BY THE WAY.

The Royal Dublin Society, under whose auspices the Horse Show is being held, was founded in 1731, chiefly through the exertions of Samuel Madden, a very benevolent and able clergyman of the Established Church, who founded the prize known as "The Madden Prize," which is awarded to the most deserving of the unsuccessful candidates at the Fellowship Examination. Madden was a bosom friend of the illustrious Bishop Berkeley, who published his "Queries" to support Madden in his efforts in promoting the work of the Dublin Society—it did not obtain the prefix "Royal" till 1820—in improving husbandry, industry, and other useful work in Ireland. Probably no other book published in the first half of the nineteenth century contains so many profitable hints on the laws of industrial development or anticipates so many of the conclusions of Adam Smith and his followers. Berkeley, a Protestant Bishop in the very height of the Penal Code regime, perceived the disastrous folly of the system which was divorcing the Catholics from all ownership of the soil, and actually suggested that they should be permitted to purchase land. He also advocated their admission into Dublin University, of which he himself had been a Fellow, in order that they might attain the highest available education without any interference with their religion. When there was still no public institution for the encouragement of art in England the Dublin Society began to undertake this work in Ireland. George Barrett, the landscape painter, who was one of the founders of the Royal Academy in London, was educated in the schools of the Dublin Society. The Press cordially assisted the Society, and it received considerable grants from the Irish Parliament. For some years there was scarcely a number of a Dublin paper that did not contain addresses from the Society with useful recipes and directions for farmers and explanations of different branches of industry, and, at the same time, offers of prizes for those who most successfully followed the instructions that were given.

* * *

In Horse Show Week the origin of the famous hunting song, "John Peel," may well be recalled. Its author, John Woodcock Graves, writing in 1866, when the song was first published in "Gilpin's Songs and Ballads of Cumberland," thus describes the genesis of the song: "Nearly forty years have now wasted since John Peel and I sat in a snug parlour at Caldbeck among the Cumbrian mountains. We sat by the fireside, hunting again many a good run, and recalling the feats of each particular hound, when a dozen-haired daughter of mine came in, saying, 'Father, what do they say to what granny sings?' Grannie was singing to sleep my eldest son with a very old rant called 'Bonnie Annie.' The pen and ink being on the table, the idea of writing a song to this auld air forced itself upon me, and thus produced impromptu 'D'ye ken John Peel, with coat so grey.' Immediately after I sang it to poor Peel, who smiled through a stream of tears which fell down his manly cheeks, and I well remember saying to him in a joking style, 'By jove, Peel, you'll be sung when we're both run to earth.'"

* * *

A respected correspondent writes to ask whether any particulars can be furnished of the career of Archbishop Agar, who was raised to the Peerage as Lord Somerton, but whose title he fails to find in the Peerage. Charles Agar was one of the worst types of the prelate of the Irish Church Establishment of the Union period, who was usually a high priest of corruption. Charles Agar, whose eldest brother had been made Lord Clifden for obstructing popular rights in the Irish House of Commons as an owner of rotten boroughs for which he got £30,000 compensation at the Union, was himself "billeted" on the Church. He was successively Viceregal Chaplain, then a Dean, then a Bishop of Cloyne, then Archbishop of Cashel. He robbed his diocese by the removal of ecclesiastical leases on enormous fines—for one such renewal he obtained £40,000—to such an extent as to excite the indignation of the not over-scrupulous Lord Castlereagh. "The Archbishop of Cashel," writes Castlereagh, "has made great estates to his friends out of the Church. These circumstances throw an odium on Church possessions." His "estates" thus "made" enabled him to press his claim for a Peerage, and he was made Baron Somerton in 1795. He was advanced to a Viscountcy as Viscount Somerton for Union services in 1800, and was made An Irish Representative Peer. He pressed hard for the Primacy, but was disappointed at only being given the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1801. Persistent begging procured for him in 1806 the Earldom of Normanton, which can be found in any Peerage. His brother was given a United Kingdom Peerage in 1818. The following words in the Act of Union, which seem so ludicrous nowadays, are his Grace's handiwork: "And that the continuance for ever of the said United Church of the said United Kingdom shall be deemed and taken to be a fundamental article of the Union." There is an extremely eulogistic inscription to the memory of this Union Archbishop and Peer in Westminster Abbey, and a fine bas-relief representing the angels bearing the soles of the saintly prelate.

* * *

In a few days hence the Rev. Father John J. Roche, of the Order of Friars Minor, Wexford, will attain his ninetieth year, and thus be one of the oldest priests on active service, if perhaps not the oldest priest in all Ireland. He still celebrates six o'clock Mass, very often giving a sermon at that early hour, is also a most constant attendant in the Confessional, visits the sick, and performs the many other functions necessary at the frequent services of the Franciscan Church, where he has been located since he came from his novitiate at St. Isidore's in Rome, now more than sixty-five years ago. Father Roche comes of a priestly family. His nephew is Bishop Brownrigg of Kilkenny. He himself is one of three brothers who became priests, one of his brothers being the famous Very Rev. Father James Roche, who was parish priest of Wexford for nearly quarter of a century, and who built the two magnificent parish churches which now adorn the town, costing over eighty thousand pounds. The two magnificent churches, with their full appointments of the finest and most artistic furniture, decorations, stations, organs, etc., were completed during Father James Roche's tenure as P.P., and were left complete without a single penny of debt at his death, and he now sleeps under a fine marble tomb before the Lady Altar in the Church of the Assumption. This latter church was adjoining it a Convent of Reparation Nuns where night and day the Blessed Sacrament was publicly exposed, and where twice daily the Nuns publicly sing their Office by the tomb of the founder of the church.

* * *

The unreliability of the Income Tax returns made, and more especially by the more wealthy payers, who cannot be closely checked, is proverbial. In Prussia an income-tax official statement has just been published showing, out of 600,000 declarations made by the payers, on being subjected to severe scrutiny, more than 300,000 were found to be untrue, and on the revised returns surcharges to the extent of nearly a million sterling were recovered. The income-tax in Prussia is exacted on incomes down as low as £40 odd a year, but it is not levied at such a high rate as in the United Kingdom. Some figures in connection with the British income-tax of last year have just been issued, and they show curious results as to the working of the Act since the super-tax and graded rates were imposed by the present Chancellor. Forty odd thousand forms—fishing forms—were issued by the Tax Surveyors last year to try to capture those persons who are subject to the super-tax—that is, those persons whose incomes exceed five thousand a year. Only some ten thousand were scooped in by the officials. Some 10,600 super-tax payers are well known to the officials; but in the case of company promoters and others whose incomes it is impossible to check effectually, it is well known they habitually understate their returns, and it is difficult to detect them. The only remedy is to not accept their returns but surcharge them at such a figure as to compel them either to pay or appear before the Tax Commissioners—a proceeding the officials are somewhat slow, however, to carry out.

* * *

A great addition to the resources of the airman is the installation of wireless telegraphy now actually achieved. It will be in use for the first time in public display at the French manœuvres in the autumn. The apparatus has been designed to take up very little space and in no way to inconvenience the pilot; it has also been found possible to avoid any danger of shock. The manipulator has a wheel at his hand by turning which he can send out a Morse message. At present the message can be received only as far as a distance of fifty miles; it is hoped to increase that scope, but even at that the advantages are enormous. One of the first uses would be for reconnoitring work: a spy airship could traverse the air above a widely scattered hostile army or fleet and keep ticking away information to its headquarters as to the exact position of every element of the fighting force, as to the nature of the ground, the disposition of forts or of sunken mines—in fact, a hundred details which no reconnoitring has hitherto been able to mass so minutely or to communicate at all until time has elapsed to make most of the information untrue to fact. There is no riding back, with delay and danger; no chance of messengers being stopped or the messages suppressed or falsified: all is plain sailing, in the almost literal sense. And it is an obvious advantage of the new installation that an airman can announce his course, accidental or deliberate, at any given moment, and need not even be long in the sea after an accident before help will come to him. If the system be generally adopted we shall not often be in long doubt as to a missing airman; thus the installation makes greatly for safety and for utility. There will certainly come out of its employment advantages unsuspected yet in quite another order of facts; for example, in the improvement and quickening of meteorological information, sure knowledge of coming storms and the like.

DUBLIN TRADES COUNCIL.

NOW TRAM FARES AFFECT THE WORKERS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Dublin Trades' Council was held last night, Mr. C. Tennins, President, occupying the chair.

A letter was read from the Town Clerk, in reply to a resolution adopted by the Trades Council, deprecating "the proposed expenditure by the municipality of £72,000 on a promenade at Clontarf," stating that the Corporation had passed a resolution informing the Trades Council that they had initiated schemes that would considerably tend to the settling of the housing question.

Mr. J. M. Lord criticised the action of the Corporation in clearing slums, and said that they should oppose by every means in their power the action of the City Council in compensating the slum owners, who stood exactly on the same plan as those who adulterated food and should have their property confiscated or destroyed. A strange thing was that they actually had amongst workmen men who favoured the slum clearance scheme. The slums should be left severely alone and the Public Health authorities should compel the owners to put their property in repair or pull it down, as the City Council had power to do. He proposed:—"That this Council, representing the organised workers of Dublin, skilled and unskilled, demand that the housing of the poorer classes of our citizens has first claim upon the funds of the municipality; that until such demand is satisfactorily supplied we deprecate expenditure upon the promenade or similar schemes; that we call upon the City Council to carry out their housing schemes by adopting Part 3 of the Housing Acts and building on new land, thus avoiding slum clearance schemes, which are ruinously expensive and should be dealt with under the Public Health Acts."

Mr. R. O'Carroll, T.C., said that representations had been made to the representatives of labour in the Corporation that it would be most inconvenient if people who earned their livelihood in the city were sent outside the city into the suburban districts, and some of the workers had a liking for the place in which they were brought up, and, having regard to the very high fares which the Tram Company charged at present, it would be a very great hardship on workers to live in districts remote from the centre of the city. He suggested that instead of criticising the Council should formulate a scheme and lay it before the Corporation.

The Chairman said that the resolution would be placed before the Executive.

Mr. Lord proposed a resolution asking the Gas Company to employ members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at their works.

Mr. O'Carroll, T.C., said that they should endeavour to municipalise the public services in the city. The Belfast Corporation had last year earned £23,000 out of their gas works and a new municipal hall was erected. If the same public spirit had existed in Dublin seventeen or eighteen years ago they would now have control of their gas and they surely would have had control of their tram system and have a better and cheaper tram service (applause).

The resolution was adopted.

MR. JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

Messrs. James J. Scannell's auction list for to-morrow (Wednesday) includes an important sale of household furniture, carpets, pianos, bedsteads, etc., being the entire contents of the residences, "Gilmore," Sutton, and other accounts. The nature of the lots may be seen in our advertising columns this morning and may be viewed to-day. The sale will take place at 4 Bachelor's Walk at 1 o'clock on to-morrow as stated. On Wednesday, September 3rd, at 4 Bachelor's Walk, there will be an executor's sale of house property, including Nos. 14 and 29 Aran quay.

FUND FOR BELFAST VICTIMS.

Tipperary Town (1st instalment), per Matthew W. O'Connell		£26	0 0
Workers of Grand Canal Harbour Storeyard, James's st., per R. Bent		1	0 0
"Joe," Green street		0	2 6

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Bank Place, Tipperary,
August 26th, 1912.

Dear Sir—I enclose cheque for £26 which, with £4 forwarded direct by individual subscribers, makes £30, the first instalment of Tipperary's (town) practical protest against the barbarous and inhuman conduct of a section of the employers of the Belfast shipyards—the bigoted dupes of place-hunting politicians and would-be-martyrs—towards their fellow-workers. Surely "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Further subscriptions will be received by Mr. Daniel Kelly, J.P., C.U.D.C., Chairman of Committee; Mr. Patrick J. Skehan, Hon. Secretary, or yours faithfully,

MATTHEW W. O'CONNELL,
Treasurer.

Tipperary Town.—List of subscribers to Belfast Relief Fund:—

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Tipperary Branch	£5 0 0
United Irish League, Tipperary Branch	3 0 0
Rev. D. Kielly, C.C.	1 0 0
Mr. W. H. Haslam, Main street	1 1 0
Tipperary Bakers' Society, per D. O'Brien	1 0 0
Rev. J. Nolan, C.C.	0 10 0
Patrick Hennessy, Main street	0 10 6
Daniel Kelly, J.P., C.U.D.C.	0 10 0
William O'Grady, Irish House	0 10 0
Thomas Dawson, Town Clerk	0 10 0
Patrick A. English, Main street	0 10 0
Matthew W. O'Connell, U.C., Bank place	0 10 0
D. J. Duggan, Main street	0 10 0
Thomas R. Rutherford, Main street	0 10 0
Richard Healy, Davis street	0 10 0

Six each from the following—Messrs Richard Kavanagh, U.C.; Richard Healy, U.C., P.L.G.; John Kavanagh, James's street; Patrick J. Skehan, New Tipperary; Wm. Bourke, N.T.; Jos. Cunningham, the Arcade; Denis O'Connell, Main street; Thos. Fitzgerald, New Tipperary; James Fahey, O'Brien street; A. Duffner, Main street; Thos. Kerwick, do.; Wm. Godfrey, U.C., Church street; Mrs. Condon (per E. Treban), Chas. J. Kinnahan, Thos. Minogue, Main street; Millea and Co. (per M. Kinane), J. C. Daly (Brewery Stores), M. M'Cormack, "Tipperary People"; Wm. Frewen, solr.; M. O'Dwyer, Main street; Jas. Butler, do.; Lawrence Hayes, Boscboro'; Edmond Hogan, Bank place; Tim Dannaher, Dromcilla.

2s 6d each from the following—Messrs. Thos. M'Cormack, Wm. O'Neill, New Tipperary; Dl. Kinane, Patk. Connor, Owen Ryan (P. L. Ryan's), Mrs. Kavanagh, James's street; P. J. Mansone (Kelly and Co.), Edmond Butler (M. O'Dwyer's), Ed. Hannon, Patk. Prendergast (Evans and Co.), Patrick Dwyer, Bridge street; John Heffernan, Ballyoohey; P. J. Moloney, L.P.S.I.; William Doherty, Jas. Breen, Denis Skehan, U.C.; Mrs. Godfrey, St. Michael street; Richard O'Neill, P.O.; Chas. Barry, Main street; Mrs. Johnnie Ryder, St. Michael street, M. Hanly (Lipkins, Ltd).

2s each from the following—Messrs. Thomas Delmay, Denis O'Brien, David Quane, sen.; Thos. M'Carthy, Timothy Casey, New Tipperary; John Samson, Mrs. Carew, Henry street; Wm. Burgess, journalist; Denis Breen, Miss B. Heaphy, J. J. O'Brien, Bank place; Jas. Hanly, Factory; Jas. O'Dwyer, Main street; C. Ryan, Church street; Tim Lowery.

1s each from the following—Thos. Kelly, New road; Reddy Butler, Richard Butler, Patk. Bennett, Patk. O'Brien, C. Kavanagh, Miss Doherty, St. Michael street; Con Breen, Wm. M'Cormack.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

26th August, 1912.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed the sum of £1, amount subscribed by the workers of the Grand Canal Harbour storeyard, James's street, in sympathy with their fellow-workers of Belfast who were driven from work. On behalf of the subscribers,—I remain, very sincerely yours,

R. BENT.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Dear Sir—We, the workmen of the Smithmines Electric and Destructor Works, have much pleasure in enclosing £1 2s towards the Relief Fund for the relief of our Belfast brethren. The amount we regret, is small, but at the same time it carries with it our whole-hearted sympathy with our fellow-workers who have been deprived of the right to work by these unscrupulous and arrogant bigots who have fallen victims to the practices of Bonar Law, Carson, and their associates.—Yours truly,

C. SMITH.

DEATH OF MISS ELLINOR CARROLL.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Miss Ellinor Carroll, which took place in the Richmond Hospital on Saturday morning last at the early age of twenty. Deceased, who had only been ailing a short time, underwent an operation on Friday evening last for appendicitis, but despite all medical skill could do, and the careful attention bestowed on her by the nurses attached to the institution, she passed away peacefully in the early hours of Saturday morning. The deceased was an ardent Gaelic enthusiast, and was a popular member of the Mary of Erin Branch (ladies) I.N.F. The funeral took place yesterday from her late residence, 23 Summerhill parade, the last prayers being recited by the Rev. Father O'Rourke, St. Agatha's, North William street. The large cortege that followed the remains to their last resting place at Glasnevin, where they were received by the Rev. Father Coffey, testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

The chief mourners were—Messrs. Thomas Carroll (father); Thomas and Richard Carroll (brothers); the Misses Elizabeth and Norah Carroll (sisters); Mrs. R. Carroll and Mrs. T. Boyle (sisters-in-law).

Amongst the general public present were—Messrs. T. Boyle, N. Ledwidge, E. Ryan, J. Sherwin, Martin Keating, J. Ryan, M. J. Furlong, J. M'Cormack, S. Ryan, T. Taylor, E. Durgan, J. O'Whelan, H. Duffy, M. Tormey, J. Glynn, J. Lawlor (Summer hill), T. M'Nally, E. Byrne, A. Fleming, J. O'Reilly, P. J. Ryan, L. Maxwell, J. Stapleton, P. Doyle, J. Ledwidge, J. Ledwidge, sen.; J. Dunne, T. J. Dixon, A. Bolger, E. Hill, L. Keegan, J. Heary, J. Brown, J. Comiskey, A. Stephenson, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Higgins, A. Ledwidge, N. Ledwidge, J. Reed, M. Walsh, etc.

The Mary of Erin Branch I.N.F. were represented by the Misses Quinn, C.R.; L. Roche, hon. secretary, and J. Barr, assistant hon. secretary.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—"In affectionate remembrance," from father, brothers and sisters; "With heartfelt sympathy," from Dick and Annie; "With deepest sympathy," from Eileen and Tommy; "In heartfelt sorrow," for our dear sister," from Mary of Erin Branch I.N.F.; "With deepest sympathy," from Mr. and Mrs. M'Nally; "With deepest sympathy," from Mrs. Reid and staff, Penny Bazaar; "In fond remembrance," from Mr. and Mrs. Boyle; "With deepest sympathy," from Mr. H. Duffy and Miss Murphy; "With heartfelt sympathy," from George Morrin; "In loving memory," from Annie and Nick and children.

MESSRS. J. F. KEOGH AND CO.'S AUCTIONS.

On to-morrow at 111 S.C.R., Messrs. J. F. Keogh and Co. will conduct a sale of Dublin-made household furniture, etc. It should be remembered that every Friday at 25 Bachelor's Walk the firm holds important auctions of antique and modern furniture, pianos, paintings, engravings, etc.

DUBLIN TRAMS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. L. O'NEILL, T.C.

A Freeman's Journal representative waited upon Mr. Laurence O'Neill, T.C., who has been prominent among those who have taken up the question of cheaper tramway fares, and who seconded Alderman M'Walter's motion on the subject at the Corporation meeting some eighteen months ago. Replying to some introductory queries, Mr. O'Neill said that

What First Impressed Him

was his experience of the system of half-penny fares in Glasgow when he visited that city some three or four years ago, and he consequently interested himself in the possible extension of such a system to Dublin. He seconded Alderman M'Walter's motion in the hope that something might come out of it, but on the refusal of the Tramways Committee to consider that motion he saw no way of bringing pressure to bear upon the company.

"I am glad," said Mr. O'Neill, "to see that the subject has come up again in the Press, and the numerous letters show that there is a volume and force of public opinion which if properly organised and directed might have more effect upon the Tramways Company than the Corporation resolution had."

"What is the chief reform needed, in your opinion?"

"I would decidedly concentrate upon the question of the children," said Mr. O'Neill. "I have often pitied working-class families when I have seen them at holiday times trudging along the streets after a long day, tired and weary, and unable to afford to pay the excessive fares for the children. Take the case of a workingman and his wife and four or five children who make their way to the Phœnix Park on a Sunday or holiday.

Rain Comes On, and How Are They to Get Home?

To travel, even to O'Connell Bridge, will cost 6d or 7d, which is as much as many of them have for a day's food. They may not have the 6d left at the close of their outing, and they have to get home on foot, dragging along as best they can, and the result is, perhaps, a cold or some other illness. I do not think that the managers of the trams appreciate the importance of a few pence to humble people.

"What is your proposal?"

"A general system of halfpenny fares would solve many difficulties; but if that could not be done all at once, there might be a system of half-fares for little children, or an arrangement that four or five children in one party might travel as the price of two."

"Do you think that would be practicable?"

"I am sure it would. The company say that children take up as much space as adults, and, therefore, should be charged accordingly; but that is not the case. Only last night

I Saw a Woman with Five Children in a Tramcar,

and the five children did not take up as much room as three grown-up persons would. It follows, on the same argument, that children are charged even more than adults."

"You have been some instances in the correspondence of the difficulty of getting children to the Park or the seaside?"

"Yes. I think the worst case is Terenure to Dollymount. There are working class people at Terenure who would be glad of a day at the seaside. A man and his wife and five children would have to pay 2s 4d to get there, and 2s 6d back—a total of 4s 8d. It is out of the question. It is a question of a week's wages. The consequence is, that they do not go, and the day is spent possibly in a much less healthful and pleasant way."

"What is your view about the general policy of the Tramways Company?"

"I am afraid they pursue a chesseparing policy, solely directed to

Keeping Up the Dividends.

It would be to their own interest, I imagine, to launch out a little and initiate the enterprise of other tramway systems. Merely meeting the everyday demand as it comes is an old habit with business people, but nowadays we want, especially in public services, something more than that. We want new ideas and an up-to-date, go-ahead spirit."

"I would put the case of the way the Gas Co. wakened up with slot meters, fittings, gas coolers, etc., when it had to compete with the electric light." "Exactly, and if the Tramways Company had competition they would show similar enterprise. But the capable Irish business men and officials of that company should not wait till their hands are forced, because it may then be too late. One thing, for instance, would give them very little trouble and would be a great convenience to business people—a season ticket covering the whole system, the charge based upon a reasonable calculation of the use that might be made of it. Then,

At Holiday Times, the Service has often Appeared to me to be Wholly Inadequate.

If the weather is fine there is dangerous overcrowding on all the principal routes, and women and children, especially, suffer in the crushes. The Tramways Company have a monopoly at a very cheap cost, and they ought to consider the public convenience and utility as well as the dividends. My own strong belief is that greater efficiency would lead to higher profits; it would certainly not lead to a loss. I have no hostility to the company; on the contrary, I believe that with a better spirit on their part they would find the Corporation very anxious to encourage them and give all the facilities possible.

Unfortunately, there is an Old Feud

between the company and the Corporation, and every proposal by either side is viewed by the light of long-past controversies. Surely it is time to rise superior to those old feelings and consider what can be done for the mutual benefit of the company and the citizens. So anxious am I to see something done, especially to remove the hardship upon the workingman with a family, that I will co-operate in any movement for the formation of a

A Citizens' Committee, Representing All Classes,

who would wait upon the directors of the company in a friendly and businesslike way, and discuss some of the public grievances and demands and the best way of removing them. I fancy the Tramways Company would welcome an expression of public opinion in that form rather than in the form of attempted pressure by the Corporation. In any case, whether in the Corporation or outside of it, I am prepared to do all I can, and I think you will find that there are many philanthropic and public-spirited people, who usually do not engage in public controversies, who would co-operate in some movement for facilitating frequent journeys of working class families from the slums to the Park and to the seaside."

NEW KILMAINHAM WARD MUNICIPAL VACANCY.

A general meeting of the National voters of the ward will be held on this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock p.m., in the new rooms, 25 Emmet road, Inchicore, to select a National Labour candidate for the Municipal Council. Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, president of the branch, will preside.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE MR. PARNELL.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

1 Salt View, Waterford,
26th August, 1912.

Dear Sir—On pages 252 to 256 of this month's "Cornhill Magazine," Sir R. W. Lucy, in his "Sixty Years in the Wilderness," describes Mr. C. S. Parnell, as he appeared in 1880 and 1891, very much as several other English writers have described him. Mr. H. W. Lucy speaks of "the Parnell heard raving through Ireland in 1890" (meaning, I suppose, from December, 1890, to September, 1891), and on page 249 he is described contemptuously as "Young Immorality." I have a very clear personal recollection of meeting and conversing with Mr. Parnell two or three times in Ireland during the period above referred to, and of hearing him speak at four public meetings, when, with one exception, his whole attitude and demeanour were altogether different from those implied by Sir H. W. Lucy's words. At the end of the immensely enthusiastic (Dublin) Rotunda meeting, of 30th December, 1890, Mr. Parnell was certainly labouring under some degree of excitement, having just come from the heated scenes in Committee Room No. 15, extending over several days and nights. But, in Waterford, Clonmel, Maryborough, and Dublin, where I afterwards met him, or heard him speak publicly, in the year 1891, his demeanour was very different from that implied by Sir H. W. Lucy's words above quoted. As in former days, before the O'Shea divorce case was tried, Mr. Parnell was, on all the last four occasions when I saw him, calm, pale, and reserved, but courteous and gentlemanly in his manner, quiet and self-contained, and as far as possible from "raving," or from looking like a man troubled with a bad or uncomfortable conscience. When I last saw him in Dublin, in July or August, 1891, only about two months before his death, he preserved to a wonderful degree the same calmness and quietness of manner during the, to me, overwhelming and indescribable enthusiasm of a meeting of several thousands of his supporters, held in the Leinster Hall (now the Theatre Royal, Dublin). So comparatively well and calm, so collected and self-controlled did he then appear to me to be, that I think the news of his death, two months later, must have come as an unexpected blow to a great many of his followers, as it certainly was quite unexpected by me when I heard it.

Asking for the hospitality of your columns for the above remarks, and thanking you in advance for it,—I am, yours truly,

EDMUND HARVEY.

P.S.—Mr. Parnell on each of the three occasions on which I saw him in the year 1891 looked calm and self-possessed, with nothing whatever of the wild and haggard appearance shown in some of his later portraits. In fact, he might be said to look "well groomed," as he always did when previously seen by me. The last time that I ever saw him, outside of a public meeting, was in the street, in Marlborough (either before or after a meeting held in that town, about May, 1891), when he stopped to speak to two little girls, evidently strangers to him, but who wished to have the pleasure of shaking his hand. He exchanged a few friendly words with them, and then proceeded on his way to the hall, in which his supporters were waiting for him. E. H.

PRISON TORTURE FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

31 Grosvenor place, Rathmines,
26th August, 1912.

Dear Sir—Mrs. Leigh is being done to death, surely but not slowly, by torture in Mountjoy Prison. This may afford satisfaction to those who have devoted themselves to exciting prejudice and hatred against Suffragists, but it will probably startle the general public, and possibly even Judge Madden, who hardly intended to pass a death sentence for burning a hole in a theatre carpet.

Forcible feeding by means of a nasal tube—at best, a risky operation, even when performed under hospital conditions—is literally torture when performed on a strenuously resisting patient under the rough and ready conditions of a prison, where adequate surgical equipment is absolutely lacking. When initiated in England it was condemned by 117 of the most distinguished medical men in Great Britain as attended by immediate risk to life, as well as permanent injury to health and—what is most serious—to brain. It is not long since a healthy, athletic man was driven insane, in Pentonville Prison, by being forcibly fed for a week. And even where the worst results do not present themselves immediately, the ultimate consequences are of the gravest character. For a full statement of the medical view on the subject I refer your readers to the current issue of the "Lancet."

This torture is now being inflicted on Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans in Mountjoy Prison. It is inflicted on them because they maintain their right to full political treatment in prison. It appears reasonably probable—to put it no more strongly—that the result will be to kill Mrs. Leigh, and to shatter for life the constitution of Miss Evans, the less wealthy of the two prisoners. Does the Irish public approve of prison torture?

F. SHERRY-KNIFFINGTON.

THE LATE MOTHER M. GERTRUDE MOONEY.

On Saturday last the remains of the late Mother M. Gertrude Mooney were laid in their last resting place in the little cemetery of the Convent of Mercy, St. Joseph's, Barrie-in-Ossory, of which she was foundress, at the age of 75 years, the 54th year of her religious life, and 49th of her profession. The funeral, which was largely attended, testified to the love and respect in which the late Mother Gertrude was held by all who knew her. After Solemn Office and High Mass the procession wended its way through the grounds, headed by the clergy. The coffin was carried by the friends, followed by the Rev. Mother and Nuns of the Community, the children of Mary, and the school children.

The following were amongst those who attended the funeral:—Joseph P. Mooney, Meath street, Dublin (nephew), and Michael Madden, Roscrea, chief mourners; Rev. Canon Brennan, P.P., Rathdowney; Rev. Father Hoolihan, P.P., Castletown; Rev. Father Hogan, P.P., Kyle; Rev. Father Farrell, C.C., Bradford, England; Rev. Father Madden, C.C., Rathdowney; Rev. Father Drennan, Adm., Birr; Thomas Lowry, J.P., Co. C.; Jeremiah Sheehy, P. J. Murphy, P. Kavanagh, John Delaney, J.P., Ballyduff; John O'Farrell, Dr. Michael O'Connell, John Meagher, Shanbo; Michael Nolan, Clonoe; Joseph Kirwin, Michael Kirwin, Pinten Wallace, T. Guiden, John Meagher, Shanbo; J. Carroll, Garron Castle; Mr. Kealy, Pinton Murphy, D. Girdin, M. Cahill, D. Cahill, W. Kennedy, M. Kennedy, B. Brennan, L. Keogh, T. Whelan, T. Ryan, and J. Ryan, etc.

LECTURE ON IRISH LITERATURE.

COLAISTE NA MUMHAN.

The students of the Munster Training College, Ballaghgoary, were very pleased on Monday evening last when Mr. Piarus Beasley came to the College. He lectured for an hour on the history of Gaelic literature, tracing its periods of prosperity and of decay. He showed briefly how the great Renaissance, begun in Italy about the 12th century, touched Ireland, and how small its effect was on Irish literature. He also showed the effects of Cromwell's rule in Ireland on Irish poets, scholars and men of learning. He spoke of how the poets of Ireland, driven to the verge of starvation, had to sing on the simple things in return for what support they could get, and how later inspiration seemed to have fled from the coast of Ireland, beautiful language and haunting melodies only remaining.

Other lectures on the same subject will be given during the week. Rev. Gerald Nolan, Head Master, presided at the lecture. All the College students were present.

BELFAST "COVENANT."

INDEPENDENT PRESBYTERIAN VIEW.

A STRONG DENUNCIATION

"BLASPHEMY AND BLUDGEONING."

PROTEST AGAINST PROFANATION OF THE CHURCHES.

Under the heading "A Covenant of Little Grace," the "Ulster Guardian" has the following article:—

The oath administered by Sir Edward Carson to those who went to Balmoral last April has evidently not been considered sufficiently far-reaching and binding. So now by turning every town and hamlet in Ulster into a kind of Swearing-in Chamber and by framing the oath in the most solemn and, to Presbyterians, the most sacred manner, it is hoped to give no Ulster Unionist a loophole of escape, but to rope all in, willy-nilly, and to pledge all, at the peril of their immortal souls, to carry out the behests of the "ster Unionist Council. Ara

Blasphemy and Bludgeoning

too strong epithets for such a plot? Think of it, as calmly as is possible under the circumstances. First, it is to be made physically impossible for any Ulster Unionist to avoid being present, save at the cost of being considered a suspect, when the Covenant is being subscribed to. Secondly, once a man takes that Covenant and pledges himself, in the sight of Almighty God, to fulfil it to the letter, whether he takes it in the heat of the moment, not realising to what he is committed, and repents afterwards, or comes later on to see the evil he has covenanted against does not exist, or is not so great as he fancied, whatever be the number of penitents or the cause of their repentance, they will have to choose between keeping a pledge which they will then feel to be wrong or dishonouring themselves in the sight of God by breaking an oath sworn in His presence and by His name. There is no other choice, for a

Covenant, as Presbyterians know, is Binding for Life and cannot be Broken Without Sin.

Such is the terrible position in which thousands of thoughtless men and women will be placed, and, indeed, we might say every conscientious person who takes the Covenant will ultimately be placed, in order to further the immediate designs of the Ulster Unionist Council. A better example of callous and calculated political unscrupulousness it would be hard to find in the history of politics, while the veneer of religion that it is attempted to throw over the proceedings by the church services not only gives an opportunity to the ungodly—such as we "Rotten Protestants" must now consider ourselves to be—to sneer, but further illustrates the cold-blooded determination to exploit Ulster Unionism in every sphere, no matter what the cost be to the peace and happiness of the community.

We do not wish to seem to speak wildly in this matter. But let all try to realise What the holding of these Religious Services in selected Protestant Churches throughout Ulster means.

It asserts in theory, of course, that all Protestant ministers and church buildings are at the sole beck, call, and disposal of one particular party. That is the pass to which, theoretically, the religion of the Reformation has been brought. But in practice it means the renewal of the strife, turmoil, and persecution which attended and followed the Presbyterian and Methodist Unionist Conventions, but on a vaster scale. Whether or not the congregations at the "Solemn Religious Services" on Ulster Day will prove large enough to fill all the Protestant churches in this province, one thing is practically certain, that there is not a church building which it will not be sought to requisition and not a clergyman whose services will not be requested. What then are those members of congregations, be they a majority or a minority, to do who conscientiously hold that the grant of their church for purposes which they deem political is utterly wrong? What is that clergyman to do who holds like views and who cannot participate in the services without turning false to his convictions? What will be the outcome? Whether the objectors be strong or weak,

Trouble and Unpleasantness are Inevitable,

as every church-goer in Ulster knows. Whether the Nonconforming minister take part or not in the services, he incurs grave injury. If he takes part he hurts his conscience; if he does not he hurts his pocket and becomes a marked man, and the memories of sad scenes in the pseudo-religious Conventions are still too fresh to let us forget what it means for a Protestant clergyman to incur the displeasure of part of his congregation over his refusal to mix up politics with religion.

There has thus been precipitated
A Grave Crisis for all Protestant Denominations

throughout Ulster. They are asked either to surrender the key of the House of God in every county, town, and village in this province into the keeping of a party not particularly distinguished as a champion of morals or Protestantism, but a party notoriously financed by the brewers and distillers and run in the interests of English Ritualists; or to face the prospect of strife and turmoil which is certain to follow a refusal. Whatever alternative is adopted, the cause of Christianity suffers. But that is not the only fruit of these "solemn religious services." What about the Protestant laity and clergy who refuse to attend? Is anyone hardy enough to say that the gospel preached in Ulster for the past twelve months will incline the "sacrifoppers" on "Ulster Day" to deal charitable with the absentees?

But one word more, and we have done for the present. We notice in the official advertisement of the arrangements that the religious services are to be arranged "in accordance with the general scheme to be fixed by the heads of the various Denominations." We do not know how far the heads of the other denominations are at liberty to take part officially in the matter, but so far as the Moderator of the General Assembly is concerned his hands, according to all laws of honour, are tied by the decision of the General Assembly last June. If the Supreme Court refuses, as it did, to take sides in the Home Rule struggle, its Moderator, who is its representative and spokesman when it is not in session, is honourably bound by its decision to adopt a like attitude. As plain Rev. Dr. Montgomery, he is, of course, at full liberty to devote his time, talents, and energy to the Unionist cause, if he so wishes, but as temporary head of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, he cannot, without a flagrant breach of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the compromise of last June, lend either his official position or the machinery of the Church House to furthering the plans of the amalgamated Unionist and Orange Associations.

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WOULD YOU MISS TRYING A TABLET? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (names and address) by the soap. If it fails so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a delightful luxury delightful to use, delicately perfumed refreshing and beneficial. Sold by chemists, stores, grocers, etc., and at 76 New Oxford street, London, from whence it can be obtained as 6d per tablet, post free. Established over 25 years. A3703

MESSRS. BROWN, THOMAS & CO.

GREAT DISPLAY OF IRISH GOODS.

VISIT OF HER EXCELLENCY LADY ABERDEEN

At half-past three yesterday afternoon her Excellency Lady Aberdeen paid a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Brown, Thomas and Co., Grafton street, and inspected a splendid display of Irish manufactured goods specially organised by the firm in connection with Horse Show Week. Everybody interested in the industrial revival recognises the value to the movement which praiseworthy enterprise of this character denotes, and the influence is certain to be all the greater on an occasion such as that which the present week affords, when Dublin will be the objective of thousands from many lands. The exhibition was in every respect a striking one, and was particularly apropos both on account of the keen interest taken by her Excellency in Irish industries, as well as by the special interest which such a display will have for the visitors whom the city will welcome during the week. Perhaps indeed no better way for furthering the Industrial movement can be found than these all-Irish displays in shops, and in the case of a firm with a countelo such as that of Messrs. Brown, Thomas and Co. the results are far-reaching. It is one of the most effective means of bringing before the notice of the public the variety and quality of Irish products, and, judging from the artistic display and the evident interest shown in same by her Excellency and the distinguished company present, Messrs. Brown, Thomas and Co. deserve well of the public for their comprehensive display and for their enterprise in furthering the cause of Irish manufacture. The history of the growth of this firm is