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ACTION AGAINST THE G. S. & W. RAILWAY.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY THEIR POLICEMAN.

At the Quarter Sessions yesterday, before his Honor Judge Adams, Mr. James Carr, Clare street, sued the Great Southern and Western Railway for damages for assault committed on him by a servant of the defendants.

Mr. Kelly, B.L., (instructed by Mr. Kenny, solr.) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Murphy, B.L., (instructed by Mr. Barrington) for the defendants.

Nine jurors answered to their names. Three were challenged for the plaintiff, and three for the defendant, and the case was tried by consent by the following jury of three:—Messrs. James Snell, Robert Neazer, and James Smith.

Mr. Kelly, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that on the 29th January, 1901, he was at the Railway Terminus with his daughter, seeing off by the 4.10 p.m. train to Killaloe Father O'Brien, who was on the American Mission, and was home on a holiday, and Mrs. O'Brien, his brother and sister-in-law. Mrs. O'Brien was waiting for some parcels which had not arrived in time. Mr. Carr asked a porter to see after some parcels, but the porter walked away. Mrs. O'Brien was getting into the train, which was not moving, when she was forcibly dragged out by a porter, and the train went away with her husband and Father O'Brien, leaving her behind. Mr. Carr went to Isaac Ray, a platform policeman, in the employment of the Company, and asked him the name of the porter who dragged Mrs. O'Brien from the train. Ray asked what was that to him, and after some further conversation, he throttled Mr. Carr and fired him out of the premises, calling him a "skulking scoundrel." Counsel described this as an outrage committed by the Company's servant in the presence of the public, and in the company of two ladies.

Mr. Carr, the plaintiff, was examined by Mr. Kelly. He deposed that on the evening of the 29th January he went to the railway terminus where he met his niece, Mrs. O'Brien, who with her husband was about to proceed to Killaloe; Mrs. O'Brien was in the act of stepping into the carriage where her husband was seated, when she was rudely pulled out by the ticket collector; he and Mrs. O'Brien returned to the parcel office where he saw Railway Policeman Ray; he asked Ray for the name of the porter, as he wanted to report him; Ray then called him a skulking scoundrel; witness said, "take care of yourself, you have got the wrong man"; Ray then caught him by the throat with both hands, taking the sight from his eyes, and shoved him outside the entrance; he reported the matter to Mr. Neville, the Superintendent, but nothing resulted from his complaint.

In cross examination by Mr. Murphy, witness stated that when Mrs. O'Brien was about to enter the carriage the door was open, and the train was not in motion. He called the collector's attention to the time which was not up, and the train did not start for nearly a minute afterwards. Witness denied that he was causing any obstruction at the parcel office.

Mr. John O'Brien stated that his wife was about stepping into the carriage when she was pulled back by the collector who then locked the door. The collector asked witness for his ticket and he declined to give it; and remonstrated with the collector for refusing to allow his wife to enter the carriage. Witness was carried on to Killaloe and had to return to town for his wife.

Mrs. O'Brien corroborated the evidence of the plaintiff. The carriage door was open when she pulled it back. The train was not moving at the time.

Miss Anne Carr, plaintiff's daughter, corroborated the evidence given for the plaintiff.

Michael Lynch, railway porter, was examined for the defence. He carried Mrs. O'Brien's parcels to the carriage. The door was locked, and the train was moving. Mrs. O'Brien stepped on the footboard, and witness thought she was going to get in through the window (laughter).

His Honor said the occurrence at the carriage had nothing to do with the incident they were investigating.

Further examined, witness stated that the plaintiff had asked him for his name, but he refused to give it.

His Honor—Did the train start punctually? Witness—It did, sir.

His Honor—How long is that the case? Witness—Ever since the "aggravation" took place (much laughter).

His Honor—That is the best name I ever heard for it (laughter).

John Doody, parcels clerk, deposed that plaintiff appeared to be abusing Lynch, and was in a very excited condition.

Mr Isaac Ray, railway policeman, deposed that Carr was causing obstruction at the parcel office, and several people complained that they were prevented from getting their parcels. Witness in the execution of his duty took plaintiff by the arm and put him outside the entrance, but did not use any violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly—Witness said he

FUNERAL OF MR. RICHARD BAYLY, J.P.

On the 4th instant the remains of the late Mr Richard Bayly, J.P., were interred in the family grave in the Parish Church at Bruff.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. John R. Wills, Rector of Bruff and Tullybracky, and the Rev. Canon Hackett, Rector of Kilmallock. The Rev Canon Hemphill and the Rev. Charles McNamara, P.P., V.G., were also present. The Church was draped in black, including the reading desk, lectern, and pulpit. As the coffin was borne into the Church "The Dead March in Saul" was played on the organ. There was a large congregation present. After the first part of the service the Rector gave a most impressive address, in which he said we were present to pay a parting tribute of respect and affection to the memory of one whom we all held dear, and thank Almighty God for taking to Himself the soul of our dear brother here departed. He said the late Mr. Bayly was pre-eminently an humble minded Christian, who always discharged the duties of a country gentleman with kindness and courtesy as well as his public functions with ripe judgment and mature wisdom. The remainder of the service was read at the grave side. The remains were enclosed in a suite of coffins, the outside one being a handsome panelled oak, the inscription on the brass plate being:—

RICHARD BAYLY, J.P.,
Died 1st June, 1901.
Aged 87 years.

The coffin was covered on the top and sides with beautiful wreaths and crosses of natural flowers. The grave was very tastefully lined with moss and flowers.

The funeral, which left Green Park, his late residence, at 10 o'clock a.m., was very large and representative, testifying to the respect and esteem in which the late Mr. Bayly was held by all.

The chief mourners were—The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson (son-in-law), Mr. W. Q. Murphy, B.L., Mr. R. Bayly Murphy, B.L., Mr. E. S. Murphy (nephew). The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy (brother-in-law) was unavoidably absent on account of ill-health, and Dr. James Keogh Murphy (nephew), London, was prevented by professional duties from being present.

Amongst those present were—Lord Fermoy, J.P., Colonel John DeC. O'Grady, Mr. T. J. Franks, J.P.; Mr. J. V. Bevan, J.P., Mr. Henry Hunt, J.P., Mr. M. P. O'Shaughnessy, J.P., Mr. J. H. Weldon, J.P., Mr. Vincent Nash, J.P., Mr. John M. Dickson, B.M., Mr. P. Coll, J.P., Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Richard Oliver, Mr. W. Oliver, Dr. P. J. MacNamara, J.P.; Dr. Burns, Dr. Lee, J.P.; Mr. Blackhall, solicitor; Mr. R. Nash, solicitor; Mr. J. J. Healy, D.L.; Dr. M. Casey, Mr. McKern (Manager Munster and Leinster Bank, Kilmallock), Mr. G. W. Harris, C.P.S.; Mr. A. C. Hinchy, C.P.S.; Mr. John Harris, Mr. W. B. Fitt, Mr. Wm Dwaney, Mr. T. Tierney, Mr. M. Grady, Mr. M. Crowley, Mr. L. Roche, Mr. E. J. Curley, Mr. James Duhig, Mr. John Duhig, Mr. P. Fogarty, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Moran, Mr. James Bennett, Limerick; Sergeant-Major Moloney, Mr. Joseph McGuinness, Mr. M. Ryan, Mr. James Casey, Mr. John Casey, Mr. John Duhigg, Mr. P. Kennedy, Mr. Wm Brown, Mr. P. Carmody, Mr. R. W. Ebbitt, Mr. J. Hinchey, Mr. Croft, Mr. John Sullivan, R.O.; Mr. Wm Bailey, Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. P. Carroll, Mr. Purcell, Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. P. O'Dea, Mr. P. Sullivan, Mr. O'Sullivan, Kilmallock.

Carriages were sent by the Hon. Wm. Trench, J.P., Castle Oliver; Mrs. Webb, Knockteran; Mrs. Bennett, Tullybracky; the Misses Gubbins, Ballincollo; Mrs. Cooper Chadwick, Baggots-town House; Mrs. Bennett, Ashbrook.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—A beautiful wreath of tea roses and fern, tied with purple ribbon, from Lord and Lady Fermoy and Miss Roche, "with their truest sympathy." A magnificent wreath of white flowers and fern "with much sympathy from the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Trench." A pretty wreath of white lilies and fern "From Kate." A lovely wreath of orchids "From Fleur." A handsome wreath of white stocks and roses "In loving memory from Susan." A very handsome cross of white flowers and ferns, "With loving thoughts and deep regret from his loving brother and sister, James and Mary Murphy and their children, Glenageary." A lovely wreath, "In loving memory, from Sis and the children." A pretty cross of white flowers "In affectionate remembrance, from W. M. J." A splendid cross, "In kind remembrance, from Sutherland and Frances Matterson. Wreath of lovely water lilies, "In fond remembrance, from Ada." Wreath of cream color roses and leaves, "With kind sympathy, from Mrs. Cooper Chadwick." Wreath of white lilies and ferns, "With deepest sympathy, from Mr. and Mrs. V. Nash." Large handsome cross, "In sincere sympathy, from Mr. and Mrs. R. Nash." A wreath of pansies and pinks, "Sincere sympathy, from Mrs. Hinchy." Wreath of white pinks and ivy leaves, "In affectionate remembrance of a kind friend, from A. D. Hinchy." A wreath of white lilies and white heather, "In loving sympathy, from Jim and Mabel."

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs McCarthy and Sons, Limerick.

TO COOKS.

The only meat extract ever controlled by Justus von Liebig is that sold by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, and known as

Liebig Company's Extract

Owing to the number of inferior substitutes which have been put upon the market, every jar now bears the Liebig Company's initials



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[23-4

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

THE AGE OF THE ERSE TONGUE.

The following letter appears in the Westminster Gazette:—

SIR—Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., recently referred in the House of Commons to Erse as "probably the oldest language in Europe," and gave the assembled legislators a sample of it. But how can it be more ancient than the Teutonic languages, seeing that the Celts, like the Teutons, were both of the Aryan race? The language which is now called "Irish" is really the language of the Aryan Celts, who invaded Ireland from what is now France, conquered and reduced to servitude its old Iberian inhabitants, and imposed upon them the Celtic-Aryan language, laws, and customs so completely that the more ancient race they subdued is quite forgotten. When Brian of Kincora, to whom Mr. Wyndham made poetical allusion in the same debate, fought the Norwegians in Munster and the Danes at Clontarf, he was really fighting with his own kinsfolk, but his army was doubtless largely Iberian Irish. I have read somewhere that Napoleon was "a typical Iberian," as probably he was, so I do not apologise for saying that Mr. Tim Healy, both in appearance, ability, and character, might be similarly described. Hence it is that he cannot get on with a typical Irish Celt like Mr. W. O'Brien, who ought to have lived a thousand years ago and had a bard or two all to himself. I submit, sir, that the O's and Mac's are not entitled to speak as if they were the ancient Irish race, and have the honour to be yours, etc., NETHER O NOR MAC.

Referring to this extract "Anglo Celt" writes:—Let us by all means have a "Celtic Renaissance" in the sense of paying more attention to the study of an old and interesting language of Aryan derivation, and the literature that it enshrines, but let us carefully bear in mind that "Celtic" and "Irish" are by no means convertible terms, and that the Celts were equally with their successors, the Normans, and Saxons, invaders and conquerors in Ireland. The original Irish were Iberians, belonging to that great race, which, leaving North Africa, spread gradually over South Western Europe, and fought many a stiff battle for the lands now called Spain and France with that branch of the great Aryan migration from Central Asia into Europe, to which the Greeks gave the name of Celts. Nor did the Celts ever justify their conquest of the Irish by establishing a strong central government in the country capable of defending it from foreign aggression and developing its civilization. Two gallant attempts of the kind were, however, made—one by Conn, in, I think, the fourth century, who by his numerous battles with his subordinate "kings" earned the title of "Conn of the Hundred Fights." Conn was at last defeated himself by Mug, and the two rivals agreed to divide Ireland between them, Conn taking the northern and Mug the southern half. The Ard Ri or over-lord was little more than a titular dignitary till the great Brian Boruma usurped the supreme position about half a century before William the Norman invaded and conquered England. After the death of Brian and his gallant sons at the battle of Clontarf Ireland again fell to pieces, and submitted almost without resistance to the Normans, whom the Celtic King of Leinster had invited over to help him in a domestic quarrel. Wave after wave of Celts through successive

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