

# OMAGH WORKERS' WAGES. INCREASE GRANTED BY URBAN COUNCIL. COST OF LIVING. QUESTION OF HOURS.

At the monthly meeting of the Omagh Urban Council on Monday, Mr. Thomas Johnston, J.P., presiding, the Finance Committee in their report stated that the secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour had applied on behalf of the Council's employees for an increase of 8s per week and a reduction of working hours to 48 hours a week. The Committee were of opinion that the question of hours did not arise at present as it would not be practical to work longer with safety on the streets at this time of the year. They recommended that the scavengers and general workers should be granted an increase of 2s per week, which meant 42s per week for the foreman, 37s for the scavengers, 40s for John M'Mahon, and 36s for his assistants.

Mr. Donnelly, of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, said that the lowest paid workers in towns of a similar size in the North of Ireland. The rates of wages were—Strabane, 38s and 39s; Coleraine, 42s; Enniskillen, 38s; Bangor, 47s, and Portadown, 45s. Railway workers had been granted an increase of 3s over pre-war rates. In face of the present cost of living, none of the members of the Council would gain the fact that it was impossible for them to live on the present wages. He had been told at that Council previously that an egg was not a necessity, but he held that a poor man had as much right to get an egg as a rich man. The lowest amount that the Council could offer the men was 5s per week, which would bring them up to the standard of the ship-building and engineering labourers.

Mr. Anderson—We could hardly place our workers in the same position as engineers.

Mr. Donnelly said he had considerable experience of Belfast, and he found the cost of living was as high in Omagh as in Belfast.

Mr. Anderson said that potatoes and milk were not so dear in Omagh.

Mr. M'Loughlin—You could live cheaper in Belfast than in Omagh.

Chairman—Where did you get those figures?

Mr. M'Loughlin—In Belfast. You can live cheaper there, and I say that with the greatest deliberation. Shopkeepers in Omagh charge more severely than shopkeepers in any other part of the North of Ireland.

Mr. Clements—In what line?

Mr. M'Loughlin—In the line of food and clothing. Very high prices are being charged in Omagh, and it is nearly time that the Profit-sharing Act was put into force.

Mr. Cadden said the Council had always sympathetically considered applications from their employees. The cost of living had gone up very much, and he, as an employer, would be very sorry to have anyone working for him who was not satisfied. Under all the circumstances, they should pay the same standard as that which was paid in Strabane, and he proposed that the recommendation should be altered to increases of 3s each per week.

Mr. M'Loughlin, seconding, said that was the lowest the Council could possibly give their workers. That was very reasonable, and the Council had always been reasonable with its workers, and if they were placed in the same position as the workers of Strabane they would have no reasonable grounds for complaint. The Chairman always acted very sympathetically towards the workers and he was always remarkably fair and ready to consider their applications, and the Council followed him in that. He hoped he did not offend anyone in the retail business, but he spoke from personal knowledge. He had nothing to sell only his labour, and he had not got any increase since the war started. He had no redress because he was not with the crowd, and he could not succeed. Labour had his greatest sympathy.

Mr. Clements, supporting Mr. Cadden's resolution, said that Mr. Donnelly had not the question of the Council, and on account of that the Council should be generous. Mr. M'Loughlin only looked at the question from the standpoint, and if he was a seller he might be a profiteer as well as anybody else.

The proposition was passed unanimously, and the Chairman, in reply to Mr. Donnelly, said that the increase would come into operation from the next pay-day.

Mr. Donnelly said the Council had dealt with the matter very fairly and he would recommend the workers to accept the offer. He referred to the question of the working hours.

It was decided to adjourn consideration of the question of the working hours for the present.

The carter was granted an increase of 1s per day, bringing the amount up to 15s per day.

Mr. Hackett applied for an allowance for night duty in consequence of the recent shortage of water.

An allowance of £2 was granted.

# OMAGH GUARDIANS. FINANCIAL POSITION. HIRE OF A MOTOR.

Mr. George Murnaghan, J.P. (chairman), presided at the weekly meeting of the Omagh Board of Guardians held on Saturday. The members present being—Messrs. John Gormley, J.P., Thomas M'Carron, J.P., C. McCrossan, Thomas O'Kane, James Quinn, S. Morris, P. M'Loughlin, John Deery, Moses Stewart, D. McCrossan, Henry Todd, James Lewis, W. J. Alexander, Charles Young, James Wilson, H. K. McAleer.

**USE OF THE AMBULANCE.**

The Master, in his list of requirements, mentioned the hire of a motor car to Carrickmore for a patient who did not come to the house at all.

Chairman—Who ordered the ambulance?

Master—Dr. Leitch, and this is the second time he did this.

Chairman—The raterpayers cannot be asked to pay for things like that. This should not be put on the raterpayers.

Master—This is the second time the ambulance went for this patient and she did not come.

Mr. Wilson—Make her pay for it.

Chairman—I don't think that the doctors outside the house should have the power to send a patient in here.

Clerk—They have not the power at all, but the Board always allowed them to do so.

Chairman—We must make an order that the ambulance can only be sent at the request of the relieving officer.

Clerk—You always did them to do so in courtesy to the doctor.

Chairman—But it is becoming too costly.

Mr. C. McCrossan—Who ordered the ambulance?

Chairman—Dr. Leitch.

Mr. C. McCrossan—Then make him pay for it. He should do so when he does wrong.

The Chairman's suggestion was agreed to.

**OBSTREPEROUS INMATES.**

The Master reported that two inmates named Hugh Glackin and Wm. Smith went to the town during the week and came back drunk. They abused himself and the Porter, and Glackin assaulted another inmate.

It was decided to caution the two inmates, and if they repeated this conduct they would be refused admission to the house.

**SANCTIONED.**

The L.G.B. wrote sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Patrick Gormley as clerk of the Union and Rural Council at a salary of £300 a year.

Chairman—I wish to congratulate Mr. Gormley.

**VACCINATION DEFAULTERS.**

The following were reported as defaulters under the Vaccination Act:—Omagh No. 2, 16; Omagh No. 1, 11; Dromore, 12; Drumquin, 9; Fintona, 23; Gortin, 23; Sixmilecross, 15.

The usual notices were ordered to be served.

**FINANCIAL POSITION.**

Mr. J. A. Davidson, manager of the Ulster Bank, the Board's treasurer, wrote stating that the debit balance against the Union was £2,825 9s 11d; interest, £1 7s 10d; debit balance against the Rural Council, general working account, £1,056 13s; capital account, £320 10s 10d; interest account, £10 17s 10d. He was instructed by his directors to bring the figures before the Board and to ask them to kindly strike a rate which would be sufficient to place them on a good financial basis.

Chairman—We can take that into consideration next Saturday.

Mr. Lewis—It is a very large overdraft.

Chairman—We lodged £2,400 this week and that makes it very little.

Mr. Lewis—It is well to know that.

# FARMERS' ORGANISATION. ACTIVITY IN ULSTER. FLAX CONTROL OPPOSED. Direct Shipping Advocated.

Addressing a meeting at Magherafelt (Co. Derry) of the Mid-Ulster Farmers' Association, Mr. John J. Egan, organiser of the Irish Farmers' Union, said the greatest weapon the Irish farmer could use was one great farmers' union, embracing all Ireland—North, South, East, and West. The farmers were at last beginning to realise their true position, and the public in general were beginning to realise what an important asset to the nation the farming community was. Dealing with the question of flax, he said concessions had been secured, but not nearly enough to meet the necessities of the time. When they considered the enormous profits made by others who did not handle the flax crop, the profits made by the farmers were very small indeed. The Irish Farmers' Union was out to secure direct trading for the farmers. They wanted ships of their own, so that they could send their produce direct to the best markets, and secure all the profits that by right belonged to them.

**SEED POTATOES.**

The Secretary, Mr. Charles Logan, J.P., read a letter from the General Secretary stating that the French Government desired immediate information as to the seed potatoes available for export to France, and asking whether there was need for a market in the Counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. It was stated that there was no limit to quantity, and the secretary was instructed to write asking what price they were prepared to give.

**GRASS-SEED.**

Rev. F. Ward, C.C., dealt with the grass-seed problem at considerable length, and suggested that the Mid-Ulster farmers put up £500 in shares of 5s to £1 each, and purchase a cleaner, and ask the Irish Farmers' Union to find a market for the seed. (Applause.)

The suggestion was favourably received, and on the suggestion of Mr. Egan a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

A protest was entered against the difference in price of butter in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

**HOW D.O.R.A. ROBS FLAX GROWER.**

Samples of Irish flax which had been sent to France a month ago were afterwards returned to Ireland as Flemish flax. An offer of £480 a ton was made for flax of that quality. If it had been offered in Ireland as Irish flax the price would have been £100 a ton. So Mr. O'Hanlon, secretary Irish Farmers' Union, informed an 'Irish Independent' representative. The Irish Farmers' Union, he added, was out against the control of flax. What the farmer required was a fair profit on his industry, and not the suggestions of the Royal Commission to guarantee the actual cost of production and to indemnify him against loss.

**CASTLEDERG FARMERS.**

The Castledearg Branch of the Ulster Farmers' Union, at a meeting on the last night, passed resolutions in the following terms:—"That we strongly oppose any control price being fixed on 1920 flax crop, or the appointment of licensed buyers."

"Further, as our flax of 1919 crop is being sold to the spinners at fully £200 per ton under its present value, we call on the Flax Control Board to withdraw forthwith all control and leave us an open market. By doing so, the farmer will be encouraged to make a record sowing for 1920."

**TYRONE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.**

**ELECTION OF CHAIRMEN.**

Rev. James O'Kane, P.P. (chairman), presided at a meeting of the Tyrone Insurance Committee held in Omagh on Tuesday, and the other members present being—Mrs. C. Scott, Colonel Howard, Mr. Patrick Muldoon, J.P., Mr. Michael Gorman, J.P., and Mrs. C. O'Donnell (clerk).

The principal business was the election of chairman for the ensuing year, and Father O'Kane said he would rather serve other person was elected chairman as he was not able to attend the meetings regularly, and it would be scarcely fair for him to act as chairman.

Mr. Gavin, proposing the re-election of Father O'Kane, said that they all knew he had a great deal of other duties to perform, and which occupied a great deal of his time, but still he was a good tender at the meetings of the Committee. He missed very few meetings and they all knew that he was well acquainted with the business of the Committee. They would be glad to see him acting as chairman for another year.

Colonel Howard, seconding, said personally he would be very sorry if Father O'Kane vacated the chair, because before he (Colonel Howard) went away he looked upon Father O'Kane as a personality in the chair, and they were all glad to see him when he was able to attend. He always looked upon Father O'Kane as a chairman who had few equals and no superiors.

The proposition was passed unanimously, and Father O'Kane said he would accept the position under protest.

Mr. Muldoon proposed that Colonel Howard should be elected as vice-chairman, and said that he always took a great interest in the work of the Committee. They were all glad to see him back amongst them, and they all knew the cause of his absence.

Mr. Gavin, seconding, said he hoped that Colonel Howard would enjoy his well-earned rest. He would be an excellent chairman any time Father O'Kane was absent. This was the least compliment they could pay him for the labours which he had performed for his country and for the Empire.

The proposition was passed unanimously, and Colonel Howard returned thanks.

The other business was purely routine.

**CLOTHES WILL BE DEARER.**

Although labour is more plentiful, materials less restricted, trades disputes less frequent, millions of yards of Government flannel, serge, and tweed put on the market, clothes will be dearer, says a drapery correspondent of "The Times."

His explanation is that manufacturers are overwhelmed with orders, and the world is clamouring for clothes, and prices will soar while demand exceeds supply. Within the next 6 weeks materials for overcoats has advanced 2s 3d a yard, and the straw hat will be 30 p.c. higher than last year.

# POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED. FOUR HOURS' FIGHT. GABLE SHATTERED BY EXPLOSIVES. GARRISON FORCED TO SURRENDER. Rifles, Bicycles and Money Taken.

Sensational attacks were made on three police barracks in Co. Cork on Saturday night, but although rifles were freely used, no one, happily, seems to have been seriously injured. Carrigrohilly police barracks was attacked by a party estimated at 300, who, after four hours' battle, finally broke into the building, captured the police with their own hands, secured their rifles, bicycles, money, and other property, and then dispersed in all directions. The constables were unharmed, and it is not known if any of the attacking party was hit.

The attack began about 10 o'clock. It was noticed earlier in the evening that a number of men on lighted bicycles entered the village. The attack was made from the rear, where, concealed behind a low fence, the assailants opened fire, which was kept up intermittently until about 2 a.m. The police replied vigorously. It was only when it looked as if their ammunition was exhausted that the attackers approached the barracks. The approach was made through a shed at the side of the barracks. An explosive of some kind was used on the end wall, part of which was shattered to bits.

**POLICE HANDCUFFED.**

Through the large opening thus made a body of men swarmed in, sufficient to overpower the little garrison. The sergeant and five constables were lined up with their faces towards a wall, handcuffed, and ordered not to stir till day-break under penalty of being shot. The sergeant's wife, who had a terrible experience, was taken by the raiders into an adjoining house. Her money was taken, as was also £55 from Constable Shea. Sullivan lost £50 in the same manner. Six rifles, six bicycles, and four or five waterproof coats were amongst the property carried off. The sergeant's box was broken open, and his wife's gold watch and some jewellery removed. The six policemen on Sunday seemed little the worse of the ordeal. One constable describing the attack, said there must have been 100 men firing, and the reports of the rifles were deafening. It is said that others took up positions on the roads leading to the village and held up cars and bicycles, while another party cut the telegraph and telephone wires. Every window at the back of the barracks was smashed to bits.

**PERFORATED WITH BULLETS.**

The ceilings of the rooms were perforated with bullets. Constables Shea and O'Sullivan were knocked down by the explosion. The furniture in the day room was shattered, and the grate behind where the explosive was put into the wall was blown to fragments. Other rooms, too, showed evidence of the intensity of the fire and force of the explosion. The window of another room has steel shutters in which there are deep holes, and—showing the accuracy of the shooting—several bullets came through these. How the police escaped unharmed seems a marvel. When news of the affair was communicated to the authorities, military and police proceeded to the scene.

Incidents were reported from Carrigrohilly and Inchigeela attacks one was also made on a police hut on South Kilmarry barracks, near Macroom, where 6 men are stationed. A hot fire was opened, which was returned by the police from behind steel shutters and sandbags. The attack was short, but apparently pretty fierce while it lasted, and the assailants ultimately retired, being beaten off with hand grenades. The telegraph wires on the Macroom railway near here were also cut, and a pilot engine was sent out to ensure that the line was clear for traffic.

Somewhat more serious reports from Kilmarry district, where the attack was made pretty much on the same lines, but the parties have not been detained.

An attack on Carrignavar was comparatively a very small affair, only two revolver shots being fired through a small open space above one of the steel shelves in the upper storey in the barracks, and no harm being done.

It is also reported that shots were fired at the Rathormac police station, near Fermoy, but the attack is not regarded as serious.

**ATTACK IN LONGFORD.**

It is reported that a daring attack was made at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning on Drumhill R.I.C. Barracks, near Longford. It is stated that a party of armed men opened fire with rifles and other explosives. The police returned the fire, and shots were exchanged freely for fifteen minutes, after which the raiding party left.

**POST OFFICES RAIDED.**

At an early hour on Friday morning Limerick Post Office was raided by armed and masked men, and a big sum of money and registered letters carried away. The old-age pensions money (about £1,600) carried away by the raiders was made good by the authorities on Saturday and despatched on military lorries from Limerick to the several district branch offices. Under armed guard of troops and constabulary, no arrests have been made.

Ballymacarrett post-office, in the most populous part of Belfast, was raided by burglars during last week-end. The post-office money was securely locked up, but cash, jewellery, and personal belongings to the occupants of the house were removed.

**TROUBLE IN EGYPT.**

The Claim for Independence Egyptian princes have issued a manifesto to the people and Lord Milner 'associating themselves with the demand for the complete independence of Egypt. Students' demonstrations of protest against the statement issued by the Milner Commission have been dispersed by the police. A telegram has been received in Cairo from Saad Zaghloul Pasha, the leader of the Egyptian Nationalist delegation in Paris, endorsing the local committee's reply of Dec. 29 to Lord Milner's manifesto, which reiterated Egypt's claim to complete independence.

# CLOGHFIN FISHERY PROSECUTION. THREE SCUTCHERS CHARGED. CASES DISMISSED. NOTICE OF APPEAL GIVEN.

Captain Gosselin, R.M., presided at Sixmilecross Petty Sessions on 1st inst., and the other magistrates present were—Messrs. R. H. Anderson and Michael M'Cann.

Robert M'Causland, Mullaghmore, Omagh, fishery inspector, summoned James M'Callen and Patrick M'Callen, Cloghfin, for having in a certain water-course, appurtenant to a mill, which formed portion of the River Cloghfin, attempted to catch fish with their hands. Robert M'Callen was charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. W. S. McDermott, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. O'Hanrahan, solicitor, for the defendants.

Thomas Ewing, water bailiff, said he was on duty at the River Cloghfin on Thursday, 11th December, about five o'clock, a.m. Witness was concealed along the river facing the waste race at Mr. Anderson's mill at Cloghfin. The race was higher at the top than at the bottom. About 7.30 he saw the three defendants, who were scutchers in Mr. Anderson's mill, some women, and a few lads going into the mill. The sluice on the waste race was raised and the water was flowing down into the river. Robert M'Callen came out about 7.30, went up to the waste race and stood watching all round. James and Patrick then came out of the mill and went over to the sluice to dry the race. James and Patrick jumped into the bed of the race and started to search for fish with their hands. Robert came down to them, said something, and the three of them went into the mill. Witness was only about fifteen yards from them. Someone started a mill, and James came out again, went up to the waste race and lifted the sluice. After water had been running for some time he put it down again, got into the race and searched for fish. Witness went round to get their Christian names from Mr. Anderson, but he would not give them, and witness got Constable Flanagan to go with him. When Robert was asked for his name he replied, "What would he give you our names for? We were not fishing." James said, "I would a man who is working a like of that pay a fine?" Pat showed finger. After some time they got the names.

To Mr. O'Hanrahan—It was quite bright at 7.30 in the morning and he was close enough to distinguish them and identify them. Witness was afraid to go round to challenge them because one man would be little good to three.

Mr. O'Hanrahan—Why? Isn't this a civilised country?—I don't know about that.

Hadn't you Mr. Anderson there?—I have my doubts about Mr. Anderson.

In other replies the witness said when he spoke to Mr. Anderson and told him that the three scutchers had been caught fishing. He replied they could not be, but that they might have been fishing stones out of the race. Witness told him he wanted their names, but did not press Mr. Anderson to give them. Witness shouted across the river to James the second time he came out, and he ran into the mill.

Constable Flanagan said he went with Ewing to the mill. When asked for his name, Robert said he wanted the witness's name for. Witness advised him to give his name, and after some parleying he did so. James said, "How would you expect a man to pay a fine?" and had a stick of flax in his hand. Patrick got a bit excited and would not give his name. Witness advised him that if he was innocent he was far safer to give it. Robert he believed was holding him, and after a time he gave his name.

James M'Callen said when he went down to the mill he told his father to watch the wheel, because on the previous day they had lost some buckets, and some of the other buckets were loose. Witness went to the sluice and only let down a little water. His father did not take any part in fishing, and there was no attempt made to fish that morning. Ewing had sworn nothing but lies. His father never left the wheel that morning. Ewing shouted something across, but witness did not hear what he said, because of the water in the wheel. Mr. Anderson examined all their boots and clothes. Witness never saw a salmon in the mill race. At 7.20 it would be impossible to distinguish a man across the river.

To Mr. McDermott—The race they were looking for buckets in was not the waste race.

Robert M'Callen said he saw Patrick about 8.30 on the morning in question for the first time. He came from the direction of his own house, and there was no sign of wet or dirt on his clothes. He could not have come from the mill race. James only went to the sluice, and when he came back there was nothing in his condition to suggest that he had been fishing.

Patrick M'Callen denied that there had been any attempt at fishing that morning.

Thomas Anderson, owner of the mill, said he went down to the mill directly after hearing Ewing challenging and found only James and Robert there. When Ewing told him later that he had caught his three scutchers fishing, witness replied that he did not think so, as Patrick only came from his own house after he challenged. Witness examined their boots and clothes and they were dry. When Ewing challenged he said, "Tell that fellow I know him."

Mr. McDermott closely examined the witness as to why he examined all the defendants' boots and clothes, and he replied because he had heard Ewing challenging them. He admitted Ewing did not name any person. He at first denied that he had received any complaint about fish being taken from the waters at the mill, but when pressed admitted that he had heard of fish being taken from the river. Patrick could have been in the race when witness was in his bed. He admitted seeing Ewing that the men, might have been fishing the carry.

Maggie M'Callen and John Mellon also gave evidence to the effect that no fishing had been attempted that morning.

The magistrates retired, and on their return to Court the Chairman said they were unanimous in one thing, and that was that this was a very peculiar case. More extraordinary evidence he had never heard given. The case would be dismissed.

An application for costs by Mr. O'Hanrahan was refused, and Mr. McDermott stated he would appeal the case.

# You can't have your cake and eat it too! But you can have a bigger cake later on if you DON'T eat it now.

FIFTEEN shillings and sixpence spent now will buy you very little—and once spent it's gone!

Invest fifteen shillings and sixpence in Savings Certificates and in ten years' time you will get your money back with a bonus of half-a-guinea—one pound six shillings in all.

Not only will you have much more money to spend, but, as prices will then again be normal, you will be able to buy MUCH MORE with it.

**P.S.**

You don't HAVE to wait ten years to get your money back. By giving a few days' notice you can cash your Certificates at any time, but, of course, you will then get a smaller bonus.

# CASTLEDERG PETTY SESSIONS. LARCENY OF MONEY. WAITRESS PLEADS GUILTY.

Castledearg Petty Sessions were held on Saturday, before Captain Gosselin, R.M. (presiding), Dr. Mowbray, Dr. Leary, Messrs. Arthur MCGorley, Owen O'Neill, and James Mullin.

District-Inspector Heggart prosecuted Bridget Breslin, Castledearg, for the larceny of about £24 in notes from John James Oliver, Magheracreggan, on the 19th December.

**LARCENY OF MONEY.**

The evidence of Constable Kerrigan was to the effect that on the larceny being reported he suspected the accused, and questioned her. She admitted being in Doherty's public-house on the 19th December, but denied all knowledge of the larceny. Witness arrested the accused, who said—"I didn't see the money, and know nothing about it." She produced a purse containing 7s. When searched no money was found upon her. Witness and Constable M'Loughlin afterwards searched the house of accused, and Constable M'Loughlin found twenty pound in notes concealed in an unlocked tin box in the kitchen, while witness found 9s in silver on a shelf in the kitchen.

John James Oliver said he had been paid for work in Castledearg market on the 19th ult., after which he paid a number of accounts, and was unable to say the exact amount of money stolen. He was in the kitchen of Doherty's public-house, and missed the money after leaving it. He believed his pocket-book had dropped on the floor.

Dr. Burke pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused who he said, had been a waitress in the public-house.

Sergeant Murray, in reply to the Chairman, said the accused had been convicted three years ago of fowl-stealing.

Chairman—I am sorry I did not know that before. This First Offenders Act is ruining the country. The Court would order the defendant to enter into recognisances—herself in £20, with two sureties of £10 each, to be of good behaviour for two years, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

**ASSAULT.**

Denis M'Cannay summoned his half-brother, Patrick M'Cannay, Castledearg, for an assault on the 17th ult. by striking him with a shovel, and there were two cross-summones for malicious damages to a tree and a cart on the same occasion.

Mr. A. C. Leitch appeared for Denis, and Dr. Burke for Patrick. After evidence, the Bench dismissed all the cases.

**SANITARY PROSECUTION.**

Castledearg Rural Council prosecuted

# FIVEMILETOWN LARCENY CHARGE.

At a special court of petty sessions, at Fivemiletown, on Saturday, before Messrs. John Lendrum, J.P. (in the chair), and Henry T. Armstrong, Robert Wiltshire, an ex-soldier, of Kell, was charged in custody by Sergeant Carson with breaking into the shop of Robert Porter, of Kiltormon, on Christmas Eve, and stealing therefrom a sum of over £30.

Evidence was given by Constable Meehan to defendant, after arrest, admitting having broken in the windows and stealing the cash-box and money from the drawer.

Sergeant Carson's story of the arrest was that on comparison he found parallels in the accused's boots to be the same as those of which he found prints on Porter's premises.

Accused was returned for trial, and admitted to bail—himself in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.



After Harvest there comes Wealth in CANADA

For full information apply to STEPHEN PATRICK, 22, ELIZABETH STREET, LONDON, W.1, or to the Canadian Government Representative Agents, 11-13 Victoria Street, Belfast.

Wm. M'Hugh, Drumnabeg, for failing to put a dwelling-house into sanitary repair. Dr. Burke appeared for the Council, and Mr. A. C. Leitch for the defendant. Mr. Leitch said the defendant had done his utmost to put the house into repair. It had been slashed and lime-washed. The Court made an order that the house be put into sanitary repair, within three months.

# IRELAND makes her own HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT

Common prudence demands that there should always be a box of antiseptic and soothing ointment among the family remedies of every household.

There are definite reasons why this ointment should be GIBSOL.

**IN THE FIRST PLACE,** it is non-poisonous, and therefore safe to use in all emergencies.

**SECONDLY:** It is a wonderful remedy for serious skin trouble. It cures:—

Ringworm, Eczema, Piles, Skin Irritation, Bad Legs, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Burs, Chibblains, Split Finger-Tips, Cracked Lips and Heels, &c.

**THIRDLY:** It is of the highest quality and combines herbal treatment with scientific chemistry.

**LASTLY:** It was discovered by an Irishman and is manufactured in Ireland.

Get a box to-day. Now is the time to use it for all winter skin affections. Its amazing healing touch drives skin trouble from the home.

Of all Chemists, 1/3, or direct post free from the Manufacturers, J. Gibson & Co., Glass Lane, Dublin.

# It is called GIBSOL