

DEN... BARETTES... 10 FOR 3... THE HIGHEST

Famous Limerick Man

Distinguished Career Ended

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, Kiltannan 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 1851, and M.A. in 1854. Early in life, in 1816, 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 Dr. Joyce has granted them a lengthened 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 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 capability and scope of circulation achieved by any other two volumes, a noteworthy 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. His brother died in Dublin in 1892 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 interesting book "The final volume of his 'Irish Place Names' came from his pen some 15 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 "The Gaelic Language in a collection of his unpublished Irish tales called 'The Old Celtic Romances,' translated from the Irish in a fascinating volume; 'A Short History of Ireland, 1603'; '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 (1600). Dr. Joyce was also an old music, and for his Ancient Irish Music he called 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 day after day my 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 1868, and was for a time President. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Joyce by Trinity College in 1870. His "Method of Writing" was for many years the standard book used in the National Schools.

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.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

On the motion of the Rev. Geo. O'Neill, S.J., seconded by Mr. W. A. Hendry, the Canon of the National Literary Society has voted that they deeply regret the loss of this learned, and illustrious, but 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 never being sent up shake hands with St. Patrick. But I am now all right, thank God, and I can well afford to postpone the shake hands."



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Rathkeale Union

ESTIMATES FOR UNION AND COUNCIL

REDUCTION IN RATES PROMISED

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. P. D. Suggitt) 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, if there would not be expected, he may 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. 6d. in the £ compared favourably with the other Unions and Councils in the county.

Mr. Edmund O'Connor said a reduction in the rates was always welcomed by the rate payer. 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 said 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 further delay, 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.

Tipperary Petty Sessions

Cutting of Hedges

NUMBER OF FARMERS SUMMONED

IMPORTANT CASES.

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

In the adjourned case of Mary Gubbins against a neighbour named Halloran, which had stood over to see how the parties would get on, Sergeant Doyle said both parties had been put under a rule of bail, and there was nothing to complain about since.

The case was marked "no appearance." A case was called in which Mr. W. G. Mulcahy, Bailiff, charged a man named James Cunningham with removing some stones off his land without permission.

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

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

A case of libel against Daniel Carew and a cross case, being applications to bind over, were likewise adjourned for a week.

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

There were a number of cases by the county surveyor against farmers for failure to obey notices requiring them to cut hedges. Mr. G. H. Suggitt, solicitor, acting for Mr. F. E. Tydd, solicitor to the County Council, prosecuted, and the defendants were either not in attendance or not represented professionally. Mr. J. B. Kirby, C.E., Assistant County Surveyor, with a number of gangers and persons who had served notices, were examined for the plaintiffs.

In the case of one man, James Taylor, who occupied an outside farm touching the road between Glenaboe and Lattin, Mr. Joy, ganger, said the hedge was breasted but not cut across. The fence was four feet high, and the bushes about eight feet above that. The level of the field inside was two feet below the centre of the road. The hedge extended along the road for a quarter of a mile.

Mr. Hackett said in none of these cases do I require them to cut lower than six feet from the ground on the field inside, and that gives ample shelter for their cattle.

Chairman: It is my experience that that shelter is quite sufficient. Defendant said he wanted all the shelter there was at present.

Chairman: Unless you have canals there, six feet is quite enough. Defendant (who complained of being a bit dead) I have cattle there, and they want all the shelter there is, and if you saw the place you would agree with me.

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

Defendant: I'll cut to bushes until I have a bushman or dairyman there. I want all the shelter I can get. Chairman: If you don't cut them they will be cut by somebody else, and if farmers have to be summoned here a second time for failure to obey orders they will have to pay costs. Defendant (to Mr. Kirby) If you were as good to keep the roads as you are to get the bushes cut I wouldn't be surprised on the road with my load of hay (laughter).

Charleville District

The Annual Estir

BIG REDUCTION

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

Mr. John Cronin, J.P., and Mr. J. R. Daly, J.P., presided at the Charleville District Council on Monday, Dec. 29, 1913. Messrs P. G. Weldon, O'Connor, D. M. Foley, J. O'Kelly, J. J. O'Flaherty.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Ryan, the Council unanimously scale of salaries for their officers.

The Clerk submitted an estimate financial year ending 31st March in doing so said the Council had to congratulate themselves on manner in which they conducted of the district.

The Chairman (Mr. Daly) explained demand for the ensuing year since 1908. In 1909 there was a fall over the preceding year, but the been reduced every year since, very satisfactory state of affairs.

Mr. O'Connor—How much lower demand than that of the year Chairman—£288.

Mr. Weldon—But the rates do be coming down?

Chairman—This demand represents amount that will be placed to you the County Council, the actual amount that you are entitled to make. O does not represent the expenditure etc, which is under the control of Council.

Mr. J. O'Kelly—What reduction would the present amount be to 1909?

Clerk—Almost 8d in the £. Mr. O'Flaherty—7.55d. Mr. O'Connor—By what amount sent demand less than that of 1909 Chairman—£333 12s.

Mr. O'Connor—Our officers do congratulate.

Mr. M. O'Kelly—Yes, and the too.

On the motion of Mr. O'Flaherty by Mr. O'Connor, the estimate were unanimously adopted.

A report was read from Mr. Joy in connection with the public being bored at Gurrane, stating it had now gone over 85 feet, and it still muddy. He explained that when it went to that depth it would be clean, but the disc continued.

The Chairman said if the tubi down, how did any sand or mud Mr. Foley said the plying was feet.

Mr. Joyce said he was led to would cause, and that no further tubi would be found at the present rate, and told him that by gain additional spring would be found would be all right, but he did not additional boring had improved.

Mr. Foley—Would it be your £ 13 or 15 feet it was more colour you say it last?

Mr. Joyce—He thought so, and tubi would be found by the fact it was not sufficiently deep.

Mr. Foley—I saw it lately, and one of the men that the pump was from the top.

Mr. Joyce That would read clearer than if it was working to Mr. Cronin—Is there sufficient Mr. Joyce said in the office.

Mr. Cronin took it that the in regard to the quantity of I what the contractor had to do was more than he could under not bound to supply a certain quantity.

Mr. Joyce—It is now 85 feet, by within 10 feet of the surface continue the boring the probabi will overflow.

Mr. Weldon Did you tell shinking? Mr. Joyce—Yes, until after the Chairman said it would be shink further, because it would required improvements.

After some further observations decided that the matter be left to Mr. Joyce's examination was received M. D. Saunders, J.P., relative to acquired by the Council (maxwell), for the purpose of houses erected thereon. He put a number of existing houses on still occupied, and that an agreement arrived at by which the owner made arrangements of same at one and the same time, and give up possession to the representative (the owner) or to the re the Council. It was also said Potter required the compensation or otherwise she would be con for interest on the amount.

Mr. Cronin said the parties had been summoned to the court, and the proceedings were held, but not wish to put them on at on the last court day the case "no appearance."

Chairman The question is position of the Council would making the tenants carters.

Mr. Foley—If you get a cont week's time, is the place to be Council?

Chairman—We are in the ha hickor, and up to this we have advertised, and I think the proper now is to write and ask him to do it.

The Clerk said there was a leg ago from Messrs Kearney a and it was referred to the Council who gave as his opinion the should get possession before the to get paid, and he did not th

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 Clárachán Solair," 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, and 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, who 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 manuscript, 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 today 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 recognized 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 increase 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 1,100 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 returns, 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 realized 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 it the efforts of the League and of those outside the League may be redoubled, probably quadrupled. Selfless, personal and pecuniary aid will be necessary. Men of letters, and culture, and unflinching determination are wanted. And they are wanted now. The Irish speaking districts are the last stronghold of the Gael. If they fall they fall, and with it will die, beyond doubt and beyond redemption, Ireland's nationhood. But that fate must never be reached, and while the Gaelic culture is weaker, 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 infancy of being the one which permitted Ireland's language to perish? (Signed), Douglas Hyde, President; Lorgan J. Henry, Secretary; Lord Mayor of Dublin; J. Henry O'Shea, and Mayor of Cork; Philip O'Donovan, Mayor of Limerick; Richard Power

Great Oblate's Death

SKETCH OF DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Father Laurence Gabbins, O.M.I., died at St. Mary's Hospital, Leeds, on Monday, December 29th, 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 career 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 held 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