

...of these Bills as the last word on Home Rule, or would they be pressing for a revision of the Home Rule constitution? Such experience teaches us all the necessity of the careful examination of the financial position of any Home Rule Bill.

ESTIMATES ONLY.

The feature of the Home Rule Bill of this year is its avoidance of figures. True, there are official estimates, but they are only estimates. What revenue the Irish Parliament will enjoy; what expenditure it will have to meet, we do not know for certain. They are not mentioned in the Bill, but they are to be settled by a committee called the Joint Exchequer Board, of whose five members three will be appointed by the Imperial Government, and two by the Irish Government.

What if the Irish Government is dissatisfied with the decisions of the Board? Is it likely to accept without protest the verdict of the majority against a minority of its own representatives? Is that a condition of things likely to make for "final" settlement? Yet this Board has to decide matters of fundamental importance—namely the revenue of the Irish Government and the amount of a large portion of its expenditure.

The financial principle of the Bill is that certain administrative duties are handed over to the Irish Parliament, and the Imperial Government at the same time hands over an amount called the "transferred sum," which the Joint Exchequer Board declares to be the existing cost of those departments. To it the Bill adds a grant from Great Britain of £500,000 for three years, diminishing thereafter by £50,000 a year until it is reduced to £200,000. The transferred sum, however, is subject to deductions for losses arising out of land purchase; the Irish share of the Lord Lieutenant's salary, £5,000 a year; salaries and pensions of judges and Civil Servants paid out of Consolidated Fund; pensions of other Civil Servants and the Constabulary. The Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer at the beginning will thus find it difficult, if not impossible, to make revenue and expenditure balance, without resort to further taxation.

MORE IRISH TAXES.

That Home Rule means more Irish taxation becomes a certainty when we recollect that the cost of all government tends to increase, and Home Rulers already assert that Irish public services, such as education, are at present starved, and must have more money. The Irish Parliament must find the extra cost. It is no concern of ours. So Home Rule means more taxes for Irishmen, in addition to those which they already pay to the Imperial Exchequer.

Double taxation is the price of the Home Rule Bill. That will not make for its popularity in Ireland when the Bill comes into operation; and, what is of great importance to us, it will not be accepted as a settlement of the question.

Furthermore, the irritation which double taxation will cause will be bitterer, since the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer will not have a free hand in framing schemes of taxation in Ireland. He may not put on a tax which is substantially the same as an Imperial tax, so that if he finds a good source of revenue, it is liable to appropriation for Imperial purposes in future years. He cannot raise revenue by establishing a system of customs duties on foreign goods until the Imperial Parliament has been converted to Tariff Reform. He can only increase duties now charged, and even then, if the additional Irish duty produces more than one-tenth of the yield as an Imperial tax, the excess goes not to the Irish, but to the Imperial Exchequer. The same limitation applies to the income tax.

CHANCELLOR'S LIMITATIONS.

Just as the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer has not freedom to frame his Budgets, so he cannot collect his own taxes. That will be done for him by the Imperial Parliament. What Irish Chancellor could accept these conditions as satisfactory or final, or assume the burden of responsibility

new case for museum was accepted unanimously.

PRESENTATIONS.

Presentations to the Library were gratefully acknowledged as follows:—Census of Ireland, 1911, Summary Tables—Munster, Ulster, Leinster, from Census Commissioners, per D. S. Doyle, Esq., LL.B.; Reports and Abstracts, from the Secretary Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; Calendar 1911-'12 from the Secretary, University College, Dublin; Proceedings of the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee, 1880, and "XIX Century and After" from Dr. G. Fogerty, R.N.; Parliamentary Debates, Commons, vols. 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, Lords, vol. 11, and a number of reports, pamphlets, etc. from Ald. Joyce, M.P.; Museum Bulletin, from the Director, National Museum, Dublin.

The other business was routine.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE HILL.

The funeral of the late Mr. George V. Hill, which took place from his late residence, Henry-street, on Thursday afternoon, for the family burial-place at St. Munchin's, was large and representative, and amply testified to the deep sympathy which is felt with the widow and relatives of the deceased.

The chief mourners were—Messrs. J. W. Hill (brother), T. and W. Naughton, A. J. Rowand (brothers-in-law), V. Morehead, W. Morehead, A. Morehead, D. Morehead, R. Morehead, G. Morehead, E. Russell (nephews).

The officiating clergy were—Rev. R. H. Semple, M.A., and Rev. Mr. Rentoul, B.A.

Among the general public were—Rev. Canon Robertson, Rev. R. J. Colthurst, R. Gibson, M. Caffery, W. Laufer, J. Feordan, J. O'Shaughnessy, M. Ryan, M. Quillinan, T. Fitzgerald, J. Lynch, Halvey Brothers, P. Lynch, M. Ryan, Jas. Ryan, D. O'Sullivan, M. O'Sullivan, W. Gabbett, J. Byrne, P. Hayes, Jas. Fahy, Jas. Purcell, T. Mulqueen, M. Bourke, J. O'Connell, T. J. Frost (Dublin), W. Leech, P. Graham, W. Burrows, W. Gale, W. Ormston, J. Ormston, F. A. Johnstone, J. Stewart, C. Hill, G. Bruce, A. Bruce, M. Brooks, J. Winder, F. Scales, F. Winder, M. Joyce, M.P., R. Hogan, T. Gough, A. Quinlan, T. Beid, W. Reid (New street), G. Greaney, C. Mercer, E. Ludlow, A. McIntyre, R. Evans, W. Cromer, D. Simson, W. Gullen, B. Gullen, M. Harris, H. Daly, M. Doherty, J. Doherty, R. Hanna, D. Hayes, A. Enright, ex-Sergeants Lavelle, Horne, Healy, O'Shea; J. Smith, G. Morrow, Whitehead Bros., A. Forsythe, Capt. Fitzmaurice, Woodhouse Bros., C. Quaid, W. Watts, B. Rose, M. Hughes, A. Jordan, P. Punch, J. Joynt, W. Thompson, T. P. Ledger, T. and J. O'Donnell, P. Lenihan, L. Reynolds, J. Casey, J. Mansell, J. Robb, J. Fitzell, A. Gabbett, C. Hanrahan, Toomey Brothers, W. Coulter, J. Clune, P. Clune, R. Neazor, — McNamara, G. Whitaker, J. Smyth (Clareville), J. J. Harraty, T. J. Croucher, J. H. Greene, Russell McNamara, M. Clarke, C. Ormston, J. McKinley, F. Kiely, G. Fitzgerald, F. Herriott, J. Howard, officers and members Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, M. O'H. Lawlor (secretary), D. Rowand, Ned Hewson, W. Logear (Adare), A. Teskey (Rathkeale), T. Malone, S. Ryan, D. Gleeson, F. McCarthy, T. Ryan, J. Heffernan, T. Morrissey, J. Glazier, P. Kelly, John Hanrahan, Joe Larkin, etc.

FAIRS

FIXTURES FOR MUNSTER.

OCTOBER.

Wednesday, 2nd—Cork: *Bandon (o.a.). Tipperary: Clonmel (o.a.h.). Kerry: Castlegregory (pigs), Listowel (h.).

Thursday, 3rd—Limerick: Ballylanders (pigs). Cork: Ahacross (o.a.). Clare: Killadyeast (pigs).

undoubtedly prove of great bene-
In reply to Mr. M. J. Kett, D.D. said he would be prepared to scheme himself at the remunerative together with his railway fare to a but if he got the scheme he would the appointment of clerk of works hands.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting District Councillors of the Diocese Kilkee, and of the Kilkee Immitte, unanimously agree that for carrying out a system of sewerage Dispensary area be chargeable exceeding £6,000, and the people their part agree to pay for the ne-

Kilkee Town Court and Sessions Court

There was, as usual nowadays hearing at the Town Court, a Sessions Court only a few cases with the Sheep Dipping Order Vehicles Act were heard. Some which cross summonses were adjourned at the request of Mr. I could not appear.

County Pension Commission

A meeting of the above was the week, Messrs M. Mescall, Co.C., and Jas. O'Regan, Sec. There were only a few claims of heard.

LONGEVITY OF CHINA

One of the Distinctive Features of China.

What is the oldest word in the research in the history of the *San Francisco Examiner*) has that China is. The original is ch-in, the chinning race: which could talk.

So far as we can tell, China of the world to develop definite words. By these primitive probabilities considered to be that which (1) gaped open; (2) more individual to breathe and to sound into words.

These simple meanings have through all the countless changes of speech has known. They are For instance, that part of the face the development of the chin, is the cheek. A chin is a large opening. A channel is chest is an article of furniture mouth, can be made to open.

To burn to a certain limit vapor-laden wind, like the u from the mouth, is chill. A out smoke is a chimney. Choke, are associated with action.

A chalice is an ornamental drinking, another operation of is that part of milk which is The chaff is a husk which Choice is a state into which food chewed; hence, anything which and void."

A chord is a string which can forth a musical sound. A choir singers. A chime is the bells. A charm is a magic word chuckle is a suppressed laugh laugh in derision.

A churl is he who speaks in order to give encouragement with