AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
CHARLES DORAN,
AND HIS SHAKESPEAREAN COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
THE TEMPEST.
THIS EVENING AT 7.45.
TWELFTH NIGHT.
Thursday—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Friday—"Hamlet." Saturday Matinee—"Julius Caesar." Saturday Evening—"Macbeth."

MONDAY NEXT—THE RATHMINES And Rathgar Musical Society in
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26th, THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
ALADDIN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
THE DUBLIN OPERA CO.
IN
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY
SUPERB CAST OF IRELAND'S PRINCIPAL ARTISTES.
Including—Misses Teresa Owens, Joan Burke, Ethel Ratter, May Durkin, Messrs. T. J. Young, Joseph O'Neill, Edward Wilson, Irvine Lynch, John Neilan, J. P. Rafferty.
CHORUS OF 40 VOICES. FULL BALLET.
Seats Booked at Theatre—2/4.....Tel.: 3016.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
— TO-NIGHT. —
ONE HOUSE, 7 TO 11 O'C.
— BENEFIT —
TO
ARTHUR ARMSTRONG
FULL EMPIRE PROGRAMME
IN ADDITION
ARTISTES from the various DUBLIN THEATRES (By kind permission of their respective Managers).
Also THE CREAM OF LOCAL TALENT will appear

EMPIRE THEATRE.
DECEMBER 12th.
Production for the First Time on Any Stage of
"THE IRISH JEW."
A Comedy in 4 Acts, by JOHN MacDONAGH.
— POWERFUL CAST. —

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9) THEATRE
Tel. 4125
CHARLIE RICH. FRED HUTCHINGS.
Tony Mitchell.....Lance and Nellie
A. R. Woods.....Megan Duo
LABAS DUO.

AONACH — NA — NODLAG
MANSION HOUSE,
6th to 17th DECEMBER,
From 3 to 10.30 Daily.
FORMAL OPENING BY PRESIDENT DE VALERA ON THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ORCHESTRA DAILY.
ADMISSION - - - - - 4d.
SEASON TICKETS - - - 2/-

DANCING.
J. A. & G. MITCHELL'S
"CREMONA" ORCHESTRA,
117 ROSE TERRACE, PHIBSBORO, DUBLIN.
NOW BOOKING, TOWN AND COUNTRY.

ROSS'S VICTORIA HOTEL, KINGSTOWN. LTD.,
DANCING EVERY SATURDAY,
7.30 TO 11 P.M. DANCE TICKETS, 5/6.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT,
4 TO 6.....2/- (INCLUDING TEA).

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON TO-NIGHT, AT 8 P.M.,
When the following Subject will be Debated:
"THAT QUEEN VICTORIA IS WORTHY OF OUR ADMIRATION AS A WOMAN AND AS A QUEEN."
W. R. Fearon, Sc.D., F.T.C.D., will occupy the Chair.
E. R. O'CONNOR,
P. G. BOYD, Hon. Secs.

ARE YOU PLEASED WHERE YOU DINE EVERY DAY?
IF NOT—
LOOK OUT FOR THE
OPENING
OF
THE GRAND CENTRAL RESTAURANT,
ON THE SITE OF OLD D.B.C.,
6 & 7 LR. O'CONNELL STREET
QUICK SERVICE. MODERATE CHARGE.
FRENCH CUISINE.
ALL SERVICE A LA CARTE.
ORCHESTRA DAILY
FROM 12.30.
LADIES' PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY CONTRACTS.
Tenders for Hospital Supplies
for the period from Jan. 1st, 1922, to March 31st, 1922, at ATHLONE, MULLINGAR, GALWAY, and CLARLMORRIS will be received at the undermentioned Office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th December, 1921.
Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Officer Commanding, Royal Army Service Corps, Head Quarter Office, Athlone.
Headquarters, R.A.S.C., Athlone.
5-12-21.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.
REBUILDING FACTORY CHIMNEY IN REINFORCED CONCRETE—CONSTRUCTION OF UNDERGROUND FLUE.
BROADSTONE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the rebuilding of Factory Chimney in Reinforced Concrete, and separate Tenders for the Construction of Underground Flue. Specification, together with prints of the Chimney site, can be had on application to the undersigned. Tenders, which must be accompanied with detailed Drawings and detailed Specifications, should be forwarded, addressed to the Chairman, Broadstone Station, Dublin, so as to reach him not later than Friday, 30th December, 1921.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
PERCY A. HAY, Secretary.
Broadstone Station, Dublin,
5th December, 1921.

KENNEDY'S BREAD
FINEST QUALITY MADE.
BAKERIES:
124 to 130 GT. BRITAIN ST.,
AND
ST. PATRICK'S BAKERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
SARA ALLGOOD. THE BEAU BRUMMELS.
AND FULL VARIETY COMPANY.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MISS MONICA WARNER.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
CONTINUOUS ..... 3—10.30.
THE BIGAMIST.
Featuring IVY DUKE and GUY NEWALL.
A George Clarke Super Production.
SPECIAL MUSIC BY LA SCALA ORCHESTRA.
This Picture has just completed a long run in ALHAMBRA, LONDON.
THE BIGAMIST,
SHOWING.....3.15, 6.5, 8.30.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS AT 8.15 P.M.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
First Production by Abbey Theatre Company;
THE PERFECT DAY.
By EMILE MAZAUD.
THE SAINT.
By DESMOND FITZGERALD.
A MINUTE'S WAIT.
By MARTIN J. McHUGH.
Booking at Theatre.....Phone 3268.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take Notice that it is my intention to apply for a renewal of the Certificate of Registration of the Dublin Branch of the Irish Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers' United Service Fund Club, situated at 61 Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.
T. DENNIS, Secretary.
J. H. McCARROLL, Esq., Solicitor, 33 Molesworth Street.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take Notice that it is my intention to apply for a renewal of the Certificate of Registration of the Dublin Branch of the Comrades of the Great War, situated at 42 York Street, Dublin.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.
W. F. HYNES, Secretary.
HUGH McCARROLL, Esq., Solicitor, 33 Molesworth Street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.
RACK BENCHES FOR SALE.
The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive Tenders for the Sale of two double wooden hand feed rack benches, particulars of which are as follows:—
Length, 27 ft.
Tables, 16 ft.
Width (2), 2 ft. 4 inches.
Width (2), 2 ft. 0 inches.
Spindles (2), 7 ft. 6 inches x 2½".
Pulleys (4), 1 ft. 6 inches diameter, 7" face.
Hoe Saws (2), 4 ft.
Hoe Saws (2), 3 ft. 6 inches.
Handles, Rollers, etc., complete.
The Benches can be seen by arrangement on application to the Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin.
Tenders to be forwarded addressed to the Chairman, Broadstone Station, Dublin, so as to reach him not later than Friday, 30th December, 1921.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
PERCY A. HAY, Secretary.
Broadstone Station, Dublin,
5th December, 1921.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND CO.
GRAZING
TO BE LET AT
Liffey Junction and Lucan.
The Directors of the above-named Company invite Proposals for the Grazing of Horned Cattle and Sheep Only, for eleven months from 1st January, 1922, on—
SIX PADDOCKS AT LIFFEY JUNCTION—
A. R. P.
No. 2—Containing about 3 2 27 Statute.
No. 3 " " 2 2 29 "
No. 5 " " 2 0 16 "
No. 5A " " 1 3 20 "
No. 6 " " 2 3 17 "
No. 7 " " 1 3 34 "
And
ABOUT 5 ACRES, I.P.M., AT ST. CATHERINE'S PARK, LUCAN.
Proposals, stating price per acre, should be sent in to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than Saturday, December 17th, 1921.
Further particulars, if required, can be obtained from Stationmasters at Liffey Junction and Lucan, or from the Company's Rents Office, Broadstone Station.
PERCY A. HAY,
Secretary.
Broadstone Station, Dublin,
Dec. 5th, 1921.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1921.
Editorial Tel....104. Reporters' Tel....1388
Commercial Telephones ..... 1474 and 1477
Feast of the Day—St. Ambrose.
Light-up ... 5.8. High Water ... 4.33; 5.2
To-Day's Weather Forecast—Moderate or fresh S.W. to W. winds; much low cloud; some rain; visibility indifferent to fair; mild.

Irish Independent

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

Rathmines Council Meeting, 9.30.
Leinster Winter Assizes, Green St., 11.
Dublin Guardians' Meeting, 2
Show and Sale of Fat Stock, Dublin Cattle Markets
Mrs. Duncan's Lecture, Art Gallery, 5.

THEATRES.
Gaiety—"The Tempest," 2.30; "Twelfth Night," 7.30.
Royal—Sara Allgood and Variety, 6.45; 9.
Queen's—"Lily of Killarney," 6.45; 9.
Empire—"Ye Olde Tyme Players," 6.45; 8.45.
Tivoli—Charlie Rich and Variety, 6.45; 9.
Abbey—"The Perfect Day," etc., 8.15.

PICTURE HOUSES.
La Scala—"The Bigamist," 3 to 10.30.
Corinthian—Charlie Chaplin, 2.30 to 10.30.

SPORTING.
Coursing—Kingdom Cup meeting, Tralee.

THE IRISH FREE STATE

In the early hours of Tuesday morning a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland was signed at Downing Street by the members of both delegations. With the signing of this document a memorable chapter in Irish history and in Anglo-Irish relations has been opened. The feud and friction of centuries come to an end, and after the terms have been ratified by the Parliaments of both countries, as we have no doubt they will be, the Irish Free State will be mistress in her own house, and in a position to work out her own salvation in peace and without hindrance. Old estrangements and bitterness between the two nations will be forgotten. Side by side they will develop and prosper in harmony and amity.

After the years of agony we have endured, after the many fluctuations at the Conference itself, with its moments of tension and anxiety, Ireland will to-day joyfully receive the news that the long and arduous deliberations have culminated in a Treaty which assures her the best possible terms that in existing conditions could be secured. We said at the initiation of the Anglo-Irish Conference that the plenipotentiaries selected to advocate and uphold Ireland's cause, could be relied upon to discharge their task with steadfastness, dignity, and ability. In face of many difficulties, they represented the nation ably and efficiently, and strenuously maintained the rights of Ireland. We congratulate them upon their skilful and diplomatic conduct of the negotiations, and the signal success they have achieved. They are entitled to, and will be accorded, the gratitude of the nation. It goes without saying that the country will support them and the Treaty to which, as our plenipotentiaries, they have put their signatures.

Already there are indications that the British people wholeheartedly support the Treaty. It is expected that the King will issue a Proclamation summoning Parliament for next Wednesday for the purpose of ratifying the Treaty of Peace. We take it that Dáil Eireann will also give ratification without delay. There remains the Belfast Parliament. What will Sir James Craig and his colleagues do? The Treaty embraces all Ireland, but the Belfast Parliament is given the option of contracting out before the expiration of a month from the passing of the Act for the ratification of the Treaty. If, however, it declines to remain within the Irish Free State, a Commission will be appointed to determine "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions" the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland.

The centuries old quarrel between Britain and Ireland has been closed. Differences between the North-East corner and the rest of Ireland are of modern growth. Under the Treaty the Irish Free State will have complete and absolute control of finance, trade, and commerce. For the first time in the history of the country we shall have a Parliament endowed with powers of fostering and developing industries of every kind, and at the same time easing the burden of taxation. It is more to the interest of the people of the North-East to remain in than to contract out. Mr. de Valera and, indeed, the entire majority stretch out the hand to them. Will they grasp it? We appeal to them to reunite with their fellow-countrymen within the Irish Free State. They should listen to the sound advice given them by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Chamberlain, two Conservative statesmen, who have played a conspicuous and honourable part in the negotiations so happily concluded. Ireland of her free will enters into association with the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Belfast Parliament is invited to form part of the Irish Free State of her free will.

LET THERE BE AMNESTY

It is a necessary corollary to a pact of agreement between the Irish and the British nations that our countrymen, who are now either interned or held prisoner by Britain, should be released. Our plenipotentiaries, of course, would scorn to make so obvious a deed an article of the terms of peace. Men held without trial should never have been held at all, and men who, according to the usages of civilised warfare, ought to be regarded as prisoners of war should not have been treated as malefactors.

That is the Irish case, and we have no doubt that the British authorities desire no longer to keep these countrymen of ours in durance. Nevertheless, they may hesitate to release them until the terms of the instrument of peace are ratified. Such a hesitation would be a cautious, but not a chivalrous, act, and would rob of all graciousness the release which is certain to come. We desire, with all sincerity, that the new relations between the two peoples should be relations of friendship, of forgetting, and of future hope. Let Britain do her part by standing on no mere doubt or punctilio. Let her forthwith release the men she has in her power, release them with no condition and no *arrière pensée*. Chivalry is not only a generous and a large policy, it often proves a wise one as well.

The hour draws nigh when the thoughts of Christian men are centred on the birthday of the Prince of Peace. Our neighbours in Great Britain, if they wish to act in His spirit, will in this season restore to their country and their hearthstones those men and women of our race whom they have in an unjust and ignoble keeping.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A New Egyptian Party. The position in Egypt cannot be comforting to Britain. Adly Pasha, a moderate amongst moderates, has rejected, as we know, the terms of Lord Curzon's proffered settlement. Britain, he says in effect, has a right to the Canal, but none to the military occupation of Cairo and Alexandria. So he is to resign his Premiership, and the Egyptians speak of forming a new national party to safeguard their freedom. It is considered unlikely that Zaghloul Pasha will formally join the party, which Adly Pasha has been asked to lead. But, although it seeks its ends by constitutional means, it is probable that Zaghloul will collaborate with it. Meanwhile we have reason for believing that if a settlement is not made by Britain in the immediate future, a combination between the forces of Egypt and of Palestine—this time by no means of a constitutional and non-militarist character—may be made. Britain would be well advised, before this possibility is realised, to retire from the ways of Lord Curzon, and to seek the paths of agreement and of peace.

Balancing the Budget. Sir Robert Horne at Manchester on Monday talked of the need for economy, but was unable to point to any great achievements in this direction. What was realised by the sale of war stocks by the Disposals Board may have gone to help the British Treasury in its difficulties, yet the sale of goods at a fraction of their original cost is, at best, a doubtful economy. The Food Ministry and the Wheat Commission deserve no thanks for their contributions, since whatever profits they could show were squeezed from the very taxpayers who are now asked to give thanks. While emphasising the fact that he had made his Budget without reference to anything that might be received from German reparations, Sir Robert Horne showed himself anxious to prop up his finances with German money. Germany, it seems, could pay these reparations if she ceased to subsidise the loaf, the railways, and the coal mines. Had the British Government not subsidised all these things, the denunciation of State subsidies might be more effective.

The Dante Celebrations. The Ministry of Fine Arts of Dáil Eireann has done well in calling together a national gathering to celebrate the sexcentenary of Dante. Ireland is at last taking her place in the European comity, and she is ready to show that all that pertains to the cultural heritage of our Western civilisation is of interest to her. Before, indeed, there was any ceremonial occasion to pay tribute to the great Florentine, we in Dublin had a Dante Society devoted to the study of the *Divine Comedy*. The late Bishop of Canea was one of its prominent members, and up to the time of the European war it held its sessions regularly. May we not hope that yesterday's meeting in the Mansion House to honour the memory of this great poet of Catholic mediævalism might result in the formation of a new Dante Society wider in its appeal than the old?

Mansion House Coal Fund. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has appealed to the citizens to make this year's contributions to the Mansion House Coal Fund a sort of peace-offering. If they do this, there should be no fireless grates in our city during the winter months. It is certainly little to our credit that, excluding a contribution of £200 and two contributions of £100 each, the total amount subscribed last year was under five hundred pounds. Dublin could, and should do much better than this, and, with coal at its present price, the quantity that could be purchased for the money would supply but a fraction of the fuel needed by the poor of our city. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has headed the subscription list with a substantial contribution, and we trust that all who can possibly give, whether the amounts be large or small, shall give quickly.

ORANGE BITTERNESS

BELFAST INDIGNATION WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT

"There is one thing that could be done: the Government could resign. It has bungled the negotiations as completely as it bungled the administration of Ireland. It has dragged the honour of Gt. Britain in the mire, gaining nothing but the contempt of its enemies, while losing the confidence of its friends.

"No Party, and no section of any Party can trust it. It has failed, and never has there been a failure more discreditable. There is plenty of cleverness in the Government, but what the situation calls for is honesty, and it has not got it."

"Belfast News-Letter," dealing editorially with the peace negotiations before the announcement was made that terms had been agreed upon!

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PATRONAGE

FOR SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL, HOLLES ST.

His Grace the Most Rev. Edward J. Byrne, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, has kindly consented to act as patron to the above hospital at Holles St., the management of which is under the control of the Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul.

This was the first, and for many years the only, skin and cancer hospital in Dublin, having been founded in 1899 by C. M. O'Brien, M.D. The Finsen Light, for the cure of lupus, was installed in the hospital for the first time in Ireland in 1901, while radium, for the treatment of suitable forms of cancer, was introduced in 1903, soon after its discovery by the late Professor Curie, Paris.

The hospital is entirely unconnected with any other hospital in Dublin.

Social and Personal

King George, accompanied by Prince Henry, visited the Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, on Monday, and was received by the Duke of Portland as President of the Club. His Majesty, with the Duke of York and Prince Henry, subsequently left for York Cottage, Sandringham.

* * *

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Bt., who, it is said, will resign his position as chief of the Imperial General Staff next year, devotes much of his leisure time to yachting, and has purchased the 49-ton yawl, Pleiad. It will be remembered that Sir Henry had an accident last Cowes week, being struck by the boom of his cutter, White Heather, and knocked overboard.

* * *

J. D. Southwell Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. Grattan Esmonde, Mrs. Edith Dunn, Miss H. L. Shortt, H. L. Ryan, G. Crockett-Johnston, and Mrs. Russell have arrived at Dun Laoghaire by Royal mail steamer. Trevor N. Smith, Stuart Smith, D. S. Cathcart, Frank Wynne, John Good, Lieut. W. A. Gardiner, R. J. Lynch, J. Parry and M. Hughes have left for Holyhead.

* * *

The Marchioness Conyngham has arrived at Brighton from London. Lord and Lady Dunsany are at present in London, where four of Lord Dunsany's short plays are being produced. He will go abroad shortly on a big game shooting expedition. Capt. the Hon. Sir John and Lady Word have left New York in the Carmania, and will return to Dudley House, Park lane, at the end of the week.

* * *

Col. R. B. and Mrs. Charteris have arrived in London from Cahir Park, Co. Tipperary. Col. Charteris is grandson of the seventh Earl of Wemyss and March, and also grandson of the second Earl of Glengall, who died in 1858, when his titles became extinct. Lord Glengall's daughter, Lady Margaret Butler, who died in 1915, married Col. the Hon. Richard Charteris, and the Irish estates passed to their eldest son, Col. Richard Butler Charteris, who was Lieut.-Col. of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, and served in the South African War.

* * *

The Earl of Northbrook was 71 yesterday. He is a member of the great banking family of Baring, that holds in addition the peerages of Ashburton, Cromer, and Revelstoke. The first Baring of note was a London merchant, who was chairman of the East India Co. in 1792. His eldest son was grandfather of the first Lord Northbrook, the second son was created Lord Ashburton, and the first Lord Revelstoke and Earl Cromer were sons of the third son. It is not often that one man founds four separate peerages.

* * *

Fascinating Gift Books for Boys and Girls of all ages, including such popular annuals as Chums, Playboy, Puck, Tiger Tim's Annual, and the Wonder Book, at Switzer's, Grafton St.

* * *

Last few days of Special Millinery Sale. Genuine Bargains. Mansfield Sisters, Wicklow St.

* * *

SEE THE NAME OF "CADBURY" ON EVERY PIECE OF CHOCOLATE.

December 6th, 1921.

Hail Freedom! Hail the dawn of Liberty!
From seven long centuries of woe and war
Our land once more is ours to make or mar.
The flag of freedom floats in victory
Wrested with little might from tyranny
As mighty as the hosts of conquest are,
Won by a steadfast faith exceeding far
The splendour of all time old chivalry.

To-day not Ireland but all earth is ours,
No little brotherhood of Irish blood,
But kinship with all men who have withstood
In all the ages against tyrant powers;
Let pass a narrow nationhood, let be
Unfettered fellowship with all the free.

H. N. R.

BACK TO THE DAYS OF GRANDFATHER

DUBLIN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

What will life in Dublin be like a hundred years hence? Let us see what it was in 1821.

Your father, if you are an elderly person, your grand-father if you are still young, may have been one of the crowd of spectators who assembled every evening outside the General Post Office to witness "the interesting and animated spectacle of despatching the mails." There were no trains, no trams, no bicycles, no motor cars. Ten or twelve mail coaches, a contemporary writer boasts, left Dublin every evening, "drawn by prancing horses," for different parts of Ireland. They are provided, we read, with a double guard, well armed, the cattle and accommodations are excellent, and the drivers, in general, sober, correct and intelligent. The blasts of the horns were "most musical," which is more than can be said for the modern motor hooter.

Better than Telephones.

The number of letter-carriers employed in the city was sixty-five, and letters were delivered four times a day "with such celerity and exactness that two persons living at opposite extremities of Dublin may write four letters and receive three answers every day for the trifling expense of threepence." This certainly leaves the telephone in the shade, as four messages over the wire cost a shilling, and the person who could get through to the correct numbers within twelve hours might indeed boast of the celerity and exactness of the ladies in the exchange.

Homes from Home!

A "most efficacious police establishment" existed, consisting of 791 effective men—"mostly discharged militia-men, whose spirit and good conduct have been certified." The horse-patrol, then as till quite recently were quartered in Kevin St. barracks. Mountjoy jail did not exist, but Newgate Prison, situated in "The Little Green," catered for the refractory and disorderly element of the population, who were promised "good ventilation, cleanliness, and provisions of a wholesome and nutritious quality." Kilmainham jail was recommended as well ventilated, and accommodated with spacious yards, the Sheriff's Prison having similar attractions, while the Four Courts Marshalsea was a sort of home from home where beds, bedding and apartments were provided rent free, "and in cases of extreme indigence, bread also."

Timorous visitors were informed that the ancient amusements of bull-baiting, hurling, cudgel-playing and wrestling were being laid aside, but that Donnybrook Fair was still held each year in August, when every species of amusement was resorted to, including pitched battles, in which life was seldom lost.

A Missing Mayor.

The Lord Mayor, wearing a rich furred gown and a gold chain, came forth at regular intervals to be admired by the common people. Even as late as 1821 he was still searching for a predecessor, Sir Michael Creagh, who absconded during his mayoralty in 1660, carrying with him the gold chain of office. The custom continued even then of opening certain courts by proclamation at the city gates, when the delinquent was called upon to appear in the following terms:—"Sir Michael Creagh, Sir Michael Creagh, Sir Michael Creagh, come and appear at this court of our lord the King, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, or you will be outlawed." Sir Michael needless to say, did not answer the call.

Milk and Water.

The canal water, with which the Borough Surveyor lately threatened us, was, a century ago, landed as of the "purest kind supplied from the Royal and Grand Canals by means of a curious system of pipes." But if the water was worse the milk was no better than that retailed today. Milk, in 1821, was described as very inferior in quality and dear in price. To remedy the evil many families had begun to keep their own cows, and certain public-spirited gentlemen even established dairies in the vicinity of the city, and the milk was vended through the street from handcarts. The churns were securely locked, the proprietor retaining the key so that the employes could not at any time increase the quantity by adulteration. This practice of locking the milk cans should be revived. The only thing that has not altered in Dublin for the past hundred years is the poor quality of the milk supplied and the scandalously high price charged to the consumer.

Before payment was made for boarded-out children the foster-parents had to produce them for inspection, another custom well worth reviving.

J. O'F.

PRINCESS'S IRISH TROUSSEAU

It is stated that each of the 3 sets which comprise Princess Mary's trousseau is to be of fine Irish linen, and that the girls to be employed on them have been selected from those who supply the Royal Irish Industries Association. In one set the stitchery will be such as to give the appearance of lace work. The models in one of the sets will be delicately embroidered in Irish point-stitch, and some of the garments will have a band 4 inches deep of Carrickmacross lace, bearing shamrocks round the top. She will have white knitted frocks to be worn on the honeymoon abroad made by the girls of Donegal, who cure fish in the fishing season and knit at other times.

For travelling dresses the Princess will have Irish tweed. All the garments ordered are white—with white and pale blue ribbons—and they will take the girls 6 weeks to complete.

NORTHERN CHIEF CROWN SOLICITOR

Mr. J. R. Moorhead, LL.B., Crown solicitor for Co. Antrim and Belfast, has been appointed Chief Crown Solicitor for "Northern Ireland," and Mr. H. H. Mussen, Crown solicitor for Co. Down, has been appointed Assistant Chief Crown Solicitor. Both gentlemen will continue to act as Crown solicitors for their respective districts.

The Rev. John Talbot officiated yesterday at the Brompton Oratory, at the marriage of the Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C., Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Knaresborough, and Sheila, elder daughter of the Hon. Edward Gully and Mrs. Gully, of 11 Cromwell Rd., London.

[For short, brightly-written, and "light" articles for this page, over the writers' names (where possible), we pay the highest rate of any Irish newspaper. Articles of about 500 words most suitable. MSS. cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

CEDANT ARMA TOGAE

NATION'S LEADERS HONOUR LEARNING

When Owen Roe landed in Tireconaill to lead the war in Ireland, his first act was to establish schools of Gaelic learning. It was worthy of this traditional attitude towards culture that Dáil Eireann, when what might have been only a breathing space was allowed in the battle, announced that in that moment those who rested from the sword would meet to honour the poet who is the greatest glory of the human intellect.

That the Sixth Centenary of Dante's death was celebrated by the governing authority of the outlawed Irish State displayed to the world the inward truth of the Irish struggle—culture against anarchy. That was the thrilling thought that rose as we saw in the great Round Room last night a vast gathering like that which assembled there three months ago to hear Mr. De Valera cry: "On the rock of Principle we stand or fall."

Leaders of the Nation.

There he sat, central figure again at a different function, yet one that sprang logically from the former. And by the leader of the race sat the first citizen of the capital—Lord Mayor O'Neill in mayoral insignia—and Count Plunkett, whose intellectual gifts and attainments rendered this function perhaps the finest tribute paid in all Europe to Europe's greatest son. Around were robed scholars, and in prominent places leaders of Ireland's army and her statesmen. One of these it was who, in an oration of rare eloquence, wide learning, and vivid originality, drew out for Ireland the moral of Dante's work as saviour of his nation's language and builder of her strongest rampart. He spoke of the need and possibility of an Irish Dante arising, and our eyes searched out the features of Dr. Douglas Hyde, who has done Dante's work for Ireland and saved the tongue which the Gaelic Dante, when he comes, will use.

Cheers for Horace.

Seldom had we heard a finer Gaelic oration than that of Piaras Beaslaí, and it was gratifying to note from the large outbursts of applause that the mass of this large gathering could now appreciate an Irish speech, and moreover one filled with difficult scholarly terms. The language movement has won. And by the way, in what other country would an allusion to Horatius Flaccus to-day win a cheer? Not vainly did he boast of building a monument more enduring than brass!

Dante's Ideals.

Máire Ní Chinnéide, M.E., in her graceful paper on "Dante and Woman" brought home to her hearers that Dante, like Shakespere, reverenced woman: though she forebore to contrast Milton, sometimes so unjustly classed with Dante, who trampled on Dante's and Shakespere's ideals. Father Lynch, in Franciscan habit, spoke first in gallant two-months' Irish, and then traced Dante's connection with the Friars.

He told how the great Christian poet stood with the Franciscan ideal of simplicity and devotion against the pomp and pride that were, in his age, endangering the spirituality of Christendom. And we saw behind his words his moral for the new Ireland now turning to think of Dante: to follow after what St. Francis sought.

Dignified Tributes.

Father Cohalan, of University College, Cork, read a paper which would be best appreciated in printed form, so full it was of well-ordered research, guiding the student through the difficulties of approach to Dante. The only criticism of the whole series of papers we felt inclined to make was that, seeing Dante is neglected more than he should be, something might have been said in a practical vein, on the introduction of the master to Irish schools, and even something guiding ordinary men and women, who throughout the country are moved by the Dáil's act of homage to the Florentine, to the study and understanding of the Divine Comedy. A little declension from the academic would not be amiss: ours is to be a democratic culture.

All the speakers, we noted, followed the Real Woman theory of Beatrice, and no one championed the mystical intent of the poet. There were some other points that might have been disputed in a debate, but in the main, a lofty severity characterised all, and the proceedings never lost noble and worthy dignity.

"Through Sorrow to Peace."

Professor Viani's Italian oration was praised by the scholarly, and, for the music of its delivery, enjoyed by the unlearned. The musical selections under his direction were a rare delight and an education in themselves.

Count Plunkett kept the best wine to the last in his own speech, in which he told in fascinating style of Dante's influence down the ages, and of his many Irish translators and exponents; and as we listened to this Irish Minister, who a year ago was an outlaw, and to-day member of a recognised Government on which the world's eyes were set, we realised that what Pearse hoped for was coming now to pass. We recalled Dante's words on some other martyrs than those who brought this about: "Through suffering they reached this peace."

A. de B.

REV. JAMES A. CULLEN, S.J., DEAD

GREAT TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE

Rev. James A. Cullen, S.J., died at St. Francis Xaviers', Upper Gardiner St., Dublin, aged 81.

The late Father Cullen was born in New Ross, and received his early education at the Jesuit College, Clongowes, and St. Patrick's College, Carlow, where he was ordained in 1864. He laboured for two years as curate in Wexford, and then, at the request of the Bishop, took up missionary work, and was one of the four priests who founded the House of Missions at Enniscorthy. Of the four the only survivor is now the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg. Even in those early days he proved himself a great organiser and an eloquent preacher, and figured largely in the great temperance movement of the seventies. In Sept., 1881,

Rev. J. Cullen, S.J. Keogh Bros.

he entered the Society of Jesus, of which he soon became a distinguished ornament. In 1887 he established "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart."

The crowning triumph of his life came in 1898, in the establishment of the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association, which in the space of 18 years reached a membership of 285,000. In 1901 he inaugurated a branch of the P.T.A.A in Maynooth, of which Most Rev. Dr. Mannix was first President. The original association was founded for women only, Mrs. A. M. Sullivan being the first president.

He played a prominent part in the promotion of temperance and works of charity in Dublin during his long connection with Gardiner St.

St. Michael's Pioneer Association, Dun Laoghaire, last night, recorded deep regret.

Messages of sympathy and regret have been received at St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner St., from his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Most Rev. Dr. Foley, and Rev. J. Kessler, House of Missions, Enniscorthy.

OUR LONDON LETTER

THROUGH OUR PRIVATE WIRE

London Office, 68 Fleet St., E.C.
Wednesday Morning.

The Treaty signed in the small hours of yesterday morning between Gt. Britain and Ireland, which gives Ireland the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as any of the British Dominions, is the most momentous document to which the tragic history of the relations between the two countries, extending over more than seven centuries, has given rise.

Unlike all the State papers which have preceded it in coming forth from the British Seat of Government, it is an instrument of peace, and if happily it should be ratified by Dáil Eireann, and if furthermore it should, as it must surely under all the circumstances be assumed that it will, be adhered to by the British Government.

In spite of any resistance which it may evoke from the Die-Hards on either side of the Irish Sea, it will for the very first time since the evil day which commenced the association of Ireland with Britain signalise the consent of the former to any connection with the latter country, or the Empire, to which it gives its name.

Ireland's Nationality Vindicated.

The very fact that there is a treaty, and the remarkable variation of the oath of allegiance which has been agreed upon to meet the case of Ireland, proves that the wrongful basis upon which Great Britain has insisted for centuries regarding her relations with Ireland, has been completely transformed, that England has abandoned her claim to hold Ireland as a subject nation and that Ireland enters, by her own free will, as an equal partner amongst the nations grouped under the name of the British Empire.

The transcending merit of the treaty lies in the fact that it undoes the statutory partitioning of Ireland, and deals with that country as a single nation for the purposes of the agreement under conditions which afford every promise that the North-East corner, which is allowed by the Irish Free State to contract out of its Governmental scheme will, sooner or later, and it is to be hoped sooner, find itself compelled by all the mutual influences of economics and kinship of moral and material interests to re-unite itself with the rest of the country.

The Treaty, furthermore, gets rid of that humiliating and hateful designation which a British Statute has fastened on three-quarters of one of the world's oldest nations by calling its area "Southern Ireland." The Conference, by reason of the Treaty which is its culmination, has lifted the relation between the two countries to a loftier level than was ever dreamt of by any of those Irishmen, who, whether by individual or collective effort, tried in the past to emancipate their country from the blighting consequences of the Act of Union.

Dáil's Triumph.

The concensus of opinion amongst the Irish and British in London yesterday was that the treaty, with the immensity that it means by reason of the admission of Ireland to the enjoyment of her rich heritage of nationhood, is a triumph of inescutable completeness for Dáil Eireann and the master hands of diplomacy whom it was fortunate in choosing as its plenipotentiaries, and is a worthy reward for the unspeakable agonies endured throughout the reign of terror, and the sacrifices nobly offered by the Irish race and its leaders on the altar of their country.

It is realised by common consent that the true inwardness of the reason for the supreme success which attended the negotiations from the Irish standpoint was the fact that the negotiators convinced British Ministers of their deadly earnestness, of their readiness, in other words, not only to fight for their aspirations, but to die for them if driven to the dire extremity.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Lloyd George should have scored the historic achievement of bringing off a Treaty between the two nations to end centuries of warfare on the very eve of the day on which he completes his fifth year as Prime Minister. It is more than 20 years since the meeting of Parliament, as fixed by the previous prorogation, was antedated owing to a national emergency.

This was in October, 1899, but the last time it was for war, this time for peace. Parliament was prorogued on the 7th of the month until the 27th, but the Boer ultimatum, demanding arbitration and the withdrawal of troops from the Transvaal frontier, having been delivered on the 9th, Parliament was immediately summoned. The meeting took place on the earliest possible date, the 17th, when the necessary Parliamentary sanction was given to the war measure.

King and Releases.

The King, it was reported in well-informed circles yesterday, is interesting himself personally in steps to be taken for the release, without delay, of the Irish prisoners.

Future of Viceroyalty.

The Viceroyalty of Ireland, as at present constituted, will disappear under the new regime. A Governor-General will be appointed on the Canadian model. This means that the Irish people can veto a nomination by the British Government (through the King) for that post, while the British Government can veto any name put forward by the Irish. In practice it amounts to this—that the appointment must be made by mutual consent.

Ex-M.P.'s Tribute to Treaty.

Mr. J MacVeag