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YOUNG IRE

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PRICE THREEPENER

Vol. 5, No. 36. [New Series (a)]. **Current Comments**

Mr. Arthur Griffith has sent the following message to Mr. De Valera—

"The English Press announces that the English city of Newcastle has decided 'to adopt Arras in the devastated area of France." The armed forces of England in Ireland are now devastating Irish towns in oircumstances of atrocity surpassing those alleged against Germany in Belgrum or Turkey in Armenia. Everywhere our people are helping the hordeless women and children, but the systematic destruction of factories, workshops, and creameries desprives the men of employment.

"I suggest that, in each State of the Union, our kindred should adopt one of the devastated towns."

Outrages "attributed to Sim Fein" in England propaganda. Anything and were in ground the world by England's propaganda in the English Press and is at once set flying sound the world by England's propaganda agencies. An incident of the kind occurred last week. Unlike grod many similar incident, which was not been a surpassing the state of the kind occurred last week. Unlike grod many similar incident, who was immediately contradicted by the party concerned. The propaganda spenies, was immediately contradicted by the party concerned. The propaganda stated that Nurse Crowe. a Frote-tant, who was nursing Mr. A. Anderson, Virtoria Bridge, Trake, was kasingped by "Sian Ferners and Catholics were concerned in the outrage. She was drugged from the inseen the ruight attree and gaged by three men, who took her away in a motor-car. Recent happenings around reland would seem to indicate the authors of the outrage on Nurse Crowe.

Nowther the English Press por the English supplity, it is really becoming proverbial; it is treated by her rulers sic!) with too Bittle ceremony. The around the outrage on Nurse Crowe.

Nowther the English Press por the English supplity, it is really becoming remained of Connell uttered these word almost a hundred years ago; "As to English supplity it is really becoming the contradicted by the rulers sic!) with too Bittle ceremony. The arother of the wint is scienc

while the ensuing week with an undaded appetite for falschood."

While the remains of Joseph Athy, who was recently shet dead by English strued forces at Oramore, were being conveyed on Sunday week to their last resting place a detachment of the Same English forces dispersed the mourners at the cemetery, seized twelve bicycles and irred shots into the air.

Mrst Rev. Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Mellourne, was accorded a magnificent reception in London on Thursday last by the Bishops of Portsmouth and Southwark and three hundred priests of the district. While Irish priests, were in the majority of those present, a hundred or so of their Englishment of the force of a protest process of the district. While the Archbishop was the force of the

Browne (Cloyne). Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Grady (one of the secretaries of the meeting) read a number of apologies for absence. Cardinal Bourne's secretary wrote that his Eminence was out of town for the present, and would not be back before Saturday. The Archishop of Adelaide (Most Rev. Dr. Spence, O.P.), while regretting being unable to be present, wrote:

"I shall be there in spirit and shall hear-tily join in any protest that may be made against the indignity and insult offered to his Grace by the Government of England."

Apologies were also received from the Most Rev. Dr. Barry (Archbishop-of Hobart), Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown, Vicus-General of Southwark: Mgr. Barton Brown, of Oxford; and about a hundred others. A telegram from the Most Rev. Dr. Pogarty (Killadoe) was received with prolonged applause. It

"Reage-tful compliments to Dr. Maunix, persecuted Athanasius of our day, but glory of our Church and race. All true Church-men appland his undaunted advocacy of truth and liberty. Hope Lloyd George is happy with his Vatican prisoner in Ham-mersmith."

The Bishop of Portsmouth, who re-ived un enthusiastic welcome, re-erred to the occasion as one of the roudest moments in his life. This ark of esteem, declared the Most Rev. review on enthusiastic welcome, referred to the occasion as one of the proudest moments in his life. This smark of section, declared the Most Rev. Dr. Cutter, was the outcome of the intraged feelings of their Catholic house. By it they wanted to give honors and respect, where by a blundering mistake certain politicians had succeeded only in signalising their own misconception of the public mind by bringing about the restriction of his Grace's liberty. "We are here," continued his Lordship, "Irish and English—English, who are as proud of their country as we are of ours; who love their country as truly as we love ours—I speak in the name of both Irish and English priests, because the invitations to this reception were sent to all, irrespective of nationality." That act of brigandage—for he could not call it anything else—on the high seas had not extinguished the glory of the light that followed his Grace from the day he left Australia. My wishes are, said the Bishop of Portsmouth (turning towards the Archbishop) that you will continue in the way you have gone—(a remark which was received with loud and prolonged applause)—retaining the love and gratifude of the people, not only of Australia, but of the whole world over. Concluding, his Lordship announced that at the close of the proceedings the following telegram would be sent to the Sovereigu Pontiffs—

"Most Holy Father, the Bishop of Portsmouth, Canoos from is diocesse in the

Most Holy Father, the Bishop of Ports "Most Holy Father, the Bishop of Portsmouth, Canoss from aix discesses in the neighbourhood of London, and over 300 pricesses of the discesse of Westminster, Southwark. Portsmouth, and Brentwood, as sembled in Canono Street Edote, London, to meet the Archbishop of Melbourne and to express their regard for his Gazea as a pre-late whose spleadid life is one of the glories of the Church to-day, humbly offer to your Holiness their filial and loyal obedience and homage and beg your Holiness's Apostelic Benediction."

homage and beg your Holiness's Apostolic Benediction."

In the course of his reply, Dr. Mannix said that truly a meeting like that made amends for any indignity that had been full upon him by the English Government. "Under that indignity, such as it is, I remain unchanged and unrepentant." said his Grace, amids't a great outburst of cheering. "I have lost no friend whose friendship I value, and I have made no ienemies but the enemies of my country," he skelared. Later in his address the Archishop said there had been no loss of dignity except on the part of the English Government, and he added that if he were "a well-disposed Orangeman." he would not merely be ullowed to enter Ireland, but arms would probably be put in his lands. If he were not Archbishop of

Melbourne, but were a Mr. Hardy, who endeavoured to get certain Sinn Fein leaders to commit outrageous crimes in Ireland for the purpose of bringing them into the jails of England, and who ought to be in jail, but who was let out—if he were Hardy he could enter and leave Ireland freely, and the navy would never be mobilised in order to catch him.

in order to catch him.

Centinuing, Dr. Mannix said that a Government capable of treating a man like Hardy as he had been treated, and neating him (the Archbishop) as he had been treated, and the state of the him of the

He was prepared to do honour to England and the flag so long as the Empire was just and the flag stood for justice; but would anyone stand up and tell him it did not cover the atroctites and outrages in Ireland which made 'the whole world stand agalast at the tragedies of Ireland at the present moment? He had not read anything more callous or cruel than to ask the Lord Mayor of Cork on his death-bed to prevent murders or outrages—for which he is not responsible—in exchange for his life. What makes the thing more saddening and more atrocious is that the Prime Minister or those who are around him, should ask for a guarantee from the Lord Mayor of Cork while they are unable or unwilling to guarantee themselves that there will not be outrage and murder on their own side.

Referring to English professions and performances, the Archbishop of Melbourne said:—"No one would place any more reliance on the word of a Cabitet Minister than they would out the painted racebarse they had been reading about." His impression was that with the opinion of the Court.

The Republican Power saide in five the prisoners were cash to 12 months. In addition to departation two of the painted to week of the sancted to where strokes of the cat. In the pocket of one of the prisoners were cash extenced to welve a troke of the cat. He LP, Found a photograph of the four. Written on the back of this car. The Sons of Dawn, 1919, 1920," and "The Boys of Dulwin," 1920," and "The Boys of Dulwin," 1920, and "The Boys

just cause, might look to Ireland regenerated with as much confidence as she could look to France, Italy, or any of the other Allies in the late war. Reterring again to the promises made to Ireland at the beginning of the war, list Grace reminded his audience that it was said that England would practise what it preached when Germany was defeated. Well, Germany had been defeated, and Ireland had got Brixton and Bulbriggan. He did not place the blame for the outrages committed against Ireland on the sheuleders of English soldiers and police, but on those who sent them there.

"It I have sinned this afternoon." concluded his Grace. "I have a whole catalogue of sins behind me. But whether the people say that I have sinned or not, I stand by every word I have spoken to you. I was a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to be a free man when I left Australia, and I hope to

As a Republican Court was assembling at Latton. Carrickmacrose, on Monday week, a detachment of English military and police raided the Courthense, took the names of the older for the Courthense, took the names of the disciplination of the people. We understand that the cases listed for hearing by the Court have since heen disposed of intended that the cases listed for hearing by the Court have since heen disposed of intended that the cases listed for hearing by the Court have since heen disposed of intended that he cases listed for the case. Shortly after the termination of the Court alore the case with the muiable intention, or doubt, of helping to preserve "law and order" in their own infinitable way. The English forces in their search for the Republican Court was held at Westport and disposed of many cases.

A large number of cases were heard by a Republican Court which sat last Wednesday in the New Hall Ballyhaunis. The litigants were professionally represented, and the decision of the Court in each case gave satisfaction to all concerned.

At a Republican Court which sat last Wednesday in the New Hall Ballyhaunis. The litigants were professionally represented, and the decision of the Court in each case gave satisfaction to all concerned.

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At a Republican Court sat recently in North Longorial were the following meetings: "The Sons of Dawn, 1919, 1920," and "The Boys of Dublin."

A Republican Court sat recently in North Longorior and decided in favour of Major L. Dopping Hopeustal, R.E., Dervycasion, in a case in which John McGuinness and Patrick Dohesty sought a deciaration entitling them to ownership of a farm in Dervyca

House, and two sheep stolen have the lands of Baroness Prochazka, Levrath

Volunteers in Robertstown Co. Kildare, recently recovered and restored to rightful owner a sum of 225 less in the post between Dublin and Allenwood.

the post between Dublin and Allenwood.

A large number of cases came up for hearing at Parish and District Republican Courts held in Prosperson, On. Kildare, on Friday week. The courts were open to the public, and less members of the legal profession appeared as advocates. In a case shought by a farmer against another for bressass of live stock, and in which application was made for damages in respect of injury caused to complainant's mare through being kicked by declarat's borse, defendant was ordered by apparing portion of the fence, and also to pay 25 compensation in respect of the injury to complainant's mane.

A case against a local publican for a breach of the closing order was adjourned for a month.

In a case in which a mother-in-law applied to have her son and his wife bound over to be of good behaviour in consequence of alleged assaults, visibling an agreement giving her a night of residence, the defendants did not appear, and the Court adjourned the case and issued a warming to defend and to be of areas below to the court of the court and the

next sitting.

At the District Court a case was called in which a furner singlet passession of a field from another farmer. There was no appearance on leshalf of plaintiff, and defendant's solicitor having stated the nature of the case showing that his client was in possession of the field under the slewer mouths system till December next, he was allowed two guiness costs and one guinea expenses against the plaintiff.

In a similar application against the standard application against the same defendant the plaintiff also failed to appear, but the Court refused as application for costs against him and ordered a valuation of the field in spaction to be made by a person appearable thou to be made by a person appearable though the same of the field in space of the same o

In Bolding that defendant had not re-ceived notice of the sitting british those to prepare his defence, the Court ad-journed for a month a case in which a Co. Kildare farmer claimed \$100 dam-ages against a neighbouring farmer in respect of the latter's refusal while acting in the capacity of Deep badfir or the estate on which they fixed to allot plaintiff a turt bank, it which be seld-da-aright by an order of the Land Com-mission made twenty years aga, his old bank in the meantime housing be-come exhausted.

An ex-soldier, who on refusing to pay a fine imposed on him by a Repub-lican Court held recently a Traker, was sent to prison, has since been re-leased, his wife paying the fine and getting the windows he had broken re-paired.

we'r referred last week to the columns of abuse published in the London Observer on the Irish Language. Professor Zimmern in less than a quarter of a column in reply wipes oal his assailants. He writes:

assignants. He writes:—
Sir.—I am writes:—
Sir.—I am what that my better drawing attention to the profinition of
'Trish language restrivas,' and somilar
ostensibly cultural gatherings has attracted the interest of your correspondents, none of whom, I notice, contradicts the facts that I cited. Let menus
sure your correspondent, Mr. E. H.
Fisher, that I am the last man Sarryas
'that a conspiracy which is criminal

when carried on in the English language would become innecent and privileged if carried on in Irish." I would anly argue that to suppress meetings beforehand because they are announced to be carried on in a language other than English savours of Prussian rather than of English werbods.

Mr. Fisher wholly misunderstands what I mean by the "de-amplicisation" of Ireland, but I cannot stay to argue with bim. He has the consolation of erring in good company; for the great Lord Durham believed that French-Canada should, and would, inevitably become designificant, and, thereby, more contented with British supremacy. The idea of the Empire as a Commonwealth of diverse nations and cultures belongs to a later generation than that of the Vesterian Imperialists. tures belongs to a later generation than that of the Victorian Imperialists than that of the Victorian Imperialists and, I am afraid, of some of the present rulers of Ireland. Dearly should I love to discuss with some of your other sorresponders the future of what one of them calls. "the fossil speeches." But space forbids. Don Miguel de Vuahuno, probably the most distinguished living speaker of Basque, assured me a month or two ago that he regarded his native language as doomed and did not regret it. Welsh, an the other hand, is very much alive. Whether Iriah has a future no outsider can say: all I ask for it is a fair field, without the handicap or the corrupting advertisement of petsecution.—Yours, etc.,

ALFRED A. ZIMMERN.

Surbitan, September 23.

To that the Editor appends the fol-lowing note:—"We cannot continue this correspondence." A wise Im-perialist!

Professor Skelton, of Queep's University, Canada, writing on Deland, said in parts—
"The resistance to British authority is no more fish in the pan, but resolute, persistent and increasingly suesasful. The recent local elections revealed how low the remnant in favour of the present relationship had shrunk; the Unionists, under a fair system of roportional representation, secured only one-eighth of the seats. In what country is unanimity on any vital question as hearly complete as in Ireland? The scales complete as in Ireland? The scales of the rection. The elementary hots campet too other beyonded that include it is country which are conquered by England; that in

the consciousness of a distinct nationality has withstood penal laws and emancipation, economic oppression and land reform, famine and prosperity; and that in every end and corner of Europe claims far less than hers have found backing and won through to complete recognition. On what ground ran the self-determination which was preached by the Allies be refused to Ireland? Strategic considerations? This is in plan English to assert the right of a big country to seize or hold a smaller neighbour's territory if found useful for its defence—an assertion which would justify Italy's occupation of Albania, or Germany's seizure of Holland, or England's reoccupation of Calais. 1914 taught that Belgrium is not a road; it is a country. The ports of a free and if the olly Ireland would be less langerous to England than the ports of Ireland repressed and hostile. Their? Their depends upon what Uister wants. The gurrison ascendancy it once enjoyed is gone. Freedom and equality may have. Doubtless it is not easy to work out security and allay bitteraces, that it has been done elsewhere, and in any case the bitterness has in a small part been created and aggraaces, but it has been done elsewhere, and in any cose the bitterness has in no small part been created and aggra-cated by British politicians from Randolph Churchill to F. E. Smith, and will lessen as they cease to meddle, and as new social issues cut across the dol religious and sectional divisions. Uster needs the rest of Ireland, and all Iroland needs Ulster. Portunately liero is no difference of race to overcome; Ireland is extraordinarily homogeneous in race, south and west."

On Thursday list the remains of Sean Duyle who was shot dead the pur-vious Sunday by English aimed forces on the Duldin mountains, were con-veyed after Requiem Mass at the Fourch of Mary Immaculate, Luchi-core, to their last resting place, Esker Churchyard, Lucam. In addition to fine relatives and friends a large num-ber of his commades in the Volunteers and the general public accompanied the remains to the grave. Numerous foral tributes marked the esteem in which the gallant young Irishman was keld by his workmates and comrades.

We are asked by Counciller Doyle to acknowledge the many messages of sympathy which have reached him in connection with his bereavement. In connection with the Touberan Tailbin, or Feis, held at Liseanner, Co. Clare, last week a unique feature, in addition to the literary and athletic programme, was a spinning turnament. There were some severty spinning

ground to the literary and athletic programme, was a spinning turnament. There were some serenty spinning wheels entered for the tournament. Of these 73 were woollen, and one linen. The Rev. P. A. Sharkey, of Liscamor, is anxious to get into touch with these in a position to halp to revive the spinning of the district and to granize it on industrial lines, and would appreciate information on the subject of its practical possibilities.

The members of the Four Mile Water Sinn Pein Cloth have pledged themselves to buy Erich goods in future and have sent a district on local traders to get them to anamous to local traders to get them to many for our native manufactures. The other clubs in the district have been invited to join in the movement, which is timely when the Boycott of Belfast goods is possibly used as an excuse for smcking English cigarettes.

The great indebtedness of Surone to

macking English cigarettes.

The great indebtedness of Europe to the United States is the principal cause of the rise in dollar currency. That indebtedness is partly commercial and partly financial. The size of the conservaid belt is not known definitely. The financial debts are as follows according to "Harver's Weekly," of August 28th, which has published, on afficial authority, a full statement up to July 28th of the present year, from April 4th, 1918, of the credits and cash advanced by the United States forewingent to its various associates in the late war. The statement of America's account against the Associated Governments runs as following under the leading of "Established Credits":

Dollars.

	Dollars.
Great Britain	4,277,000,000
France	3,047,974,777
Italy	1,696,260,179
Belgium	350,428,793
Russin	187,729,750
Czecho-Slovakia	67,329,041
Greece	48,286,629
Serbin	26,780,465
Roumania	25,000,000
Cuba	10,000,000
Liberia	5,000,000
	-

In addition to the Established Cre-dits given the above-mentioned Gov-ernments, money advanced to the amount of 9,534,682,043 dollars were made to them. In this way the United States has become a creditor of Europe to the tune of 19,246,636, (890 dellars. Of these sums the following amounts are said to have been repaid by the

	Dollars.		
Great Britain	64,164,007		
France	12,147,000		
Roumania	1,794,180		
Serlija	605,326		
Cuba	500,000		
Belgium	10,000		
Total	79,220,513		

The rate of interest on these loans was fixed at 8 per cent, but the horrowing Governments have asked that it be funded on a three-year basis, and the matter is not yet settled.

In addition to the leans made by the U.S. Government under authority from Congress, the British and French Convertuages, the British and French America through J. P. Morgas and Co., early in the war of 500,000,000 delasts, repayable in September. The British Government, it is said, has made all the necessary arrangements to meet its obligations, but the French allege installity to repay more than 100,000,000 delars.

all the necessary arrangements to meet is obligations, but the French allege insibility to repay mere than 100,000,000 doilars, and according to a despatch in the "Sun-Herald," Mr. Parmentier, Administrator of the French Ministry of Franace, new in New York, the arranged for a loan for the balance of 150,000,000 doilars with American banks. The period is said to be for 18 years at 8 per cent.

A val-Sgoil Ulach, as announced in our advertising columns, will respect to the period of the following the same period of the following the same period of permanent premises. The classes will, as in former years, be under the personal supervision of Father Tool, whose method of teaching 17th is being rapidly being adopted all over the country. Intending students should endeavour to be present at the opening meeting. The prospectus

containing information regarding times of class meetings, fees, certifi-cates, etc., may be had, on application, from the Secretary, 143 Albert Street, Belfast.

Belfast.

The parting address of the French monarch, to the Irish Brigade is worthy of quotation to-day when the people and Press of France are taking such a deep interest in the affairs of Ireland. The address is as follows—"We acknowledge, gentlemen, the invaluable services which France, during the lengthened period of one lundred years, has received from the Irish Brigade; services which we shall never forget, though totally unable to repay. the lengthened period of one hundred years, has received from the Irish Brigade; services which we shall never forget, though totally unable to repay. Receive this standard, a pledge of our remembrance, a token of our adminimant of the standard, and respect; and this, generous Hibernians, shall be the motto of your spotless colours; '1692-1792; Semper et ubique fidlest'" (Always and everywhere faithful).

Ancient Irish Learning

Not only were the old Irish nobility, gentry, and people in general, lovers of their native language and literature and patrons of literary men, but even the great Anglo-Norman nobles themselves who effected a permanent settleselves who effected a permanent settle-ment among us, appear from the first to have adopted what doubtless must have seemed to them the better man-ners, customs, language, and litera-ture of the natives; and not only did the matigation. they munificently patronise their pro-fessors, but become themselves pro-ficients in these studies; so that the Geraldines, the Butlers, the Burkes, the Keatings, and others, the Burkes, spoke, and wrote in the Guedhlic, and stored their libraries with choice and expensive volumes in that language; expensive values in that language; and they were represented by their own compatrious with having become "ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores"—"more Irish than the Irish themselves," So great than the first memselves. So great indeed was the value in those days set on literary and historical decuments by chiefs and princes, that it has more than once happened that a much-prized things continued to exist for several centuries, even after the whole frame-work of Irish society was shaken to pieces by the successive invasions of the Danes, the Norsemen, and the the Danes, the Norsenien, and the Angle-Normans, followed by the Eliza-bethan, Cromwellian and Williamite wars and confiscations, and accom-panied by the ever-increasing dissen-sions of the native princes among themselves, disunited as they were ever after the fall of the supreme monarchy at the close of the twelfth

With the dispersion of the native chiefs, not a few of the great books that had escaped the wreck of time were altogether lost to us; many followed the exiled fortunes of their owners; and not a few were placed in inaccessible security at home. Indeed, it may be said that after the terminait may be said that after the termina-tion of the great wars of the seven-teenth century, so few and inacces-sible were the examples of the old Gaedhic literature, that it was almost impossible to acquire a perfect know-ledge of the language in its purity. With such various causes, active and long-continued, in operation to effect its destruction, there is reason for wonder that we should still be in

effect its destruction, there is reason for wender that we should still be in possession of any fragments of the ancient literature of our country, how-ever extensive it may once have been. And that it was extensive, and com-prehended a wide range of subjects justifying the expressions of the old writers who spoke of "the hosts of the books of Erinn"—may be judged from those which have survived the destructive ravages of invasion, the accidents of time, and the other causes just enu-merated. When we came to inquire nerated. When we came to inquire oncerning the fragments which exist in England and elsewhere, they will be found to be still of very large ex-tent; and if we judge the value and proportions of the original literature of our Gaedhlic ancestors, as we may fairly do, by what remains of it, we may be justly excused the indulgence of no small feeling of national pride.

Notwithstanding, however, the irre-parable loss of the before-named books there still exists an immense quantity of Gaedblic writing of great purity, and of the highest value as regards the history of this country. And these MSS, comprise general and national history; civil and ecclesiastical records and abundant materials of genealogy hesides poetry, romance, law, and medicine; and some fragments of tracts on mathematics and astronomy,

The collection in Trinity College consists of over 140 volumes, several of them on vellum, dating from the early part of the twelfth down to the middle of the last century. There are also in this fine collection beautiful copies of the Gospels, known as the Books of Kells, and Durrow, and Dim-ma's Book, attributable to the sixth and seventh centuries; the Saltair of St. Ricemarch, Bishop of St. David's in the eleventh century, containing also an exquisite copy of the Roman Martyrology; and a very ancient ante-Hieronymian version of the Gospels, the history of which is unknown, but which is evidently an Irish MS. of not later than the ninth century; also the Evangelistarium of St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns in the seventh century, with ts ancient hox, and the fragment of another copy of the Gospels, of the same period, evidently Irish. In the same library will be found, too, the chief body of our more ancient laws and annals; all, with the exception of and annels; all, with the exception of two tracts, written on vellum; and, in two tracts, written on vellum; and, in two tracts, written on vellum; and, in the states, the personal achievements, and the social labits of the warriers, chiefs, and other distinguished personages of our early history. There is also a large number of ancient historical and romantic tales, in which all the incidents of war, of two, and of the incidents o

seription and great brillines; of language; and there are besides several sacred tracts and poems, amongst the most remarkable of which is the Liber Hymnorum, believed to be more than a housand years old. The Toinity College collection is also rich in Lives of Irish Sannts, and in ancient forms of prayer; and it contains, in addition to all these, many curious treatises on modition, beautifully written on vell-Kass. I have a support the series of the Sannts, and in ancient forms of the series of the series of the Sannts of San

world, the knowledge of which is usually attained through the Classic Languages, or those of the middle ages, with which he was not acquested in the Argonautic Expedition; the Destruction of Troy; the Life of Alexander the Great; the Destruction of Jerusalem; the Wars of Charlemagne, including the History of Reland the Brews the History of Reland the Brews; the History of the Lombard Brews; the History of the Lombard Brews; the dimost contemporary translation into Geechlic of the Travels of Murro Polo, etc., etc.

It is quite evident that a Language which has embraced so wide a field of historic and other important subjects must have undergone a considerable amount of development, and must have been at once copious and flexible; and it may be observed, in passing, that the very fact of so much of translation into Irish having taken place, show that there must have been a considerable able number of readers; since men of learning would not have translated for themselves what they could so easily understand in the original.

Passing over some collections of MSS, in private bands at home, I may next notice that of the British Museum in London, which is very considerable and contains much valuable matter; that of the Bodleian Library at Oxford which, though consisting of but about sixteen volumes, is enriched by some most precious books, among which is the copy already alluded to if the remains of the Saltari of Casale, man of the power of the Saltari of Casale, man which is tolerably well described in the prosession of Lord Asburntam, and which is tolerably well described in the Rugland some other collections in the hands of private individuals, as that of Mr. Joseph Monck Mase, in the neighbortion of the Advocates Library in Edinburgh contains a few important volumes, some of which are shortly described in the Highland Society's Report on MacPherson's Penns of Oisin, published in 1794.

And passing over to the Continents, in the National or Power of the Sura of the College of Louvain Collection in the Burghand Society's Report on MacPherson's Penns of Oisin, published in 1794.

And passing over to the Continents, in the National or Power of the Continents in the Highland Society's Report on MacPherson's Penns of Oisin, published in 1794.

And passing over to the Continents in the Highland Society's Report on MacPherson's Penns of Oisin, published in 1794.

And passing over to the Continents in the prosession of the Advocates Library in Edinbury in the National a few Gaedilie volumes, and Michael O'Clery, between the years

for the study of our imguage ann maction tory—the chief of which; is an action copy of the Felire Aergusa, the Marytrology, or Festology of Aengus Célle Dé (prim: "Kéll Dé") incorrectly called Aengus the Culéee, who composed the original of this extraordinary work, partly at Termblacht, now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin, and partly at Cluzin Ethnich in the present Queen's County, in the year 798. The collection contains besides the Festology of Cuthal M'Guire, a work only known by name to the Irish scholars of the present day; and it includes the autograph of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Massiers. There is also a cupy, or fragment, of the Liber Hymnorum already spoken of, and which is a work of great importance to the Ecelesiastical History of Ireland; and besides these the collection contains several important pieces relating to Irish History, of which no capies are known to exist elsewhere. It may be boped, therefore, that our Holy Father the Pour—who fields such a deep interest in the success of this National Institution (the Cathelic University) will at no disk those pleaseches (also dependent of the Cathelic Live and the Cathelic Ca

King of Munster. He would have heard how the latter, on the war breaking out again, had sought and found allies in Spain and with them had perished in a night surprise; how his reval. Cann or the fundred Fights, which was the same of the control of the control of the fundred fights, and the same of the sa

But the records of which every songloving Gael heard went up to periods
long before the Christian Era. He
heard how at a time when the bards
had long enjoyed the dignities in
Christian times bestowed on the
clergy, a storm had airsen against this
song-church, accused of inordinate
wealth and abused power, and for an
interval driven it into exile. He heard
how, earlier still, King Eochy had
constituted the rive provincial king
doms, as cerituries previously King
Ugony More had divided Ireland into
twenty-five, for the benefit of his
twenty-five sons, compelling his
people to swear by the "sun and the
moon, the dew, and all elements visible
and invisible," that their inheritance
should not be taken from them for
ever. He heard how Emania, the
palace of the Ulster kings, had been
palace of the Ulster kings, had been
type the sons of Egony, by
Green March on none of Egony
Chivalty, had gone and come out
among its halls; how another Queen,
Marve, or Maude, sub had herself
built the Connaught Palace of Croachan, invaded Ulster at the head of
the annalist of Clemanenties told him
how for 850 years the Red-branch
Knights, the great order of Pagua
Chivalty, had gone and come out
among its halls; how another Queen,
Marve, or Maude, sub had herself
built the Connaught Palace of Croachan, invaded Ulster at the head of
they are head of, that in it, roign
after reign, was held the great Prenhave told him that the palace, of Tan
had been shull by King Ollawii Foldula
enturies, befure even that of Emmin
had been belief by Sir Bellevitions conditional of the best of the coninterest of the selection of the order of
semaning was then a lenely rath near
Armagh. The chroniclet would then
have told him that the palace, of Tan
had been shull by King Ollawii Foldula
enturies, befure even that of Emmin
had been shull by King Ollawii Foldula
enturies, befure even that of Emmin
had been shull by

Emana had enjoyed more years of splendour than had elapsed between the first Dunish invasion and Queen Elicabeth's wars, yet its greatness was over before Ireland had confessed the Christian Fruth. Tara had lasted for nearly 2,000 years when the first Dunish invasion.

Murder:—In this ward of Dunish the many contracts the man the whole period of Dunish the many contracts the man contract the ma

the mighty Norman race extended its conquests from England to Ireland, a land the political and religious institutions of which had not yet wholly recovered the effects of the Danish inrads;

CONCILIATION.

(Continued from page 3).

(Continued from page 3).

reported. British police and military "shot up" the village of Emly. Co. Tipperary, in the early hours of the 19th inst. Mr. Higgins, Hotel was damaged and Messrs. Calvert and Lundy's Creamery was forcibly entered and the machinery put out of order. The residences of Mr. M. Donovan and Mr. Phelan were fired into.

Three British policemen entered a publichouse at Killinore, Co. Roscommon, and attacked and beat with their batons three young men who were on the premises. They then opened fire with their revolvers. A man named Murphy was seriously injured.

A young man named Sorahan, of Co. Cavan, has been conveyed to a Dublin hospital suffering from wounds indicted on him by British military and police who fired at him whilst on his way home from a dance. They shot him after the halp fur up his hands in response to their challenge.

British troops in full war equipment patred all the roads leading to the contract of the hayon and searched at the point of the keyther on they shot a darkey and 17 fowla, which they carried away.

On the morning of the 18th inst.

play. Further on they shot a denkey and 17 fowls, which they carried away.

On the morning of the 18th inst. British police foreibly entered a garage belonging to Mr. James O'Connor, Bruff, Co. Limerick, and seized his motor car, which they took out on the tondiside and burned.

On the night of the 17th inst. British troops at Dungarvan, Co. Waterfield, used knives in regularing a crowd which had collected to watch them cut down a Republican Flag. Later an armoured car paraded the town, driving at a furficient and police swept the streets of Cork on the night, of the 18th inst., in armoured car and letries shorting down citizens with riles and unchine-guns. No quarter was given, the irrops behavior in particularly collous manning the particularly collous manning the particularly collous named to the particularly collous manning the particularly collous named to the control of the control of the control of the control of the particularly woung girls and chipmens, including young girls and chipmens, including young girls and chipmens, including the much been much higher were it not for the action of the members of the Irish Pe. coung girls and children, were wounded. The casualty list would have been much higher were it not for the action of the members of the Irish Republican police force who patrelled the streets, and disregarding the obvious risk to their lives; ran to the help of the terrorised people, conducting them to places of safety, and carrying the wounded from the bullet-swept streets.

Arrests:—Since June 26th to date 120 persons have been arrested on the streets of Derry City on a charge of bing "abroad" between the hours of II p.m. and 5 a.m. without the permission of the British military authorities. One of those arrested was a prominent magistrate who was a member of the Conciliation Committee set up to restore order. This Committee is composed of all prominent citizens of Derry irrespective of creed and politics.

attions of Derry inespective of creed and politics.

Mr. W. Cummins was arrested at Roseres, Cc. Tipperary by a British military patrol on a charge of carrying a Republican flag.

Mr. R. Nichelson, Republican Chairman of the Tubbercurry Guardians, Cc. Slige, was arrested on the 18th inst. by a British military patrol while cycling near Tubbercurry, Co. Slige.

Proolemations and Suppressions:—
Proolemations and Suppressions:—
Protlamations and Suppressions:—
Protlamations and Suppressions:—

Produmations and Suppressions:
British military occupied the Village
Hall at Mountcollins, Co. Limerick,
and prevented all public functions
from being held there.
Following the proclamation of Curfew law in Cork the Competent British military authority has prohibited
the holding, or taking part in meetings, assemblies or processions within
the area prescribed by the Curfew
Order.

Order.
This order will affect Hurling and Football matches and several other

Foothall matches and several other outdoor fixtures.

Armed Ascaults: At 8 p.m on the 19th inst, two British pofreemen were she by unknown persons at Dumnore, 3 miles from Tuam, Co. Galway. At 5 a.m. on the following morning—nine hours afterwards—uniformed British bours afterwards—uniformed British to 100, issued from the property of the 100 persons of

The Late Patrick Lynch, Hospital



APPEAL.

AT a meeting of the priests and people of Hospital held recently it was decided to form a committee to appeal to the general public to raise a Testimonial for the dependants of the late Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Hospital, County Limerick.

This tragic facts as to how poor Lynch met his untimely end are still tresh in the public mind, and it is only necessary to here quote from the verdict of the Coroner's Jury that he was unlawfully hospital to the Coroner's Jury that he was mere military and willfully and foully murdered by said forces

The priests and people of Hespital deen it a duty upon themselves to appeal to the good and generous people of Irelaud to give to the object the support it ridly deserves, and although there are numerous pressing calls of late on the people of the country still we feel confident that our appeal will be answered with a true spirit throughout the length and breadth of the land.

be answered with a true spirit throughout the length and breadth of the
land.

Mr. Lynch was the sole oud absolute
support of his aged father and three
sisters, who are now, to use a common
phrase, "thrown on the world," and it
is, of course, utterly impossible to,
make good the irreparable loss they
have sustained, but, however, the duty
devolves on us to alleviate their sufferings to the best of our power and
hence this appeal made with already
active they are the three contents of the
correct by an at our cumnarefully received by and at our cumnarefully received by and with the gratefully received by and the three contents
JOHN O'NEILL and MICHAEL,
O'HALLORAN, Heat, Trees,
THOS, WALSH, Junr., and
PATRICK O'MAHONY, Hon.
Secs., Hospital.

inneent citizens to the extent of £100,000. They marched fully airmed through the streets, indiscriminately discharging volleys into private residences and throwing hand grenades and incendiary bombs into the principal business houses. They smashed their way into public houses and looted and drank their contents; they set the premises on fire. They then proceeded to fire many houses. As the inhabitants tried to escape from the buildings they were shot at and forced to go back into the finance. The Town Holl was wrecked with bombs of the process of the pro innecent citizens to the extent of £100,000. They marched fully armed

Mesers, Canney's shop.

Where houses were not bombed or burned the police smashed windows and doors and riddled the rooms with bullets. Only an occasional honse in the whole of the town escaped damage of some sort. Many houses bear the marks of at least fifty bullets, Young men known to be Republicans were dragged out of bed and were threatened of being shot. In places where the men were not to be found the police terrorised their wemenfolk and children and contented themselves.

with wrecking and looting the pre-mises. Several citizens captured and about to be shot by the police were rescued at the last moment,

D.F.SULLIVAN

Tea and Wine Merchants

CORK & LONDON

WHOLESALE ONLY

MADE IN IRELAND.

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CLOTHING SPECIALITIES-

LADIES' FLEECE WRAPS. GENT'S OVERCOATS.

Ladies' and Gents' Showerproofs. Perfect in Finish. Perfect in Quality.

N.A.C. MANUFACTURING CO., BALLYMONEY.

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D. E. WILLIAMS, Ltd. Wholesale Tea Merchants. TULLAMORE.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

National Land Bank, Ltd.,

AN IRISH BANK WITH AN IRISH PURPOSE.

\$180,000,000

Few people in Ireland realise that this colossal amount of money is lying on deposit in the various Irish Joint Stock Banks and Post Office Savings Banks. It represents the hard-earned savings of Irish industry and agriculture. It is earning low rates of interest and is largely used to finance competitors of the people who earned it.

Hundreds of our young men and women are leaving Ireland weekly. Help-do establish them on the land at home by depositing your savings in the National Land Bank.

Current Rates of Interest. Current Accounts 2%
Deposit at Call 3½%
, One year 4%
, Three years 4½%
, Five years 5% 88 Lr. Leeson St., Dublin. Carrying security of first mortgage on Irish land.

Manager: Lionel Smith Gordon

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO MANAGER.

Another Gael Embarks on His Own

MARTIN MURPHY, having purchased the interest of the old-established and flourishing provision business carried on by John Clarke, South Richmond Streetwho has gone into the wholesale trade exclusively at No. 3 Crampton Quay-wishes to notify his many friends that the business in future will be carried on by him under his own supervision, that he will stock none but the choicest selected goods at prices consistent with

Your kind patronage will be appreciated.

4. How to stimulate production, and what results can one expect to be enrived from more active and methodial working of the collicries?

5. To, what extent can the bogs be clied on to supplement the coal sup-

6. What water-power reserves does freland dispose of? 7. If the resources of Ireland in fuel 7. If the resources of Ireland in fuel and water-power were normally exploited, would she remain dependant on imported coal? And if, for a long time yet, she must import it, by what quantiff could that importation be diminished?
8. In so far as Ireland is compelled to buy coal from foreign collieries, is it necessarily on England that she is to depend?
These searching questions give a

to buy coal from foreign collectes, is it necessarily on England that she is to depend?

These searching questions give a goal idea of the thorough nature of the book and the keen and wide analysis of our position at the hands of this scientifive investigator. As he writes on p. 113 "In studying these diverse produces we have not aimed to produce a purely technical work, scientific and connectial in character, but a question of geography and economic history. We have wisited to, for an example: in reference to fuel, whether the economic dependance of Iteland in regard to England is natural and unchangeable, and whether its the cause or the effect of political dependence."

In connection with the coal question, the supply of peat is also considered. We wonder how many could tell off-hand what are the principal peat-producing countries of the world. M. Georges Franche answers the question thus.—"To the foreigner, the most collected box Xavier Mossan for this quotifican, in Europe." We are indebted to Xavier Mossan for this quotifican, etc., in this enumeration. From this one can judge that we have an international reputation for our bogs, which have been so neglected, and which we regard almost without on bogs, which have been so neglected, and which we regard almost without on to fit for the present, because the latter country points of the product of the present, because the latter country points of the product of the product of the product of the world of the world.

We might here note that there e might here note that there ap-to be an omission of the word on on p. 44. The bogs of Ire-according to Sir Richard San-estimate, contain an equivalent 194,000 million tons of col. The other printing adjustment which we noticed is that of Mont Medlay 48, apparently intended for Med-

only other printing adjustment which has only other printing adjustment which we have noticed is that of Mont Mellay on p. 48, apparently intended tor Mellay on p. 48, apparently intended to Mellary.

A year interesting chapter in the book is that on the water-power of treating of read of the read of the read of the power of the book is that on the water-power of the power of the

The Royal Bank of Ireland

Nearly a million more deposits and considerably more than a million increase in advances are to be a million between in advances are to be a million of the Reyal. For a bank which provides accommodation for the metropolitan area mid suburis exclusively, this is an excellent record, and proves that business is certainly prosperous and more plentiful within the city and its environs. In proportion to its -branches the Royal appears to have won a larger share of increased deposits than any other bank in Ireland. The following table shows the growth of its business in the past year:—

Year Ending August 31, 1920. Assets. Inc. last year E £ £

7,881,000 + 1,178,000

161,000 - 117,000

1,620,000 - 100,000

42,000 + 4,000

The increase in the accommodation by way of advances principally with a small discount business amounts to the great figure of £1,178,000. Last yeat the loans reached £1,703,000, so that there has been the unprecedented in crease of seventy per cent, in one year

placed by the bank at the disposal of its customers.

The investments are less by a clean one hundred thousand. This subject of investing money is a very puzzling business for a bank. Last year, under the Chairmashaju of Sir James Mu-phy, the Board issued a report in which all the investments were ex-pressed as valued at market prices as they stood on August 30. That was last year. This year we are presented with a quite different appraisement of values. The investments are returned as: "British Government Securities. alues.

Britis values. The investments are returned as: "British (Government Securities, including War issues at cost... \$1.436.120." This is not the method adopted hest year of writing down investments to the prices current in the market at the date of tanking up the accounts. The meaning of this manustree requires a careful examination. It is, of course, well known that the price of British Securities has depreciated, and as it is evident that the Royal had purchased its present buildings prior to August of Isat year, the effect of placing them in the report at cost instead of market prices is to put them in at an appreciation which has not occurred. This maneaver is appeared to include the sales of such as the sales of the sales of such as the sales of the sales of the sales of the sales of the commended, and it is not a good start for the new Chairman, Mr. M. Berrington Jellett.

- Chairman,	Mr. M.	DOL	rinkrim	4 Camera			
Linbilities.							
Capital and	Reserves		380,000	+ 17,000			
Superanehat	ion Fund			- 23,000			
Undivided I	Profits		15,000				
Deposits		4.	309,000	+971,00m			
				_			
		4.7	TOTAL COVER	DOS WWW.			

		Loans, Investments				
			Pe	r cent. of 1	Per cent. o	
			. 1	desources.	Resources	
Autenst :	31.	1914		55.9	34.0	
- W		1917		55.07	31.72	
		1918		38.1	35,0	
		1919		45.6	46.0	
-		1990		61.3	34,4	

war. The accommodation it offers to its customers is considerably higher than is usual in the case of banks in Ireland. The proportion of funds in-vested is no higher than before the war, though of course, it's very much greater in volume. It is upoint to be noticed that the loans have risen by fifteen per cent, and the avestment's have fallen by nearly twelve per cent, during the year. The profits of the bank are three thousand higher, and the dividend remains at eight per cent, tiless tax). The report is witness of health and strength, and, with money rates so firm, should repeat itself in the coming year.

The Pogrom

From our contemporary "The Ulster Herald." we take the following vivid picture of the pognomists at work in the Valley of the Bann:

The infamous "pognom" which is now in progress has recently been necompanied by the stipulation that its victure should sign awar manhood, nationality, and religion before heing allowed to earn their daily bread. This had its inception in the works situated on the Valley of the Bann in the district surrounding Banbridge.

The Belfast shing and worker has ob-

tries surrounding Banbridge.

The Belfast shingard worker has obtained a reputation us "the last word" in bigory and intolerance, but intolerant as he is, he takes second place in all these "circuses" to the Orange workers du the upper and lower reaches of

in bigotry and intolerance, but intolerant as he is, he takes second place in all these "virtues." to the Orange workers do the upper and lower reaches of the River Bane.

In the early days of the pogrom July last all the Catholics employed in the various weaving and bleaching establishments on the river adjacent to Benbridge were cleared out. The now tamiliar declaration is a Banbridge patent. The Catholic workers refuse to sign, and even long weeks have passed and they still loll aimlessly about the streets and roads, outcasts of society, men and women, whom the children of the "elect" pass by with a studder. They are outcasts in every sense of the term, as scarcely a nod of recognition from former bosom friends of the work-

from former bosom friends of the workshop.

At that period only the upper feaches of the river were affected. The dastardly un-Christian work has been improved on.

To-day the entire valley of the Bann has been cleared. Over 500 Catholics on the lower reaches of the river, from above Laurencetown to below Gilford, have been added to the list of evicted victims. A fortnight has elapsed since the Catholic employees of five further works were driven forth by a mob of thousands strong, with flute bands at its lead. The news of the latest poron has just filtered through, as in the excitement of the last couple of weeks this additional work of the Carsonite baryon that have been publicity.

this additional work of the Carsonie buree had escaped publicity. A Press representative during the last week made an extended tour of the affected district. He journeyed along the valley of the Bann, amidst scenery unrivalled in a had of many sights. The five miles journey along the tree-Introduced in a land of many sights. The five miles journey along the tree-tinged road, overhanging the winding calley of the river leads through a dazz-ing landscape—God's handwork— which is being desecrated by the scenes matted in the works studded along its anks.

which is being desecrated by the scenes emacted in the works studded along its banks. The sun streamed down in delightful warnth through the everhanging treesing danced on the rippling flow of the river, whose waters have a world-wise fame as the like thing of the delight of the river, whose waters have a world-wise fame as the like thing the countries of the waters in the world compare with it for this purpose. If was a day on which it was good to be alive—a day when a man could go about his work with a hightness of heart. But, another the world compare with the hightness of heart. But, another the world in the hightness of heart with the high three is work in plenty. There is, as usual, the call to work: irrea sounded, steam twined on, the looms commence to rattle, and beetling engines give forth their thunderous noise—but not for the "outcasts" of the Valley of the Bann—the Catholics ostrached simply because they are Catholics.

Cycling along from Banbridge I first struck the little village of Seapatrick. The dinner horn sounded, and a stream conference was the surface of the world, to their former commakes, perion as they passed along. Did they ever give a thought, as workers of the world, to their former commakes, perions. They chatted and laughed in anticipa-tion as they passed along. Did they ever give a thought, as workers of the world, it their former comrades, per-haps without a dinner, and they the cause? Inconceivable that u man or woman can be so dehased as to be the cause of the little one being hungry—

the little ones of the hundreds they had chased from earning their bread.

Further along I passed bleachworks at Millown (henders). The Micke' had been deared and the second series of the second series bank, known as Hazlebank, towned by Mr. Norman Dickson, white operation was the last place visited by the 'music' and the menacing 'braves,' who gallantly chased 80 girls on the 'evicted' lay with outstretched arms over the River bridge, gazing, down into the depths, possibly peering into the future. For all that their former courades and 'co-workers cared it might be there, where the trout jumped up to catch the elusive fly, which skinmed the waters.

Further along is the bleachworks owned by Messrs, Willie and Foster, Uprichard. Same story, no variation. Half a mile further along are the bleachworks of Mr. Fred B. Sinton, at Banford. The sunlight streamed dow and the mills attendly rattled on, but not for the ostracised Catholic.

GILFORD, BALLDOUGAN AND BANFORD.

Sleepy little Gilford lay at the end of the journey. It looked as if its citiens were having an afternoon siests. The big local spinning mill of Mesers, Dunbar, M'Master and Co., Ltd., whirled on, but without 250 Catholics. It was here the Pogrom of the lower teaches of the Rover com-

Lidd, whirled on, but without 200 (clubolics. It was here the Pogrom of the lower reaches of the Rover cumenced.

I had the story of this Pogrom which was carried out with new and up-to-date terrors) from victims of each of the works on this part of the Baan. Workers at Gilford Mill on Monday morning, September 6th, on reaching the gates, found their progress barred by pickets, who informed them that the mill was closed down for the day. May the Orange Soviet, and on the control of the day of the Grange Soviet, and on the control of the day. The machinery started, gradually assumed its normal accounts on the day of the Grange Soviet, and on the control of the day of the Grange Soviet, and on the day of the Grange Soviet, and on the day of the Grange Soviet, and on the day of the Grandelly assumed its normal accounts of the day of the d

LAURENCETOWN.

In the bleach works of Messrs. W. and F. Uprichard, at Laurencetown, the next place visited by the Pogromists, the Catholics were in a majority, having about 45 to 35 Protestants, the certaing mob arrived late in the afternoon, when the daymen on piecework had finished and had gone, else they might not have had so easy a task. The Catholic employees state that they were usked since to sign the usual ducument by the employers, but refused. Work is proceeding in this firm, but none of the Catholic employees have been allowed back.

The evictors, discoursing "sweat music." next proceeded to Hazellank Weaving Factory a where 80 Catholic girls were in a majority of two to one. The "galkant braves" ordered out the defenceless girls, and Mr. Dickson closed down the works for the day. On Tueseday morning the Catholics resumed work, and a seene occurred, and they, in turn, chassed the Protestant girls. The Pogromists were sent for ton an adjacent works, and a mob of men, armed with bayonets and revolvers, arrived and put out the Catholic employees again, so to speak, at the point of the hayonet. When the latter attempted to show fight revolvers were presented at them, and amidst a des-

perate scene the factory had to be closed down again.
On pay-day the Protestant employees had the police inside the works to protect them. The Catholics were given their cards on this occasion. The factory was opened on Monday last, and continues with the Protestant employees only.

SIX HUNDRED EXPULSIONS

six Hundred Expulsions.

Reverting to Gilford. On Tuesday morning (September 7th) pickets were on the gate entrance, and no Catholic was allowed to resume. The gentleman was appealed to . He didn't know. The managing director, Mr. Dickie, was sent ior, and arrived. He was asked why the Catholics were not allowed into the works, and he replied: "He didn't know." He said he was practically a stranger, and the replied: "He didn't know." He said he was practically a stranger, and didn't know what it was all about. It may be explained that Mr. Dickie is a recent agricultured at this stage. The Catholics asked for their money, and it was forthcoming in an hour. Since, notices have been posted in the Catholic district of the town, stating that if the Catholics sign the form authorised by "the committee" they can resume work to-day; otherwise no work for them.

Around Castle Hill men Iell about aimlessly in the hope that one day Christima will recollect a text of their faith—"That it was ordained man should can his daily hread by the sweat of his brow."

By the recent Pogrom the Parish of Tullylish has between 500 and 600 parishioners out of work. A few of the younger men have found temperary can be supported in the faith progrom has followed several of themeven there, and instances of farmers, hadly in want of labour, having to dismiss them, are frequents.

About 1,000 Catholice employed in the Valley of the Bann lasve now mile valley of the Bann lasve now mile was and man shoul of the Bann lasve now mile valley of the Bann lasve now mile was a second of the second of the Bann lasve now mile valley of the Bann lasve n

miss them, are frequent,
About 1,000 Catholics employed in
the Valley of the Bann larve now no
work, nor no pay-day. A fund is
being organised by his Lordship, Most
Rev. Dr. Mulhern, Bishop of Drömere,
to whom all subscriptions will be
kindly forwarded.

Memorials of the Past

(From Mr. Aubrey de Vere's Preface to Inisfail; a Lyrical Chronicle of Ireland

If ancient memorials of Ireland are interesting to us, how much more so must they have proved to the Irish of an earlier day! 'A green and woody knoll beside Lough Deeg is all that for us remains of Kincora, the polace of the Munster Kings, and home of Brian the Great. But to a Gael in the fifteenth century its ruins must have spoken a language as intelligible as that in which old castles battered by Mountjoy address to us. To the Irish man, prince or peasant, Nial of the Nime Hostages was as familiar a hume as Bruce was to the Scottish. Bard and chronicler told how, long before the state of the Nime Hostages was as familiar a hume as Bruce was to the Scottish. Bard and chronicler told how, long before the state of the tribe of Hi-Nial, from which were descended the Princes of Tyroughnite to believe, Nial had ruled over all reland; how he had been the ancestor of the tribe of Hi-Nial, from which were descended the Princes of Tyroughnite to be the state of the tribe of the state of the tribe of the control of the tribe of the state of the tribe of the control of the tribe of the state of the tribe of the control of the tribe of the state of the tribe of the control of the tribe of the state of the tribe of the control of the tribe of the state of the state of the tribe of the state of the state of the state of the state of the tribe of the state of

Sedition!

In June, 1846, Charles Gavan Dully, as proprieto of the "Nation," who put on his trial for all article, alleged to be settious, which had appeared in that pournal. Dully was delended by Robert Holmes, then a very old nam, but yet a barriser because he refused to accept of any favour or position from the Government on whose hands was the blood of his relative. Robert Emmet, The "Nation," of June 20th thus releved to his magnificent speech on behalf of his client:—

his magnificent speech on behalf of his clients—

"The scene of Wednesday last will be remembered by all who witnessed it as fong
membered by his as a study gown, became he has
"all bis life long scenes to rustle in the
"official livery of an English Government—
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so man who is atill at the Bar only
"so who when the bar a country to
"so proud of who volunteered in "St. who
"mannelsered when he had a country to
"so proud of the proud of the proud of
"so who was to be a support
"so who was to be a support
"so who was to be a support
"so who was to be be a support
"so who was to be a support
"so we have
"so we
"so we

Consisting opposition is not seed; that Dirks is the low of manners as the constitutional law of the realm, business the constitutional law of the realm, business and broadly that it the rights of his best of the constitution of the constitution

with rapture, and exclaim with the poet—"The distance lends enchanation that the poet—"The distance lends enchanation of the property of the p sured by its advancement in government, in laws, in manuers, in arts, in
science, in literature—in manufactures, in trade, in commerce—by the
general diffusion of knowledge and
virtue—and the comforts, the conveniences, and the refinements of life.
Nature is the volume and experience is
the school. The benefits of laws and
polity—of arts and science—of manufactures and trade, are the effect of individual talent and united labour; but
genus and industry, the minds of the
few and the hands of the many, combined for a common end, can only exist
where there is some common invigorating principle of life and action,
What is this common invigorating
principle? Country—the proud feeling of national independent existence—by means of which every great and
over macuri pation is redecited from
ever macuri pation is redecited from derstanding, give birth and vigour tolofty thoughts, and if they sometimes
arouse the ambitious and destructive,
they more uniformly call forth and
exercise the benevolent and the useful
passions of the human breast. But
where this common invigorating principle is wanting—where a people is
subservient to the will, mocked by the
pride, and ruled by the caprice, the
pride and the pride and the interexts of another state, the caprice desurprised by the tenson and experience departies to make the caprice of the
principle of the tenson and experience
and happiness are looked for in vainunder the withering influence of provincial subjection. The very consciousness of being dependent on any
other power for advancement in the
scale of national being weighs down
other power for advancement in the
scale of national being weighs down
other power for advancement in the
scale of national being weighs down
other power for advancement in the
scale of national being weighs down
other power for advancement in the
scale of national being weighs down
in special to a power for advancement
in the individual and mortality in the
state. In contrasting the nation with
the province, let us take an instanceindustry! And let us look to Ireland.
In Ireland we have labour—hard Inbour—incessant. Inhour—unrequited
labour; but we have not in Ireland industry; we have industrial resources,
but we have not industry itself. Can
you wonder? The industry of man
arises not from the mere impulse of instinct—the industry of man arises from
the industry of man entire in
a nise not from the mere impulse of instinct—the industry of man ent

and the slave it growls on the earth—with philosophy and liberty it mounts to heaven. The gross periton of its mature may exist in any clime where the animal can breathe, but every collected particle will perish where the conserous of freedom, where the use of the conserous of the protection and enjoyment of the conservation of the commonwealth of the fame. "Nothing can be more advantageous to the commonwealth and conservation of the commonwealth of the fame." Nothing can be more unjust, if more converted that scanty and rugged soil with glavn wow only live in the records advantageous to the commonwealth and standards of the commonwealth of the fame. "Nothing can be more unjust." It must also conservations of a free people le always just? No; but the actions of an enslaxed people will never be sublime. Slavery, in every form which it can assume, is destructive of the genius, the spirit, and the virtue of man, and of all spe-Mo; but the actions of an enslaved people will never be sublime. Slavery, in every form which it can assume, is destructive of the genus, the spirit, and the virtue of man, and of all species of slavery, provincial servitude, is the worst; and in the history of provincial servitude no instance can be found so striking, so afflicting, and so humiliating as Ireland—of the influence of moral causes in roometracting the physical aptitude, of nature, and producing weakness, and want, and ignorance, and wretchedriess, where all the outlines of creation seem formed for power and westerledises, where all the outlines of creation seem formed for power and westerledises, where all the outlines of creation seem formed for power and westerledises, where all the outlines of eventual seems of the walkings of her griefs. There is not even greatness in her fall. When a congreatness in her fall. When a congreatness in her fall, when the source of the destruction Ireland of patient of her destruction Ireland of patient of her destruction Ireland of patient the majestic ruins Ireland of patient. Because Ireland could be a sation. Because Ireland Ireland of the patient of the found could be a sation.

It had been well for Ireland if English

dence of right. I have done. I have appealed to your unprejudied understandings. I have appealed to the honest, to the man't feeling of your hearts; and unless the strength of the earthe has been lost in the weakness of the advocate. I have not appealed in value.

Conciliation

TUESDAY, JULY 20th.

praise; them.

Proclamations and Suppressiona;

perish military and police took por

resion of a field at Adam, Co. Limes

ke, where a Hurling Match was

ke, where a Hurling Match has

the pears played on the 18th into

the match had consequently to

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ad Ald. J. E. Marphy, Chairman, Louth

G.A.A.

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eine os YOUNG IRELAND

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920.

The Lord Mayor

The endurance of the Lord Mayor of Cork and his fellow-sufferers approaches the miraculous. For fifty lays they have survived in their great Only the consciousness of a noble cause could have exalted men to such a degree of indifference to bodily suffering and endurance of life under the conditions. The love and admiration of their countrymen is with them

The Risen Nation

The events of the past fortnight have unmasked England before the eyes of the world. For months past her press and propaganda have worked strenuously to conceal from the knowledge of civilisation the methods of savagery her representatives in Ireland have invented and practised. Still they hoped that, as in the olden time, what they did in Ireland would be done in a corner, and that, as in the olden time, what falsehood they willed about Ireland would pass unchallenged into the world's ear. The torch that fired the homes and workshops of Balbriggan had fired many an Irish town This time it has fired mor than an Irish town. The weapons that sent County Councillor Lynch and Messrs. Gibbons and Lawless to their graves have encrusted themselves with the blood of Irish patriotism to no other effect than to make England's name, as one of England's chief joursays, stink in the nostrils of Civilisation. Even though Trim fol-lows Balbriggan, and other leal Irishmen share the fate of Lynch and Gib-bons and Lawless—the tyranny that has for centuries made of the fairest island in the Atlantic a land of misery is unmasked and overthrown. Ireland She suffers and endures to-day in the vertain knowledge that to-morrow she will be redeemed.

will be redeemed.

Six weeks ago we advised our countrymen that English policy planned in the ensuing weeks to ravage and pogrom Ireland in the hope of breaking the spirit of the nation. six weeks the ravaging and pog-romming has gone on, and the first results the wiseacres have achieved is that of inspiring among classes of Irishmen and Irishwomen who had formerely hold aloof, utter detestation to the name and methods of England. The second result has been to unite against that country the opinion of Civilisation. Such is English fore-sight—such is English statesmanship in 1920. If the Irish nation could have been destroyed by the imprisonment or slaying of its leaders, the ravaging of its fields, the burning of its towns the Irish nation would have been de-stroyed 400 years ago. Elizabeth tried it, Charles tried it, Cromwell tried it, William tried it, some of the Georges tried it, and Ireland survived them all, to be hailed to-day with admiration and affection by every nation in the world save the one that may slay in-dividual patriots, but bites on a file when it seeks to slay the Oldest Nation when it seeks

We commend e counsel of the Bishop of Killeloe Be patient as well as firm." It is

Hish endurance—Trish restraint under calculated provocation that has baffied and enraged Ireland's enemy. It is Irish patience as well as Irish firmness that must gain the victory that will give to our land the blessings of Freedom and Peace. The destiny of Ireland is now beyond the shapping or control of those who were her foreign task-maeters. Ireland will shape her future, and that future will be a future of Peace and Liberty within her borders for all Liberty within her borders for entires that Ireland has endured and survived, she had not learned to apprehen the true value of freedom her people would have suffered in vain. We have seen in the recent war all the professed and most of the real ideals of man betrayed by soulless politicinans and stupid militarists. We have seen fatternilem—the true Antichrist-mised on high as the god the substitution of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of sense; we shall prove the sense of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the rulers to the peoples of the solem piledes given by the

Ireland and America

In substance and in fact-in her poverty, her isolation, in the almost poverty, her isolation, in the aimost tragic smallness of her apparent material resources against her mighty enemy—Ireland's case to-day is exactly what America's case was from 1775-1784. So have stated American and English authors when they wrote -from different points of view-of America's eight-year fight with England. And they add that one-fourth of America's small army were Irish-

Foreigners sometimes think that Ireland's resources are hopelessly finite for fighting an Empire; and they counsel compromise, but here, according to Dr. Franklin, were according to Dr. Franklin, were America's conditions when she fought and won, "notwithstanding, how-ever, all the disadvantages the country then laboured under from an army ignorant of discipline and unskilled in the art of war-without a fleet-without allies-and with nothing but the love of liberty to support them"
... they fought and defeated the
British Empire. The Empire, by the
way, is referred to by Judge Johnson in his "Commentary on the Memoirs of Wolfe Tone" as "her (America's) early, and indeed her only, enemy."

The whole population of America

was then only about three millions, ours to-day is over four millions, and, according to the same article by Judge Johnson, England used exactly the same methods to restore "law and order" in America as she is trying in Ireland to-day. For instance, fields were ravaged by a merciless enemy, uniting in his system of war the devastation and vengeance of the savage with the range and system of civilised tactics; but America was unyielding." And because she was unyielding, despite her great sufferings, another writer, Robert Goodloe Harper, tells us dramatically the first result of her fight: "The Eng-lish, convinced of their inability to subdue us, had offered us everything we asked, except independence.

... We having declared our independence, and fully assured of being able to support it . . . unanim refused to listen to their offers." . unanimously

Might it not all be written of Ire-

The American pamphlet writers of the time love to point out the difficulties they fought against. Very often they repeat that America had the advantage of being farther from Eng-land than we are, and her native officials were, therefore, generally faithful and uncorrupted by Empire ful and uncorrupted by Empire bribes; they acknowledge also that a foreign army already established on our shores make things more difficult for Ireland, but in every other way these old writers maintain Ireland's case is just the same as America's

For instance, in Ireland four-fifths of the people are united in their de-mand for independence, and in America the positions were nearly versed-it was the minority made the majority fight for their in dependence. Dr. Franklin says "ad dresses from different colonic breathed ardent loyalty (to England). Circulars sent out broadcast by Con-gress gradually prepared the people's minds for independence, but even in the Session of 1775 the Independent Party met with fierce opposition, and it is true to say they had to fight their own people as well as the English for America's independence. But the gradual winning of separation from England cemented the home union of

From 1775 to 1784 it cost America From 1775 to 1724 it test America 30 millions to defeat England. We had paid in 1894 over £2,750,000 in over-taxation to England. Since then taxation has increased per head from £1 8s. 104 to £7 14s. in 1918.

Of course England was very angry with America at the time and she hurled her best Press agents at their throats. Describing the work of the Independents, for instance, an old

English pamphlet says: "These resistes and unprincipled men, to prepare the minds of the people for their yet latent scheme of independence incited mobs consisting of a few abandoned men," etc., and speeking of the conveners of the General Congress which proclaimed America's independence, English Press agents said of them they were 'men of baakrupt fortunes and dishonest principles." There is, after all, but little originality in Press agents' work.

Before the War of Independence

and dishonest principles." There is, after all, and the land the principles of the land of

zens."

America's opinion of her Imperial neighbour did not appear to improve with time, for at a meeting in Harmony Hall, New York, 1825, with Judge Swanton in the chair, Professor McNevin said "it was, to be sure, little short of miraculous that the English Government without being constrained by any external danger, or any cogency whatever of internal circumstances, would do or any cogency whatever of nuernal circumstances, would do ... a signal rat of kindness to Ireland ... and they formed a Society to address the "free and enlightened nations of the earth" on the subject of Ireland's wrongs, and England's intolerance." England's actions in subject of the subject of the subject of Ireland's wrongs, and England's intolerance. "Furginal's actions is subject of Ireland's wrongs, and England's intolerance for the subject of Ireland's wrongs, and England's make any subject of Ireland's the Ireland's action of the subject of the

France and Ireland.

Manifestations of sympathy for the Lord Mayor of Cork and for the cause which he so nobly represents have not been wanting incomposition of the cause which he so nobly represents have not been wanting incomposition of the composition of the of the people of Catalonia to the Government of the Irish Republic. Another resolution voted at the same meeting denounced the policy of Lloyd George in relation to Ireland and demanded the immediate release of the Lord Mayor of Cork. From Corsica another appeal was forwarded to the British Minister, signed by the principal inhabitants of the island invoking in the name of Paoli, the Iriend and protegee of England, that the doors of Brixton prison should be thrown open at once to Ireland's marryr. From all parts of France, Spain, Italy and Belgium messages of a similar nature have been forwarded to the English Government, but all to no effect. At the same time the Italian Popular Parry which control the second largest group in the centrols the second largest group in the Court of Ireland. Recent elections the product that the Popular Parry is likely to control the destinies of Italy in the near turn—Their assumption of the reins of power will be hailed with pleasure by the people of Ireland.

It seems evident that General Macready It seems evident that General Macready interviews, which were published in he French press last week, were part of a prearranged plan to prepare foreign opinion for the campaign which he is directing and putting into effect throughout the plant of plant that discipline in the Army of Occupation has broken down. Had their pay been stopped for a single day, or had a single disciplinary punishment here inflicted, the ruthless campaign would instantly cease, but the present representatives of British power in Ireland are determined that shall consume. Hitherto, however, the destruction of the Irish power in Ireland are determined that it shall consume. Hitherto, however, the destruction of the Irish power in Ireland are determined that it shall consume. Hitherto, however, the destruction of the Irish power in Ireland are determined that it shall consume. Hitherto, however, the destruction of the Irish power in Ireland are determined that the Irish power in Ireland in the Irish power in Ireland in the Irish power in Ireland. In the highest lights of their imagination British propagandists never ascribed to the Germans after the burning of Louvain worse atrocities than are actually being perpertated by their own troops to-day under the shadow of the Union Jack. "Never since the Middle Ages," says "Le Matire," "has such awage brusulity been recorded." "Le Petit Parisien" states that the "ascriffice of the Lord Mayor of Cork is no longer necessary to attract the attention of the whole civilised world to the marry-from of freland as the savage reprisals carried out by members of the British army of occupation is in itself more than sufficient." "Writing in "Le Rappel" of to-day's date M. Louis Bresses states that "the English have abandoned themselved better from the program of Czarist Russia than in the time of Hanny VIII. "Writing them and replacing them by massacring them and replacing them by massacring them and replacing them by members of Irish papele to emigrate. In a struggle of the Lord Mayor of Cork is a splen

land."
"Ireland is such a small country," says
"L'Effort National," "a country so far
from France that only few of us are
acquainted with its geography, neverthe-

less the whole world to-day, is preoccupied with its sufferings. Civilised peoples have followed the agony of this man who is dying in Britton prison, in the surburbs of London. Judging by the press, public contains in France is deeply moved by his man and at the same time by that of his count and at the same time by that of his count and at the same time by that of his count and at the same time by that of his count and at the same time by that of his count and at the same time by that of his count and the same time by that of his count and the same time by the different same by the same time by the same time

for ms country in the capital of that immense "Empire over which the sun never sets."

"The agony of the Lord Mayor of Cork, so long and so tragic," says "Le Courrier to Tunisie," "reminds us of the sacrifice of Cato who because he could not survive the lost liberies of his country ended his life by falling on his own sword at Urica. Yet the suicide of Caesar's adversary was only the Juneral crowning of a cortege of broken hope, where the last champions of a lost cause, Vinquished and decimated abandonded themetives to despair. The voluntary death of the Lord Mayor of Cork in whose veins flowe Celtic blood, on the contrary seems to herald the dawn. He wished for death in order to galvanise the energies of those who reclaim the independence of their country and to fix the attention of the whole civilised world on the shorey of Green Erin, to give a marryr to avenge to a people sensible, devoted and resolved. It is pleasing to us Frenchmen whose motherland has recently given to every country on the globe the most beautiful example of moral resistance which history has ever recorded, to salute with emotion and prolound sympathy the heroic gesture of Terence MacSwiney who is dying of his own free will for Ireland and for human liberty."

"Did we not read the other day how the Cameron Highlanders, worthy descend-

gesture of Terence MacSwiney who is dying of his own free will for Ireland and for human liberty."

"Did we not read the other day how the Cameron Highlanders, worthy descendants of Cromwell's Ironsides, shot up the town of Queenstown and burned a score of "Papisis" houses without inquiring whether the inhabitants were wighin or not, "says Marie-Anne De Bover in "La Libre Parole." The reprisals that have taken place throw a singular light on the discipline of the British army. Just imgine what would have happened in this country if the Dragon had avenged the death of Lleutenath Latour who it will be remembered was assassinated by the strikers some years ago. Such things would nover be permitted in the proper will be remembered was assassinated by the strikers some years ago. Such things would nover be permitted in England, where, for fear of accidents the policemen are not armed; but Erin is still a conquered country. The rebellion of Ireland is shown to us in a hideous robe, but what about the rebellion of Ustec, We have too quickly forgotten that on the eve of the great war, civil war, organised by the Orangists and indirectly supported by the army, was allowed; to sand has this province been there. Solely because it refuse to contribe a support of the National Parliament which was so long promised and was then on the poin of being accorded. It refused because this Parliment would be Carholic in the proportion of seventy-fleve per cent. A mere nothing when you think of it. In France there are Catholics who object to certain laws. Why have not they a Parliament which was so long promised and was then on the poin to begind according to their ideas? There are also citizens of the French Republic who are not republicans. Why have not they licence to organise. Why have not they licence to organise. Uster is the only one beyond the wontries living under a Parliamentary regime. Ulster is the only one beyond the worth of the province, because the Protestants are last province, because the Protestants are last provinc

not more numerous than the Catholics. Ulster, according to them, is not for Ulstermen but for Orangemen. To their disadvantage majority rule is bad; to their advantage it is excellent."

NOTAL

Ní hé seo an áit i gcóir cruthánaisí ar an meid atá ráite againn i dtaobh Fuirme is Abhair na a mháin i gcóir na résán atá leo. Ní deunta againn ach liate na nithe siu deunta againn ach liate na nithe siu a mhain i gcóir na résán atá leo. Ní deunta againn ach liate na nithe siu eite againn dár sceul agus i dtreo go mheidh bun againn ar a leagfinidí tille argóintí. Mar atá feicthe àgainn isé aetéir na heoluíochta atá ina luighe fé abhar na heoluíochta atá ina luighe fé shar na heoluíochta an an ach atharuithe nar bheadh sannana ar hluire sruinge, mar aduairt Lodge. Mar is eol don mháirneulach is mó saghas snuime is féidir a dheunamh ar na nao taruing amháin agus isí an tsruig cheudna i gcomhnuí í dá mhéid a hatharuitar a deabhramh le snamana chur uirií. Tá deabhramh le snamana chur uirií. Tá deabhramh le ánamana chur uirií na scoluíthe le la aetáir na n-eoluíthe agus is deabharthach príomh-abhar nó 'materia na neoluíthe ur aetéir na n-eoluíthe lur atéir na n-eoluíthe lur atéir na n-eoluíthe ur atéir na n-eoluíthe lur atéir na n-eoluíthe da tírtha atáidir an da'theoirír. Do reir furmhór na scoluíthe, agus do ceir Aristotleláir rein go mpórsmát, ní héinní abhar dá bhríthi féin a bheith aige agus dá bhrí sin, bu s-haghas áirithe 'materia secunda 'é no gnáth-abhar and tharha dharna dhearnthalar d'ainnsu. ndeir cuid desna scoluithe go bhfuil saghas éigin blitine neamh-iomláine dá chuid féin iag an bpríomhabhar, rud a thúrfadh sinn níos goire don teoiric adeir garb é an t-actéir is bun le gach saghas abhair fhisicidhe.

Tuigfar as an méid sin go bhfuil Fuirm ia Abhar na scoluithe niosycoire don rud a tuigtar le habhar anois ná don teagosc ceuníchta is fisciochta a bhia s' huitr ddinn god le ffor-theunaí mar fhriane dhr-sheunta. Faid a creidtí go raibh cleithre fichid saghas abhair, nó breis, ann, gan baint, ná cuintí acu lena cheide, ach detríocht bhunaidh eatoura o fhessach, níon a cuintí acu lena cheide, ach detríocht bhunaidh eatoura o fhessach, níon a cuintí agu lena cheide an a cuintí agus do loch a na ceairce sia chuitha agus do loch a na ceairce sia chuitha agus do loch a na ceairce sia chuitha agus do loch an a hainean ar n-argóint). O thárla, ámh, go bhfuil na ceimithe, agus na fisicithe go mòr-mòr, ar aon aigne nách mór i dtaobh an actéir a bheith réina bhun le gach ní abhardha, is léir go bhfuilmíad taguithe go puinte na fuil i shifad chó-cheapa na scoluithe. Ní miste an méid seo a rá ar aon chuma: an co-cheapa bhí á chcinneáil ó aimsir Aristoteléis goire é do smaointe lucht coluíochta na lainisire seo ná an có-cheapa bhí á chcinneáil ó aimsir Aristoteléis goire é do smaointe lucht coluíochta na lainisire seo ná an có-cheapa bhí do ghnáthi ag ceinithe á laethibh na n-alcheimithe goil beagán blain ó shoin.

Ní sheasufon ná ní thuitean creid-

Ni sheasuíon ná ní thuitean creid-eamh leis an bhFeallsunacht Scoluidhe, fé uar ba mhaith lean lán de namhaidht na hEagailse a dheunamh amach, cé gurh í atá le fada riamh ag lacht na lEagailse. Ag nochtadh is a míniú a cuid dógmaí don Eaglais ba Sphath lei teurnuíocht is aimmeoir-eacht (nomenclature) is có-cheapuithe na Feallsunachta san d'úsáid, agus ag sisteanui is ag cesaint na ndógmaí dhi

acha na hEaglaise ar a cuid dógmaí, thánadar chun bheith inchorpuithe chó críochnuithe sin i mbeurlagar na Feallsúnachta Scoluidhe agus chun bheith dá soillsiu chó fada san agus chó gnásmhar san le cós-heapuithe iarbhfisicidhe an tsistim mhachtraimh sin, go bhfuil sé nách mór ina dheimhin sá deunfar choíche múine na hEagailse do scartint leis an bhfeall-súnacht san ná é cheangal d'aon cheann eile. Go deimhin, tá teipithe glan ar gach iarracht dar deineadh ar phríomh-theagoise na hEagailse do shuidheamh go deas i bhfriam sirteamní iarbhfisicidhe eile. Ina dhaidh san, ámh, ní sheasuighean ná ní thuitean na Eaglais le Feallsúnacht na Scol, fé mar utá raitte againn. Bhí sí ann, agus í ag leathadh agus ag muineadh, ar feadh míle blian sara cloiseadh trácht ar na Scoluithe. Ta múine a teagoisc ar phlána fé leith agus tá barúntas fé leith leis, gan brath acu ar na nithe is mó go bhfuild na Scoluithe ar aog fhocal ina dtaoith.

Tadhg Ó Cianáin.

Local Taxation

URBAN COUNCILS.

In addition to the six County Boroughe, whose accounts we gave last week, there are the five boroughs, or corporations, such as Drogheda, Kil-kenny, Clonmel, Wexford and Sligo. Their receipts from revenue for 1918 amount in all to £106,973, and the expenditure from revenue to £108,094. The total revenue of the Urban Councils is nearly one milof the Urban Councils is nearly one mil-lion and forty thousand, and the ex-penditure is about the same. In addi-tion to the receipts from revenue, the Urban Councils received forty-four thousand in loans, principally for the housing of the working classes. The urban rates bring in £371,003 a year. Most of the Urban Councils own their own gas-works, from which they derive a revenue of £137,000 a year; and from their waters works they arise a revenue a revenue of £137,000 a year; and from their water-works they raise a revenue of £28,000 a year. Rents from pro-perty in lands, looses, etc., bring in-sixty-seven thousand. Electric light-undertakings bring in £51,000 a year. It may be said generally that Ireland, is well provided with Urban Councils, of which they are eighty-eight, that is in addition to the eleven boroughs. There are also twenty-eight Town Com-missiofiers, which latter are not sanismissioners, which latter are not sani-tary authorities, and are subject to the control of the Rural District Council-

control of the Rural District Councils in sanitary matters.

To sum up, there are 127 towns and cities altogether under municipal government in Ireland. Of these, 99 possess full powers of taxation and urban government, while 28 possess a limited

autonomy.

Within their respective jurisdictions autonomy.

Within their respective jurisdictions
Urban District Councils possess full adaimistrative -powers in regard to matters pertaining to public health, they
are the sale rating authorities, and are
also road authorities, and as such are
entitled to receive a share in the grant
provided by the Probste Duties Act of
1888, known as the Estate or Death
Duty Grant. They receive also what is
known as "recoupment" from the local
taxation account in respect of the salaries puid to their sanitary officers,
and, for the promotion of technical instruction, grants are made to them in
aid of approved schemes by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The amount allocated in
1910 under this head for the county
boroughs is £24,000 a year, and for
counties and urban districts £31,000 a

D. conduction it is necessary to add.

year.

In conclusion it is necessary to add in regard to the Town Commissioners that in two towns, Pethard and Tanan, no rates are struck, as the revenue derived from market tolls and rents is sufficient to meet expenditure. In Auguacloy a rate was not made for the years 1918 and 1919, and in Callan a rate was net made for the former year. In the remaining towns the rates vary from 3d, to 1s. 4d, in the £. These rates are for municipal purposes in the twenty-eight towns which are not Urban Districts, and which are therefore liable for the rate of the rural districts in which they are situated. The Town Commissioners have power to hold markets and fairs and to collect tolls, and from this source derive a large porting of their working revenue. year. In conclusion it is necessary to add

Review

La Fortune de l'Irlande (Ireland's Wealth). By Xavier Moisant. Paris: Gabriel Beauchesne.

This French book of one hundred and forty-one pages is devoted exclu-sively to Irish economics. This study of the resources of our country displays a wide and profound knowledge of geographical character and industrial resources of this island. The writer takes care to quote the authority for his facts in ull cases and the references are precise, so that it is an aueconomic position of Ireland. The writer introduces his subject by

recalling the pamphlet of Carlyle written in 1850. This is going back some distance. The furious, angry, splenetic outburst of Carlyle is taken as a sample of the English view, or rather the pretended English view the view which the English would like the world to believe. Cariyle had to explain away the colossal cellapse and the manufactured famine and it took a lot of spleen, and a fit of very bad dyspepsia to enable the English historian to paint Ireland sufficiently black to relieve his inner state. Carlyle had great natural gifts as a writer but he had no real knowledge of these affairs of trade, business, industry and money, which are the real objects of human ambition and endeavour. He was not competent to deal with the sconomic facts of history, and he knew little about Ireland, and that little was distorted by gross prejudice due to lack of knowledge. Nobody in the country would think of quoting Cartes and the country would think of quoting Cartes are toold by Xuvier Moisant that Cartyle's contemptuous references to the Irish as "Miserable and Incompetent" have inspired ideas, which have round many portrams. These in-jurious ideas were evidently spread on the Continue of Europe, outside the so-called English speaking races, and have taken wide root in countries overseas as well as nearer home.

The French author explains clearly that his object is to deal with the question of Ireland's shifty to stand on lear own feet, so to speak. Quoting Carlyle, he uses the adjectives "Miser-town for Ireland's a hilty to stand on lear own feet, so to speak. Quoting Carlyle, he uses the adjectives "Miser-town for Ireland's a hilty to stand on lear own feet, so to speak. Quoting Carlyle, he uses the adjectives "Miser-town for Ireland and the Ireland of Ireland as a hilty to stand on lear own feet, so to speak. Quoting Carlyle, he uses the adjectives "Miser-town for Ireland as hilty to stand on lear own feet, so to speak. little about Ireland, and that little was

that his object is to deal with the ques-tion of Ireland's shifty to stand on-her own feet, so to speak. Quoting Carlyle, he uses the adjectives "Miser-able and Incompetent" to hang his thesis. The whole question is there, has meterially too poor, is it true that the Irish are morally and intellectually too deficient, to direct their own na-tional path themselves?" In this book the writer deals with the first part of the question, the forfune and resources of Ireland, to find a reply by scientific analysis to the question, raised by Carlyle. This book is to be followed by another in course of pre-paration, to be entitled "The Soul fur-tured which is apparently intended to deal with the ethical aspect of the question.

to deal with the chical aspect of the question.

The general scheme of the book "La Fortune de l'Irlande" is as follows: The first chapter deals with history and economic regorgraphy. The author refutes the argument— For the lack of coal Ireland depends haturally on England"—and scores a direct, hit on the English when he acks "What would an Italian say to somehody trying to persuade him that his country. England"—and scores a direct hit on
the English when he asks "What
would an Italian say to somebody trylaving to persuade him that his country,
having no collieries, must by this consequence fail to establish he lawful
right to independence and soverreignty?" The same applies to Holland, which has no coal at all. The
same applies to Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. We might
go a little further and add that on the
ground of self-sufficiency in the production of coal, there is only one coutry in Europe, outside of Britain,
which is able to provide its coal country is Germany.

The French economist examines the
subject of coal, to which he gives
fifty-three pages of singularly well-informed matter. Nowhere have we
read a better account of Ireland's coalfields. He proposes for investigation
the following eight headings:—

1. What are the resources of Ireland
5. coal?

2. What share has Ireland drawn

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