

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

NOTICE OF DEPOSIT OF POOR RATE.
Rural Districts of Croom, Glen, Killaloe,
Limerick No. 1, Mitchelstown No. 2,
Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Tipperary No. 3.

NOTICES is hereby given that the Council of the above-named County are about to make Poor Rates on the Property Rateable thereto in above-named Districts.

The Poor Rates Chargeable for the Ordinary Expenditure of the said Districts for the service of the year ending the 31st March, 1922, are at the following Rates in the Pound:

	To be levied on Agricultural Land	To be levied on Non-Agricultural Land
Croom.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	67.285	67.238
District charges	22.866	32.856
Totals	153.648	153.648
Total to be levied	12s 10d	12s 10d
Glen.	63.557	63.557
County charges	91.778	91.778
Union charges	89.984	89.985
District charges	24.849	34.849
Totals	235.270	235.270
Total to be levied	19s 7d	19s 7d
Killaloe.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	63.150	63.159
District charges	24.844	34.844
Totals	120.331	120.331
Total to be levied	10s 1d	10s 1d
Limerick No. 1.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	40.380	40.380
District charges	62.794	62.794
Totals	146.631	146.631
Total to be levied	12s 8d	12s 8d
Mitchelstown No. 2.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	60.783	60.783
District charges	20.944	20.944
Totals	200.994	200.994
Total to be levied	16s 9d	16s 9d
Rathkeale.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	70.619	70.619
District charges	44.170	44.170
Totals	175.344	175.344
Total to be levied	14s 0d	14s 0d
Tipperary No. 3.		
County charges	63.557	63.557
Union charges	57.483	57.483
District charges	30.217	30.217
Totals	150.257	150.257
Total to be levied	12s 7d	12s 7d

As certain separate charges are made on the areas or contraries mentioned, the following rates have been added to those mentioned for the payment of the rates, and the same will be collected with the same.

HAY WANTED

ABOUT 3 TONS OF HAY WANTED.

Apply to—

BYRNE & CO.
Auctioneers, Newcastle West.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK. AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS.

TICKETS of admission to the County Hospital at Croom or County Home at Newcastle West, may be obtained from the following:

Members of the Governing Body, members of the Rural District Councils in the County; also the Dispensary Medical Officers of the County.

The bona-fides of the applicants for admission to be vouch'd by the person issuing the ticket.

No admission of patients to the Co. Hospital unless on a doctor's certificate, save to accoupt the ticket.

In urgent cases for admission to the County Hospital a 'phone message or wire, for the motor ambulance, should be sent to The Matron, County Hospital, Croom, stating the exact address of the patient. An admission ticket should be obtained afterwards and sent as soon as possible. The cost of the 'phone or wire will be refunded by the Secretary on application.

Members of Rural District Councils or Dispensary Doctors, who have not yet been supplied with admission tickets, should write for same to the Secretary.

By Order,

M. J. HASSETT,
Secretary.

Offices: County Hospital, Croom.

HOUSE wanted to rent in town, or within a radius; reasonable rent, £1 per month. House with shop not objected to. Apply to "Observer" Office.

FERRETS FOR SALE.

STRONG, healthy greyhound ferrets, very quiet; have been worked; 12s. each. Apply to JOHN KENNY, Castle View Lodge, Newcastle West, or to "Observer" Office.

FOUND STRAYING.—In Newcastle West on Fair Day, a black and white terrier. Owner can have same by applying to Box 6, this office and paying cost of advertisement.

INSPECTION OF ANY RATEPAYER IN THE OFFICES OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL, AND WILL BE THERE OPEN FOR SUCH INSPECTION BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. DURING THE 14 DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING THE DATE HEREOF, EXCLUSIVE OF SUNDAYS AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

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Secretary, Limerick Co. Council
O'Connell St., Limerick.

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THE PIPER AND THE PUCA

In the old times, there was a half fool living in Dunmore, in the County Galway, and although he was excessively fond of music, he was unable to learn more than one tune, and that was the "Black Rogue." He used to get a good deal of money from the gentlemen, for they used to get sport out of him. One night the piper was coming home from a house where there had been a dance, and he half drunk. When he came to a little bridge that was up by his mother's house, he squeezed the pipes on, and began playing the "Black Rogue." The Puca came behind him and flung him up on his own back. There were long horns on the Puca, and the piper got a good grip of them, and then he said—

"Destruction on you, you nasty beast, let me home. I have a tenpenny piece in my pocket for my mother, and she wants stuff." "Never mind your mother," said the Puca, "but keep your hold. If you fall you will break your neck and your pipes." Then the Puca said to him, "Play up for me the 'Shan Van Vocht.'"

"I don't know it," said the piper. "Never mind whether you do or you don't," said the Puca. "Play up, and I'll make you know."

The piper put wind in his bag, and he played such music as made himself wonder.

"Upon my word, you're a fine music master," says the piper then; "but tell me where you're for bringing me."

"There's a great feast in the house of the Banshee, on the top of Croagh Patrick tonight," says the Puca, "and I'm for bringing you there to play music, and, take my word, you'll get the price of your trouble."

"By my word, you'll save me a journey then," says the piper, "for Father William put a journey to Croagh Patrick on me, because I stole the white gander from him last Martimmas."

The Puca rushed him across hills and bogs and rough places, till he brought him to the top of Croagh Patrick. Then to Puca struck three blows with his foot, and great door opened, and they passed in together into a fine room.

The piper saw a golden table in the middle of the room, and hundreds of old women sitting round about it. The old women rose up and said, "A hundred thousand welcomes to you, you Puca of November. Who is this you have with you?"

"The piper in Ireland," says the Puca. One of the old women struck a blow on the ground, and a door opened in the side of the wall, and what should the piper see coming out but the white gander which he had stolen from Father William.

The gander cleaned the table, and carried it away, and the Puca said, "Play up music for these ladies."

The piper played up, and the old women began dancing, and they were dancing till they were tired. Then the Puca said to the piper, and every old woman drew out a gold piece and gave it to him.

"By the tooth of Patrick," said he, "I'm as rich as the son of a lord."

"Come with me," says the Puca, "and I'll bring you home."

They went out then, and just as he was going to ride on the Puca the gander came up to him, and gave him a new set of pipes. The Puca was not long until he brought him to Dunmore, and he threw the pipes off at the little bridge, and then he told him to go home, and say to him, "You have two things now that you never had before—you have some and music."

The piper went home, and he knocked at his mother's door, saying, "Let me in, I'm as rich as a lord, and I'm the best piper in Ireland."

"You're drunk," said the mother.

The mother let him in, and he gave her the gold pieces, and, "Wait now," says he, "till you hear the music I'll play."

He buckled on the pipes, and instead of music, there came a sound as if all the geese and ganders in Ireland were screaming together. He wakened the neighbours and they were all mocking him, until he put on the old pipes, and then he played melodious music for them, and after that he told them he had gone through that night.

The next morning when his mother went to look at the gold pieces there was nothing there but the leaves of a plant.

The piper went to the priest, and told him his story, but the priest would not believe a word from him, until he put the pipes on him, and then the screaming of the ganders and geese began.

"Leave my sight, you thief," says the priest.

But nothing would do the piper till he would put the old pipes on him to show the priest that his story was true.

He buckled on the old pipes, and he played melodious music, and from that day till the day of his death there was never a piper in the County Galway as good as he was.

DOUGLAS HYDE.

TIPPERARY SHOOTING.

I.R.A. Men Returned For Trial. Joseph Cahill, I.R.A., Bansha Road, Tipperary, was returned for trial on Monday at the military barracks by Major Colley, R.M., charged with the attempted murder of two R.I.C. constables on September 29th.

Accused declined to give bail or enter into recognisance for good behaviour, and notified the O.C. that unless released unconditionally he would hunger-strike.

On the night of September 29th Cahill, a Miss Tierney, and a private of the Lincoln were wounded at the main cross of the town, and Wm. Corbett fatally shot at the Town Hall.

An official statement by Duthil Cusack asserted that an exchange of shots took place between civilians and police, and two police were wounded. Following an inquiry by Commandant Power, I.R.A., a summary of evidence was published to effect that the aggression came from 2 members of the R.I.C., and that Cahill, Miss Tierney, and the soldier were wounded by their firing, and Corbett subsequently shot by uniformed men.

HORSE FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

A horse was sold at Abbeyfeale horse fair for £s, and on completion of the bargain worked under a heavy load on a six miles journey. Good horses and colts in slow demand.

WEST LIMERICK COMPENSATION AWARDS.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions, Constable Nichols, R.I.C., for wounds received while removing posters at Abbeyfeale, was awarded £20; Constable Madden, £35; Constable Murphy, £50; Constable F. Mahony, who had £3,000, was awarded £1,400 for injury to his legs on same occasion.

PUBLIC LIGHTING OF KILMALLOOCK.

A meeting of representatives of the Kilmallock division of the District Council, and representatives of the Kilmallock Lighting Co., was held in Kilmallock on Sunday. Those present were—Messrs. Thomas J. Campion, T. J. Carroll, T. Conne, D. Cusson, M. J. Mitchell, M.R.C.V.S., representing the Kilmallock Electric Light Co., and Messrs. J. McGrath, R.D.C., J. Maguire, R.D.C., and Charles E. Cleary, Acting Clerk, representing the Kilmallock District Council.

After a protracted discussion, on the request of the Electric Light Company for a grant towards the public lighting of the streets and the Council's desire to remedy the many grievances in connection with the "Fair Green," the Council's representatives agreed to make a favourable recommendation to the next Council meeting, and the following resolution was drawn up and signed by them. The resolution was as follows:—"We, the representatives of the Kilmallock Electoral Division, having attended a joint meeting as between the representatives of the Kilmallock Electric Light Company, the District Councillors of the said area hereby recommend to the Council that steps be at once taken to strike a rate of 3d in the £ to raise the sum of £114 for the purpose of public lighting in the town, which lighting the Electric Light Company agrees to carry out for the above sum, to the satisfaction of the Council, and we recommend that the necessary powers be at once sought under the Public Health, for above purpose."

"We further recommend to the Council that a public meeting should be summoned by that body forthwith for the purpose of dealing with the question of revenue from the "Fair Green."—John McGrath, D.C.C. J. F. Maguire, D.C."

THE SPARK TO THE POWDER.

French Brass and Ireland's Case.

"The point of view," writes the "Echo de Paris" in reference to the Peace negotiations, "is that Ireland should continue to form part of the British Empire, with such liberties and guarantees as is the province of the Conference to determine."

The (Irish) leaders hold the view that the association of Ireland with the British Empire, which is the actual purpose of the Conference, should be brought to pass by the two countries acting on an equal footing and on the basis of a treaty of friendship and alliance.

"What has put a spark to the powder is the form of words in King George's message to the Pope, the peace and happiness of my people." Mr. De Valera would naturally, it says, "have ejaculated: 'We are not your people,' and deeply resents the notions that Ireland's troubles could be ascribed to natural turbulence in his countrymen rather than to the intrusion of foreign elements."

The Chairman then put the proposition and amendment to the meeting, and an poll being taken there voted:

For the proposition—The Chairman, T. J. Ryan, P. Casey, James Walsh, and D. Reidy.—5.

For the amendment—Messrs. J. Cronin, and J. Heegan.

The Chairman declared the proposition carried and amendment lost.

TO STOP PROFITEERING

CHARLEVILLE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

Drastic Action Threatened.

At a meeting of the Charleville District Council, Mr. Motherway in the chair, the question of profiteering came up for discussion.

Mr. Casey said steps should be taken to put down profiteering. There were several strong complaints from all over the country about the matter. By dealing properly with profiteering it would help to prevent a lot of disputes.

Mr. Ryan said they had plenty of evidence that profiteering was going on. They saw in the Press every day where meat and other articles were being reduced in price. In Charleville meat was 1s. 8d. per lb., while in other towns around it was only 1s. 4d.

Mr. Casey proposed the following resolution:—"That we, the members of the Rathlure District Council, call on all the shopkeepers to exhibit their price lists in a prominent position in their shops. Failing to do so, drastic steps will be taken."

Mr. Ryan seconded.

Mr. Cronin proposed an amendment to the effect that no steps be taken at present until instructions were received from Dail Eireann on the matter.

Mr. Heegan seconded.

Mr. Ryan said all the public bodies throughout the country had taken up the question of profiteering, and were they to be the only public body in Ireland that would not take action? There was wholesale profiteering going on in the town.

Mr. Cronin said there was an amendment proposed that the matter be adjourned until heard from Dail Eireann.

Mr. Ryan said the situation was a serious one for everybody. If there was an attempt made to reduce wages, then the clash would come. The prices would come down very quickly if a co-operative store was started in the town.

Mr. Cronin said the matter was taken up by every Council in Ireland. Why should they wait until Dail Eireann came to their assistance?

Mr. Casey said the matter was taken up by the two countries acting on an equal footing by means of a treaty of friendship and alliance.

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Ask For
"THE GIRL ON THE BAG."

PORTIA

IS MORE THAN
THE ORDINARY
FLOUR. :: IT IS
SPECIALY MADE

For Home Baking.

Wholesale Representative—

J. J. O'DEA, 70 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Brooklyn, New York,
October 10th, 1921.

I have not received a copy of the "Observer" since the arrival of the issue of September 10th. If your office mail the paper on day it is issued, they should arrive on time; yet it seems there is something rotten in Denmark, and that the fault lies with the

deceased lady's soul, and supplications will be offered to the Heavenly Father asking Him to comfort the surviving members of her family.

The Cumann-na-Mban of the St. Marks Section of Brooklyn will hold a Block Party to-night, for the benefit of soldiers' families in Ireland. In anticipation of cold weather, there will be plenty of hot coffee, frankfurts and rolls. There will be four booths, representing the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht. The street will be decorated with American and Irish Republic flags, and the illumination will consist of twelve strings of electric lights. The proceeds of the party will be added to the fund for the supplying women and children dependents of the soldiers of the Army of the Irish Republic.

Snow storms of real winter proportions are reported from Jackson, Michigan. The snow fall started at 8 a.m. and lasted for over an hour.

Ex-Congressman Michael P. Farley, who was born in King's Co., Ireland, died last week from a disease which he contracted after using a new shaving brush. Beware of new shaving brushes. See that they are disinfected before they are used.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde sailed for Ireland yesterday on Scythia of Cunard. Sir Thomas said the Irish question was settled before the Patrick's Day.

Mary Sheridan (nee Neenan), wife of James Sheridan, native of Bruff, Co. Limerick, died suddenly a few days ago.

A great reception will be given to the Hon Harry Boland, Envoy of Irish Republic to United States, at Madison Square Garden Saturday, October 16th. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin; Frank Walsh, Mayor Stephen O'Mara, of Limerick; Judge Tully, Amos Panitch (who was close friend of late President Roosevelt) and Major Kinkaid will be present.

In the lower end of Myrtle Ave, here in Brooklyn, there is one section where there are about ten clothing stores in close proximity to each other; all are owned by Jews, except one. On Tuesday evening last, the eve of the feast of Roch Hosanna (the Jewish Day of Atonement) all the stores that were owned by the Jews were closed, as they had to attend the services in the Synagogues, except in case of urgent necessity. Mr. Boland said that "The Irish Nation is ready to make an honourable peace with Great Britain, and ready to offer a very legitimate guarantee that a free and independent Ireland shall not be used as a base of attack against England's national security, and Ireland is ready and willing that the United States should guarantee her neutrality. Mr. Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, was at the Pier at which the Celtic docked to welcome his fellow co-worker.

Harry Boland returned to the States yesterday on the liner Celtic, which was built in Belfast by the Orangemen. It is presumed that Mr. Boland would not delay his departure in order to cross the Atlantic on a United States mail steamer. It is the duty of every Irishman or Irish sympathizer now to refuse to use steamers built in Carson's, except in case of urgent necessity. Mr. Boland said that "The Irish Nation is ready to make an honourable peace with Great Britain, and ready to offer a very legitimate guarantee that a free and independent Ireland shall not be used as a base of attack against England's national security, and Ireland is ready and willing that the United States should guarantee her neutrality. Mr. Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, was at the Pier at which the Celtic docked to welcome his fellow co-worker.

Note that Bill Cootie, of Ulster, has made a kick that De Valera is not eligible for membership in the Ulster Parliament, as he is not a British subject, and was born in the United States. Hold your "horsera," Bill! Don't get excited. De Valera is a gentleman honoured and respected throughout the universe. He possesses a broad and liberal mind and is not considered a Whiper Snapper by the people of the United States like our esteemed guide and friend, David D. Irvine. I presume the "Cootie" knows that his friend Davey is now in seclusion, as he has not been heard of since a Judge in the State Supreme Court of New York denied him admission as a citizen, as he was of immoral character. Let our people at home thank God that President De Valera was born in a country that considers "Orange Bigots," "Ranters" and violators of all rules of decency ineligible for citizenship. The "Cootie's" friend, Dave Irvine, is an example of the class of people who claim they are immaculate, although their bodies are polluted, and decent people get out of their way when they are seen to approach, for fear they would get contaminated with the virus which breeds bigotry, greed and hate for their fellow man.

The members of the delegation submitted to the Minister the urgent necessity for having due regard given to this question, either in the present negotiations in Downing St. or the incoming legislation in a future Irish Parliament.

Mr. Art O'Connor, Minister, expressed sympathy with the object of the delegation, and assured them that it would receive his full attention at the proper time.

AMBUSH SEQUEL.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday Rose L. Jolly, whose husband was killed in an ambush at Abbeyfeale, was allowed £2,900 compensation.

NOTICES TO QUIT.

At Kilmallock Parish Court two tenants were decreed for non payment of rent. They failed to pay and the District Council has ordered that notices to quit be served on them.

PARK BRIDGE SHOOTING.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday County Court Judge Pigott awarded £3,000 compensation to Mrs. Mary Moroney in respect of the loss of her husband, Sergeant J. Moroney, who died from bullet wounds sustained at Park Bridge on the morning of the 25th May, the amount to be levied off the city and county. The total sum claimed was £10,000.

OUR POETS' CORNER

"THE REBEL MYLES O'HEA."

Or, Eighty Years Ago.

His looks are whitened with the snows of nigh a hundred years,
And now with cheery heart and step the journey's end he ne'er, He foamed his God, and bravely played the part he had to play.
For lack of courage did ne'er stain the soul of Myles O'Hea.

A young man lighted from his steed, and by that old man stood, "Good friend," he asked, "what see you in my castle by the wood? I've marked the proud glare of your eye and of your cheek the glow."

"My heart," the old man said, "went back to eighty years ago!" "I was a beardless stripling then, but proud as any lord; And well I might—in my right hand I grasped a freeman's sword; And, though an humble peasant's son, proud acquire and even peers, Would greet me as a comrade—we were the volunteers!

"That castle was our colonel's. On yonder grassy glade, At beat of drum our regiment oft mustered for parade, And from that castle's parapets scars waved and bright eyeshone When our bugles wove the echoes with the march of 'Garryowen.'

"Oh! then 'twas never thought a shame or crime to love the land, For freedom was the watchword, serving every heart and hand; And Grattan, Flood, and Charlemont were blessed by high and low When our army won the Parliament of eighty years ago."

"And what of him, your colonel?" "He, good old national friend, While the nation's heart was pulsing with the full and flowing tide Of liberty and plenteousness that coursed through every vein, How soon it ebbed that surging tide! Will it ever flow again?"

"Who owned the castle after him?" "His son—my friend and foe. You see yon rocks among the gorse in the valley down below. We leaped among them from the rocks, and through their ranks we bore; I headed the united men, he led my yeoman corps."

"They reeled before our reddened pikes; his blood had dyed my blade, But I spared him for his father's sake; and well the debt he paid! For how, when right was trampled down, 'scraped I the tyrant's barb? The yeoman captain's castle, sir, contained an outlawed man!"

"Yes, England was his glory—the mistress of the sea, Wellington, and 'Wooden Walls,' his troops would ever be, I'd pledge Green Erin and her Cause, and then hoi! laugh any say That he knew one honest traitor—the 'rob' Myles O'Hea."

"In after years he threatened hard to pull our root trees down If we'd o'er 't o'le at his command. Some quailed before his frown, Then I seized t' old green banner and I shouted 'Altars free!' The gallant Forties to a man, left him to follow me!"

"Well, God be with him. He was forced from home and lands to part, But to think 'twas England robbed him, it was that that broke his heart, 'Old friend,' he said, and grasped my hand, 'I'm loyal to my queen, But would such a law, at such a time, be made in College Green?"

"And while the tears rolled down his cheeks, his grandson, a brave youth, Clung to that tree beside the bough (good sir, I tell you truth!) And sobbing, kissed it like a child, nor tears e'er restrain."

The young man turned and hid his face in his hunter's flowing mane.

"And Myles O'Hea," he spoke at length, "has 'tropic suns and time So changed the boy who weeping clung to yon old spreading lime I was that boy. My father's home and lands are mine again:

But for every pound he paid for them, I paid the Scotchman ten."

High wassail in the castle halls. The wealthy bride is there, And gentlewoman and tenantry, proud dames and maidens fair, And there—like Irish bard of old—beside the bridegroom gay

A white-haired peasant ca' my sitz, 'tis poor old Myles O'Hea.

With swimming eyes the bridegroom grasps that noble rustic's hand, While round the board, with brimming cups, the wassailers all stand, And louder swelled the harper's strains and wilder rose the cheer.

When he pledged "Your comrades long ago—the Irish Volunteers."

"Now, God be praised!" quoth Myles O'Hea, "they foully lie who say That poor old Ireland's glory's gone, for ever passed away."

But gentlemen, what say you? Were not this a braver show?

If sword hilts clanked against the board like eighty years ago?"

C. J. KICKHAM.

LIMERICK ATTACKS.

ECHOES AT QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Limerick Quarter Sessions concluded on Saturday, when there were some further echoes of attacks on police in the city prior to the truce.

His Honor, Judge Pigott, awarded £550 compensation to Constable C. J. Rodfern, who was wounded by bullets in Edward St. on the 2nd May.

An award of £180 was made to Sergeant Crowley for injuries sustained in an attack at Singland Bridge.

A sum of £1,300 was awarded to Head Constable Haydon for injuries received in an attack on a party of police in John Street on the 6th April.

Constable T. Moriarty, wounded in an attack on the police at Mary St. on the 30th April, was awarded £150 compensation.

"OLD MOORE."

"Old Moore's Almanack" for 1922 has its cheerful note for Ireland. "There are," it says, "times ahead in Ireland that are worth all the drawn out agony through which we have passed." It adds that in May peaceful and prosperous conditions will continue to prevail.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

OF I.R.A. OFFICER.

Reinterment of Captain Horan.

Probably never in the traditions of the historic city of Limerick can there be recalled times of such deep national feeling and of pious devotion and reverence as were associated with the impressive reception at Mt. St. Lawrence Cemetery on Thursday of the remains of an officer of the I.R.A., who had died fighting for his country's cause. Long before the expected hour of the arrival of all that was mortal of the late Captain Horan, "B" Company, 4th Battalion, Mid-Limerick Brigade, I.R.A., thousands of the citizens of Limerick and people in hundreds from the surrounding rural districts waited in reverent silence on the roads adjoining the cemetery. It will be remembered that Captain Horan fell fighting with the Republican forces at Shrule, in the Emly battle, on 4th of May last in an encounter with British forces, his body, with that of a comrade who nobly fell fighting at his side, being temporarily interred in the cemetery at Fermoy. His remains were disinterred on Wednesday and conveyed to Inch St. Lawrence, near Cathercinen, where they lay overnight in the Catholic Church, the coffin being draped with the Republican colours.

After Solemn Requiem High Mass on Thursday morning the funeral procession started from the church, at which there was a very large attendance of the general public, and, it is scarcely necessary to say, an immense gathering of Volunteers, immediate and other comrades of the deceased officer, numbers of whom journeyed long distances in order to be present to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains and memory of a well-beloved and glorious fellow-soldier. The civilian population for miles around lined the roadside as the sad cortège passed on its way to the last mortal resting place of one who had given his life for Ireland. The throng were increased as the funeral advanced, and all work was apparently suspended throughout the local countryside during the day. At one cross-roads a large Sinn Fein flag bearing a black mourning cross was erected. A very edifying feature of the mournful procession, one indicating the great faith with which the heart of Ireland is always imbued.

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After Solemn Requiem High Mass on

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Spain has shattered the romance of national anthems and of their authors (writes "P.D.B." in the "Freeman"). For more than 200 years that country has had a national air, "La Marcha Real," but no words. King Alfonso has now instructed the poet Marquina to write suitable words. Thus for the first time in history we shall have a national anthem written to cedar.

Hitherto national anthems have owed their inspiration and their popularity to great national crises and to revolutionary movements. To-day Spain is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Moors, so that, after all, the occasion is not inappropriate.

"The Marseillaise."

Everybody has heard the story of that greatest amongst spirit songs, "The Marseillaise," and how the young officer of engineers, Rouget de Lisle, composed the words and music in an April night of 1792. The title he gave to it at the time was "Chant de l'Arme du Rho." Three months later the Volunteers from Marseilles entered Paris to its strains and later stormed the Tuilleries under the same inspiration. Hence its present title given it at the time by the Parisians. And its history is not without its touch of irony, for three months after he had given this noble thing to the world the author was in a prison cell for being too moderate in his republicanism. And, strange to say, his other works, written after his release do not even reach the standard of mediocrity.

The British Anthem.

"God save the King," that wretched thing which passes for a national anthem in England, was first printed in 1742, and gained its popularity three years later, when the Scottish Jacobites were threatening the Empire. The authorship of the thing has never been established with certainty, but it may be Henry Carey, whose claim is probably the strongest, committed suicide the year after it had been written.

And in these days when Mr. Ball would fain forget his links with the Hun it is not out of place to recall that the Prussian and the Austrian anthems owe their origin to the British anthem.

America's Rival Anthems.

America does not seem to have quite made up her mind yet as to whether "Yankee Doodle" or "Hail Columbia" or "The Star Spangled Banner" is her national anthem. "Yankee Doodle's" origin is hidden in obscurity, but it, too, won favour in the days of red revolution, when the Americans were driving out the British. There is, indeed, another hymn, "America," which has a claim to the title of national anthem. It is written to the same air as "God Save the King," a fact which, it will be recalled, was responsible for the awkward incident on the vessel in which Most Rev. Dr. Mannion travelled to America when he remained seated, under the belief that it was the British anthem was being played.

Portugal has the distinction of being the only country with a national anthem composed by royalty for its "Homen Constituição" was the work of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

What of Ireland.

And what of our own anthem? We did not, I think, consider the question until a few years ago. T. D. Sullivan's "God Save Ireland" was then generally accepted. It is a fine thing in its way, no doubt, but far below "O'Donnell Abu," which many musical critics would place next to the "Marseillaise." The new generation has accepted Peadar Kearney's "Soul's Song," written shortly before the Rising of 1916, and destined probably to remain our favourite until an Irish-speaking Ireland sing its own anthem in its own tongue.

WEST LIMERICK PALATINES.

The following appears in De Latognoye's "Walk Through Ireland—1796-7":—"From Newcastle to Limerick the country is superb. This is without contradiction the most fertile stretch of land in Ireland. Near Rathkeale I had occasion to visit three or four villages inhabited by the descendants of a German colony from the Palatinate, established by the owner of the soil nearly eighty years ago. Until now they have always married amongst themselves and have preserved the customs of their country. At the time of my visit there was only one man living of the original members of the colony. There is no doubt that they were received on very advantageous conditions, each family receiving, in perpetuity, ground for houses and garden, as well as several acres of farm land at a very moderate rate. The rich and fertile country on which they were established was cultivated before their arrival. Their industry is still very remarkable. Their farms are certainly better cultivated than others near, and their houses, built after the fashion of their former country, are of a comfortable character, and so clean that they look like palaces in comparison with the poor cabins of the Irish. The women still wear the large straw hat and short petticoat as worn in Palatinate. The natives hated them cordially at the beginning, and do not love them much better now, as they are very jealous of the success, and such feelings do not tend to make them attempt to imitate the foreigners with intention to equal or even surpass them in results. Naturally, I suppose, the Palatines will finish by becoming Irish, like their neighbours.

DUELS AT LIMERICK IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

Mr. John Stevenson's translation of De Latognoye's "Walk Through Ireland—1796-7" says that during his travels De Latognoye reached Limerick just as horse races were on there, and gives the following description of the race meeting and its incidents:—"It was the time of the horse races at Limerick, and also it was the duelling season. The confusion everywhere was extreme. The town was full of people coming and going. Everything had given way to the desire to see some breakneck performances on horseback; there were on the course more than 20,000 persons. What made the people anxious to see was that three of the jockeys were peers; or was it that three of the peers were jockeys

AMERICAN NOTES

Now that the conference between the representatives of the Irish and the English peoples is actually under way all the familiar English voices in the press of the world are reverting the old falsehood that "the real points at issue now, and always, have been, not the differences between the British Government and Ireland, but between the North and South." It should be remembered that there would be no serious differences between any sections of the Irish people if the British Government, in order to render the more secure its domination in Ireland, had not made it a traditional policy to create minorities hostile for us against the majority all the resources of the British Empire. If the British Government really desired an Irish settlement, the opposition of northeast Ulster to Ireland's national claims could be overcome at one sitting of the proposed conference. There is no hostility to the people of northeast Ulster in the other parts of Ireland. Their claim to local autonomy has been admitted as just by President De Valera. They will receive from the Irish people terms more generous and a legislature more dignified and powerful than Mr. Lloyd George has conferred upon them, but on one condition, that they cease to allow northeast Ulster to be used in Sir Edward Carson's words, "as a bridgehead" for the conquest and subjection of Ireland.

Cables despatched to this country under date of October 6th reported that a deputation consisting of representatives from Co. Antrim had visited the Mansion House, Dublin, to protest to the Republican Cabinet against the partition of Ulster by the foreign Occupation. As President De Valera is said to have remarked on this occasion, the political absurdities to which the English attempt to break up the natural unity of Ireland have led are now becoming almost too numerous and too evident for comment. English intrigue carefully picked over the counties of northern Ireland and chose—leaving out the northern-most—those most likely to give a fair excuse for partition. But even in this hand-picked area the tragic unreality of the scheme cannot be concealed.

A slightly different aspect of the fight of entrenched English privilege in the Belfast area against the progress of human liberties is given in the following quotation from an article in a special correspondence of the Manchester Guardian in Belfast: "I am a Protestant, and one well-known trade unionist in the city to me, but in spite of that, there were weeks when I did not know whether my house would be burnt over my head. My opinion is," he added, "that the mob is being cleverly utilized by a certain type of politician to hamper the trade union and labour movement."

The following tribute to the Irish in Easter Week, 1916, is doubly interesting in that it comes from a Frenchman, Andre Fribourg, writing in a recent issue of *les Annales*: "I wish to say openly that the Irish people who revolted in 1916, in the height of the war, were not only exemplary but that they did only their duty. And if anybody protests against this statement, I seek what he would have thought of the people of Alsace who, profiting by the war between Russia and Germany, would have revolted against France in the case of France remaining neutral."

Mr. J. M. O'Brien, Secretary of the Committee of Friends of the Universities and Industries of Ireland, established by Dell Egan, has recently been addressing large audiences in Manchester, England. The Manchester Guardian thus reports that part of one of his speeches which dealt with Ireland and Europe: "Ireland had been invited to become a member of the British Empire, but he doubted whether any empire in the world's history could command the allegiance of any honest, intellectual, and spiritual man. The Irish people knew very well how the British Empire maintained itself; it had seen the Black and Tans and had had the alphabet of Imperialism spelled to it in no uncertain way. Wherever he asked, had there been anything filthier on earth than to make war on women obeying the instincts of womanhood and nursing the wounded? If Ireland entered any empire without responsibility equal to that of other members she would be a scold; if she accepted equal responsibility in the British Empire she would have to accept responsibility for such affairs as Amritsar."

"Several correspondents have written to us asking, 'What is the New Statesman (London) doing in the event of the present negotiations breaking down we would support the Government in a renewal of the war against Ireland.' We can say at once, of course, that in no conceivable circumstances could we or any other organ of decent or democratic English opinion support a renewal of the atrocious 'reprisals campaign' which was initiated by the Government twelve months ago. But, supposing that the Sinn Fein leaders were to refuse (as they have not and will not) to discuss any offer short of their official demand for full independence and separation, then we would support the exercise of very strong means of pressure, which would amount to 'war' but would not necessarily involve further bloodshed. And we would do so on the ground that the Irish leaders had failed in this matter to represent the real will of the Irish people."

The above quotation, let us remember, is from the journal which the New York Evening Post considers to have "fought for Irish freedom." Americans have a right to demand that their newspapers shall present impartially the news on such important world questions as that of Anglo-Irish relations. American editors who consider English liberalism at "on the Irish side," and such other utterances by quotations from such journals as The New Statesman are certainly not fulfilling this simple duty to their readers. English "liberals" objected to the recent German terror in Ireland because it threatened to besmirch their own good name; they have never been stirred by the essential injustice of the English Occupation of Ireland in any form. The "New Letter," has often repeated these facts in the past. Now comes the New Statesman to say that English "liberals" do not object to war against the Irish people, but only to "reprisals campaigns."

It is further interesting that the English "liberal's" disinclination to study the Irish case on its own merits and his easy acceptance of Lloyd George's own estimate of his "offer" to Ireland as "generous" betrays him into adopting the cause of the Tory. We remember how the English Tories insisted that the American Colonists were duped by their leaders into demanding an independence which they did not really want. In exactly the same vein we now find The New Statesman saying that, although the Irish people "have voted twice for a Republic and very likely they will vote for it again if their leaders ask them to," those leaders, if they continue to demand "full independence and separation," will have "failed in this matter to represent the real will of the Irish people."

SINN FEIN COURTS.

QUESTION OF "LEGALITY."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, replying to Col. Gretton, said the question of S.F. courts was not expressly dealt with in the terms of the truce. Arbitration courts which as a fact existed before the truce were allowed to continue. No person in Ireland was under any obligation to attend any court other than the King's court. One great difference between arbitration and S.F. courts was that an arbitration court was one to which the parties came willingly. Any other kind of court was not allowed.

"Are we to understand," asked Sir F. Banbury, "that arbitration courts set up by the rebels have been sanctioned by the Government?"

Sir H. Greenwood did not think sanction necessary. It was not possible, he added, during the truce, at any rate, to interfere by force with such courts.

Do not these arbitration proceedings, inquired Sir J. Butcher, originate from S.F. courts, and therefore illegal in themselves?

Mr. Moles asked if steps would be taken if he set particular of a case which occurred in the present week, where a person who

was before a S.F. court protested,

and was ultimately dragged out of court by S.F. police.

A GREAT DECREASE.

Sir H. Greenwood replied he would be much more grateful if Mr. Moles could bring him notice of these things before the court meets. Any case that is brought to the notice of the Irish Government dealing with courts illegally held is at once looked up, and if the House only followed the papers they would see a great decrease in the cases that could be called illegal during last week.

There are cases in which it is a disputed matter whether the court is illegal or not. Those are taken up with the S.F. authorities.

Mr. Donald said those who lived in Ireland knew the Truce is an absolute fact.

Sir F. Banbury asked leave to move the adjournment to call attention to the failure of the Government to suppress S.F. courts, but the Speaker, amidst cheers and cries of "No," ruled that the motion failed on the grounds of urgency. Sir F. Banbury sought to amend the motion by inserting the failure of the Government to afford protection to persons called before S.F. courts, but the Speaker again ruled he should have a specific case, and the motion failed on the ground of definiteness.

After a charge against a Barnacarry publican for refusing admission to I.R. police on duty on Sunday was dismissed at a Parish Court in Wicklow, the defendant's wife asked if the Sinn Fein law was strong enough to protect her against the laws under which she held her licence, if they tried to break it by admitting non-bona fides on Sunday. The Dail representative replied they had got over bigger difficulties than that.

FEENAGH GAELIC LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the above was held at the local Carnegie Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. John O'Brien, presiding. The Rev. Father Carroll, the newly-appointed C.C. to the Parish, was present, as well as a large attendance of members.

The Chairman at the outset stated that he desired to extend a cordial welcome to Fr. Carroll, on his advent to the Parish in the administration of his sacred duties, which he hoped would be fruitful of all happiness and success. He also stated that his presence at their meeting that day would be a great stimulus to the Irish Language Movement in the district. There was no union in Irish public life stronger than the union of priests and people, and that union was never more necessary than at the present time, in view of the severe strain through which our country was passing. The Chairman referred to the working of the Branch for the past year, and commented rather strongly on the action of the military authorities regarding the suppression of the local F.E., proposed to be held some time ago, and concluded by introducing Father Carroll to the meeting.

The Rev. Gentleman, who was received with applause, briefly addressed the meeting in the course of which he stated that he would do his utmost to assist in carrying out the principles for which the Gaelic League was founded.

The accounts for the past year were submitted, and same having been found quite satisfactory, were passed.

Several members renewed their annual subscription of membership, at close of which it was announced that the Irish Language Classes for the ensuing session would be opened on Sunday, 6th November, when Mr. Alfred Foley, Gaelic Instructor, would be in attendance.

TRADE AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

Newcastle West Branch.

At a general meeting of above held on 25th inst., the following were present: Messrs. G. J. Ambrose, N.T., Chairman (presiding), M. McNamee, Bon Reidy, Denis Hunt, Jas. Herbert, Pat Ward, Michael O'Mahony, Pat Sheehy, Thos. McCaugh, David Keating, Pat Wilson, Michael Phelan and J. O'Sullivan.

At this meeting of the Council (which was attended by a deputation from the Farmers' Union and from the Town Commissioners) it was unanimously agreed on to have all outside organisations co-operate with the Trades' Council of Newcastle West to devise means and methods of dealing with the bellish system of proved profiteering and putting an end immediately to it.

The Council also ordered that the shopkeepers of the town and district be asked to publish the prices in their shop windows of every article they sell. And furthermore, all shopkeepers are requested to have these notices up for the 1st November, and we also the general public to support no shop where this list is not exposed in the window. This is not much to ask the shopkeepers, and we hope they will accede to it.

After some further routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting to be held on Tuesday, 1st November, at 8 o'clock p.m. All members are requested to attend.—Miceal MacCanna, Run.

EAGLE ATTACKS CHILD.

A recent message from New York says: "An eagle measuring 7ft. from tip to tip of wings attempted to carry off a nine year old girl from the verandah of her home at Vanhook, B.C. The mother rushed to the aid of the child and succeeded in preventing the eagle escaping, and a man who came up beat the bird to death. The girl was severely scratched, but otherwise unharmed."

SOLACE FOR EX-R.M.

Mr. Maxwell Scott Moore, ex-R.M., was awarded £600 compensation at Mullingar Quarter Sessions for personal injuries sustained when kidnapped while on the Way to attend Castlepollard Petty Sessions on October 14th, 1920.

ARBITRATION COURT AT KILMALLOUGH.

An Arbitration Court sat at Kilmallock, when a number of interesting cases were dealt with.

The Kilmallock Rural District Council summoned Michael Burke, Sarsfield St., Kilmallock, for 22 2s., amount of rent due by the defendant at the time of vacating the cottage, the property of the complainants. Mr. J. J. Power, B.A., for the Council. Defendant was not professionally represented.

The rent collector gave evidence to the effect that the amount was due, and that the defendant refused to pay.

The defendant stated that he refused to pay the rent owing to the neglect of the District Council.

Mr. Power—What was wrong with the premises?—Before I left the premises I was writing to the Council for a number of years. I never got a reply. My complaint was nuisance of the most aggravating kind. There was a channel at the back door which the Council created, and I had to take away the slope every day myself and my children. It was the Council that was at fault. Mr. Cleary proved that it was in an unsanitary condition over and over again. Defendant's neighbours used to keep pigs. He used to keep some himself, but they were kept at a distance from the house.

Mr. Power said the Cottier Tenants Act did not apply in this case. It was a case between the defendant and his neighbours. The landlord was bound to keep the premises in habitable repair. The defendant did not intend to retain his rent by the mere fact that a nuisance existed.

The President said that the terms of the agreement which he had read were that the defendant was to keep the premises in habitable repair and pay his rent. He was bound to keep and maintain the said cottage in good repair.

Defendant said he owed rent from the 1st March to the 11th September, which was about 22 2s. He did not actually refuse to pay what he owed, and it was under protest that he had to pay.

After consideration the President announced that the court decided on the defendant's admission to give a decree for 22 2s. and costs. The agreement was there, and they could not do anything. The defendant had, if he wished, the option of appealing the case within four days to the District Court.

Nicholas Dillane, Columns, summoned John Bolton, Sarsfield St., for possession of a house. Mr. Power for defendant.

Nicholas Dillane and the house was let to the defendant at 4s. weekly. Since the 9th October, 1920, witness did not receive any sum from the defendant.

Mr. Power (to defendant)—Who is bound to keep the premises in repair?—There was no remark about that. I only let him the shell of the house as it stood.

Was there not a document in writing drawn up by Archdeacon O'Shea?

Complainant said he could not remember what was in that document. He only let the house as it stood, but did not bind himself to do any repairs.

John Bolton said when he was taking this house from Mr. Dillane he took complainant down to Archdeacon O'Shea and asked Mr. Dillane if that was a sufficient guarantee to get the house. Complainant said he would not let the house without securities. Witness asked him if Archdeacon O'Shea's security would be sufficient, and he said "yes." There went down to Canon O'Shea and the latter pulled out his note-book and wrote down an agreement between them, which was to the effect that Mr. Dillane was to give him (Mr. Bolton) the house at 4s. a week, and keep it in proper repair. The condition of the house was very bad at present. The rain was coming down through the roof. He was prepared to pay Mr. Dillane the 4s. weeks rent which he owed if the house was put in proper repair. There was a new door required to be put up. Complainant said he would put up a new door.

Ultimately both parties settled the matter between them. The defendant paid the amount of rent due to the complainant, who promised to put up a new door.

The President of the Court said he would make a personal inspection of the house himself, and the complainant agreed to act on whatever further recommendations the President might make in the matter.

Mr. J. P. O'Connell gave notice that he would move at the next meeting: "That John Quirk be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot lately occupied by his mother at Knockbrack."

Proposed by Mr. P. O'Shea and seconded by Mr. J. M. O'Brien.

Seconded by Mr. J. Dalton and passed unanimously.

Mr. J. M. O'Brien proposed: "That the widow of Jos. Fitzgibbon be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot, held by her late husband, Tullahan."

Seconded by Mr. P. O'Shea and passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. D. O'K. Nozman and seconded by Mr. B. Reidy: "That Patrick O'Donnell be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot lately occupied by his mother at Knockbrack."

Passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. J. Maune and seconded by Mr. Buckley: "That Michael O'Connor be appointed tenant of the cottage and plot, held before the war by his grandfather, William O'Gorman."

Passed unanimously.

The proposal of Mr. J. Dalton to appoint Michael Scannell tenant of the vacant cottage and plot was carried out.

Proposed by Mr. P. O'Connor to take a sample at the creamery complained of. A sample was taken and found to contain a percentage of water less than 14, but the report stated that the butter was stale and old. Of course it was a sample of butter prepared for the purpose and held over for three or four months.

There was something rotten in the state of Denmark, and it would take generations to recover the position which Irish butter held before the war. Irish butter in the English market was at present simply a by-word.

The proposal of Mr. P. O'Connor to appoint Michael Scannell tenant of the vacant cottage and plot was carried out.

Proposed by Mr. J. Dalton to take a sample at the creamery complained of. A sample was taken and found to contain a percentage of water less than 14, but the report stated that the butter was stale and old. Of course it was a sample of butter prepared for the purpose and held over for three or four months.

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NEWCASTLE WEST UNION

Present.—In the chair—David O'K. Nozman Esq., Co.C., V.C. Other Councillors—Messrs. B. Reidy, T.C.; P. Buckley, T. J. Ambrose, J. P. O'Connell, P. M. O'Connor, T. Harnett, P. Danaher, J. McEvoy, J. Dalton, M. Dugley, J. M. O'Brien, P. O'Shea, D. Corbett, B. Danaher, and J. Maune.

The meeting was held specially to consider winding up of affairs of the Workhouse and taking over outdoor relief and other transferred services, if financial aid was given.

Order: No money being available, adjourned to next meeting.

SANCTIONS.

Mrs. G. O'Sullivan, midwife, £1 a week; Michael Mulcahy, temporary porter, £1 a week; John King, temporary clerk, £2 a week, while those officers were on vacation; Hanna, Ambrose, matron, £8 for disinfecting clothes, for one year.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

A letter was read from the Department of Local Government, in regard to the proposal to board out Mary and Margaret Tobin, of Ballybreh, stating that they consider the accommodation in the proposed Foster Home is too limited, and that the Guardians should endeavour to secure a more suitable home for the children.

A letter was read from the Very Rev. J. J. Cannon, P.P., on the subject.

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Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Limerick County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

POULTRY SCHEME, 1920-21.

POULTRY SCHEME, 1920-21.

List of Egg Distribution Stations (H. & D. Duck).

THE following persons have been approved by the above Committee to keep Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred fowl to persons living in the County of Limerick:

Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteigue, Bruree.
Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.
Miss Scanlan, Ballyduhig House, Ballagh, Charleville.

Mrs. Roche, Ballymackessy House, Newcastle West.

Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill, Harris, Adamstown, Knocklong.

Mrs. Beery, Gortboy, Kilmallock.

Mrs. Kelly, Garryarthur, Darragh, Kilfinane.

Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyegogue, Kilfinane.

Turkey Stations.

The following persons have been approved to keep Turkey Stations. The approved turkey cock shall serve turkey hens, the property of residents in the County of Limerick:

Mrs. D. Cotter, Ballyteigue, Bruree.

Mrs. Williams, Annid, Croom.

*Mrs. Mulcahy, Ballinahown, Ardagh.

*Miss Hartnett, Glenduff, Broadford, Charleville.

Mrs. Hanley, Mondelihy, Adare.

Miss M. Murphy, Ballycommane, Tournafulla.

Mrs. O'Shanghnessy, Feakesbridge, Abbeyfeale.

Mrs. J. Murray, Pound House, Loughill.

Mrs. T. M. Culhane, Ballyguiltemane, Glen.

Miss Cussen, Faileahan, Newcastle West.

Mrs. O'Connor, Corrigg, Foyne.

Miss A. Hunt, Barlby, Bruff.

Mrs. P. Creed, Ballyegogue, Kilfinane.

Mrs. Bailey, Gortboy, Kilmallock.

Mrs. Sheahan, Ballygarry, Glenbrohane

Knocklong.

Mrs. Harrington, Kilderry, Fedamore.

Mr. D'Arcy, Laca House, Doon.

Note—Those marked with * will sell A.B.

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21-3 T. A. HARTIGAN, Secretary.

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