

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Messrs. J. J. & Co., Foot Merchants and Cutlers,
 35 and 36 Capel St., DUBLIN
 Mention this paper.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

NOTICE OF DEPOSIT OF POOR RATE.

Rural Districts of Croom, Glin, Kilmallock, Limerick No. 1, Mitchelstown No. 1, Newcastles, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the above-named County are about to make Poor Rates on the Property liable thereto in above-named Districts. The Poor Rates Chargeable for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, are at the following Rates in the Pound—

	To be levied on Agricultural Land	To be levied on other Land
Croom.		
In respect of	pence.	pence.
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Glin.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Kilmallock.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Limerick No. 1.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Mitchelstown No. 1.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Rathkeale.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Tipperary No. 2.		
County charges	53.557	53.557
Union charges	67.233	67.233
District charges	22.856	22.856
Totals	143.646	143.646
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

On certain separate charges are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned, the following rates have been added to the above rates for the year ending the 31st March, 1922, and are levied on the areas or contributory areas mentioned.

OLD MILL *

HORSE AND PONY

RACES

(Over the Ballinabearna Course).

ON SATURDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1921.

Large Entries. Good Racing Assured.

Admission to Course ONE SHILLING

All information to be had from the Hon. Secs.

SALE OF

LICENSED HOUSE

AT ATHEA

(Miss Josie Liston's).

PROSPEROUS BUSINESS CONCERN.

Out-Office, Garden, Turbary Plot, etc.

Rent Free.

Date later on.

M. J. WOLFE, Solicitor,

Having Carriage.

J. D. HARNETT,

Auctioneer, Abbeyfeale.

AFTERGRASS TO LET

For One Month, Commencing on Nov. 1st.

FOR 20 CALVES ONLY.

Apply to—

MICHAEL MURPHY,

Auctioneer, Newcastle West.

AFTERGRASS TO LET

ABOUT 16 ACRES.

HAY WANTED

ABOUT 3 TONS OF HAY WANTED.

Apply to—

BYRNE & CO.,

Auctioneers, Newcastle West.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS.

TICKETS of admission to the County Hospital at Croom or County House at Newcastle West, may be obtained from the following—

Members of the Governing Body, members of the Rural District Councils in the County; also the Dispensary Medical Officers of the County.

The bona-fides of the applicants for admission to be vouched by the person issuing the ticket.

No admission of patients to the Co. Hospital unless on a doctor's certificate, same to accompany the ticket.

In urgent cases for admission to the County Hospital a 'phone message or wire, for the motor ambulance, should be sent to The Matron, County Hospital, Croom, stating the exact address of the patient.

An admission ticket should be obtained afterwards and sent as soon as possible. The cost of the 'phone or wire will be refunded by the Secretary on application.

Members of Rural District Councils or Dispensary Doctors, who have not yet been supplied with admission tickets, should write for same to the Secretary.

By Order,

M. J. HASSETT, Secretary.

Offices: County Hospital, Croom.

HOUSE wanted to rent in town, or within a radius; reasonable rent, careful tenant. House with shop not objected to. Apply to "Observer" Office.

FERRETS FOR SALE.

STRONG, healthy greyhound ferrets, very quiet; have been worked; 12s. each. Apply to JOHN KENNY, Castle View Lodge, Newcastle West, or to "Observer" Office.

FOUND STRAYING.—In Newcastle West on Fair Day, a black and white terrier. Owner can have same by applying to Box 6, this office and paying cost of advertisement.

FEEDING BARLEY, only 2s 15 per ton, rail here; very cheap.—William McEvoy, Ltd., Mountmellick.

spectator of any Ratepayer in the Offices of the County Council, and will be there open for such inspection between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. during the 14 days next ensuing the date hereof, exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays.

J. J. QUAIL,

Secretary, Limerick Co. Council

O'Connell St., Limerick.



Signals!

No wonder a woman gets irritable at times! Her many household worries are more than mere man could stand.

Be careful! Irritability, pains in the loins and sides, headaches, backache, urinary troubles and nervousness are signals of kidney distress, and call for prompt attention.

To guard against the development of the more serious symptoms of kidney weakness, it is time to be self-concerned, and to strengthen the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Neglect invites rheumatism, gravel or stone-formation, sciatica, renal dropsy, lumbago, inflammation of the bladder and uric-acid poisoning.

Grateful users declare that no home should be without Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills.

All Dealers, or 2/6 a box, from Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wall St., Oxford St., London, W.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF FEE-SIMPLE

HOUSE * PROPERTY

Situating at Malden St., Newcastle West.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1921,

At Market Yard, Newcastle West.

At the hour of 1 o'clock.

DANIEL MAGNER has received instructions from Mr. William Haurahan, of Malden Street, Newcastle West, to Sell by Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

Public Auction, on above date, his slated

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

FUNERAL OF DROMCOLLOUGH VOLUNTEERS.

Impressive Funeral Scenes.

The reinterment of David Brennan, C. Buckley and Wm. Danaher, I.R.A., took place in the Republican Plot in Killoughmore cemetery, near Bracken, on Friday last. The coffin, each of which was covered by the Republican tri-colour, rested overnight in the Parish Church, Dromcollogher, prior to the funeral High Mass, at which a large number of the clergy of the diocese of Limerick officiated, was celebrated for the deceased patriots. The church was crowded during the celebration of the Mass. All the Companies of the 3rd Battalion of the I.R.A. were present at the funeral, in full strength, and the various other Battalions were represented by a large number of officers and men. Brig-Commandant McAuliffe, Brig-Commandant Moylan, T.D. (North), and various other officers were present. Two companies of the North Cork Brigade were also present, and the ladies of the Cumann-na-mBan, who carried wreaths, also marched in the procession. The coffins were borne all the way from Dromcollogher to the cemetery, a distance of four miles, on the shoulders of the Volunteers. A Pipers Band, playing old Irish funeral marches, participated in the funeral procession, which presented a really imposing appearance as the long series of marching men passed slowly and solemnly through the streets of Dromcollogher. The firing party carried their rifles reversed.

Very Rev. Canon Begley, P.P., Dromcollogher; Rev. Father Wall, C.C., D.P.H., and the clergy from the various other parishes who officiated at the High Mass, took part in the funeral procession, as did also the relatives of the deceased Volunteers.

Brig-Commandant McAuliffe, on behalf of the West Limerick Brigade, expressed sympathy with the relatives. The people of West Limerick and their comrades of the I.R.A., he said, had that day paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of the dead, but he would remind them that the finest and noblest tribute they could pay them was to continue their earnest devotion and loyalty to the cause for which they died.

Rev. Father Wall, in the course of a brief address, said the names of the three heroes whom they had laid to rest that day would be remembered for ever, and the children of future generations would come to that grave as a place consecrated by the bones of the patriot dead. "Greater love than this no man hath that he laid down his life for his friend"—aye, or for his country. The wisest might say that they were fools, but said the Rev. speaker, it was "fools" who had brought the cause of Irish Independence to the virile and strong position which it occupied at present before the world.

SINN FEIN ARD-FHEIS OPENS IN DUBLIN.

Historic Meeting.

Over 1,600 delegates were present at the opening of the Ard-Fheis of Sinn Fein in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Thursday. The description applied to the gathering by Mr. De Valera when asking the visitors and Press to withdraw so that they could discuss the business of the reports.

On the opening of the reports, which were read in public, the total affiliated O'Connell men reached 1,373.

Another private session was held in the evening, when, according to the official report, unaided allegiance to Dail Eireann was pledged.

Other motions for the amendment of the Constitution were also dealt with. Mr. De Valera was unanimously elected President.

The Official Reports.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, the following official report was issued: "The 23rd Ard-Fheis of Sinn Fein was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, to-day. Rev. Mr. O'Flanagan, Vice-President, and subsequently President De Valera, presided.

Reports were read from the following officers:—Hon. Secs., Hon. Treasurers, Directors of Organisation, and after discussion, adopted. The Ard-Fheis adjourned at 4.30 p.m. until 6 p.m.

On the adjournment on Thursday night a further official report was issued as follows: "The Ard-Fheis resumed its session at six o'clock, President De Valera presiding.

"The first business was the amendment of the Constitution, on the motion of the Standing Committee, to the effect that Sinn Fein gives its undivided allegiance and entire support to Dail Eireann, the duly elected Parliament of Ireland.

"The elections of the Officer Board were then proceeded with. President De Valera was unanimously elected President, Messrs. Harry Boland, T.D., and Austin Stack, T.D., were unanimously elected Hon. Secs. Messrs. M. Collins, A. Griffith, Dr. K. Lynn and Rev. Mr. O'Flanagan were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Eamon Duggan and Mrs. Wyse Power were elected Hon. Treasurers.

"Motions for the amendment of the Constitution were dealt with.

"The Ard-Fheis adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow (Friday)."

CONFERENCE CRITICS.

Confidence of Parliament Asked.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Lloyd George replying to a question by Mr. Clynnes as to the business for next week, said:—As it is evident that there is a section of members of the House who have some serious misgivings as to the Conference which is now proceeding (hear, hear), between representatives of his Majesty's Government and representatives of the Sinn Fein members for Ireland, I think it essential that we should know where we stand as a Government, before we go very much further. It is a matter of vital moment to this country and to the Empire that no Government can conduct negotiations of the kind without knowing that it has the support of the House, from which it derives its authority. Therefore, we propose to allocate Monday for a discussion of a resolution, which has been placed on the paper, and we trust that there will be a division on the subject (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

Mr. Clynnes—With respect to that announcement, may I say as a point of procedure, whether at the beginning of the debate the Prime Minister will make a statement, or is it understood that those who are finding fault with the actions of the Government in relation to the Conference, are to make their case.

Mr. Lloyd George—There is a resolution which is tantamount to a vote of censure on the action of the Government in proceeding with the Conference. It is quite clear we cannot proceed with this Conference unless we know the House of Commons supports us. We, therefore, propose to allocate time for the discussion of that motion of censure in order to know exactly where we stand (cheers).

IRISH CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE SITS AGAIN.

No Crisis At Present.

Notwithstanding all rumour and speculation that have been circulated by certain British newspapers in connection with the deliberations of the Irish Peace Conference, it can be definitely stated that the negotiations between the British Government and Dail Eireann representatives are being continued and that there is no immediate prospect of any breakdown taking place.

Contrary to general anticipations another joint committee meeting was held at 10 Downing Street on Thursday evening. At that sitting Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Birkenhead represented the British Government while Messrs. A. Griffith and M. Collins were in attendance on behalf of Dail Eireann.

It was learned that the presence of Lord Birkenhead at the meeting was due to the fact that he was acting as locum tenens for Mr. Auston Chamberlain, whose House of Commons duties prevented his attendance.

It is understood that the Committee had under consideration certain questions associated with the main questions involved in the peace negotiations, and its report will be submitted at the next session of the Conference.

</

OUR POETS' CORNER

"THE REBEL MYLES O'HEA."
Or, Eighty Years Ago.

His looks are whitened with the snows of
nigh a hundred years,
And now with cheery heart and step the
journey's end he meets,
He feared his God, and bravely played the
part he had to play,
For luck of courage did not stain the soul
of Myles O'Hea.

A young man lighted from his steed, and by
that old man stood,
"Good friend," he asked, "what see you in
your castle by the wood?
I've marked the proud glare of your eye and
of your cheek the glow."
"My heart," the old man said, "went back
to eighty years ago!"

"I was a beardless stripling then, but proud
as any lord,
And well I might—in my right hand I grasped
a fruman's sword,
And, though an humble peasant's son, proud
squires and even peers,
Would greet me as a comrade—we were the
volunteers!"

"That castle was our colonel's. On yonder
grassy glade,
At beat of drum our regiment oft mustered
for parade,
And from that castle's parapets scarfs waved
and bright eyes shone
When our bugles woke the echoes with the
march of 'Garryowen'."

"Oh! then 'twas never thought a shame or
crime to love the land
For freedom was the watchword, nerving
every heart and hand;
And Grattan, Flood, and Charlemont were
blessed by high and low
When our army won the Parliament of
eighty years ago."

"And what of him, your colonel?" "He,
good old colonel, died
While the nation's heart was pulsing with
the full and flowing tide
Of liberty and piteousness that coursed
through every vein.
How soon it ebbed, that surging tide! Will
it ever flow again?"

"Who owned the castle after him?" "His
son—my friend and foe.
You see you rocks among the gorse in the
valley down below.
We leaped among them from the rocks, and
through their ranks we bore;
I headed the united men, he led my yeoman
corps."

"They reeled before our reddened pikes; his
blood had dyed my blade,
But I spared him for his father's sake; and
well the debt he paid!
For how when right was trampled down,
'scaped I the tyrant's ban?
The yeoman captain's castle, sir, contained
an outlawed man!"

"Yes, England was his glory—the mistress
of the sea,
'William of Wallington, and Wooden Walls'
his toasts would ever be,
I'd pledge Green Erin and her Cause, and
then he'd laugh any say
That he knew one honest traitor—the 'rebel'
Myles O'Hea."

"In after years he threatened hard to pull
our roof trees down
If we failed to vote as his command. Some
quailed before his frown.
Then I seized the old green banner and I
shouted 'Old Irish free'!
The gallant Forbes to a map, left him to
follow me!"

"Well, God be with him. He was forced
from home and lands to part,
But to think 'twas England robbed him, it
was that that broke his heart,
'Old friend,' he said, and grasped my hand,
'I'm loyal to my queen,
But would such a law, at such a time, be
made in College Green?"

"And while the tears rolled down his cheeks,
his grandson, a brave youth,
Clung to that tree beside the lock (good sir,
I tell you truth)
And sobbing, kissed it like a child, nor tears
could I restrain."
The young man turned and hid his face in
his hunter's flowing mane.

"And Myles O'Hea," he spoke at length,
'have tropic suns and time
Shed me the boy who weeping clung to
you old spreading line
I was that boy. My father's home and lands
are mine again;
But for every pound he paid for them, I paid
the Scotchman ten."

High wassail in the castle halls. The
wealthy bride is there,
And gentlemen and tenantry, proud dames
and maidens fair.
And there—like Irish bard of old—beside the
bridegroom gay
A white-haired peasant can ally sit; 'tis poor
old Myles O'Hea.

With swimming eyes the bridegroom grasps
that noble rustic's hand,
While round the board, with brimming cups,
the vassalliers all stand.
And louder swelled the harper's strains and
wilder rose the cheers
When he pledged "Your comrades long ago
—the Irish Volunteers."

"Now, God be praised," quoth Myles O'Hea,
'they fouly lie who say
That poor old Ireland's glory's gone, for ever
passed away.
But gentlemen, what say you? Were not
this a braver song?
If sword hilts clanked against the board like
eighty years ago?"

C. J. KICKHAM.

LIMERICK ATTACKS.

Echoes at Quarter Sessions.
The Limerick Quarter Sessions concluded
on Saturday, when there were some further
echoes of attacks on police in the city prior
to the trial.
His Honor, Judge Pigott, awarded £550
compensation to Constable C. J. Redfern,
who was wounded by bullets in Edward St.
on the 2nd May.

An award of £180 was made to Sergeant
Crowley for injuries sustained in an attack
on a patrol at Singland Bridge.
A sum of £1,800 was awarded to Head
Constable Hayden for injuries received in an
attack on a party of police in John Street on
the 6th April.
Constable F. Moriarty, wounded in an at-
tack on the police at Mary St. on the 30th
April, was awarded £150 compensation.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

OF I.R.A. OFFICER.

Reinterment of Captain Horan.

Probably never in the traditions of the
history of Limerick can there be recalled
times of such deep national feeling and of
pious devotion and reverence as were as-
sociated with the impressive reinterment at
St. Lawrence Cemetery on Thursday of the
remains of an officer of the I.R.A., who had
died fighting for his country's cause. Long
before the expected hour of the arrival of all
that was mortal of the late Captain Horan,
"B" Company, 4th Battalion, Mid-Limerick
Brigade, I.R.A., thousands of the citizens
of Limerick and people in hundreds from the
surrounding rural districts waited in reverent
silence on the roads adjoining the ceme-
tery. It will be remembered that Captain
Horan fell fighting with the Republican
forces at Shraherine, in the Emily battle, on
4th of May last in an encounter with British
forces, his body, with that of a comrade who
nearly fell fighting at his side, being tempo-
rarily interred in the cemetery at Fermoy.
His remains were disinterred on Wednesday
and conveyed to Inch St. Lawrence, near
Caherconlish, where they lay overnight in
the Catholic Church, the coffin being draped
with the Republican colours.

After Solemn Requiem Mass on
Thursday morning the funeral procession
started from the church, at which there was
a very large attendance of the general pub-
lic, and, it is scarcely necessary to say, an
immense gathering of Volunteers, immediate
and other comrades of the deceased officer,
numbers of whom journeyed long distances
in order to be present to pay the last tribute
of respect to the remains and memory of a
well-beloved and glorious fellow-soldier. The
civilian population for miles around lined the
roadside as the sad cortege passed on its
way to the last mortal resting place of one
who had given his life for Ireland. The throng
were increased as the funeral advanced, and
all work was apparently suspended through-
out the local countryside during the day. At
one cross-roads a large Sinn Féin flag bear-
ing a black mourning cross was erected. A
very edifying feature of the mournful pro-
cession, one indicating the great faith with
which the heart of Ireland is always imbued,
was the offering up of prayers all along the
route as the mournful procession approached
and passed. So dense was the throng that
all other traffic had to be suspended and the
Volunteer police maintained very excellent
order. The Limerick City Battalion of the
Mid-Limerick Brigade I.R.A. left town at
9.30 a.m., accompanied by about 300 mem-
bers of the Fianna and the Bohemian Brass
and Reed Band. The band rendered National
airs and marches along the road and about
12 o'clock the battalion and followers re-
ached Caherconlish, whence, after a short
"fall out," they proceeded towards Inch St. Law-
rence, not far from which they met the
hearse containing the remains. Here they
"fell in" along with their comrade battalions
and companies, the whole forming one of the
most impressive funeral processions probably
ever witnessed in living memory. The fine
display of volunteers, marching in perfect
military funeral method, divided into their
several sections and headed by their indi-
vidual commanders and officers to the pic-
turesque uniform adopted by the Republican
army, provided a sight which will long live
in the minds of those who had the honour of
being present on this memorable occasion.

An impressive silence fell on the assembled
multitude as the head of the procession was
observed approaching the cemetery at Lim-
erick. Heads were reverently bared and lips
were noticed moving in prayer. As the re-
mains passed there was scarcely a sound
heard beyond the tramp of the marching
battalions and the muttered invocations of
prayer. Then came the martial music of
"The Soldier's Song," played on the pipes
by a fully-equipped piper arrayed in the full
national costume appertaining to the post
which he filled. Following the remains at
very close distance were the representatives
sent from the Corporation of the city of
Limerick, and these included the Deputy
Mayor and Mayor's Sergeant bearing the
mace, dressed in mourning; and the mem-
bers of the City Fire Brigade, who marched in
full uniform. The City Trade and Labour
Council was also officially represented, as
well as all the local public bodies. The
Bohemian Brass and Reed Band rendered
suitable music during the march from Caher-
conlish, and with muffled drums rendered the
Dead March previous to the bearing of the
coffin into the cemetery. So lengthy was the
cortege that, apart altogether from the gen-
eral public, the members of the Republican
forces, who took part took about an hour to
pass a given point. After the remains had
been laid to rest an oration was delivered at
the graveside by a prominent officer of the
I.R.A., and a military salute having been
rendered the sad function terminated.

SUPERANNUATION QUESTION.

The Daily Freeman Ministry for Local Gov-
ernment, in a statement on the superannua-
tion of Local Government officials, say they
have had under consideration the question of
the relation of war bonuses to the pensions
of local officials. The existing laws and re-
gulations do not stipulate whether or not
bonuses are to be reckoned as part of the
emoluments for superannuation purposes,
and the Ministry observe that in the absence
of definite guidance in the matter, some local
authorities calculate the pension as if the
bonus were permanent salary. This course,
it is stated, is hardly fair to future ratepay-
ers, as allowances awarded now of the officers
to whom they are granted, and they are not
subject to reductions corresponding with the
cost of living as might be the case with the
war bonuses. Pension authorities are asked
to remember that the abnormal conditions
which rendered bonuses necessary are not
likely to continue, and that ratepayers
charges calculated on salaries and allowances
which were specially fixed at a time when
there was a great depreciation in the value
of money. The Ministry, having considered
the matter fully, have decided that local
bodies, when awarding a pension, may, if
they see fit, regard a percentage of the bonus
not exceeding 75 per cent., as fixed salary
for the purpose of calculating the superan-
nuation allowance, provided that in other
respects they adhere to terms of the circular
(No. 53) issued from the Department on Sep-
tember 23rd.

LIMERICK'S UNEMPLOYED.

According to Labour Exchange figures
there were 1,580 applicants for work in the
"live register" in Limerick for the week end-
ing the 14th inst. These were made up of
1,247 men, 293 women, 39 boys and 14 girls.
In addition to the numbers indicated, of
course, there are several others unemployed
in the city.

FARMERS KILL THEIR CATTLE.

Some farmers in Rathgorman (Carrick-on-
Suir) district are taking steps to kill a num-
ber of cattle they cannot sell. They propose
to sell the meat to the people of the district
at from 8s. to 1s. per lb.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Spain has shattered the romance of national
anthems and of their authors (writes
"P.D.B." in the "Freeman"). For more
than 200 years that country has had a na-
tional air, "La Marcha Real," but no words.
King Alfonso has now instructed the poet
Marquina to write suitable words. Thus for
the first time in history we shall have a
national anthem written to order.

Hitherto national anthems have owed their
inspiration and their popularity to great na-
tional crises and to revolutionary movements.
To-day Spain is engaged in a life-and-death
struggle with the Moors, so that, after all,
the occasion is not inappropriate.

"The Marseillaise."

Everybody has heard the story of that
greatest amongst spirit songs, "The Marseil-
laise," and how the young officer of engi-
neers, Rouget de Lisle, composed the words
and music in an April night of 1792. The title
he gave to it at the time was "Chant de
l'Armée du Rhin." Three months later the
Volunteers from Marseilles entered Paris to
its strains and later stormed the Tuilleries
under the same inspiration. Hence its pre-
sent title given it at the time by the Parisi-
ans. And its history is not without its
touch of irony, for three months after he had
given this noble thing to the world the
author was in a prison cell for being too mod-
erate in his republicanism. And, strange to
say, his other works, written after his release
do not even reach the standard of mediocrity.

The British Anthem.

"God save the King," that wretched thing
which passes for a national anthem in En-
gland, was first printed in 1742, and gained
its popularity three years later, when the
Scottish Jacobites were threatening the Em-
pire. The authorship of the thing has never
been established with certainty, but it may
console the musical critic to know that
Henry Carey, whose claim is probably the
strongest, committed suicide the year after it
had been written.

And in these days when Mr. Ball would
fain forget his links with the Hun it is not
out of place to recall that the Prussian and
the Austrian anthems owe their origin to the
British anthem.

America's Rival Anthems.

America does not seem to have quite made
up her mind as to whether "Yankee
Doodle" or "Bail Columbia" or "The Star-
Spangled Banner" is her national anthem.
"Yankee Doodle's" origin is hidden in ob-
scurity, but it, too, won favour in the days
of red revolution, when the Americans were
driving out the British. There is, indeed, an-
other hymn, "America," which has a claim
to the title of national anthem. It is writ-
ten to the same air as "God Save the King,"
a fact which, it will be recalled, was respon-
sible for the awkward incident on the vessel
in which Most Rev. Dr. Mannix travelled to
America when he remained seated, under the
belief that it was the British anthem was
being played.

Portugal has the distinction of being the
only country with a national anthem com-
posed by royalty for its "Himno Constitu-
cional" was the work of Dom Pedro, Emperor
of Brazil.

What of Ireland.

And what of our own anthem? We did
not, I think, consider the question until a
few years ago. T. D. Sullivan's "God Save
Ireland" was then generally accepted. It is
a fine thing in its way, no doubt, but far be-
low "O'Donnell Abu," which many musical
critics would place next to the "Marseillaise."
The new generation has accepted Peadar
Kearney's "Soldier's Song," written shortly
before the Rising of 1916, and destined prob-
ably to remain our favourite until an Irish-
speaking Ireland sing its own anthem in its
own tongue.

WEST LIMERICK PALATINES.

The following appears in De Latogney's
"Walk Through Ireland—1796-7." "From
Newcastle to Limerick the country is superb.
This is without contradiction the most fer-
tile stretch of land in Ireland. Near Rath-
keale I had occasion to visit three or four
Gilligan colonies from the Palatinate, estab-
lished by the owner of the soil nearly eighty
years ago. Until now they have always mar-
ried amongst themselves and have preserved
the customs of their country. At the time
of my visit there was only one man living of
the original members of the colony. There is
no doubt that they were received on very
advantageous conditions, each family receiv-
ing, in perpetuity, ground for house and gar-
den, as well as several acres of farm land at
a very moderate rate. The rich and fertile
country on which they were established was
cultivated before their arrival. Their farms
are certainly better cultivated than others near,
and their houses, built after the fashion of
their former country, are of a comfortable
character, and so clean that they look like
palaces in comparison with the poor dwell-
ings of the Irish. The women still wear the large
straw hat and short petticoat as worn in
Palatinate. The natives hated them cordially
at the beginning, and do not love them much
better now, as they are very jealous of the
success, and such feelings do not tend to
make them attempt to imitate the foreigners
with intention to equal or even surpass them
in results. Naturally, I suppose, the Pala-
tines will finish by becoming Irish, like their
neighbours."

DUELS AT LIMERICK IN THE OLDEN
DAYS.

Mr. John Stevenson's translation of De
Latogney's "Walk Through Ireland—
1796-7" says that during his travels De
Latogney reached Limerick twice. On his first
visit he was on horseback, and gives the following
description of the race meeting and its in-
cidents:—"It was the time of the horse races
at Limerick, and also it was the duelling sea-
son. The confusion everywhere was extreme.
The town was full of people coming and going.
The workers were doing nothing. Every-
thing had given way to the desire to see some
breakneck performances on horseback; there
were on the course more than 20,000 persons.
What made the people anxious to see was
that three of the jockeys were peers; or was
it that three of the peers were jockeys? You
can take it whichever way you wish. The
one is as bad as the other. There came to
the races some bullies from Cork and
Youghal, with the laudable intention of put-
ting lead into the brains of the Limerick folk.
They went about saying to anyone they met,
'Do you want powder and ball? We can give
it.' During the eight days of the races there
were ten or twelve duels. An officer of the
Irish Brigade was killed. Then it occurred
to the Chancellor (sic) to put an end to these
quarrels by proceedings for criminal assault,
and the war-like gentlemen took their depar-
ture. The races finished at last, and the
country, for had they lasted longer, would
have been the scene of a harvest of blood
to sport that the harvest would have
been in the fields ungathered."

Ask For

"THE GIRL ON THE BAG."

PORTIA

IS MORE THAN
THE ORDINARY
FLOUR. :: IT IS
SPECIALLY MADE

For Home Baking.

Wholesale Representatives—

J. J. O'DEA, 70 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Brooklyn, New York,
October 10th, 1921.

I have not received a copy of the "Obser-
ver" since the arrival of the issue of Sep-
tember 10th. If your office mail the paper on
day it is issued, they should arrive on time;
not it seems there is something rotten in
Denmark, and that the fault lies with the

I noted in a New York paper a few days
ago a death notice with the request that
"Limerick papers please copy." The party
whose death was advertised was a West
Limerick exile. I think it is about time that
parties who wish to have their friends in Ire-
land know of the death of former residents
of any locality should send the notice direct
to the Irish papers. What sense is there in
paying large fees to some of the Pro-British
sheets in this city and then requesting Irish
papers to copy from them. Most of those
sheets vilify the Irish, yet the exiles here
seem to encourage them. For the past seven
years the Irish papers have been greatly
handicapped, and yet the exiles in this coun-
try want them to do something for nothing.
Very few American papers copy the obituary
notices of Irish papers; they do not give
space without charging for it. It would be a
good idea if the Irish papers could get a
copy in New York and other American cities
where advertisements are placed, and then
send them to the Irish papers in Ireland.
The Irish papers would be glad to do this.
The Irish papers would be glad to do this.
The Irish papers would be glad to do this.

More than 200 undesirable aliens who are
to be deported from this country arrived in
Jersey City, New Jersey, yesterday. All
came from Western States, where they were
rounded up and held at Seattle, Washington.
They will be held at Ellis Island until they
are put on board European steamers.

Harry Boland returned to the States yester-
day on the liner Celtic, which was built
in Belfast by the Orangemen. It is pre-
sumed that Mr. Boland would not delay his de-
parture in order to cross the Atlantic on a
United States mail steamer. It is the duty
of every Irishman or Irish sympathiser now
to refuse to use steamers built in Carsonia,
except in case of urgent necessity. Mr. Bol-
and said that "The Irish Nation is ready to
make an honourable peace with Great Brit-
ain, and ready to offer a very legitimate
guarantee that a free and independent Ire-
land shall not be used as a base of attack
against England's national security, and Ire-
land is ready and willing that the United
States should guarantee her neutrality. Mr.
Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, was at
the Pier at which the Celtic docked to wel-
come his fellow co-worker."

Note that Bill Cootie, of Ulster, has made a
kick that De Valera is not eligible for mem-
bership in the Ulster Parliament, as he is
not a British subject, and was born in the
United States. Hold your "horses," Bill!
Don't get excited. De Valera is a gentleman
honoured and respected throughout the uni-
verse. He possesses a broad and liberal
mind and is not considered a Whipper Snapper
by the people of the United States like
your esteemed guide and friend, David D.
Irvine. I presume he is now in seclusion, as he
has not been heard of since a Judge in the
State Supreme Court of New York denied him
admission as a citizen, as he was of imma-
ture character. Let our people at home
thank God that President De Valera was
born in a country that considers "Orange
Bigots," "Ranters" and violators of all rules
of decency ineligible for citizenship. The
"Cooties" friend, Dave Irvine, is an example
of the class of people who claim they are im-
maculate, although their bodies are polluted,
and decent people get out of their way when
they are seen to approach, for fear they
would get contaminated with the virus which
breeds bigotry, greed and hate for their fel-
low man.

A school for nurse maids, where they may
learn to care for babies, will be established
in the New Hospital at Fifth Ave., New
York. The course will be of a year's dura-
tion; diplomas will be granted and employ-
ment obtained for graduates. The young
lady pupils, it is presumed, will have to wear
a uniform while in the school, similar to that
worn by the hospital nurses. Then when they
graduate they will have to continue to wear
it while they are pushing the baby of
"Mrs. Hybren" along the Avenue. The
American girl will never stand for this.

Countless numbers of West Limerick ex-
iles and many from East Kerry and Northern
Cork will feel sad and depressed when it be-
comes generally known that Mrs. Johanna
Nash, widow of that sterling Nationalist,
Mr. Richard Nash, of Newcastle West, has
been laid to rest. "Dick" Nash, as the de-
ceased lady's husband was generally called by
his friends, was in his day a "live wire."
He was always animated with a desire to help
his neighbours, and no one loved Ireland with
greater fidelity and zeal. Many fervent
prayers will be offered for the repose of the

deceased lady's soul, and supplications will
be offered to the Heavenly Father asking
Him to comfort the surviving members of her
family.

The Cumann-na-Ban of the St. Marks
Section of Brooklyn will hold a Block Party
to-night, for the benefit of soldiers' families
in Ireland. In anticipation of cold weather,
there will be plenty of hot coffee, frankfurts
and rolls. There will be four booths, repre-
senting the provinces of Ulster, Munster,
Leinster and Connaught. The street will be
decorated with American and Irish Republi-
can flags, and the illumination will consist
of twelve strings of electric lights. The pro-
ceeds of the party will be added to the fund
for the supplying women and children de-
pendents of the soldiers of the Army of the Irish
Republic.

Snow storms of real winter proportions are
reported from Jackson, Michigan. The snow
fall started at 8 a.m. and lasted for over an
hour.

Ex-Congressman Michael P. Farley, who
was born in King's Co., Ireland, died last
week from a disease which he contracted af-
ter using a new shaving brush. Beware of
new shaving brushes. See that they are dis-
infected before they are used.

Sir Thomas Henry Gratian Esmond sailed
for Ireland yesterday on the Scotia, of Cunard
Line. Sir Thomas said the Irish question
was settled before the Patrick's Day.

Mary Sherlock (nee Noonan), wife of John
Sherlock, native of Bruff, Co. Limerick, died
suddenly a few days ago.

A great reception will be given to the Hon.
Harry Boland, Envoy of Irish Republic to
United States, at Madison Square Gardens
on Saturday, October 16th. Senator La
Follette, of Wisconsin; Frank Walsh, Mayor
Stephen O'Mara, of Limerick; Judge Tully,
Amos Penchot (who was close friend of late
President Roosevelt) and Major Kinhead will
be present.

In the lower end of Myrtle Ave. here in
Brooklyn, there is one section where there
are about ten clothing stores in close prox-
imity to each other; all are owned by Jews,
except one. On Tuesday evening last, the
eve of the feast of Rosh Hashanah (the Jew-
ish Day of Atonement) all the stores that
were owned by the Jews were closed, as they
had to attend the services in the Synagogues.
The solitary one that was open for business
and brilliantly lighted is owned by an exiled
Gael named Mulcahy, who comes from the
Southern part of Ireland. I remember 35
years ago this section of Brooklyn was this
Mecca of exiled Gaels, as all the stores now
owned by the Jews were owned by Irish ex-
iles, mostly from Limerick, Cork and Kerry.
They have all disappeared, with the excep-
tion of Mulcahy, in the clothing business,
and representatives of the late Wm. O'Neill,
of Rathkeale, and McEnery, of Monagea, and
John Mullins, another exiled Gael in the fur-
niture business.

Two persons are dead and three others are
in a critical condition, as a result of eating
toad stools for mushrooms last Sunday in
Cleveland, Ohio.

J.P.Q.

LAND PURCHASE.

Deputation to Dail Minister.

A deputation from the Irish Farmers'
Union, consisting of Col. G. O'Callaghan,
Westropp, Mr. W. J. Faby and Mr. F.
O'Hanlon, general secretary, waited on Fri-
day on the Minister for Agriculture of Dail
Eireann in connection with the completion of
land purchase in Ireland.
The members of the deputation submitted
to the Minister the urgent necessity for hav-
ing due regard given to this question, either
in the present negotiations in Downing St.
or the incoming legislation in a future Irish
Parliament.

Mr. Art O'Connor, Minister, expressed
sympathy with the object of the deputation,
and assured them that it would receive his
full attention at the proper time.

AMBUSH SEQUEL.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday
Rose L. Jolly, whose husband was killed in
an ambush at Abbeyfeale, was allowed £2,900
compensation.

NOTICES TO QUIT.

At Kilmallock Parish Court two tenants
were decreed for non-payment of rent. They
failed to pay and the District Council has
ordered that notices to quit be served on
them.

PARK BRIDGE SHOOTING.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday
County Court Judge Pigot awarded £3,000
compensation to Mrs. Mary Moroney in re-
spect of the loss of her husband, Sergeant J.
Moroney, who died from bullet wounds sus-
tained at Park Bridge on the morning of the
29th May, the amount to be levied off the
city and county. The total sum claimed was
£10,000.

FARMING NOTES.

Storage of Potatoes.

The results of experiments on storage rot
in potatoes, carried out recently at the Agri-
cultural College, Ghazevan, showed that the
most dangerous source of infection arises
from the direct contact of tubers with blight-
ed foliage. Although blight has not been
very prevalent this year, there have been re-
ports of late appearances, and care should,
therefore, be taken when potatoes are being
dug to prevent tubers from coming into con-
tact with diseased stalks and not to use the
latter as covering for pits—nor as temporary
covering for the potatoes while lying in the
field. At the time of lifting or shortly after-
wards potatoes should be carefully picked and
graded into large and small sizes, and
stored separately. Diseased tubers and very
small ones should be removed from the others
and put away for pig for poultry feeding.

Where potatoes are stored in pits or
clamps out of doors—and this is the method
adopted with the bulk of the crop—not re-
quired for seed—the pit or clamp should be
situated on the driest part of the ground.
Low-lying damp land, subject to flooding,
and sheltered places in the vicinity of trees,
are most unsuitable positions for pits. After
grading potatoes should be piled in a heap
not more than three feet wide at the bottom,
and gradually tapering to a width of a few
inches at a height of about two and a half
feet. On very dry land the pit bottom may
be hollowed slightly, but the best results are
obtained when the pit is made on level
ground. When the pit is made up it should
be covered with a layer of from four to six
inches of dry straw, which in turn should be
covered with a layer of soil of similar depth.
Provision for ventilation—to prevent the
disease known as "rot"—should be made by
inserting small bundles of straw at inter-
vals of from five to six feet along the top of
the pit. To avoid loss through decay pota-
toes stored in pits should be periodically ex-
amined, and all diseased tubers removed.
Stones in which potatoes required for seed
immediate use are stored should be thor-
oughly dry, well-ventilated, and, if possible,
rat and mouse proof. To prevent heating,
and sprouting the layers of potatoes should
not be more than three feet in depth. To
exclude light—exposure to which injures
cooking quality—and as a protection against
frost, potatoes so stored should be covered
with straw or soaking.

Effect of Brought on Fertilisers in the
Soil.

Discussing the question as to what extent
can fertiliser added to the soil in seasons
such as that now drawing to a close, be re-
lied upon for next year's crops, in the cur-
rent issue of the Journal of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Dr. Russell of the Rothamstead
Experimental Station, says that there is
abundant evidence to show that potash and
phosphates remain unchanged during a dry
season, and that they will, therefore, come
in perfectly well for succeeding crops in the
rotation; no loss is feared. The ferti-
liser added has not been washed, but is sim-
ply lying where it can be taken up by the
plant. This holds true of sulphate of potash,
guaranteed potash, kainit, superphosphate,
basic slag, mineral phosphates, and bone
manure. Nitrogenous manures, however,
are liable to behave differently. Some of
them have probably been taken up by the
crop, and if so cannot be expected to act in
the soil again. Cases have come to Dr. Rus-
sell's notice where a quick acting nitrate was
taken up by the grass crop, as shown by the
dark green colour and additional growth on
herbage; while the slower acting nitrolium
was not taken up, but lay on the soil un-
changed. Nitrogenous manures left thus
unabsorbed will probably change to nitrate
when the soil becomes sufficiently wet, and
may then be taken up by a crop or
washed out of the soil, but they are not
likely to be left unchanged in the soil. So
much depends on local conditions that it
is difficult to lay down general rules, but Dr.
Russell offers the following opinions:—

1.—On grass land intended for hay the
nitrogenous manure will probably remain
effective for the coming season. It has hap-
pened after a great drought that heavy rain
was followed by an unusually copious growth
of grass.

2.—On arable land intended for winter

AMERICAN NOTES

Now that the conference between the representatives of the Irish and the English people is actually under way all the familiar English voices in the press of the world are reiterating the old fashioned that "the real point at issue now, and always, have been, not the differences between the British Government and Ireland, but between the North and South." It should be remembered that there would be no serious differences between any sections of the Irish people if the British Government, in order to render the more secure its domination in Ireland, had not made it a traditional policy to create minorities hostile for use against the majority all the resources of the British Empire. If the British Government really desired an Irish settlement, the opposition of northeast Ulster to Ireland's national claims could be overcome at one sitting of the proposed conference. There is no hostility to the people of northeast Ulster in the other parts of Ireland. Their claim to local autonomy has been admitted by the British Government. They will receive from the English people terms more generous and a legislature more dignified and powerful than Mr. Lloyd George has conferred upon them, but on one condition, that they cease to allow northeast Ulster to be used, in Sir Edward Carson's words, "as a bridgehead for the conquest and subjugation of Ireland."

Cable despatches to this country under date of October 26th reported that a deputation consisting of representatives from Co. Antrim had visited the Mansion House, Dublin, to protest to the Republican Cabinet against the partition of Ulster by the foreign Occupation. As President De Valera is said to have remarked on this occasion, the political absurdities to which the English attempt to break up the natural unity of Ireland have led are now becoming almost too numerous and too evident for comment. English intrigue carefully picked over the counties of northern Ireland and chose—leaving out the northernmost—those most likely to give a fair excuse for partition. But even in this hand-picked area the tragic unreality of the scheme cannot be concealed.

A slightly different aspect of the fight of outcasted English privilege in the Belfast area against the progress of human liberties is given in the following quotation from an article by a special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Belfast: "I am a Protestant, and one well-known trade unionist in the city to me, but in spite of that, there were weeks when I did not know whether my house would be burnt over my head. My opinion is, he added, 'that the mob is being cleverly utilized by a certain type of politician to hamper the trade union and labour movement.'"

The following tribute to the Irish in Easter Week, 1916, is doubly interesting in that it comes from a Frenchman, Andre Frébourg, writing in a recent issue of *Les Amis*: "I wish to say again that the Irish people who revolted in 1916 in the height of the war, were not only excusable but that they did only their duty. And if anybody protests against this statement, I ask what he would have thought of the people of Alsace who, protesting by the war between Russia and Germany, would have revolted against France, or even in the case of France remaining neutral."

Charles F. Higgins, Secretary of the Committee of the Irish Language Movement, writes in a recent issue of *Les Amis*: "I wish to say again that the Irish people who revolted in 1916 in the height of the war, were not only excusable but that they did only their duty. And if anybody protests against this statement, I ask what he would have thought of the people of Alsace who, protesting by the war between Russia and Germany, would have revolted against France, or even in the case of France remaining neutral."

"Several correspondents have written to ask us," says the *New Statesman* (London), "whether in the event of the present negotiations breaking down we would support the Government in a renewal of the war against Ireland. We can say at once, of course, that in no conceivable circumstances could we or any other organ of decent or democratic English opinion support a renewal of the atrocious 'reprisals campaign' which was initiated by the Government twelve months ago. But, supposing that the Sinn Féin leaders were to refuse (as they have not and will not) to discuss any offer short of their official demand for full independence and separation, then we would support the exercise of very strong means of pressure, which would amount to 'war' but would not necessarily involve further bloodshed. And we would do so on the ground that the Irish leaders had failed in the manner to represent the real will of the Irish people."

The above quotation, let it be remembered, is from the journal which has fought for Irish freedom. Americans have a right to demand that the news on such important world questions as that of Anglo-Irish relations. American editors who consider English liberalism as "on the Irish side," and offset Tory utterances by quotations from such journals as the *New Statesman* are certainly not fulfilling this simple duty to their readers. English "liberals" objected to the recent Georgian terror in Ireland because it threatened to besmirch their own good name; they have never been stirred by the essential injustice of the English Occupation of Ireland in any form. The *New Statesman* has often repeated these facts in the past. Now comes the *New Statesman* to say that English "liberals" do not object to war against the Irish people, but only to "reprisals campaigns."

It is further interesting that the English "liberal" disinclination to study the Irish case on its own merits and his easy acceptance of Lloyd George's own estimate of his "offer" to Ireland as "generous" betrays him into adopting the cant of the Tory. We remember how the English Tories insisted that the American Colonists were duped by their leaders into demanding an independence which they did not really want. In exactly the same vein we now find the *New Statesman* saying that, although the Irish people have voted twice for a Republic and very likely they will vote for it again if their leaders ask them to, those leaders, if their intention is to demand "full independence and separation," will have "failed in this matter to represent the real will of the Irish people."

SINN FEIN COURTS.

QUESTION OF "LEGALITY."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying to Col. Gretton, said the question of S.F. courts was not expressly dealt with in the terms of the truce. Arbitration courts which as a fact existed before the truce were allowed to continue. No person in Ireland was under any obligation to attend any court other than the King's court. One great difference between arbitration and S.F. courts was that an arbitration court was one to which the parties came willingly. Any other kind of court was not allowed.

"Are we to understand," asked Sir F. Banbury, "that arbitration courts set up by the rebels have been sanctioned by the Government?"

Sir H. Greenwood did not think sanction necessary. It was not possible, he added, during the truce, at any rate, to interfere by force with such courts.

Do not these arbitration proceedings, inquired Sir J. Butcher, originate from S.F. courts, and therefore illegal in themselves?

Mr. Moles asked if steps would be taken if he set particulars of a case which occurred in the present week, where a person who was brought before a S.F. court protested, and was ultimately dragged out of court by the S.F. police.

A *Irish Despatch*.

Sir H. Greenwood replied he would be much more grateful if Mr. Moles could bring his notice of these things before the court. Any case that is brought to the notice of the Irish Government dealing with courts illegally held is at once looked up, and if the House only followed the papers they would see a great decrease in the courts that could be called illegal during last week. There are cases in which it is a disputed matter whether the court is illegal or not. Those are taken up with the S.F. authorities.

Mr. Donald said those who lived in Ireland knew the Truce as an absolute farce.

Sir F. Banbury asked leave to move the adjournment to call attention to the failure of the Government to suppress S.F. courts, but the Speaker, amidst cheers and cries of "No," ruled that the motion failed on the grounds of urgency. Sir F. Banbury sought to amend the motion by inserting the failure of the Government to afford protection to persons called before S.F. courts, but the Speaker again ruled he should have a specific case, and the motion failed on the ground of definiteness.

When a charge against a Barnacarrig publican for refusing admission to I.R. police on duty on Sunday was dismissed at a Parish Court in Wicklow, the defendant's wife asked if the Sinn Féin law was strong enough to protect her against the laws under which she held her licence, if they tried to break it. The defendant replied they had got over bigger difficulties than that.

FEENAGH GAELIC LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the above was held at the Celtic Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. John O'Brien, presiding. The Rev. Father Carroll, the newly-appointed C.C. to the Parish, was present, as well as a large attendance of members.

The Chairman at the outset stated that he desired to extend a cordial welcome to Fr. Carroll, on his advent to the Parish in the administration of his sacred duties, which he hoped would be fruitful of all happiness and success. He also trusted that his presence at their meeting that day would be a great stimulus to the Irish Language Movement, which was stronger than the union of priests and people, and that union was never more necessary than at the present time, in view of the severe strain through which our country was passing. The Chairman referred to the working of the Branch for the past year, and commented rather strongly on the action of the military authorities regarding the suppression of the local Feis, proposed to be held some time ago, and concluded by introducing Father Carroll to the meeting.

The Rev. Gentleman, who was received with applause, briefly addressed the meeting in the course of which he stated that he would do his utmost to assist in the carrying out of the principles for which the Gaelic League was founded.

On the accounts for the past year were submitted, and same having been found quite satisfactory, were passed.

Several members renewed their annual subscription of membership, at close of which it was announced that the Irish Language Classes for the ensuing session would be opened on Sunday, 5th November, when Mr. Michael Foley, Gaelic Instructor, would be in attendance.

TRADE AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

Newcastle West Branch.

At a general meeting of above held on 25th inst., the following were present: Messrs. G. J. Ambrose, N.T., Chairman (presiding), M. Mulcahy, Ben Reidy, Denis Hunt, Jas. Herbert, Pat Ward, Michael O'Mahony, Pat Sheehy, Thos. McCann, David Keating, Pat Naughton, Michael Phelan and J. O'Shea.

At this meeting of the Council (which was attended by a deputation from the Farmers' Union and from the Town Commissioners) it was unanimously agreed on to have all outside organisations co-operate with the Trades' Council of Newcastle West to devise means and methods of dealing with the belittling system of providing and putting an end immediately to it.

The Council also ordered that the shopkeepers of the town and district be asked to publish the prices in their shop windows of every article they sell. And furthermore, all shopkeepers are requested to have these notices up for the 1st November, and we also ask the general public to support no shop where this list is not exposed in the window. This is not much to ask the shopkeepers, and we hope they will accede to it.

After some further routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting to be held on Tuesday, 1st November, at 8 o'clock p.m. All members are requested to attend.—Michael MacCanna, Secy.

EAGLE ATTACKS CHILD.

A Router message from New York says:—An eagle measuring 7ft. from tip to tip of wings attempted to carry off a nine year old girl from the verandah of her home at Vanderhoof, B.C. The mother rushed to the aid of the child and succeeded in preventing the eagle escaping, and a man who came up beat the bird to death. The girl was severely scratched, but otherwise unharmed.

SOLACE FOR EX-R.M.

Mr. Maxwell Scott Moore, ex-R.M., was awarded £2000 compensation at Mullingar Quarter Sessions for personal injuries sustained when kidnapped while on the way to attend Castlepollard Petty Sessions on October 14th, 1920.

GOTTIERE DECEASED.

At Parish Courts held at Ekin, Dromin and Burren cases were heard against a number of cottage tenants who failed to pay their rent and decrees were given against them.

R.I.C. BARRACKS EVACUATED.

Dromcollogher R.I.C. barracks was evacuated by the local force on Monday last.

ARBITRATION COURT AT KILMALLOOK.

An Arbitration Court set at Kilmallock, where a number of interesting cases were dealt with.

The Kilmallock Rural District Council summoned Michael Burke, Barsfield St., Kilmallock, for £2 2s., amount of rent due by the defendant at the time of vacating a cottage, the property of the complainants. Mr. J. J. Power, B.A., for the Council. Defendant was not professionally represented.

The rent collector gave evidence to the effect that the amount was due, and that the defendant refused to pay.

The defendant stated that he refused to pay the rent owing to the neglect of the District Council.

Mr. Power—What was wrong with the premises?—Before I left the premises I was writing to the Council for a number of years. I never got a reply. My complaint was nuisance of the most aggravating kind. There was a channel at the back door, which the Council created, and I had to take away the slops every day myself and my children. It was the Council that was at fault. Mr. Cleary proved that it was in an unsanitary condition over and over again. Defendant's neighbours used to keep pigs. He used to keep some himself, but they were kept at a distance from the house.

Mr. Power said the Cottier Tenants Act did not apply in this case. It was a case between the defendant and his neighbours. The landlord was bound to keep the premises in habitable repair. The defendant was not entitled to retain his rent by the mere fact that a nuisance existed.

The President said that the terms of the agreement which he had read were that the defendant was to keep the premises in habitable repair and pay his rent. He was bound to keep and maintain the said cottage in good repair.

Defendant said he owed rent from the 1st March to the 11th September, which was about £2 2s. He did not actually refuse to pay what he owed, and it was under protest if he had to pay.

After consideration the President announced that the court decided on the defendant's admission to give decrees for £2 2s. and costs. The agreement was there, and they could not do anything. The defendant had, if he wished, the option of appealing, the case was referred to the District Court.

Nicholas Dillane, Counsel, summoned John Bolton, Barsfield St., for possession of a house. Mr. Power for defendant.

Nicholas Dillane said the house was let to the defendant at 4s. weekly. Since the 9th October, 1920, witness did not receive any rent from the defendant.

Mr. Power (to defendant)—Who is bound to keep the premises in repair?—There was no remark about that. I only let him the shell of the house as it stood.

Was there not a document in writing drawn up by Archdeacon O'Shea?

Complainant said he could not remember what was in that document. He only let the house as it stood, but did not bind himself to do any repairs.

John Bolton said when he was taking this house from Mr. Dillane he took complainant down to Archdeacon O'Shea and asked Mr. Dillane if that was a sufficient guarantee to get the house. Complainant said he would not let the house without securities. Witness asked him if Archdeacon O'Shea's security would be sufficient, and he said "yes." They went down to Canon O'Shea and wrote down an agreement between them, which was signed by Mr. Bolton and Mr. Dillane, and given him (Mr. Bolton) the house at 4s. a week, and keep it in proper repair. The condition of the house was very bad at present. The rain was coming down through the roof. He was prepared to pay Mr. Dillane the 43 weeks rent which he owed if the house was put in proper repair. There was a new door required to be put up. Complainant said he would put up a door.

Ultimately both parties settled the matter between them. The defendant paid the amount of rent due to the complainant, who promised to put up a new door.

The President of the Court said he would make a personal inspection of the house himself, and the complainant agreed to act on whatever further recommendations the President might make in the matter.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Shearers St. v. Patrick Wilson, Shearers St.—This was a claim for possession of a house in Shearers street.

Complainant said the house was let to the defendant at a rent of 4s. a week. On the 12th September last she ordered a notice to quit to be served on the defendant, as her present husband was prevented from carrying on business as a carpenter. She wanted the house for her own use.

Defendant stated to the Court that he had endeavoured to get a house, but failed.

Mr. Power, who appeared for the complainant, said that a hardship to put out defendant, who paid his rent and rates, and it was, perhaps, a bigger hardship on the complainant, whose husband was prevented from carrying on his business. As far as he could see under the Act of 1915 once the complainant stated that she required the house for her own purpose they were bound to give a decree.

The Court gave a decree for possession and allowed the defendant time to secure a house. Stephen Hickey, Ballysally, Charleville, v. Thos. Higgins, Kilmallock. The complainant summoned the defendant for latrine at Charleville fair on the 10th October, 1920, purchased a milk cow from him, and afterwards refused to take the cow over. Mr. Power for defendant.

Jas. Daly, an agent for the vendor, stated he sold the cow to Thomas Higgins for £23 10s. at Charleville fair on the 10th October. Higgins subsequently refused to take the cow. The cow remained on his hands, and subsequently calved. He could have sold the animal only for Higgins coming along and buying her.

Thomas Higgins said he bought the cow from James Daly. As witness was going away Daly said, "Come here, I want you." Daly showed him the cow's leg then. He asked him the age of the cow, and he said she was a four year old. Witness subsequently told him to go and sell the cow to somebody else.

Mr. Power said that where the contract for the sale of goods was £10 or over, it should be evidenced in writing. If a beast is marked the bargain must be witnessed in writing. In any transaction over £10 there must be earnest given and the beast must be marked.

After consideration the court decided to dismiss the case. They were satisfied that the deal in this case was not completed, and that there was no mark put on the animal.

DUEL BETWEEN RAT AND HAWK.

A hawk seized a rat in Carrickmacross on Tuesday and rose 200 feet with it. A crowd then watched a desperate struggle in mid-air. The hawk and the rat suddenly came to earth, when the latter ran away and the hawk, almost disembowelled, lay dying.

FINE SPEED.

The 23 Miles Cycling Championship of Ireland, under G.A.A. rules, was won on Sunday last by J. M'Donnell, Bray, who did the distance in 1 hr. 10 mins. 55 secs. There were twelve starters.

NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

Present:—In the chair—David O'K. Noonan Esq., Co.C., V.C. Other Councillors:—Messrs. B. Reidy, T.C.; P. Buckley, T.C.; Ambrose, J. P. O'Connell, P. M. O'Connor, T. Hardout, P. Danaher, J. McNulty, J. Dalton, M. Egley, J. M. O'Brien, P. O'Shea, D. Corbett, B. Danaher, and J. Mauna.

The meeting was held specially to consider winding up of affairs of the Workhouse and taking over outdoor relief and other transferred services, if financial aid was given.

Order: No money being available, adjourned to next meeting.

Sanctions.

Mrs. G. O'Sullivan, midwife, £1 a week; Michael Mulcahy, temporary porter, £2 a week; John King, temporary clerk, £2 a week, while those officers were on vacation; Hanna, Ambrose, macon, £8 for disinfecting clothes, for one year.

Outdoor Relief.

A letter was read from the Department of Local Government, in regard to the proposal to board out Mary and Margaret Tobin, of Ballybelly, stating that they consider that the accommodation in the proposed Foster Home is too limited, and that the Guardians should endeavour to secure a more suitable home for the children.

A letter was read from the Very Rev. J. M. Canon O'Connell, P.P., on the subject.

Ordered to be sent to the Department of Local Government.

Boarding Out Children.

Applications received to board out the Coughlan boys, at present in the home.

Order: As the father of the children occupies a labourer's cottage, and an acre of land we cannot entertain this application.

Out-Door Relief.

Mr. J. Harriott, Relieving Officer wished to know if he could legally pay out-door relief in the case of John Tobin referred to above (letter 12077 21-9-21) and in the case of John Broderick, a tenant of a labourer's cottage, Knocknashane, who was granted out-door relief for the children of Michael Kelly, viz., Hanna (7), James (6), Margaret (3), and Daniel (1) years. The father, Michael Kelly, is in Newcastle West County Home. Broderick is a married labourer, having three young children. The Relieving Officer has the money in hands, as the relief was granted monthly.

Order: Refer to Department of Local Government.

NEWCASTLE WEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

Kilmeedy Burial Ground.

Mr. Patrick Chawke, Drumacra, was granted permission to fell a tree in Kilmeedy burial ground, which is interfering with a tombstone.

New Tenants.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. John Mahony proposed: "That John Mahony be appointed tenant of the vacant cottage at Templemore."

Seconded by Mr. J. Dalton and passed unanimously.

Mr. J. M. O'Brien proposed: "That the widow of Jos. Fitzgibbon be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot, held by her late husband, Tuillagh."

Seconded by Mr. P. O'Shea and passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. D. O'K. Noonan and seconded by Mr. B. Reidy: "That Patrick O'Donnell be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot lately occupied by his mother at Clumacra."

Proposed by Mr. J. Mauna and seconded by Mr. Buckley: "That Michael O'Connor be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot, possession surrendered this day by his grandfather, William O'Connell."

Passed unanimously.

The proposal of Mr. P. M. O'Connor to appoint Michael Scannell tenant of the vacant cottage at Abbeyfeale, was again adjourned for the recommendation of a tenant by the Rev. R.D.C. of the Electoral Area.

Notice of Motion.

Mr. J. P. O'Connell gave notice that he would move at the next meeting: "That John Quirk be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot lately occupied by his deceased father, at Knocknashane."

IRISH INTERNEE RECEIVES MONS. STAR.

A curious incident occurred a few days ago in No. 2 camp, Ballykinal—a young internee being presented with the Mons Star. He had served in the British army, and the ceremony of decorating him was carried out by one of the British officers in charge of the camp. The irony of the situation was not lost on the recipient of the star. He has since been wearing the decoration night and day. When he dons his clothes at night the red, white and blue ribbon is pinned to his blanket.

FOR PEACE.

A National Novena for Peace will commence in all the Churches of the Diocese of Limerick next Friday evening and will end on the Feast of all the Irish Saints on Saturday, November 5th.

CLERICAL CONFERENCE.

Conferences of the clergy of the Diocese of Limerick were held at Newcastle West on Tuesday and at Kilmallock on Wednesday. A Conference was held at Limerick on Thursday and was preceded at 11 o'clock by Office and High Mass for the deceased Bishops and Priests of the Diocese.

PNEUMATIC TYRE INVENTOR DEAD.

The "Daily Mail" says:—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. B. Dunlop, whose famous pneumatic tyre gave a new meaning to speed and comfort on roads everywhere throughout the world. It is only thirty-three years since Mr. Dunlop experimented with the first "pneumatic." He never "looked back." Without it there would be no motoring as we know it. No delightful travel in motor coaches, no safe landing for aeroplanes. And it all came about because of a keen-witted Ulsterman wanted to prevent the jolting of a bicycle on a rough Irish road.

DUEL BETWEEN RAT AND HAWK.

A hawk seized a rat in Carrickmacross on Tuesday and rose 200 feet with it. A crowd then watched a desperate struggle in mid-air. The hawk and the rat suddenly came to earth, when the latter ran away and the hawk, almost disembowelled, lay dying.

FINE SPEED.

The 23 Miles Cycling Championship of Ireland, under G.A.A. rules, was won on Sunday last by J. M'Donnell, Bray, who did the distance in 1 hr. 10 mins. 55 secs. There were twelve starters.

A HISTORIC COACH.

At Ennis Quarter Sessions during the past week it came out in evidence that a historic relic of bygone times was destroyed during one of the fires in North Clare. This was the old-fashioned, but finely built and upholstered family coach in which the Liberator was driven around Clare during his great emancipation campaign in 1828, by Major Macnamara, of Doolin, who was a firm supporter of his. At that time it was kept in the coach-house of the Macnamara family, at Doolin, and the record of the vehicle is that it was also used by Major Macnamara when driving to Dublin to second O'Connell in his memorable duel with D'Esterre. This meeting took place on February 1st, 1835, at Bishopscourt, about 12 miles from Dublin. It ended, as all Irishmen know, in a fatal wound to D'Esterre, and O'Connell ever after refused on any consideration to participate in any encounter of the sort. Mr. J. W. D'Esterre was a Limerick man by birth, and a member of the Dublin Corporation. His second was Sir Edward Stanley, while O'Connell's was Major Macnamara.

COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

WATER IN BUTTER.

"A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE."

Father Fitzgerald's Vigorous Comments.

At the monthly meeting of the Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction on Wednesday Mr. Michael Ryan, Co.C., presided, the other members present being—Rev. E. Fitzgerald, Co.C.; Messrs. J. McCormack and M. Tuohy.

Mr. T. A. Hartigan, secretary, and Messrs. O'Leary, Gleeson and Griffin, instructors, were also present.

A report of the results of the analysis of butter samples taken from creameries in West Limerick was read.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald said he would like to know how much those samples were taken. In the list that had been read to the meeting there were only one or two samples reported to be above the percentage mark. Some years ago Irish butter occupied the second place in the markets of England, Danish butter occupying first place, the difference in price being only about four or five shillings a cwt. Ireland was now down to the fifth place in the English butter market, while the price was 60s. to 70s. lower than the price paid for Danish. It lay with the curious to ask what was the cause of the difference and to inquire into the circumstances as to why Irish butter had gone down so considerably in the English market.

One Inspector had told the speaker that it was nearly time it got its proper place, as "it is coming over to us loaded with water." If you want to sell Irish butter in England's markets to-day, continued Father Fitzgerald, you must take the shamrock off your box and not sell it as Irish butter, as people won't buy it, knowing that they are buying a large percentage of water. There was, he said, no part of Ireland more delinquent in this regard than West Limerick. There was one creamery in the list read out to them in which the sample is testified as under 16 per cent. and it could be proved beyond any or any that the creamery had sold butter not so long ago containing 32 per cent. of water and he knew that the butter had within the last three months been a conviction in England.

John Bull had been none to find the water in the butter of that creamery and he would like to know how it was that the representative of that Committee could not find it. If the butter industry had been looked after as it should have been the position of Irish butter would not be that of fifth place in the market now. No doubt the reports of their Inspectors were all fair and square as far as they were concerned, but they were not aware of what is going on behind their backs.

He instanced a sample taken in England in June, and which was found to have 25 per cent. of water in it. That was the analysis which appeared in a paper called "The Guardian" within the last month. "Things had become very glaring in Western Limerick, and samples had contained 27 or 28 per cent. of water; still the present report showed the percentage to be under 16. The thing had become such a disgrace that it was taken into the consideration of Sinn Féin who sent an I.R.A. policeman to take a sample at the creamery complained of. A sample was taken and found to contain a percentage of water less than 14, but the report stated that the butter was stale and old. Of course it was a sample of butter prepared for the purpose and held over for three or four months. There was something rotten in the state of Denmark, and it would take generations to recover the position which Irish butter held before the war. Irish butter in the English market was at present simply a by-word.

Mr. O'Leary, Agricultural Instructor, explained that he adopted the recognised method of taking samples for analysis, namely, by buying a pound of butter, which he divided into three parts, one of which he retained, sending one to the analyst and giving one to the creamery manager. He had taken samples from eighteen creameries in West Limerick.

During the course of further discussion, Father Fitzgerald said if the Committee could not safeguard an industry which was their mainstay they had no business coming there at all.

A report on samples taken by Mr. Gleeson, Instructor, in East Limerick, was also read, and the Secretary said the business regarding the matter was one altogether for the County Council, who were the proper people to deal with it.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald said the thing had become such a scandal that the Department were sending more inspectors to take samples of the butter.

The Chairman said that he would bring the matter under the urgent notice of the County Council and when some proposition for the pernicious practice. The penalty of £100 would be a salutary deterrent.

Mr. McCormack said it was a practice that should be put down at any cost. It was not a question that concerned any particular creamery, but was one that vitally affected the whole of Ireland.

Rev. Father Fitzgerald—it is a question of the whole butter industry. All this started in one creamery.

Mr. McCormack said the beginning of the practice of watering butter had the effect of making rogues of otherwise honest men.

The matter was referred to the Co. Council for stringent action.

In his financial report the Secretary intimated that the debit balance of the Committee to the end of the half-year was £173 13s. 2d. There was £200 due by the County Council, so that their credit balance was about £26.

A resolution from the Clare County Committee condemning the proposal to import store cattle into Ireland was adopted.

The other business was routine.

A HISTORIC COACH.

At Ennis Quarter Sessions during the past week it came out in evidence that a historic relic of bygone times was destroyed during one of the fires in North Clare. This was the old-fashioned, but finely built and upholstered family coach in which the Liberator was driven around Clare during his great emancipation campaign in 1828, by Major Macnamara, of Doolin, who was a firm supporter of his. At that time it was kept in the coach-house of the Macnamara family, at Doolin, and the record of the vehicle is that it was also used by Major Macnamara when driving to Dublin to second O'Connell in his memorable duel with D'Esterre. This meeting took place on February 1st, 1835, at Bishopscourt, about 12 miles from Dublin. It ended, as all Irishmen know, in a fatal wound to D'Esterre, and O'Connell ever after refused on any consideration to participate in any encounter of the sort. Mr. J. W. D'Esterre was a Limerick man by birth, and a member of the Dublin Corporation. His second was Sir Edward Stanley, while O'Connell's was Major Macnamara.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

The Pig Market.—Suitable and stout pigs, 90s. per cwt.; overweight, 80s.; heavy overweight, 85s.; over 20wt., 80s.; unfinished, special price; Berwick about 8 stones, 90s.; sixes (bacon pigs under 10lb.), 90s.

Pigs weighed hot, and 3lbs. per pig deducted for bonnage.

Broadstuffs.—Bakers' Flour, 61s. per sack; Retail Calico, 69s. per sack; Retail Jute, 57s. per sack; Wholemeal, 56s. per sack; Oatmeal, 57s. per sack; Oatmeal Flake, 23s. 6d. per cwt.; W. Bran, 12s. per ton; Indian Meal (Coarse), 21s. 2s. per ton; Do. F., 21s. 4s. per ton; Do. X.F., 21s. 6s. per ton; Barley Meal, 21s. per ton; Pollard, 21s. per ton. Potatoes—40 loads, 7d. to 10d. per stone.

Corn—Good supply. White oats, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per stone; black, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 11d. per stone; wheat, 1s. 5d. per stone.

Hay and Straw.—There were 3 loads of hay and 2 loads of oat straw in market. Rye hay, from 47 10s. to 48 10s. per ton; upland hay from 47 10s. to 47 10s. per ton; coarss, 47 10s. to 48 10s. per ton; oat straw, 47 10s. to 48 10s. per ton.

GLIN MARKETS.

Eggs, 3s. per doz.; butter, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.; milk, 2d. per quart at milk shop; potatoes, 10d. per stone; flour, 3s. 3d. per stone; beef, 10d. per lb.; steak, 1s. per lb.; mutton chops, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; bacon 1s. 2d. per lb.; cooking apples, 8s. per 100.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF IRISH PRODUCE.

The following is the Department's return of the average wholesale prices of agricultural produce at certain Irish markets during the week ended 22

NASH'S MINERAL WATERS

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

SPARKLING DRY GINGER ALE

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

RICHARD NASH,

Mineral Water Works, NEWCASTLE WEST.

Galvanised Iron

JUST ARRIVING.

A Big Consignment.

PART CARGO QUEBEC DEALS ON PASSAGE. PRICES CONSIDERABLY
REDUCED.

Buy now for Winter Requirement. Prices Favourable.

WILLIAM PHELAN,

IRONMONGERY AND TIMBER MERCHANT, NEWCASTLE WEST.

JAMES BROUDER,

THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST,

Is offering the pick of the Market in

TEAS, WINES AND WHISKEYS

Bought for Cash. Keenest Prices.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

POULTRY SCHEME, 1920-21.

THE following persons have been approved of by the above Committee to keep Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure bred fowl to persons living in the County of Limerick:

Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteigue, Bruree.
Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.
Miss Scanlan, Ballyduhig House, Ballagh, Charleville.
Mrs. Roche, Ballymackessy House, Newcastle West.
Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill.
Mrs. Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong.
Mrs. Barry, Gortboy, Kilmallock.
Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilmallock.
Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyeagoge, Kilmallock.
Turkey Stations.

The following persons have been approved of to keep Turkey Stations. The approved turkey cock shall serve turkey hens, the property of residents in the County of Limerick:

Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteigue, Bruree.
Mrs. Williams, Anhid, Croom.
Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.
Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville.
Mrs. Hanley, Mondellilly, Adare.
Miss M. Murphy, Ballycommane, Tournafulla.
Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Fealebridge, Abbeylea.
Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill.
Mrs. T. M. Cullane, Ballyguiltane, Glin.
Miss Cussen, Fanehane, Newcastle West.
Mrs. O'Connor, Corrigg, Foyes.
Miss A. Hunt, Barball, Bruff.
Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyeagoge, Kilmallock.
Mrs. Bailey, Gortboy, Kilmallock.
Mrs. Sheahan, Ballingarry, Glenbrohane, Knocklong.
Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore.
Mrs. D'Arcy, Laca House, Doon.
Note: Those marked with * will sell A.B. Turkey Eggs at 2s. (two shillings) each; carriage, etc., extra.

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

FAIR HOUSES

FOR
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Messrs. "Weekly Observer," Newcastle West
G. M'Kern & Sons, Ltd., O'Connell St.
"O'Connor and Co."
"Limerick Leader," Ltd.
"Limerick Chronicle"
"Munster-News"
"Munster Echo"
Preston Printing Co.,
City Printing Co.,
Sarsfield St.
Thomas St.
Rutland St.

Get your Printing and Advertising done UNDER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS By the above.

On behalf of Limerick Typographical Society,
M. HARTNLY, President.
G. G. GARY, Secretary.

MILLINERY NOVEL DESIGNS

Models strikingly different from those of other seasons, but most becoming in their varied lines. It will pay you to visit the

Crescent Emporium

70, O'CONNELL STREET,
Limerick.

JOSEPH CREGAN,

GENERAL DRAPER & INSURANCE AGENT,
THE SQUARE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

IRISH-MADE GOODS A SPECIALITY. AGENT FOR THE LEADING IRISH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

All Classes of Insurance Business Transacted. Lowest Rates. Prompt Payments.

Get Your Printing Done at Home.

WEEKLY OBSERVER

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

Newcastle West.

CONTRACTORS for Printing to the Rathkeale, Croom and Newcastle West Guardians and Councils.

JOB PRINTING—Posters, Billboards and Memos, Handbills, Etc., a Speciality. Call at the Office for Samples.

BALANCE SHEETS AND RETURNS.—We turn out these and other Forms for all the Local Creameries, Etc. Creamery Managers who have not done business with us as yet, should send for samples.

OUR PRICES LOWER THAN CITY PRICES.—Townspeople are sending money out of the town for printing which could be done cheaper at home. Send or Call at the Office for Price List.

ADVERTISING.

The WEEKLY OBSERVER is now acknowledged as the Leading Provincial Newspaper in South Munster. It is the Selected Organ for the County and District Councils, Professional and Agricultural Notices. It is without doubt the Best Weekly Newspaper published in the District, containing an exhaustive summary of the events of the Week.

For Terms Apply to

THE MANAGER, WEEKLY OBSERVER,
Newcastle West.

POTATO DIGGERS

CHEAP SALE.

2 NEW POTATO DIGGERS FOR SALE.

Apply to:-

WM. PHELAN.

Implement Merchant, Newcastle West.

MOTOR LORRY FOR HIRE

Apply to:-

MANAGER, BALLINENA DAIRY CO.

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

Did you try

Nash's Bread

This Week?

BERMALINE and BRACKS
always on Sale.

Boots! Boots! Boots!

Large Stock. Huge Reductions.

A Varied Selection of Boots and Shoes Just Arrived.

All are of the

LATEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Hand-made Boots kept in Stock or made to order.

Come and see these wonderful Bargains at

KENNEDY'S BOOT & LEATHER STORE.

Maiden Street.

COAL! COAL!

Great Reduction in Prices

AN IRISH FIRM discharging a cargo of Coal this week, is now open to take orders to deliver free on rail at Newcastle West and Charleville Railway Stations.

Best Orrell Coal, £3 10s per Ton

OR 3s. 7d. PER CWT.

NONE BUT THE BEST QUALITY SUPPLIED.

Further Orders will be received for the present by:-

J. BYRNE,

"WEEKLY OBSERVER" OFFICE, NEWCASTLE WEST.

KENNEDY'S

For China, Glass, Earthenware and Fancy Goods. Decorated China Breakfast and Tea Sets.

PICTURES AND FRAMING

HIGH CLASS MOULDINGS.

Sole Agent for Brock, Ltd., the well-known Portrait Enlargers.

ENLARGEMENTS

In Oils and Water Colours a Speciality, from any size Photo. Specimens always on view. Highest Grade Work at Moderate Prices.

DELICIOUS GOODS IN LARGE VARIETY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Violins, Bows, Cases, Strings and Fittings, Accordions, Mandolins, Etc.

Classes for Bar and Table Use at Reduced Prices.

EDWARD KENNEDY,

THE QUAY, NEWCASTLE WEST.

WILLIAM PHELAN

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

ST. ITA'S MILLS.

NEWCASTLE WEST.