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and servant girl class, for which there is great demand at remunerative wages in the surrounding districts. This flight from sure work at home in fairly comfortable circumstances and at reasonable wages for very uncertain prospects abroad is but one of the many sad ironies of Irish life.

**National Teacher Honoured**

Mr. George O'Callaghan, principal of the Castlemahon Boys' National School, was honoured at the Teachers' Annual Congress at Derry on Tuesday last by being elected President of the Teachers' Organisation for the coming year. Mr. O'Callaghan is very popular amongst the teachers, who have shown their appreciation of his worth and of the services he has rendered their cause by electing him by the very substantial number of 3,642 votes against 3,127 cast for his opponent, Mr. Carter, Belfast.

**Rathkeale Lighting Scheme**

The scheme for the lighting of Rathkeale by electricity is making rapid progress. The matter is in the hands of an energetic committee, of which Very Rev M Canon O'Donnell, P.P., V.F., is chairman, and nothing is being left undone to make the project a success. The town has been canvassed by the promoters, and already pound shares to the amount of £1,300 have been guaranteed. The initial expense, it appears, will not be very great, and it is understood that plant will be installed at an early date.

**The Martyred Dead**

The Nationalists of Rathkeale and Cappa have decided on erecting a Celtic Cross at Cappa to commemorate the memory of Louis Madigan and Lynch who were hanged on the 27th March, 1821. These two patriots were closely identified with the movement against tithes, and, like many others who loved and served their country, they paid the penalty of their lives. A meeting in support of the proposal to erect a monument to their memory will be held at Cappa on Sunday, 26th inst.

**Fishing in the Deel**

Fishing in the river Deel has not been good this time back owing to the high water caused by excessive rain. The floods have now subsided, however, and local disciples of Isaac Walton are looking forward to a run of better luck than they have been having for some weeks past. During the past few days some nice fish have been caught. Mr. Maurice Wall, D.C., Rathkeale—an enthusiastic and successful angler—being the fortunate captor of five good salmon.

**Feis at Newcastle West**

It has been decided to hold a Feis at Newcastle West on the 6th of July. Preparations are already being made for the fixture, which promises to be one of the greatest Irish-Ireland festivals held in Munster since the establishment of the Gaelic League. It is some nine years since a Feis was held in Newcastle West, and an effort is being made to secure that the coming display of Irish-Irelandism will be one long to be remembered in the annals of the revival movement.

**Hurling at Rathkeale**

Two interesting hurling contests took place at Rathkeale on Sunday last when Young Irelands (Limerick) defeated Rathkeale (senior division) by 3 goals 2 points to nil, and Granagh snatched a sensational victory from Pallaskenry by the narrow margin of a point. The former match was refereed by Mr. M. Quaid, Ballingarry, and the latter by Mr. P. Flaherty, Rathkeale. Both contests were witnessed by a very big crowd of spectators, who were treated to a fine exhibition of this manly pastime, which is steadily growing in popularity all over the country, and especially in County Limerick.

**Cow Testing Associations**

A number of suppliers of the Newcastle West Co-operative Creamery have formed a Cow Testing Association. The project was successfully launched at a meeting addressed at the creamery by Mr. Keating, of the I. A. O. S., who fully explained the benefits to be derived from such associations and the mode of procedure to be adopted for cow testing. These associations have given wonderful results where they have been formed. The first Cow Testing Association in Denmark was

then destined for a peculiar fate, to that memorable occasion when, with their chief priest and rulers, they openly and, with Imperial Rome as witness, took upon themselves and their posterity to answer for the Blood of their King and God. He had ever been nigh to them, and held converse with them, through the mouth of His holy ones, the prophets. The gift and the grace exceeded that which was doled out to the Gentiles, and the duty of service and of thanksgiving was correspondingly increased. It is a commonplace of historical knowledge how they failed to render one and the other, and how their rejection of Christ-Emmanuel was imputed to them as a nation. Differentiated from the Jews by the contrast of the old and the new dispensations, Christians are of many distinct peoples and races, and while their co-option into the fold of Christ is through baptismal regeneration of each person singly and not by assumption of the body corporate, still the national groupings of baptised persons would, in the ordinary course, evince the trend and spirit of Christian life, would eventually stamp their political organisations with the sign of the cross, and would elaborate inside them the tone and temper of the religion which they profess. Reviewing the

**vicissitudes of Christianity**

from its establishment until now, one is grieved to notice the many wanderings that have taken place, as if Christ could be divided or that the faith once delivered to the saints could dissolve, or (what is impossible) having undergone ill composition could yet remain the same. Branches have fallen off from the trunk and here and there some struck root along the surface, owing, as it seems, to a little sap which they carried with them in their fall, and one is set against another and all are severed from the tree which the Lord had

formed over 22 years ago, and the average yield of milk in Denmark at that time was not quite 400 gallons per cow. In 1909 there were 530 cow testing associations in Denmark, and the average yield per cow was then 740 gallons, an increase of 340 gallons per cow.

**Deeply Regretted Death**

Much regret is felt in Rathkeale and district at the death of Mrs M Mulcaby, which occurred on Monday evening at her residence, Riddlestown. The deceased lady, who was very popular with all classes, was sister of Rev R Ambrose, P.P., Glenroe, Knocklong, Co Limerick, to whom the greatest sympathy is extended in his bereavement. On Wednesday Solemn Office and Requiem High Mass was offered for the repose of the deceased lady's soul, after which the funeral left for Ardagh, where the interment took place. The vast concourse who attended the funeral obsequies testified to the esteem and respect in which the deceased lady and her relatives and friends are held.

**The Ardagh Chalice**

The story of how the famous Ardagh Chalice was discovered was told recently in an interesting article in the *Irish American*. "In the autumn of the year 1868," says the writer, "the son of a widow named Quinn, to whom the land belonged, was digging potatoes in the forth or rath of Beerasta, Ardagh, County Limerick. On reaching the bank, close to a bush, he found the ground soft, and in driving his spade between the roots he struck something. Putting down his hand, he drew forth a long brooch pin. Then, having dug about three feet farther, he unearthed a beautiful cup or chalice; in it was a smaller cup, of bronze or copper, with four fibulae or brooches. A rough flag stone was beside them. They were uninjured, with the exception of the copper cup, which was somewhat broken by the spade. Thus was brought to light the celebrated two-handled Ardagh Chalice, the most beautiful specimen of its kind known. These articles were given by the Quinns to the agent of the property, and by him to the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, the trustee. The Government subsequently purchased them for the Royal Irish Academy for the sum of £500. They are now in the National Museum in Kildare-street, Dublin. The chalice is of many metals—gold (1oz. 2dwt.), silver (20oz. 12dwt.), bronze, brass, copper and lead entering into its composition, besides enamels, glass and amber. It is made up of 354 separate pieces in all. Its height is 7 inches, diameter 9½, depth of bowl 4, and diameter of the foot 5½ inches."

ing territory, in settlements more or less of a municipal kind and then stretched out its borders until it established for itself a recognised boundary and stuck to that, just as a family sticks to its homestead and the citizens stick to their town. Therefore, under ordinary conditions, a nation is a whole people consisting of

**civic communities and families,**

bred grown from the same original settlers, or at least incorporated therewith, and occupying a certain spot of earth which it has appropriated, beginning from the date of settlement, in which it has taken root, and which it has come to love and cherish as its motherland. It is a social plant set in the soil where the stock commenced to germinate; it grew up and matured, inheriting the physical and social properties of the seedling from which it sprung; it puts forth branches, and foliates and blossoms, claiming for itself a territorial area with the sky over it, and so it comes about that, as Nature intended, a nation and its country are one just as are one the inhabitants of a city and the city that they inhabit. When we speak then of a nation we mean first and foremost the natives of a country begotten from the parent stock of that country; in the second place those inhabitants who in course of time have become engrafted on that stock; lastly, all such as like domestics in a household home attached themselves to the native institutions becoming incorporated with them and cast in their lot with the fortunes of the country where they have taken up their abode. All these together make what we call a nation. Now I will proceed. If the duty of making profession of God devolves upon the family and the city in their corporate capacity, so, too, does it behove the people of a country to express in terms of national service a recognition of the claims of God as Lord of the nation. All this, be it observed independently of the unit of government which assumes the surveillance and control of the national activities. It is no excuse before high heaven to plead the criminal indifference or blatant infidelity of the rulers. They have not the custody nor the direction of the people's conscience, however much the policy they at times pursue may tend to pervert and debilitate the popular hold on religious and moral principles. Individually and collectively, i. e. as regards the National spirit, the people themselves are answerable for their own misdeeds and shortcomings, and, further, in these democratic days when the legislature and administration hangs on the popular vote, the final responsibility for the set-up of a God-fearing Government rests with the people who are the

**body of the Nation.**

It is here precisely that the occasion offers for moulding the nation to the pattern of Divine law. It is a duty eminently religious and of the last importance to evolve from the potentiality of the electorate a political head willing and competent to rule in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel—one who in theory and practice will, on the nation's behalf, recognise the sovereignty of God and the kingship of Christ. In this connection we needs must take account of the circumstances where a people is of united religion. There freedom of worship must be tolerated each section according to its lights following the dictates of conscience. But the principle of right government is a divine principle, and none may with impunity ignore what is universally acknowledged, viz., that all power is from God, and that service must be rendered to Him in justice and truth. Where then the State Constitution of a people is based upon "equal rights for all denominations," the Catholic elements of the nation may and ought to observe both the letter and the spirit of that arrangement, inasmuch as, under its voluntary acceptance, each party receives what it is legally entitled to, and Catholics as only claiming under the law secure for themselves what the law concedes and participate as well in the common protection which the law affords to all and each is obliged to respect in each. This, indeed, seems to be the one practical solution for the difficulties which a Government has to cope with whereas at the present day Catholics and non-Catholics mingle and co-operate no matter which side has the majority, although, absolutely speaking, Catholics have the dominant claim, for it is foolish to deny them the dignity and priority of the old regime as in vain would any one try to oust them from the position they occupy of the ancient