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Famous Limerick Man
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DEATH OF DR. P. W. JOYCE

A famous Limerick man, in the person of Dr. P. W. Joyce, M.A., LL.D., passed away on Wednesday at his residence, 18, Leinster-road, Rathmines, Dublin. Dr. Joyce, whose death has caused deep regret in many spheres—educational, literary, antiquarian, and musical—was born at Ballyorgan, Killmone, in 1827, and received his early education in the private schools of the district. Later he entered T. C. D., and graduated B.A. in 1861, and M.A. in 1864. Early in life, in 1846, he entered the service of the Commissioners of National Education, and served the Board in various capacities with distinguished ability until 1874, when he was appointed Professor in Marlborough-street Training College, of which he afterwards became Principal. From this position he retired in 1893. The numerous National teachers who came under Dr. Joyce's tutelage in Marlborough-street will be sincerely sorry at the passing away of their old instructor, even though Providence has granted him so lengthened a span of useful life and labour. He spent the greater part of his life in giving valuable books to Ireland. In days to come, perhaps, he will be best remembered by his very valuable and interesting work, "The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places," a book which in its own sphere stands unequalled, possibly, in the literature of any country. For readers with even a moderate knowledge of the Irish language it is a constant delight, while even those who know no Irish will find in its pages an extraordinary amount of information regarding their native places—townlands, baronies, and local names of all sorts. Beyond the notability and wide circulation achieved by the first two volumes, a melancholy interest attaches to the fact that the third volume was published only a very few weeks before Dr. Joyce's last illness seized him. His illness, by the way, was of about five weeks' duration. Deceased's erudite writings have helped enormously to make Ireland realise herself, and her people to understand the glories of her olden history. Dr. Joyce is survived by three sons—Mr. Weston St. John Joyce, Dr. Garrett Joyce, J.P., and Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce—and by two daughters, both of whom are married. His brother, the author of the fine poem, "Deirdre," Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce, also made a considerable mark in Irish literature. This brother died in Dublin in 1883 after practising medicine in Boston, U. S., for many years. After his retirement from the public service Dr. Joyce devoted his time with redoubled effort to his literary pursuits, and added several works to those which had already made his name a household word in Ireland. One of his latest works, which dealt with English as it is spoken by the people of Ireland, is a very entertaining book. The final volume of "Irish Place Names" came from his pen some 45 years after the publication of the preceding volume of the same work. It would be difficult to give a complete list of the volumes with which Dr. Joyce has enriched Irish literature. Besides those already mentioned they include "Ancient Irish Music" (a collection of hitherto unpublished Irish airs and songs), "Old Celtic Romances," translated from the Irish (a fascinating volume); "A Short History of Ireland, 1608"; "A Short Grammar"; "A Child's History of Ireland"; "A Social History of Ancient Ireland," being a description of the social life of the ancient Irish people (1893). Dr. Joyce was a lover of our old music, and for his "Ancient Irish Music" he travelled the country extensively collecting the traditional airs from the old people. But for his industry many of these might be lost to posterity. In a recent paper in the "Catholic Bulletin" he wrote:—"I always kept a bit of music paper in my pocket, and whenever an old air came up from the depths of my memory, out came paper and pencil, and down went the first bar. When my memory was becoming nigh exhausted I went among the people during vacations and took down their tunes till a very large collection accumulated." The deceased was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1893, and was for a time President. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Joyce by Trinity College in 1870. His "Methods of Teaching" was for many years the standard book used in the National Schools.

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IRISH COLUMN

FLAIC ANN FAD O' T' DEARO
DA CEILE DO B'EAD IAD. DI
DA CEILE T' MARI GEALL AN PIN
ADAR A CEILE DO MARBUZAO.
CAINIS AN T-AM CUISE ROM,
CAINISAD MARI OIRA 'FAN OIRCE
DEIN MARPAD-NUAD DO DUINE
DAILL DO'N DUINE EILE. NIOR
ADAR A CEILE MARI NI PAID
DA AR A CEILE NIUAI A CAINIS AN
AD OIRA AET DO BIODAR ANON
LEO FEIN T'RID AN SCARLEAN
AN NI, A N-ADAR, 'N-A COM-
AN MAIWIN LA 'N-A DAPAC DO
PI FE NDEARA NA PAID AN
C AISE 'FA CAIRLEAN, MAR BA
T' CAINIS-BOIN MARI AN MARI BI
AISE DO'N BEIRIC MAC T' DO
OSRA AMAC 'GA PAD SO DEAD-
DO EUSAPADAL AN MAIC DO'N
ADAPAD CAIRPIS NA MAC DO.
DO CAIRPIS NA MAC LE PAZAD
BI DO OIRI SUP CAINIS BEAN
AN CAIRLEAN. DUBAIRI PI SO
RI CI CA PAID AN BEIRIC MAC.
MARI AN AN FEAN-PIZ NUAI DO
E PIN T' DO GEALL RE TPI CEUO
AN FEAD DA LA NIOR LABAIR
ROCAL AN BIT LE NI-EMNE BOO
US PI AN NI LEI AN CRIMAD LA
AN DIC 'N-A PAID AN DIPNEIR SO
ANNPIN DO TUS PI FLAICIN
ADCA AMAC AR A BROLLAC T' DO
AN COPALL T' DO DEIN FLAIC DO
AN FLAIC BA FINE DO B'EAD
LA T' TUS AN NI TPI CEUO PUNT
DO NIUAI DO DEIN PI FLAIC
DALL AET O' FIAFRUIS AN PI OI CA
FLAIC DO B'IGE. DUBAIRI PI
FEAN OUL CUN NA COITILE A BI
AN CAIRLEAN T' PANSMAINT INNCI
GO TPEICPUIR MARPAD-NUAD
DO B'IGE DO B'EAD AN
NUAD.
PIR AN MNAD T' LE CU O' DEP
DEADCAID GO OIRI AN COILL T'
AN INNCI GO OIRI SO DPACADAR
NUAD CACA. ANNPIN DO TUS AN
FLAICIN DPACADACCA T' DO BUAI PI
DE AN AN MARPAD-NUAD. DO
AD DO'N MARPAD-NUAD T' B'E
AD DO'N SUP' EIREAN AN FLAIC
E. CAP 'EIR PIN DO-CAINISAD
CUN AN CAIRLEAN T' BI AN PI T'
BA FINE AS FEICAM LEO. DO
NI ASUR AN FLAIC BA FINE FAITCE
DPALAC DO B'IGE T' NIOR CUMH-
BEIRIC FLAIC AN AN OIRCE.
ADAR CUN A CEILE DO MAR-
ADAR EIR PIN. CAIRPIS MORA DA
B'EAD IAD T' DO COMNUIGEADAR
CAIRLEAN. D'INNIR AN FEAN AN
PI LEIN DO'N PIZ, CONNUR MARI
CUN A CEILE DO MARBUZAO AN
NI MUNA MBEAD I FEIN. DUB-
NI LEI GO PISRE PI BEIRIC MAIC T'
NEOCAD RE UNCI COROCE.
PIR FUII AMPHIRE FUIAI AN FEAN-
PIR BI AN FLAIC BA FINE 'N-A
AN ACC NUAI A FUIAI RE BAR BI

THE GAELIC LEAGUE
Important Manifesto Issued

APPEAL TO THE IRISH NATION.

The following important manifesto, which is headed "Manifesto on behalf of the Gaelic League," appears in the current issue of "An Clárteam Solntú," the official organ of the Gaelic League, and we trust it will induce our readers to give the Irish Ireland propaganda more thorough and practical support than they have been giving in the past.—The Gaelic League preaches the doctrine that Ireland's language is one of her most priceless National Treasures, that that language must not be permitted to die, and that it is the imperative duty of this generation to revive and establish it. The League first propounded this doctrine to an apathetic public, nearly all of whom were indifferent to Irish, many of whom despised it, and not a few of whom were, until then, ignorant that the language of their country was a highly developed tongue, possessing a literature as ancient and as valuable as that of any vernacular in Europe. In 1891 the Irish language was regarded as an archaic survival, to be heard only in fishermen's cottages, and to be read only in musty manuscripts, and at that period the number of Irish speakers in Ireland was decreasing at the appalling rate of 27,000 a year. Largely as a result of the League's activity in championing the language, the industries, the art, the literature, and the music of Ireland, Irish is to-day not a picturesque antique, but a real and living issue in modern Ireland. Education, industries, and temperance have also benefited enormously by this movement, which fact alone should suffice to show that the League is worthy of the support of everyone who desires either industrial development or educational progress, or who has at heart the moral welfare of our people. Irish is now taught in thousands of schools, its study is part of a University training, a modern Gaelic literature has been created, newspapers, banks and public institutions have recognised the language, and proficiency in it has come to be a qualification for a business career. But, notwithstanding this progress, the recent census returns disclose a condition that not only all Irishmen, but all men of sensibility must view with the gravest concern. For although Irish shows a uniform advance throughout the more prosperous parts of Ireland, although Ulster and Leinster have converted a former loss of 2,000 Irish speakers per annum into a now continuous gain of 1,400 every year, these gains are not sufficient to compensate for the drain which, though diminished, still continues to flow from the more Irish-speaking districts of Ireland. Immediately upon the publication of these census figures the Gaelic League unanimously voted that an extra £1,000 per year be spent on propaganda and teaching in the Irish-speaking districts, and it now contemplates the adoption of further measures involving additional expense, with the same object. These expenditures are not provided for in the League's estimate. The League has not money to meet them. It has realised that these and many similar measures are essential and urgent. It has adopted these measures, and for the financing of them it relies on the patriotism of the Irish race, and on the practical sympathy of those who are interested in their efforts to preserve their national characteristics. To save the efforts of the League—and of those outside the League—must be redoubled, probably quadrupled. Sacrifices personal and pecuniary, will be necessary. Money, men, and enthusiasm, and unflinching determination are wanted. And they are wanted now. The Irish-speaking districts are the last stronghold of the Gael. If they fall Irish is dead, and with it will die, beyond doubt and beyond redemption, Ireland's nationhood. But that stage must never be reached, and while the League can command either cash, credit, or a single volunteer worker, it will leave nothing undone to avert that catastrophe. Will you, the reader of this manifesto, do your part? Will you, by your subscription and by your personal efforts, help to save this generation from the eternal infamy of being the one which permitted Ireland's language to perish?

(Signed),
 Douglas Hyde, President; Lorgan J. Sherlock, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Henry O'Shea, Lord Mayor of Cork; Philip O'Donovan, Mayor of Limerick; Richard Power, Mayor of Waterford; Daniel O'Donnell, Mayor of Sligo; Joseph O'Donnell, Mayor of Galway.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Dr. P. W. Joyce took place from the Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, on Friday morning for Glasnevin Cemetery. At the wish of the deceased the funeral was private, but his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, having expressed a wish to that effect, was represented by Captain R. C. Bellingham, A.D.C., who placed a handsome wreath from their Excellencies on the coffin.

The immediate relatives present included—Weston, St. John Joyce, Dr. Garrett Joyce, J.P., and Dr. Robert D. Joyce (sons); E. J. Clifford and J. J. Healy (sons-in-law); Weston Joyce, Charles Joyce, Bernard Joyce, and John Weston Healy (grandchildren); Wm. B. Joyce, B.A. (nephew).

Very Rev. J. Flavin, Adm.; Rev. J. Grimes, C.C., and Rev. J. Sheehan, C.C., also attended.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

On the motion of the Rev. Geo. O'Neill, S.J., seconded by Mr. W. A. Henderson, the Council of the National Literary Society has recorded its deep regret at the loss Irish learning, music, and literature has sustained by the death of Dr. P. W. Joyce, one of the Society's earliest members. The last letter Dr. Joyce wrote to the Society dated September 1, 1913, was read. In it he wrote—"It is only very lately I have been in a private hospital under an operation. I was near being sent up to shake hands with St. Patrick. But I am now all right, thank God, and I can well afford to postpone the shake-hands."

Appointment of Engineer

Rathkeale Union

ESTIMATES FOR UNION AND COUNCIL
REDUCTION IN RATES PROMISED

PROCEEDINGS AT SPECIAL MEETING
 At a special meeting of the Rathkeale Board of Guardians and District Council, Mr. M. D. Conway, Chairman of the Board, presiding, the Clerk (Mr. T. B. Naughton) submitted particulars of the new rate, estimated to provide for the financial year ending 31st March, 1915. In the Union last year's estimate, he said, was £8,000, and, in addition, their funds for the year had been strengthened by a balance in favour last March of £172. Next March, however, these funds would be exhausted; there would not, it was expected, be any balance, either in favour or against, after the year's working, so that the estimate for the ensuing twelve months would be £8,150, which, so far as their total funds were concerned, was practically the same as last year. For the District Council, the estimate last year amounted to £3,520. For the coming year it would be £3,270, a reduction of £250. This was due to the fact that a sum of over £200 would remain unexpended out of last year's funds. There would, accordingly, be a reduced rate in the coming year, but he could not at present state definitely what it would amount to in the £, as the county charges had yet to be assessed by the County Council.

The Chairman said he considered the estimates submitted by the clerk were very satisfactory. The reduction promised in the coming year's rate would be most welcome, although their present rate of 2s 9d in the £ compared favourably with the other Unions and Councils in the county.

Mr. Edmond O'Connor said a reduction in the rates was always welcomed by the ratepayers. The public could see, at all events, that they were managing the business entrusted to them in the best and most economic way they could.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgibbon said he was very glad to find that they had a reduction, especially such a substantial sum as £250 in the Council. The Clerk's return was very satisfactory.

Mr. James Nolan—It is a good thing coming on the elections (laughter).

Clerk—You are all getting a good chance of being returned unopposed. He wished to add, without flattery, that the business was very well transacted by the present members and the proceedings conducted in a way which reflected credit on them.

The estimates were unanimously approved of.

Great Oblate's Death

SKETCH OF DISTINGUISHED CAREER
 Father Laurence Gubbins Roche, O.M.I., died at St. Mary's, Richmond Hill, Leeds, on Monday, December 20th, the Superior, Very Rev. D. O'Ryan, O.M.I., the Fathers of the Mission, and the nuns who have attended Father Roche during his illness being present. Father Roche was a priest whose counsel was often sought by his fellow-clergy, and who was noted for his sound judgment and knowledge of affairs. He was a zealous educationist, and H. M. Inspectors of Schools recognised him an authority on school management. Father Roche was born at Ballyhubba, Charleville, Co. Cork, in 1841. His preliminary education was conducted by the Christian Brothers in Charleville, after which he went to Autun, France, to complete his studies before his ordination, which took place at Autun in 1865. He was stationed at Mount St. Mary's, Leeds, for three years, after which he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Cross, Liverpool, where he worked for nearly twenty-three years. During his time as superior at this church he erected the now famous Chancel and High Altar. Father Roche celebrated his Silver Jubilee as a priest during the time he was Superior in Liverpool, and on that occasion was the recipient of many handsome tributes of regard from his

Tipperary Petty Sess

Cutting of Hedges
NUMBER OF FARMERS SUMMONED
IMPORTANT CASES.

At the Tipperary Petty Sessions on Monday, Messrs W. H. M. Bennett and Pomeroy Colley, R.M., were the presiding magistrates.

In the adjourned case of Mary C. against a neighbour named Halloran, had stood over to see how the parties got on, Sergeant Doyle said both parties had been put under a rule of bail, and that nothing to complain about since.

The case was marked "no appearance."

A case was called in which Mr. W. Cahaly, Ballyglass, charged a man named Cunningham with removing some stone from his land without permission.

A letter was read from Mr. Frewen, who was engaged for plaintiff, requiring an adjournment, as he was engaged elsewhere.

The case was adjourned for a week.

A similar order was made in the case of Urban Council against the Gas Company, failure to provide a satisfactory testing as required by statute, Mr. Frewen being solicitor for the plaintiffs.

A case of Hanly against Daniel Carr, a cross case, being applications to bring were likewise adjourned for a week.

A case of Patrick Ryan against Annie was marked "no appearance."

There were a number of cases by the surveyors against farmers for failure notices requiring them to cut hedges. Mr. Sargent, solicitor, acting for Mr. F. J. solicitor to the County Council, acted, and the defendants were either attendance or were not represented properly. Mr. J. B. Kirby, C.E., Assistant Surveyor, with a number of gangers, sons who had served notices, were present for the plaintiffs.

In the case of one man, James Taylor, occupied an outside farm touching the boundary between Glenbane and Lattin, Mr. ganger, said the hedge was breasted, cut across. The fence was four feet high, the bushes about eight feet above the level of the field inside was two feet below the centre of the road. The hedge extended the road for a quarter of a mile.

Mr. Hackett—In none of those cases require them to cut lower than six feet the ground on the field inside, and they ample shelter for their cattle.

Chairman—It is my experience the shelter is quite sufficient.

Defendant said he wanted all the there was at present.

Chairman—Unless you have camel six feet is quite enough.

Defendant (who complained of being deaf)—I have cattle there, and they will shelter there is, and if you saw that you would agree with me.

An order was made that the hedge be cut to within six feet from the within the fence.

Defendant—I'll cut my bushes until a herdsman or dairyman there, I will the shelter I have.

Chairman—If you don't cut them they will be cut by somebody else, and if farmer to be summoned here a second time failure to obey orders they will have costs.

Defendant (to Mr. Kirby)—If you are good to keep the roads as you are to bushes cut I wouldn't be capsize on the with my load of hay (laughter).

Similar orders were made in the case of Thomas Doherty, senior and junior, for on the road from Churchfield cross to town cross, and Julia Merrigan, John Rathnaven; Edward Hayes, Shronech Margaret Ryan, Roesboro. In some cases it was stated that notices were being cut with, but it would be no harm to