, grey and black) at per yard; linen check, Irish, at per yard; flannelette shirting, at per yard; grey linen calico, at per yard; flanneletet, Irish manufacture, at per yard; coloured cotton, Irish, at per yard; black and white thread, Irish, at per yard; black and white machine reels (Hicks and Bullicks), 200 yards at per gross; black and grey worsted (Mahony's), at per lb.; flat laces, at per gross, shirt buttons, linen, at per gross; trouser buttons, bone, at per gross; coat and vest buttons, at per gross; sewing and knitting needles, at per gross; pocket handkerchiefs, Irish material, at per doz.; black, blue and white tape, at per gross; Irish tweed trousering, at per yard; corduroy, at per yard; Irish tweed coating, at per yard; coat lining, at per yard; towels, Irish, at per doz.; boys' celluloid collars, at per doz.; pins at per qt. gross; girl's sailor hats at per doz.; girls' caps, at per per doz.

Leather and Shoe findings as per printed tender.

Contractor to supply within two weeks of order, otherwise the Master is empowered to purchase goods elsewhere, additional cost, if any to be deducted from contractor's account

Advertising—Publishing the advertisements of the School from 31st March, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, at a lump sum, and supplying a copy of the paper.

Standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen on application to the Master. All goods must be delivered in strict accordance with the Master's instructions, and if not of the quality and kind contracted for and equal to sample the Master is empowered to reject such article and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof, the extra price, if any, to be charged to the contractor and deducted from his account. The article so rejected will have to be removed at contractor's risk and expense. Contractors will be required to deliver all goods at the School accompanied by invoices. Sealed tenders, properly endorsed, and naming two solvent sureties willing to join applicants in a bond addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by me up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon (new time) on the above-named day. Tender Forms can be obtained on application to me—no other form accepted. A sum of £5 will have to be lodged with each tender (except the advertising tenders, where no deposit is necessary) to prove that such tender is genuine, to be forfeited in case contract is declared and bond not signed within three weeks after declaration of the contract.

Goods supplied as of Irish manufacture must be branded with the Irish trade mark and the register number of the manufacturer. Delivery will not be accepted if any article which does not conform with this regulation. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—By order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

Notice to Blacksmiths.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting to be held at Glin, on Monday, 31st March, 1919, receive and consider tenders from blacksmiths for doing all the smithwork in connection with the School from 31st March, 1919 to 31st March, 1920, viz:—Making horse axles each; making jennet axles each; ironing and mounting horse wheels per pair; ironing and mounting wheel stocks per pair (horses, jennets and donkeys); ironing and mounting donkey wheels, per pair; making axle straps, draught staples, crooks and esses, per set; shoeing the horse and donkey, per set of shoes and removes, at per set. The Master is empowered to take away the work from the contractor if unnecessary delay is caused and get it done at his expense. Tenders, endorsed "Smithwork" and addressed to the Persiding Chairman, will be received by me up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon (new time) on the day of meeting.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—By order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

GLIN DISTRICT SCHOOL

Mutton Wanted.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting, to be held **on Monday, 31st March, 1919,** receive and consider Tenders for supplying the School from 31st March, 1919, to 30th September, 1919, with best Mutton, at per lb. The Mutton must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as required by the Master. The contract for mutton must be distinct from that for beef. The Master and Medical Officer are empowered to reject any mutton if not of the best quality and kind contracted for, and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof; the extra price (if any) to be charged to the contractor and deducted from his account. The mutton so rejected will have to be removed at contractor's own risk and expense. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Mutton" and addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by me up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon (new time) on above-named day. A sum of £1 in cash or postal orders will have to be lodged with the clerk to prove that the tender is genuine, and be forfeited in case the contract is declared and bond not signed within three weeks after declaration of contract. In all other cases the deposit will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

Beef Wanted.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting, to be held **on Monday, 31st March, 1919,** receive and consider tenders for supplying the School with best prime maiden heifer or ox beef from the 31st March, 1919 to the 30th September, 1919. Each head of cattle must be submitted to the Master for inspection at 9 o'clock a.m. and slaughtered on the premises by 10 a.m. Any beast rejected by the Master (whose decision shall be final) must be removed from the premises forthwith. The beast must be not less than 3½ cwts (uncut) having been stripped of fat, free from offal and skirting, neck cut at vertebrae joint and hind and fore legs at the knees. All the offal skin, blood, etc., must be removed from the school premises forthwith by the contractor, and the slaughterhouse cleaned by him immediately after killing. Tenders must separately specify how much per lb. to be paid for the best heifer or ox beef. It will be optional with the Guardians to accept either heifer or ox or both if they deem advisable. A sum of £5 will have to be lodged with the Clerk by each person tendering, to prove that the tender is genuine; to be forfeited in case the contract is declared and bond not signed within fourteen days after the declaration of the contract. Tenders containing the names of two solvent sureties for the due performance of the contract to be lodged with me up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon (new time) on the above-named day, and marked on the outside "Tender for beef."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

Irish Flour Wanted.

THE Board of Management of the above School will, at their Meeting, to be held **on Monday, 31st March, 1919,** receive and consider tenders for supplying the School (carriage free at School door) from the 31st March, 1919, to the 30th September, 1919, with Best Bakers' Flour, up to Government Standard, at per sack of 20 stone (Irish milling and manufacture). The Master is empowered to reject any flour if not of best quality and purchase a substitute in lieu thereof; the extra price (if any) will be charged to the contractor and deducted from his account. The rejected flour will have to be removed at the contractor's risk and expense. Empty sacks are not to be returned unless a special arrangement is entered into with the Master. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Flour" and naming two solvent sureties, addressed to the Presiding Chairman, will be received by me not later than 12 o'clock noon (new time) on the above-named day. A sum of £3 will have to be lodged with the Clerk by each person tendering, to prove that the tender is genuine; to be forfeited in case contract is declared and bond not signed within three weeks after the declaration of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,

JOHN CONWAY, Clerk.

NEWCASTLE WEST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Tenders for New Works.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Council of the above Rural District will, at their Adjourned Half Yearly Meeting, to be held on **Thursday, the 3rd April, 1919,** at the Boardroom of the Workhouse, Newcastle West, at the hour of 12 o'clock, consider sealed tenders for the execution of the works described in the subjoined schedule, according to the specifications to be seen at my office. Forms of tender can be obtained at my office and must be lodged in the tender box at the Boardroom, Workhouse, not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd April, 1919.

Every tender must be signed by the person making the tender, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, and must state (a) the lowest sum for which the person tendering is willing to contract for the performance of the work; and (b) the description and address of the person tendering; and (c) the names and addresses of two personal solvent sureties willing to join in a bond for double the sum mentioned in the tender, which bond is to be forfeited at contractor's expense.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,

A. J. BYRNES, Clerk of Council.

Clerk's Office, Newcastle West,
23rd March, 1919.

Situation and Description of Work.

477.—To remove a fence at Glenagower; probable cost, one shilling.

478.—To remove a fence at Ballyvaughan. Probable cost, one shilling.

480.—To remove a fence at Knockaderry. Probable cost, one shilling.

Form 12. (Article 37).

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT.

Kanturk Union and Rural District Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that R. J. Baker, Esq, Local Government Auditor, has audited the Accounts of the Board of Guardians and Rural District Council for the half-year ended the 30th day of September, 1918, and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

A copy of the Auditor's Report and of the Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Guardians or Council therefor the sum of Sixpence.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1919.

T. QUINEY,
Clerk of the Union,
Board room, Kanturk Union Workhouse.

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.

RATHKEALE RACES

(Under the I.N.H.S. Rules and Rules of Racing).

Over the Knockaviad Course,

ON THURSDAY, 10th APRIL, 1919.

SPLENDID ENTRIES.

THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Hon. Secretary.

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.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR FARMERS

Results prove that the **BEST BONE MANURE** obtainable at lowest price is manufactured by the **ECLIPSE CHEMICAL CO., CORK.** The most reliable and best Bone Manure for Green Crops, Potatoes and Grass. You have tried the rest. Now try the best. Fresh consignments weekly. Sole agents for Rathkeale and district:—

BRENNAN BROS

MAIN ST., RATHKEALE.

11-4-'19.

FERMOY UNION.

Nurses Wanted.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will, at their Meeting, to be held **on Saturday, 29th March inst.,** proceed to appoint Qualified Nurses, viz:

For Night Duty in the Male Hospital.
For Night Duty in the Female Hospital.

The Nurse for the Female Hospital must possess a Midwifery Qualification.

The salary attached to each office is £40 a year and 15s. weekly in lieu of rations. The allowance for rations includes a War Bonus of 4s. 6d. a week.

Furnished Apartments provided in the Workhouse.

Applications for these positions will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on above date.

By Order,

P. O'NEILL,
Clerk of Union.

Clerk's Office, 6th March, 1919.

FERMOY UNION.

THE Board of Guardians will, up to 12 o'clock noon, at their Meeting, to be held on **Saturday, 29th March, 1919,** receive Tenders for the supply to the Workhouse, up to 30th June next, of Best Eating Potatoes, for table use (hand picked).

The Potatoes must be supplied at such periods and in such quantities as may be required.

By Order,

PETER O'NEILL,
Clerk of Union.

Clerk's Office, Fermoy Workhouse,
8th March, 1919.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

RURAL DISTRICT OF GLIN.

List of all Applications made by Notice of Motion for New Works or Involving New Contracts.

Reg. No. 81—"To erect about 70 perches of new fence from James Woulfe's house to boundary of Newcastle West District Road at Glenbaun, cost not to exceed 5s. 6d. per perch." (Motion of Mr. Nolan).

Above will be considered by the Glin Rural District Council, at their half-yearly meeting to be held in the Court House, Glin, on Friday, 14th March, 1919, at 12 noon.

Published as directed by Article 9 of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1900.

Signed,

M. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Clerk to the Council.

NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

GUARDIANS AND COUNCIL.

The Recent Epidemic.

Poor Law Shortcomings.

Vote of Condolence.

Mr. T. Hurley, J.P., Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians and District Council on Thursday, and the other members present were: Messrs. J. D. O'Brien, M. Flynn, D. Drew, D. L. Curtin, M. O'Connell, J. Quaid, P. Flynn, E. D. Liston, J. C. Curtin, J. L. Curtin, D. Leahy, T. Roche, P. Buckley, M. J. Geary.

The chairman said during the recent epidemic some milk vendors in Maiden St were prohibited from selling milk, and now that the epidemic was over they applied for leave to resume the business.

The Board unanimously granted the permission sought.

A letter was read from the Controller asking the Board to fix the price of turf in the district.

Mr. E. D. Liston—There is no turf for sale at present.

Mr. Quaid—Why don't they reduce the price of coal themselves.

Chairman—The very thing—and they take 80 per cent. off the profits.

An application was read from the nurses of the Institution for an increase in their ration allowance from 11s. to 15s.

Dr. Cremin said he thought the nurses were entitled to the increase they asked for. They were giving every satisfaction, and if they left it would not be easy to replace them.

It was decided to increase the allowance in each case to 13s. 6d. per week.

A bill for £5 was received from Dr Hayes, Rathkeale, for professional services in a serious case in the Newcastle West hospital.

It was decided to allow £3 3s.

Arising out of the question of disqualification in poor law relief cases,

Mr. E. D. Liston suggested that they should write to the Chief Secretary or the Local Government Board, suggesting that a clause be inserted in the Bill at present before the British Parliament giving power to the Guardians to grant relief in certain cases now excluded from the provisions of the Local Government Act.

Mr. P. Buckley—It is hardly worth while to ask the British Parliament now.

Mr. Liston—I agree with you, but we have urgent cases brought up from time to time.

Mr. J. D. O'Brien—It is curious that we are going to the British Parliament now, and our Members won't go.

Mr. Buckley—While Mr. Liston's suggestion may be a good one in itself, the country has ignored the British House of Commons, and we ought to do so.

Mr. Liston—I have no other object but the relief of the poor.

No definite action was taken.

Mr. M. Fitzgibbon, R.O., applied for a grant of £10 for his services during the recent epidemic of enteric fever. He said there was a good deal of hardship and considerable danger in his duties during the prevalence of the epidemic, and all he asked was to be treated like the Relieving Officers in other Unions.

Chairman—There is great credit due to Dr. Cremin and Mr. Fitzgibbon for the way in which they combatted the epidemic. They fought it single-handed and succeeded in stamping it out completely.

Dr. Cremin—There is more credit due to Mr. Fitzgibbon than anybody else, because while I was taken up with influenza and other cases, he went around and carried out my directions at considerable personal risk. The Local Government Board Inspector paid a tribute to his services.

Chairman—I certainly think our thanks are due to Dr. Cremin and Mr. Fitzgibbon, for the manner in which they brought the epidemic to an end.

Mr. M. J. Geary proposed that Mr. Fitzgibbon get £10.

Mr. J. Quaid proposed a direct negative, Mr. J. L. Curtin seconding.

After some discussion it was agreed to give a special grant of £8.

Arising out of an application by Dr. Cremin to have certain alterations carried out in the house,

Mr. J. Quaid said they had better postpone such expenditure for the present, when their rates were up 2s. 6d. in the £ this year

It was decided not to proceed with any alterations not absolutely necessary.

On the motion of Mr. D. Drew, a resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. John Ambrose, a respected member of the Board, on the death of his son.

IRISH CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

The demand for store cattle has been slow in Great Britain, and last week there was only an improvement either in sales or prices. Nearly all the 500 offered at Rugby were Irish, and there a good number are officially reported to have been sold. It is considered a notable feature of the Northampton market that three-quarters of the entries got sold. Leeds market for fat stock and stores was closed on account of foot and mouth disease, and under the Government regulations, for a different reason, no fat stock markets were held at Exeter or Truro. Cattle in the fat stock markets sold from a penny to threepence under the standard grade price. There were shorter supplies of fat cattle at all the markets, and the reduction since the opening of the year is equivalent to twenty-five per cent. Store cattle were less by about a third, but the supply of dairy cows was maintained both last week and during the twelve weeks since the beginning of the year. The reduction in the supplies of sheep is enormous, only 17,000 last week, against an average of 40,000, and since the beginning of the year only 285,000, compared with 505,000. This is comparable with the reduction in fat hogs which are only half the three years' average. Bacon pigs were scarcer than porker pigs. Store pigs are, however, on the increase, numbering one-third more than the average last week, and fifty per cent. more than during the twelve weeks of the year.

ALL IRELAND MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Councils of Industrial Associations have summoned an All-Ireland meeting to take national action with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of Ireland, as affected by the Ways and Communications Bill.

The meeting will be held in the Mansion House, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, April 3. It has been summoned in compliance with a request made at a meeting of representative Irishmen held in Dublin on March 12, and in view of the gravity of the situation created by the intended application of the Bill to Ireland.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Rev. P. Coleman has been transferred from the Curacy of Croom to that of Ballingarry, and the Rev. Patrick Conway from the Curacy of Ardpatrick to that of Croom.

O SWEET ADARE!

A chance trip to Adare on Monday last brought us face to face with something that produced, to say the least, a small feeling of surprise. The famous village has been referred to by numerous visitors as possessing many of the characteristics of an English one. Of course nature has been kind to it, with its lovely neighbouring stream, "as silver clear," and its noble elms and its glistening willows, and its glades and lawns, and all the other charming attributes of nature which an old inhabitant, the gentle Griffin, never tired of describing. And the hand of man being put to assist the hand of nature, the joint result is that the little village owns an embellishment, a grace, and air of comfort, not often noticeable elsewhere in Ireland. But we have heard it whispered and it had been whispered before our own day, that the historic village and immediate neighbourhood, owing to certain notorious circumstances, had their "seamy" side—in fact that a certain well-defined area always stood aloof, if not passively hostile even, to the prevailing political movement of the passing day.

However that may be, or have been, last Monday was St. Patrick's own day, and a beautiful one at that:—

Sweet day! so, cool, so calm, so bright,

The bridal of the earth and sky—the good old sun—that sine qua non where every festival is concerned—beaming down upon all and sundry. Most places, villages and towns, were en fete throughout the land, the day being the saint's and the week being the language week. Many a town and village, however, in our great country, drowsed and and dreamed, and mayhap, boosed the festival day through. Not so, sweet Adare. On our arrival immediately after "second Mass," all was bustle, gaiety and expectation, and it was plainly evident that something was toward. No mistake about it, for in a jiffy the local body of Irish volunteers—good man Adare!—fell in and lined up with the ease and dispatch of veterans. And where? Where but on the king's highway, beneath and under the immaculate eye of the law and order itself. "Form fours," and they "foursed": "left wheel," and they "wheeled": forward, and they forwarded, halt and they halted. So here we had marching and counter-marching, and bravely they stepped it out beneath the interntional tricolour. Then wheeled into line behind the Sinn Fein contingent and la'our men, the the Irish Transport Workers' Union, with its bagpipe band, and who so rash to stand up and declare that they were not a stalwort, respectable, humourous body of horny-handed fellows, with acertain martial, toil-worn air about them. Out for increased pay and shorter hours boys? (Bow-wow). Or for the complete abolition and stamping out of the hateful thing, work, for ever? (loud and prolonged applause). You can sleep sound o' nights now, boys. Has not an order in Council itself guaranteed you twenty-four and six a week. Yes, indeed, boys, it has guaranteed you the wages, but, but, but—has it guaranteed you the work? Have you not heard that the thing called Reconstruction is only for those grand imperial fellows, the Welsh, the Scotch and the English.

And there was music in Adare on St Patrick's Day, and good stuff, and plenty of it, and of that peculiar character and soul and class which belongs to the Sinn Fein music alone. And there was talking—speech, you know, and often in the past have we listened to more platitudes to the half hour. And "tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Ascalon"—Sweet Adare on St. Patrick's Day, 1919, was a "dry" republic, every door in every bar being bolted and barricaded to the thirsty one.

We noticed a goodly number of 'onlookers' that day—fellows not in the business. You had always this class of beast in old Ireland in every age and day. Some, we were informed were Parliamentarians, some were Roundheads or Carsonites, and the leer and the sneer on the physiognomies of the latter were only slightly less pronounced than on those of the former. Heigh-ho! says Rowley. Hang it all, even that there should not be a common Denominator for the Sinn Feiner and the Carsonite, or for the Redmondite and Carsonite. Surely there must be a common Denominator, be it large or small, for Parliamentarian and Sinn Feiner. What injury could it have done the memory of the dead had the Redmondite joined up with his Sinn Fein neighbour on Patrick's Day in Adare and elsewhere, and marched and wheeled and formed, and—horrible though it be—worn a badge and made himself ridiculous, even in the eye of respectability? What harm could it have done his beloved Party or his beloved country? Hadn't he the remainder of the week to be sensible and sane? Why cannot we be "tough" and when the occasion arrives, pal together to worrit the other fellow—even in a small way. Moreover, when really the thinnest of partitions only divide us.

But Adare surprised us. One could imagine all this "tomfoolery" going on in Ballyhahill, for instance, that hasn't a tree no more than it has a Lord; that never saw Royalty, nor even an English statesman driving down its steep hill. But thou, Adare! with your mansion and your manor; with your cigarette factory and your village hall; your patronage and your imperialism, machinery and counter-machinery, Sinn Feining and Labouring on St. Patrick's Day in the morning. For shame!

O Sweet Adare! (O hang Rathkeale!)
O frequent theme of Gerald Griffin!
In all our isle, no other vale
Can boast such boys—so very spiffin;
How can I tell the thousand charms
Which with the other sex are dwelling,
When round the spick "Dunraven Arms,"
Bad fellows treason talk are yelling.
Some future day, perhaps.

S.

ABBEYFEALE ITEMS.

Burning Accident.

On Sunday night a sad burning accident occurred at Convent St. Three children were sitting around the fire in the house of Michael Shannon(plasterer, when one of the group dropped a lighted paper, which ignited the clothes of a ten year old girl. Her screams attracted some men on the street and the mother of the little girl, but before the flames were extinguished the child was heavily burned. Dr. Harnett was immediately on the scene, but little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

• • •

Calves.

£2 10s. to £4 ruled for strong calves at Monday's markets; dropped calves, 20s to 25s. each. An Inspector from the Board of Agriculture notified the local victuallers of the penalty for killing young calves, but no solution appears to have reached the farmer for rearing his young surplus stock, except the withdrawal of his milk from the creamery, an alternative hardly acceptable while present cheese prices obtain.

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Electric Lighting.

Once again the subject of lighting the town electrically is under discussion, and it is expected some practical steps in this direction may shortly take shape.

OUR COUNTRY COLUMN.

(By "Heavy Crop.")

Planting Potatoes.

We now approach the potato planting season, and a few hints on the subject may be useful to amateurs. It is always advisable to wait until the ground is dry and workable before commencing actual planting, for a good surface tilth must always be given, and it is impossible to obtain this when there is the least sign of stickiness on the surface.

Plant potatoes in drills 6 inches deep, allowing 15 inches between the sets and 28 inches between the rows. Do not plant with a dibler.

A very common question with beginners is: At what distance apart should the sets be planted? No hard and fast rule can be given on this point. The guiding principle must be to allow ample room for each plant to develop its growth and to avoid studiously any overcrowding. The failure of many a small man's crop has been traced to overcrowding, which is, at the same time, conducive to disease. The distance between both sets and rows should vary according to the vigour of the variety, but the following figures may be taken as an average: Twenty inches between the rows and one foot between the sets in the row for dwarf sorts; twenty-eight inches between the rows and fifteen inches in the rows for the strong-growing sorts. The best plan in planting potatoes is to take out drills six inches deep with the hoe and spade. This is more satisfactory than planting with a dibber. After placing the tubers in position, cover them with fine soil and finally lightly prick them over the whole bed with a fork.

Dwarf French Beans.

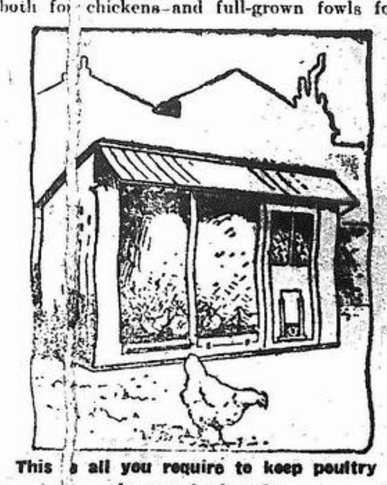
Dwarf French beans can be grown in small as well as large gardens, and when liberally treated and properly managed, form one of the most productive and also profitable of all vegetable crops. A point to be remembered is that in cases where a large quantity of produce is required, one sowing of dwarf beans is not sufficient to provide a long succession of tender pods, therefore it is advisable to make periodical small sowings, say, at intervals of a fortnight, in preference to putting in all the seed at one time. Warm, sheltered positions should be selected for the earliest sowings, the end of April usually being soon enough to put in dwarf beans, but as they are very tender and quickly killed by frost, and also make but little progress during cold periods, the state of the weather and the situation of the garden should always be taken into account in determining the time to sow. The last sowing of seed should be made not later than the third week in June. Frosty nights occur during May, and it is always advisable to have some light protective material in readiness for placing over rows of beans that have made their appearance above ground at this time. Beans are hungry plants, and require deeply-worked, well-manured soil, and unless the roots can penetrate freely and obtain their nourishment from a good area of ground, spells of dry, hot weather quickly have an unfavourable effect upon the growth of the plants. Dwarf beans should be thinly sown in drills three inches deep or shallow trenches made with a spade and the rows be from 18 to 20 inches part. When the plants are large enough to handle they should be thinned out where necessary to about six inches apart.

Mulching Plants.

The principal object of spreading a mulching over the roots of plants is to prevent the waste of plant food by the capillary attraction that is always proceeding, but one endeavours to secure additional benefit by utilising a material which itself contains the elements of plant food. Where it is merely a question of the conservation of moisture hoeing to keep the surface in a state of dust is excellent, but when we wish to save moisture after pricking with a fork and removing weeds, and occasionally loosen it with a fork or it may settle down into a pasty mass, which will prove the reverse of favourable to the progress of the plants Mulching may be done in autumn, winter, spring or summer, according to necessity.

Shelter For Fowls.

Neither utility nor fancy poultry-keepers can afford to neglect the provision of shelter both for chickens and full-grown fowls for



This is all you require to keep poultry in your backyard.

the purpose of protecting them from extremes of heat and cold, cutting winds, and inclement weather. Not only does such protection affect the health and comfort the fowls, but in the case of utility it affects their productiveness, whilst with birds kept for exhibition purposes it has an important bearing upon their condition and appearance. Exposure to keen wnd is a common cause of a reduced egg yield, and it is responsible for many infertile eggs. It also checks the growth and experiment of young stock, whilst birds which frequently get dripping wet, through being unable to obtain shelter from the rain, are very liable to attacks of roup, colds, and cramp, and are rarely in good condition. In many places where poultry are kept, natural shelter in the form of hedges, trees, and bushes is available, and to these the fowls flock whenever they need protection from wind, rain or heat. Where such shelters are not to be had, however, artificial substitutes must be provided to answer the same purpose. Portable sheds, or similar contrivances are excellent and provide both shelter and shade. Hurdles, thatched with heather or straw, or covered with tarred canvas or sacking, may also be used. Such shelters can be made to suit any situation, and can be arranged according to the direction of the wind. Poultry-keepers who are handy with carpenters' tools should be able to fit such shelters up themselves, but failing this any well-known manufacturer of poultry appliances will supply them at a reasonable cost.

OUR POETS' CORNER

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIMERICK HURLERS.

(Winners of the All-Ireland Championship, on January 26th, 1919.)

When Munster glory was at stake,
'Twas up to Limerick then
To send her bravest and her best
To Croke Park, once again;
And Wexford boys can vouch that same,
For victory south has flown,
In glowing pride to Shannon's side,
With sons of Garryowen.

For every stalwart hurler bold
In Munster's sunny vales,
Were pledging on the Lim'rick hearts—
The pride of all the Gaels—
Yes, pledging on your powers, boys,
In wildest, boist'rous tone—
You'd win the day and laurels lay
On brow of Garryowen.

And ev'ry midnight breeze that blew
Across the Golden Vale,
Soft whispered of Sean Og and days
When "Tyler" led the Gael;
But matchless men, ere be again,
Who more than held their own,
When Hough led Lim'rick's gallant sons—
God bless old Garryowen!

Hail to those conquering heroes now
In Erin's pastimes grand!
All Gaeldom fondly lauds you as
The Trojans of the land;
Tipperary, Cork and dauntless Clare,
To caman-wielders known,
Rejoice anent your prowess rare—
True sons of Garryowen!

Hats off to sturdy Wexford lads—
Of "Boys of Wexford" fame—
A rousing cheer we tender thee,
Tho' vanquished in the game;
We grasp your hand brave Gaels and grand,
We laud the dash you've shown,
We greet you as true-hearted Gaels,
Esteemed by Garryowen.

Success again to Wexford men
Who made such brave display,
But Lim'rick brawn and skill and bone
Swept ev'ry doubt away
From coast to coast we'll proudly toast,
In fond and joyous tone,
Those ne plus ultra hurlers bold—
True sons of Garryowen!

T. D. SHANAHAN,

Port Costa, Cal., U.S.A., Feb., 1919.

IS IRELAND ON THE MAP?

(By M. V. Gannon.)

You are going, Mr. President, far away across the sea,
To be welcomed by the nations now suddenly made free.
There are Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania in the van,
And Bohemia and Hungary, and all the Slavic clan,
Armenia freed from Turkey and Albania flung away
The shackles which have fetted her ere this glorious happy day.
If you look a little closely, you will see in ocean's lap
The fairest, sweetest, dearest land, yes, Ireland's on the map.

Now, you know her painful history as well as any man,
The wrongs that she has suffered, and the blood in streams that ran,
In the effort to amend her lot, she braved dangers to appal,
And I hear that you, dear sir, love Emmet, the noblest of them all.
You also know her sons have bled on every battle ground
Where Freedom was the magic word most heard from all around,
And late where'er our glorious flag was borne toward the foe,
Her sons gave up their brave young lives, that all mankind may know
That despite slander, hate and treacherous mishap
A spirited and plucky race, keep Ireland on the map.

Betrayed, and ridiculed and scorned, she has kept a nation's word;
And even her tyrant masters now will say they ne'er have heard,
That the sons of Erin ever flinched where shot and shell flew fast,
The while they stood in Britain's ranks, or fought before the mast.
They hoped their masters sure would learn that tyranny does not pay
And justice would take up her seat in her loved land some day,
But Mr. President, while she's down we cannot cheer or clap;
We look to you to show mankind that Ireland's on the map.

A grateful people will rise up and bless you all the time,
Your name will ring in speech and song, in story and in rhyme,
We do not ask at others' cost, a single selfish thing,
We seek to loose the galling chains that round our people cling,
We have no hate for creed or clan, a generous people spurn
The base idea that they wish to do a bigot's turn,
We ask you now with confidence, to close the senseless gap
That keeps our people far apart. Put Ireland on the map.

—Davenport Democrat.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A COLONEL.

At the Cork Assizes, an application made by the Crown for a change of venue was granted in a case in which two men named Dr. Forbes and John Lucy, Ballinhissig, were charged with assaulting Col. J. W. Gordon, A. and S. Highlanders, Kinsale, and stealing from his a haversack, razor, map and other articles.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE NATION. THE LESSONS OF THE REVIVAL.

Eloquent Address by Rev. M. Hayes, C.C.

At the recent concert held in Clouncagh, Having spoken at considerable length in Irish, Father Hayes said if he was to be understood by the great majority of those present, he must speak to them in the language of the foreigner, in the language of the enemy. Having described the various elements that constitute the complex entity called Nationality, the Rev. speaker proceeded to show that language is one of the most essential constituents of it. As Thomas Davis put it: "When the language of a nation dies, the nation itself craves a tomb." "A nation should guard its language more jealously than it guarded its territories; it is a surer barrier against foreign influences than fortress or river." The speaker went on to point out the shameful position to which the language had been reduced when the Gaelic League was founded. He illustrated his statements by some telling incidents that came under his own observation. The present Bishop of Limerick, when parish priest of Newcastle West, met two old women on one occasion at the railway station. He saluted them in Irish, and in the course of conversation he noticed that only one of them was replying to his question. Turning to the other he said: "Don't you know any Irish Mrs. So-and-So"? "Wisha then, I don't, Monsignor," said the poor woman, "though I am ignorant enough to know it." Another incident of a similar nature occurred during the Language Week collection in Limerick. Two members of the Limerick Gaelic League called at the house of a retiring member of that highly ornamental and patriotic body, the Royal Irish Constabulary. When they had explained the object of their visit, they were met by a concentrated volley of highly explosive language, and were told to clear out at once, as he had no notion of giving them a subscription. He attributed his failure to rise above the humble rank of constable to the fact that he was a native Irish speaker. The Gaelic League had succeeded, in the face of great opposition, in changing that attitude on the part of a considerable body of Irish people. **The Irish Language was to-day held in respect, and occupied a place of honour in the educational and national life of the country.**

Some people spoke of the Language movement in terms that seemed to imply that Ireland was the only country in the world where an attempt to revive the dying speech of a nation had been made. Well, any person who had read the history of the past hundred years in Europe, knew that there had been more than half-adozen similar movements during the century. Belgium, Denmark, Wales, Bohemia, Poland, Greece and other countries had their language questions.

Bohemia—Czech Language.

One of the longest and fiercest of all language struggles was that of Bohemia. From the 16th to the 19th century they fought continually against the encroachment of Austrian domain, German Kultur and the German language. Towards the end of the 18th century Austria dealt a grievous blow to the Czech language by making German compulsory in all the higher and middle-grade schools. The Austrians despised the native language of Bohemia as a barbaric survival with which modern culture ought not to have any patience whatever. German was made the sole medium of instruction in all the schools, and the native tongue was soon regarded by the people as on the verge of extinction. Not only their language, but also their music, customs and deals, were disappearing. Some thoughtful men sounded a note of alarm. They declared that everything Bohemian was being swept away by the wave of Germanisation. There was no national response—everyone looked on the language as dead and buried. A change soon came. Before the end of the 18th century a society was established to revive the language and life of Bohemia. They saw clearly that the revival of their language was the one weapon with which to fight the forces of Germanisation that had all but swallowed them. When those interested in the language revival met, someone remarked that if the roof of the hall in which they had assembled were to fall, the Bohemian would be at an end. At the end of a single generation the Bohemian language question had become such a burning problem that it threatened to burst to pieces the great Austrian Empire, and to-day Czech was the language of the school, the newspaper, the theatre and the street. According as the language was being revived a quickened pulse was felt in all the life of the nation. Industries began to flourish—and out of a once crushed and miserable land there had grown a resourceful and powerful Nationality. Manly self-respect had replaced the slavish cringe of imitation. The Bohemian soldier sat in his saddle, but would not move to the word of command if given in German. If Austria required his services, she must ask for it in the language of Bohemia. Ask a Bohemian policeman for direction in a Bohemian town, and he was dumb unless you addressed him in his native language. As a result of their long struggle to retain their language, they were on the point of being recognised as a sovereign independent State by the Peace Congress.

They all had heard of the Boers of South Africa. Two decades ago the two little Republics of South Africa fought for three long years for their independence. For three long years forty thousand Dutch farmers fought against the whole might of the British Empire. And when at last they had to yield, a treaty was drawn up between them and England. In the original draft of the treaty, a subordinate position was given to the language of the conquered people. English was to be the language of the schools, of the law courts, and of the Parliament. Those shrewd hard-headed Dutchmen saw what the result of acquiescence in such an arrangement would be. They saw clearly that it would mean the death of their language, and as a consequence the death of their nation. And so we saw them, weak and broken as they were, refusing to sign the treaty till the article dealing with the language was removed from it. That, surely, was a lesson for Irishmen. So dearly did they love their language, so shrewdly did they see what the loss of their language would entail, that, broken and bleeding as they were after the three years' war, they would never consent to such a humiliating arrangement, and they were prepared to take up arms once more and burn their last cartridge in defence of their language. If anybody ever spoke of the attempt to revive the Irish language as mere sentimentalism, as the dream of silly enthusiasts, refer them to those hard-headed, practical, far-seeking Dutchmen at the Convention of Vereeniging.

Having made a strong appeal to his audience to take up the history of their native land, the Rev. speaker concluded his address by urging them to attend the classes of the local Branch of the Gaelic League. By doing so they would hasten the day when

Once again the tongue of generations
Shall ring from sea to sea,
And Ireland stand amid the gathered nations,
Redeemed, erect, and free.

PROTEST MEETING AT ABBEYFEALE.

On Sunday a public meeting was held beside the Father Casey Monument, Abbeyfeale, to protest against the repudiation of the Chief Secretary's promise in reference to the treatment of the Sinn Fein prisoners in Belfast. The meeting called at short notice was largely attended. Rev. J. Carr, C.C., presided, and amongst those present on or near the platform were: Rev. D. Fitzgerald, C.C.; Dr. E. Harnett, Messrs. P. R. Woulfe L.P.S.I.; W. O'Connor, D.C.; J. R. Cotter, J. D. Harnett, C. C. O'Rourke, P. Buckley, D.C.; P. Byrne, D.C.; M. L. Harnett, D. J Collins, P. Browne, W. R. Collins, P. J. O'Connell, P. Byrne, P. Healy, C. D O'Riordan, D. Lean, J. Burke, L. Collins, D. E. Leahy, T. O'Connor, D. Leahy, T. Harnett, J. O'Connell, D. Lane, J. O'Keeffe, D Doody W. Cotter, etc.

The Rev. Chairman, who was warmly received, said he had to apologise for the absence of their parish priest, Canon Cregan, who was engaged in Limerick, but who was entirely and heartily with them in spirit in the resolution of protest they assembled to support that day (applause). The object of the meeting was one which was the main inspiration of meetings held throughout Ireland that day to protest against the insult offered by the late, and the present Chief Secretary of Ireland to the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory, Bishop of Down and Connor, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin (applause). Those representatives of Government in this country sought to stigmatise as liars the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory and Mr. O'Neill, who were concerned as intermediaries between the State and the prisoners in Belfast jail, who were treated so inhumanly, and as if they belonged to the very lower criminals. He would read for them a statement of their treatment, and also of the correspondence, on which that meeting of protest was based.

The Rev. Chairman having read the documents referred to, put the official resolution of protest to the meeting, and it was unanimously endorsed.

Mr. J. D. Harnett having spoken to the resolution,

Rev. D. Fitzgerald, C.C., who was heartily received, said they intended having a collection on Sunday to advance the Cause of Ireland before the Peace Conference, and he expected the people of the district would act as generously as they did on other occasions. Ireland subscribed a quarter of a million against Conscription, and it was defeated with their hands in their pockets (applause). Some thought it required a hundred thousand pounds to carry Ireland's cause before the Peace Conference, and he was sure it would be found (applause). There were prisoners dying in Belfast gaol and elsewhere, but their cause and the cause of Ireland had at length begun to assert themselves all over Europe and the world, but to still further their claims to nationhood and freedom money was required to publish their wrongs in every language in the world, and it was their business to make earnest effort to see that the necessary funds were forthcoming there as all over Ireland (cheers).

FROM FAR CEYLON.

(To the Editor, "Weekly Observer.")

"Newcross," Kolleapritiya,
Colomba, Ceylon,
24th Feb., 1919.

Explanatory Note.

Dear Sir—The enclosed poem is a production of the Rev. Father D. J. Murphy, S.J, Galle, Ceylon, composed on the advent of our visit to the Tea and Rubber Estate of P. Crengh McMahon, J.P., late of Ardanoir, Foynes.

Written in appreciation of our genial host's hospitality, it gives an idea of the gorgeous beauty of the environment of his home, situated amongst the "high lands" of Ceylon —Yours truly,

W. B. HAUGH,
Late of Glenastar, Ardagh.

A MOUNTAIN HOME, WOODSIDE.

Afar we sped from Kandy's ancient town
Through vales where hills on rushing streams look down;
Tall trees, gay flowers in fair and bright array
Grow by our path, and bid God speed our way,
At last we reached a spot in fair Woodside,
Where many brooklets down the mountains glide;
With genial host well versed in ancient lore,
Wide fields of cardamoms we wander o'er,
As broad as Corca Basca lands of yore,
Around his home, fair flowers of varied hue,
Luxuriant bloom in purple, white and blue;
These 'neath the tropic sunlight ever smile
Perfume the air afar o'er Lanka's Isle,
Full far to east and south your eye may scan
Hill, dale, cascade admired by all who can
In nature's beauties power divine behold,
And man's triumphs e'en in yon mountain bold,
Where Kandy's native kings held sway of old,
On Urugalla's peak their last stronghold,
Now gone are they; but of our host the same,
We'll sing as gentle bards of Celtic fame:—
"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Springs from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

REV. D. J. MURPHY, S.J.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, CHARLEVILLE.

Jubilee Bazaar and Fete.

As will be seen in our advertising columns, a Bazaar and Fete will be held in Charleville on Easter Sunday and Monday, April 20th and 21st, in aid of the Christian Brothers' Schools. *Needless to mention, such a project is one which merits the universal support of all who are interested in the exemplary work of the Christian Brothers, and we are glad to see that the people of Charleville have decided to record their appreciation of a noble Order—one of the few remaining institutions which to-day occupies a high place in the Irish educational world. It is now fifty-three years since the Christian Brothers first established a branch of their Order in Charleville, during which period they have fully maintained the sterling reputation which their Order has elsewhere enjoyed.*

It is, therefore, quite fitting that such an important event as the Golden Jubilee of the Order in Charleville is being utilised by *the people of the town and district in a manner which will show how much appreciated is the work of the Brothers. The proposed Bazaar and Fete in aid, is receiving the enthusiastic support of all past pupils and sympathisers, and the promoters are well pleased with the progress already made in connection with the organising of same. That results will justify expectations there is but little reason to doubt, because judging by the sentimentality displayed all classes are enthusiastic with being privileged in honouring a Community that has conferred such benefits on the town and district, and whose Order is a valuable asset to the Irish educational world.*

WILLIAM PHELAN,

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

ST. ITA'S MILLS, Newcastle.

SAVE YOUR CALVES

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THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR WHITE SCOUR OR PASSING BLOOD IN CALVES.

RUMOXCINE is a powerful Astringent, and at the same time a stimulant, and has, therefore, the properties of reviving the most debilitated animals.

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

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

Prepared only by

W. F. KNIGHT, L.P.S.I.,
Veterinary and Dispensary Chemist, Church Street,
NEWCASTLE WEST.

A Few of our Veterinary Specialities.

KUROXCINE

To cure curd in Calves (Symptoms—Grinding Teeth, stretching neck and body). An excellent restorative.

TONGULINE

The only remedy for Timber Tongue, Protruding Tongue, Snoting, Troublesome Breathing, Lumps in the Throat and Jaws, Coughs, etc., in all kinds of Cattle.

KLENSETA

To promote convalescence after calving. Causes the speedy discharge of the cleansing, and stimulates the animal.

RED STAR CATTLE SALVE

For hard and swollen udders, garget, sore teats, cow pox, etc., in cattle.

More Milk, More Money.

HORSE, DOG and CATTLE MEDICINES STOCKED

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.

Galvanised Iron.

Consignment Best Globe Corrugated Sheets Just Arrived.

— PRICES REDUCED. —

Early Application Invited. Supply Limited.

WM. PHELAN, Timber and Iron Stores, NEWCASTLE W.

Cement! Cement! Cement!

100 Tons now in Stores. Selling at Painless Prices. Special Quotation for New Year Delivery.

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Sell it and Buy a Ford.

Why not save the expense of keeping horses. Petrol is down in price. We are in a position to supply a limited number of Ford Cars at present at the following prices:

Ford Touring Car	- -	£250
Ford Delivery Van	- -	£260

Plus Delivery Charges.

Place your order in our hands. We will teach you how to drive and care your car gratis.

HARTNETT & SON,
Garage, Newcastle West

05-4-19

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MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY AND UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS,
ARE ABSOLUTELY THE PUREST AND HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

— SPARKLING —

DRY GINGER ALE,

THE BEST OF TABLE WATERS,
IS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND REFRESHING.

RICHARD NASH,
MINERAL WATER WORKS, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Special Notice to Farmers AND OTHERS.

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

"City & Country Loan Co., Ltd."

NELSON STREET, TRALEE.

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

LOANS GRANTED FROM £5 AND UPWARDS

TO ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

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

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

Call or write to

M. MAISSEL,
15, Lower Shannon Street, Limerick.

Farmers, Shopkeepers & Others.

Cattle, Pig and Poultry Feeding

The best and most economical food for

Fattening Pigs;

ALSO FOR

Milch Cows and Calves

— IS —

Barley Meal Sediment.

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Wholesale Grocer, Tea, Wine and Provision Merchant,
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— QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION. —

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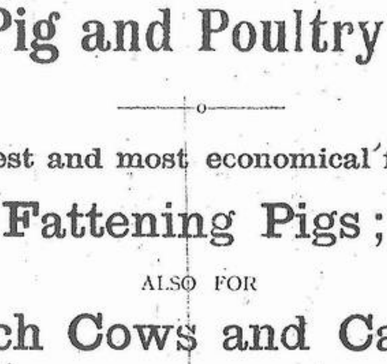

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7s. 6d. Per Tin. Post, 8s.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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

The Medical Hall,
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The Present Cost of Food

Is so great, why not have the Best?

Ask for

Nash's Machine-Made Bread.

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Bermaline Bread

in the districts supplied by his vans is held by

JAMES NASH, Newcastle West

DON'T DESPAIR!

THOUSANDS OF CURES ALREADY EFFECTED.

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No matter what your disease may be; how long you have suffered, or whom you may have consulted—COME!

REMEMBER—Many whose troubles have been pronounced "incurable" have consulted this eminent African Medicine Man, and are now on the road to a radical cure.

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HOURS—1 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

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WE ARE IN A POSITION TO EXECUTE ALL PRINTING ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

A TRIAL ORDER WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Eagle Printing Works,
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BEST QUALITY

Flour, Meal, Barley, Bran and Pollard AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Ask for Quotations before Buying elsewhere.

CHARLES COLLINS, Coal Merchant, Newcastle W.

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12 Prize Medals Awarded

Mullins and Sons,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS, CORK

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

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

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MOTOR GARAGE.....SOUTH MALL.
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Machine Made Bread.

JOHN MURPHY,

LOWER MAIDEN STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST,
Family Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Begs to announce that he has now Erected on his Premises Up-to-Date MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE OF BREAD on the most up-to-date Hygenic Principles.

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