STATE OF IRELAND.

LOGUE.

Cardinal Logue, in his Lenten Pastoral

At the beginning of last Lent the predominant desire in the minds of all was that of a just, solid and lasting peace. Though year had since rolled by, that earnest longing remains unsatisfied. The high ideals, for which one side, at least, professed to have entered upon the war, vanished at the touch of national jealousies, conflicting intrests and the lust of conquest. The grand aims meant to justify and consecrate the conflict, the substitution of right for might, the defence of weak nations, the conquest of the world for democracy, the war to end war when put to the test, assumed the reality and consistency of a mere dream. The long laborious sessions of the so-called Peace Confenence degenerated into a mere scramble for what each could bear away from the wreck. Had the wise council of the Holy Father, inspired by justice, charity and teaching of the Gospel, been adopted early in the war, we can now clearly see that it would have been better for all parties; had the same council developed into the famous fourteen points of the American President been adhered to even at the end, things would have been different. But neither Pope nor President could check the intrigues, counteract the wiles or defeat the aims of diplomatists.

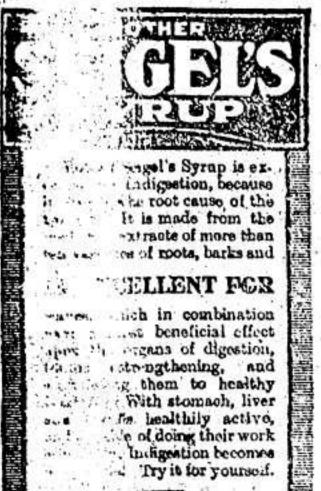
Hence, though the leading combatants have patched up an unstable and uncertain peace, the world still groans under a crushing load of misery. What a legacy of evi has this disastrous war left behind it! Famine, disease, revolutions, rebellions, massacres and anarchy. . In many place war still continues to claim its victims. Even the victors find their triumph marred by , the gloomy prospect of debt, disarrangement of trade, grinding taxation, possible financinl ruin. REPRESSION AND RETALIATION.

Nor need we look to other countries to realise the unrest, disorder and turmoil which prevail. Unhappily we find this evil legacy of the war exerting its influence here at home. Not within living memory I might say within the history of the recent past, we can find in Ireland such calamitous conditions as exist at present. Drastic re pression on one side retaliation on the other; a military regime, rivalling in severity. even that of countries under the most pitiless autocratio government ; vendictive sentences out of all proportion to the allied transgressions; lettres de cachet, arbitary arrests more frequent than in pre-voluntionary France; deportations such as raised a wild cry of reprobation against the Germans when in military occupation of Belgium; these and similar acts of power cannot fail to create exasperation, recklessness, despair and general disorder. On the other side retaliation, lawlessness and crime, such as any man, guided by God's law must regret and reprobate. And I am certain that they are regretted and reprobated by the great body ot our Catholic people, whatever may be, otherwise their political views. It would be an injustice to tax a whole people who have been habitually peaceful, lawabiding, and strictly observant of the Divine precepts with the acts of a few i responsible, desperate hot-heads, probabl the emissarios or dupes of secret societies." THE RECENT DUNDALK SWOOP

Hitherto, thank God, we have had camparative peace within the bounds of this archdiocese; but if some recent ill-juged acts on the part of the authorities be persisted in, I fear that peace shall not long contime. In one of our towns and its surroundings a sudden swoop was made by the police and soldiers. In the small hours of the morning they dragged a number people from their beds, without charge alleged or cause assigned, and swept them into captivity. Later the troops were marched through the public streets, in all the panoply of war, with no visible object. One cannot belive that these displays were resorted to for the purpose of oreating irritation and provoking disorder; but whatever the intention they would certainly have that effect, and were therefore, injudicious and imprudent. The people thus treated may have political views, which may be right or wrong, moderate of extreme; but while they remain more views, resulting in un overt act of outrage or disorder, it is a very mistaken policy to stir them into action. It is, moreover, a plain injustice. Most of these young people are necessary for the support of their families. Better therefore while they commit no fault beyond the mere expression of political views, to leave them to their work than to kidnap them at dead of night and send them to waste their time, energies and health in English prisons. THE RESULTS OF CRIME.

No doubt all our people suffer acutely from the confusion, disorder and restraint of liberty which provade the country; but these trials should be borne in a Christian spirit with patience and resignation to the Divine will. Crime can never aid us in the assertion of our rights; on the contrary we find it our prestest obstacle. It alienates sympathy, orea m prejudice, mars the fair strength . . . . furnishes a pretext

intry, discourages friends, ... Sppression and tends to " from which we suffer. justify ... mly our duty, but our indetermined effort to disand root out lawlessness



POLL ME ANT ON OTHER

However we may suffer for the present me may console ourselves by the conviction that this state of things cannot last. It cannot stand the light of modern public opinion. Force cannot be a substitute for good government; it has failed, more that once even in the memory of the present genegation, involving in its failure the political doom of its advocates. If the prediction of General Smuts is not to be verified, England shall sooner or later find it her intrest to commit the destinies of this country to some enlightened stateman, who will rely more on justice and good government than on mere political strategy and exigencies of party. He will devise remidies that will strike at the root of the disease, not quack medicines by which it would be exaggerated and intensified. I believe the last thing he would think of is a partition which would perpetuate the jealousies, rivalries, dissensions and unjust discriminaion which, for centuries, have been the bane of Ireland. It is vain to spend time in devising settlements which settle nothing, merely staving off difficulties till gathering discontent furnishes a fresh pretext for the periodical return of the reign of violence and repression.

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM ..

Amid all our troubles a project has lately been sprung upon us which would completely revolutionise our educational system. It must not be thought that Catholics are adverse to the most thorough and extensive improvements in education. Over eighty years ago a so-called national

system was introduced, or rather forced

upon a reluctant people. It was confessedly intended as an instrument or religious and national proselytism. Owing to its neutral and dubious character it was strongly resisted at the beginning even by many intelligent and sincere non-Catholics. But it was a question of choice between two evils, either to accept it with all its imperfections, or to leave the youth of the country, especially the poor, without education. We wanted, and long struggled for, a denominational system by which the religion, moral training and national spirit of our youth would be safeguarded. To judge by their practice rather than their theory, many of our non-Catholic countrymen had a strong tendency, and I think rightly, in the same direction. We got, however, from beyond the water the usual "Greek Gifts," a colourless, nerveless, depressing system. Colourless books, colourless instruction; whatever, in fact, rose beyoud the least common denominator of religious, historical, and national teaching was rigidly excluded.

We had, however, our safeguards; at least it was administered by Irishmen and subject to Irish public opinion. We have endeavoured to make the best of it. By long, carnest and uphill work, by the vigilance and activity of the clergy and the sacrifices of the people the system, though still limping and uceding reform, may be transformed into a useful, sympathetic and effective instrument for the education of our outh. Our schools, with certain restricions, are denominational in fact, if not in theory. By sustained and vigorous exertions of managers, even clerical managers at that, and by the contributions of the people, we are fairly provided with school buildings. Now we are asked to scrap all this: to put the education of our youth under foreign direction and foreign control; to begin another eight or a hundred years of struggle and strife; to wage a fresh war for the preservation of our youth, of their religious faith and national spirit. Beyond these remarks I need not enter further into

the details of the controversy. WANT OF MODESTY IN DRESS. There is one source of disedification, I hould rather say of scandal, which sadly needs the pruning knife, extravagance and want of modesty in female dress. It has lately been denounced in strong sterms by our Holy Father the Pope, and merits the condemnation of all who appreciate the honour, dignity and reputation of women. It is an index of the degeneracy and corruption, of the age. Unfortunately this evil growth has been transplanted in this country, where it should have met the most uncongenial soil, becoming a scandal to her sons and a disgrace to her daughters. The grace, dignity, reserve, modesty and spotless purity of the daughters of Patrick and Brigid, which are spoken of in every land, constitute one of the brightest geme in the rown of Catholic Irclaud. What a pity sacrificed to vanity, frivolity and the slav. Another gang of men took possession of the smashed into matchwood, and the ceilings ery of modern fashion.

CO. SLIGO FEVER HOSPITAL. The monthly meeting of the Co. Sligo Fever Hospital Committee was held in the Boardroom of the Workhouse on Saturday last. Alderman J. Jinks (chairman), presided, and the other members present were Rev. P. Butler, Adm., and Mr. J. Hughes.

attendance. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The L. G. Board wrote acknowledging receipt of a sum of £0 to cover the Contmittee's portion of the expenses incurred in getting a shorthand report of the recent inquiry. They also forwarded a copy of the report for the temporary use of the Committee, same to be returned to the L. G.

The Secretary said he intended to get the most important parts of the report typed. Rev. Fr. Butler said it would be a very big job to type the whole of the report. THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE

HOSPITAL. The Secretary submitted the report of the

ecommendations made by a committee regarding improvements to the institution, the work at once. They were now coming on to the spring and the long days.

The Secretary said the estimate and specification made by Mr. Kilgallen, architect, was ordered to be submitted before the meeting of the Co. Council the previous Sat- doctor, and the reply was that they had urday, but it couldn't be considered and it would be before the next meeting.

advantage the improvements, particularly the disinfecting chamber, would be to the One of the men left a bandage behind. He County Council and the other public estimated the number of raiders at 150.

The Secretary said the disinfecting chamber would soon pay for itself. mendations, and ordered the work to be ad- were covered with debris,

of the usual contracts, and the Committee quick or we will fine the place." The conadjourned.

week above pre-war rates.



### Weak Links in a Strong Chain

That's just what imitation parts are when they. become a part of your Ford car They look strong enough, but the metal isn't there-the strong, durable Vanadium steel that goes into the Ford chassis and every Ford part Ford parts are specially cast and heat-treated, each according to its use.

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#### NHOL GILBRIDE,

The Garage, Bridge St., Sligo, .

Authorized Dealer for the County of Sligo and North Leitrim.

Insist on Genuine Ford Parts.

THREE HOURS ASSAULT IN RAID FOR ARMS.

Police Barracks Blown Up. Defenders Surrender.

FIERCE AFFRAY IN THE NORTH;

POLICE INJURED

bout 8 miles from Castleblaney, seven from , Ballybay, and six from Carrickmacross, all Co. Monaghan, was attacked by armc!

Large forces of police and military visited ing, and

The Fight Described. TTACKING PARTY ESTIMATED AT

three hours, and was of the most desperate to pass.

store on the opposite side of the road. The police. lock-up shop, and from here directed a are falling in.

took place, the raiders throwing hand-gren- | phone and a military bomb have been found ades, and the pelice replying with grena-des. Hundreds of shots had been exchang-

immediately afterwards a terrific exploion was heard, an explosion which blew the gable of the barracks, drove an iron .Mr. T. J. M'Goldrick, secretary, was in bedstoad and other articles in the room through two walls, wrecked half the build ing, and scattered saudbags on to the main revolvers, and all wearing masks, entered by the breach and demanded the rifles an: immunition, which they took possession o They opened all the boxes about the place, the result, of the raid was the capture ofsix rifles, 4 ordinary pistols, an automatiq pistol, a quantity of ammunition, and 12 hand grenades. They then moved off. Medical aid was procured from Carrickmacross, and the four injured men, Sergt Lawton, Constables Roddy, Murtagh, and Gallagher, were removed to hospital. Their ninries were caused by the falling of the

A Pressman who interviewed Sergt, Graham, ascertained that the sergeant, had only been three days at Ballytrain, and he come unscathed through a period pecial service in Tipperary. He estimated hat 100 shots were fired by the raiders be fore the bombs were thrown. When the hrough the ceiling. At least 50 men came after the explosion, and demanded a sur-

"With four men down," said the sergeant The sergeant asked if they had a not. They left by the Shercock road. Sergt. Graham was compelled to walk nine Nov. Father Butler referred to the great miles to Carrickmacross for a doctor. He nad tried to drive, but the road was blocked ring from injuries to his feet, gave a gra-The Committee approved of the recom- into ribbons, and he said three other men

vertised, tenders to be accepted at the next ble went to the brink of the room, and said the police were giving up their arms. Instructions were given for the taking The leader shouted : Throw out your arms came in. They put Constable Galagher, who was badly hurt in the legs, on a table, and Transport Workers' Demand. ... Constable Rolldy on a chair. When the The Transport Workers' Federation de- raiders were told that none of the police mand increases of wages for tramway and had been killed, the leader said: "I'm glad no life has been lost. None of our men were shot either. We did not come to do injury but only for arms."

Constable Roddy told the men that he had touch it. The leader said: "We don't wan your money; it is too much money we

The leader added that there might be a Five minutes later he returned stating that he was sorry there was no doc About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the This constable threw three hand grenades

Sergt, Lawton, who was injured on th shoulder, arm, and elbows, was complimen

ught bravely against big odds for three | All the time that the raiders demanded ompletely blown up, as was also, the ad- and kept up the firing. He described the

Constable Roddy was severely injured in ket containing lint, and the leader of th Constable Gallagher and Const. raiders expressed sorrow that they could not Murtagh and Sergeant Lawton were also get a doctor to dress him up. Before th immediately before the gable fer

raid. The telegraph wires between Carrick to the village. On one road a disuse more detailed account states that the house was pulled down and the stone encounter between 150 armed men and the thrown across the road. An iron gate was six policemenn defending the station lasted placed in the centre, making it impossible

the barracks, took all the arms) ammuni- wered at once they smashed in the door with ion and bombs in the station, and cleared a plank. Mrs. Mitchell and the three other

hell, who is also proprietor of a grocery lock-up shop, and from there fired at the

being smashed, and rifle shots at once com- siege. All the walls that remain standing that this glorious reputation should be menced on the police, who returned the fire, are punctured with shots; partitions are

Many holes around the place are evidence of the throwing of hand-grenades. A mega near the place. Large forces of military and police visited the place on Sunday, and searches were made of many of the house in the district .- "Independent."

### WHEN FEET ACHE-ONE DIP IN THIS OXYGENATED WATER-THAT'S ALL YOU NEED.

Oxygen is Nature's own refreshing, soothmedicate and add oxygen to water at home by dissolving it in a compound which any chemist can supply at little cost. Softens

ted many uses for its wonderful refreshing, healing and antisceptic properties. When sore, tender feet burn, smart and swell, or means such pain that you fear fallen arches, just try resting the feet for a few minutes in the medicated and oxygenated water produced by adding a handful of the Reudel Bath Saltrates compound to a foot bath. See how quickly this refreshes tender skin, while it draws all the pain and soreness out The Chairman said they should go on with explosion occurred the beds were knocked of aching muscles or sensitive joints. The real and lasting foot comfort is so gratifying that no one can fully appreciate such amazing effects until he has actually felt them himself. The feet will soon be rendered so strong and healthy that they prove capable of bearing any reasonable strain

ever likely to be placed upon them. High medical authorities advised the use of saltrated water to cure foot troubles and C. S. Turner, formerly of the R.A.M.C. recently stated that he was unable to obtain the same immediate and satisfactory resalterated water could be used for "trench feet" with excellent effects due to the antiseptic properties of this remarkable medicated and oxygenated water. Therefore, speak- van, and Hennessy and Colgan. ing from my own experience and from others as well, I do not hesitate to say that no one, however many other methods of treatment be may have tried without success,

about on feet hardly able to bear its weight. stable then threw out his rifle, and the men above is prepared by dissolving a heaping a church called Senchell Dumaigi, or the very moderate prices.

## Our Gaelic Column.

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Aibhleis. Cumhacht iontach i an aibhleis. gceannsuightí an chumhacht sin nil cur sios er an soileas a dheanfadh si. I n-uisge seadh ata cumhacht na h-aibhleise agus os rud e go bhfuil cuimse uisge i nEirinn luigheann se le reasun go mbainfi an-sochar as da mbaintí cumhacht aibhleiseach as. Bu cuma fa mhiou no gual no adhmud le Dumaigi" with Corradoo, or rather Corrah-agh' teine da mbeadh an aibhleis ag doocy, a townland, near Ballinafad, in the obair dhuinn. Atathar ag deana tighthe parish of Aghanagh. Corradoo or Corraanois agus nil call gual no ola ionnta. Ata docey, according to Joyce, means sreanga aibhleise-sruthain bheaga aibh- "round hill of the tumulus or mound"loise ag dul thriotha agus teigheann siad that is a round hill with a mound on its iad agus tugann siad solas doibh. Ní shia summit, but, so far as we know, the name amhain ach glanann an aibhleis na soithigh, of Senchell or Shankhill has never been consgiurann si na sgeana, gearann si iad, nected with Corradoocy, there is no trace gearann si an fheoil, glanann si na fatai, of an old church there, although it seems meileann si an caife agus deanann si na there was once a nunnery in the neighseadta ruda eile, i gcruthanas dibh go bouring townland of Carricknahorna. Dr. laghduigheann si an obair go mor ar O'Rorke's reasons are rather negative than mimaoi an tighe, nach mbionn leath an positive. The Senchell Dumaigi was, he oiread salachair ar fud na h-aire, agus go says, clearly in the territory of the Hua mbionn sogh agus sasamh i dteach ar bith Ailella, but Shankhill dear Elphin is far a bhfuil si. Caide go bhfeicimid tighthe na away from Tirerill, and cannot possibly be h-Eireann fa aibhleis is fa chompoirt? An Aifric.

Tir mhor mhillteach i tir sin na h-Aifrice. Bhi trath ann agus bhi cail mhor uirri. Is Tamnach, north of Lough Arrow, is a long ann agus bhi cail mhor uirri. Is ann ata | way indeed from Shankhill-much too long an Eigipt agus ar ndo' nil se beo, is docha, an te nar chuala a bheag na a mhor fa chlu na Eigipteach. Ach thainic an caonach liath ar an Aifric leis no ceadta bliain anuas. Ata daoine ann anois agus is mian leo an caonach liath a ghlana agus tir mhaiseach ghleoite a dheana di aris, amhail mar bhi si fado. Ata tiortha eile ann agus ghabhadar forlamhas ar an Aifric, an Phortineal, an Fhrainne, an Bheilg, an Chearmain, agus; ea bhfagfainn i, Sasana, r ndo'. Nil ach aon bhall amhain ann gur feas dom-sa, ata ag deana as do fein, an giodan beag ud ar a dtugtar Liberia. Chaill an Ghearmain a ghreim ann agus an meid a bhi in a ghlaic aige ata se ag an Sasananois. Ata limisteir ann agus righeachan le'n a saibhris, ni hiad na neamhainn fein; ach an toradh-ceadtach faightear de'n talamh. Bhi la de'n tsaol agus cheap daoine go raibh se cho maith doibh dul go deire an domhain le dul do'n Aifric; ach anois ma theigheann tu i luing aeir tiocfa tu ann le cupla la. Cuartu Eolais.

Os ag cainht ar longa acir agus ar Aifric dom ata dream ag citeall mar sco cheann ceann na h-Aifrice; o Cairo go Capetown. 'Ata 5,200 mile d'aisdear denna aca. Ni le gaisge ata siad dheana; gi gur mor an eacht i ma eirigheann leo, ach go bhfeice siad ce'n sort tire agus ce'n sort daoine ata i n-aiteacha airide ann; niteacha nar eirigh le ano fhear ban leithead a dha chos a fhagail ionnta go foill. Ata foraoiseacha dubha duaibhseacha sa mbealach orra agus is ag Dia ata a fhios ce'n cineal daoine ata ann, no ce'n tslighe mhaireachtala ata aca, ceard iad beasa is na nosa ata aca, no bhfuil cuir no treabhadh aca. Ata suil agam guo n-eireocha leo; ma's Sasanaigh fein iad; oir is moide ar' n-colas dha mbarr ma thagann siad slan go seann cursa. Reir mar ata an saol ag imeacht-saol na h-ealadhna bheidh ball de'n domhan nach mbeidh eolas againn faoi taobh istigh de dheich mbliana Is iontach an da ghleas iad, an long seir agus an long ta thuinn. Agus nilid ach i dtur a saoil agus a maitheasa. - Agus tareis cho h-iontach is ataid b'fhearr liom thusa i gceann aca, a leightheoir na me

Sgeal on "Stoc."

Ata suil agam go bhfaghann gach duine indon Gaeilge a leigheadh i gCo. Shligigh "An Stoc." Si mo mhor-bharuil nach bhfuil aon phaipear Gaeilge i nEirinn leath cho maith leis. Ni ag fail locht ar na cinn eile ata me, dar a shon; ach nil an smior ceadua ionnta a bhios sa "Stoc." Ata ceann na miosa eco caithte le fail anois agus seo sgeilin beag bideach bhaineas as le'n

"Thainic fear (Sasanach) isteach i dteach agus adubhairt fear an tiglie i mBearla le'n a bhean neart ime a thabhairt do le'n a chuid arain. Ni raibh aon Ghaeilge ag an Sasanach. Bhi an bhean a' gearradh an ime agus bhi a brath go leor a thabhairt do. Ach dubhairt a feer leithi Eadrom deas, one box, which has done her more good than The person appointed must be either: eadrom deas thart timcheall. Is iomadh | pounds spent on medical men.". HOLrud adearfas fear nach coart dha bhean a DROYD'S GRAVEL PILLS, a positive cure dheanamh.' "

O'Ceallaigh. Sraid Doiminic, a 23. Gaillimh, ar leath-chroin sa mbliain. An Spainn.

Ni leigtear egeala ar bith chugainn o'n Spainn. Caithfe se nach mo na mor ata siad fein agus Sasanaigh le cheile. 'Adubhairt Meiriceanach go rachadh na Spainnigh de chabhair chuig na Gearmanaigh aimsear an choga, marach gur chomhairligh Mheiriceanaigh doibh go' mb'fhearr doibh fanacht mar bhiodar. Bhi an Spainn an ardnosach trath; ach baineadh na cosa di agus faga - lag lubach i fada go leor. ing and healing agent, says doctor. Easy to | Sind na Meiriceanaigh a chuir i n-amar na h-aimileise ar fad i; ach le blianta beaga anuas is mor ata si ag tiacht chuice fein. Bhi si beo bocht tamall gearr o shoin; ach nil gala dha mheid nach seideann maith Without oxygen, even life itself could not chuig duine eicin, agus cheid an coga airexist, and the science of medicine has perfec- gead chuig an Spains. Bhiodh na Spainnigh agus sinn fein an-charannach le cheile fado. Bhiodh an-mheae ar Ghaeala ann when the arches tire and ache so every step agus 'ebainti chuile omos doibh." Reir mar chloisim nil dearmad deanta aca air sin agus is mian leo go mbeimis ag deana as duinn fein; gan caimilearai ar bith bheith ag cur isteach orainn.

Sligo Abbey. Dr. O'Rorke treats of the ecclesiastical history of the county in a very interesting and exhaustive manner. His chapter on "The Abbey" of Sligo contains a very full and graphic account of that once celebrated house, which De Burg declared to be the most beautiful of all the Dominican foundations in Ireland. In another chapter of great interest, the author gives an account of the introduction of Christianity into Co. Sligo, and the foundation of its primitive sults in any other way. He even found that churches. Here, too, Dr. O'Rorke claims to be original, and sometimes boldly sets are waited upon by a representative who is aside the authority of such men as O'Dono-

St. Patrick. It is stated both in the Irish Tripartite and in Tireachan's Collections that Saint need now feel discouraged, nor consider that Patrick went from Blohin to "Dumecha there is any real necessity for limping Hus nAillealla -as-it is in the Irish, or H.G.C.

No. 1.—The "saltrated" water referred to in the Latin of Tirechan, and there founded The Telegraphic Service from Ireland. tablespoonful of Rendel Bath Saltrates in a old Church of the Mound, or Sand hill, over Replying to a question by Sir M. Dockquestion of water. This is the registered name which the placed his disciples. Machet, rell, the Postmaster-General says the quesby which medical men prescribe the com- Cetchen, and Rodan. Thither also came, tion of substituting underground for everpound, and all chemists keep it put up in Mathons, a sister of St. Benigans, and she head wires to the exposed sections of the packets of convenient sizes, which sell at received the veil from Patrick and Rodan, land lines used in connection with the cables 247. and became a nun of theirs-"monacha," in to Ireland is being considered.

the Irish "manchess." Then she went across the mountain of the Hua Aillela, and founded a noble church in Tamhnach . . and she made friendship with the relics of St. Rodan, and their successors feasted to-

where both the mound and the foundations tached thereto, as follows :of a celebrated old church, still bearing that | Townland in which name, are yet to be seen.

Location of Senchell.

But Dr. O'Rocke identifies this "Senchel the place. Besides, the narrative shows that Senchell was not very far from Tamnach-their successors feasted together-but to drive to dinner.

Extent of Barony of Tirerill.

Shankhill is far from Tirerill now, it is rne, but was it then? Hy Fiachrach at one time, as Dr. O'Rorke himself admits, included most of the barony of Carbury, and why not the ancient Hua Ailella include the barony of Boyle? As a matter of fact, there is very good reason to suppose that it did, and, perhaps, even a larger territory. It is quito clear from a passage of the Tripartite that the church of Kilmore of Moyglass, south of Jamestown was in the ancient Hua Ailella, and the small territory of Corcu Achland, in which Elphin was situated, is in the same place described as situated to the north of Slieve Badgna, and to the south of Hua Ailella, or as it is said in the Irish Tripartite, on this side of the Hua Ailella-showing that this district was in immediate contiguity with the territory of the Hua Ailella. We believe if Dr. O'Rorke had adverted to his passage he could not so confidently declare will be accepted by the Council under the that Shankhill, near Elphin, was far from Employers Liability Acts. the ancient Tirerill. In our opinion it was within the Tirerill of that time, but just on the boundary line. The Archdeacon, however, argues with much force and ingenuity in favour of Corradocey, and his opinion is entitled to great weight.

A Soldier-Archbishop. Coming to more modern times, Dr. O'Rorke gives a very interesting account of the celebrated Malachy O'Queely, Archbishop of Tuam, who was slain by the Parliamentarians under Coote, somewhere near Sligo, at a place called Claragh or Clara, but which it was reserved for him to identify. He shows, we think, very clearly that this Clara, or Claragh, must be the place now, called, Cleveragh, near Sligo, on the left bank of the river. We gladly call attention to this happy identification because in our notice of Dr. O'Rorke's "History of the Parishes of Ballysadare and Kilvarnet" we complained of his omitting to make any reference to the death of Malachy O'Queely, which we then alleged took place near Collooney. We gladly admit that Dr. O'Rorke then had, as he told us in a private letter, excellent reasons for believing that O'Queely | thereon was killed not near Collooney, but near Sligo.—Dr. Healy.,

GOLL MACMORNA

WANT HOLDROYD'S, PLEASE. NO SUBSTITUTE.

Robt. Eades, of Weybridge, writes :- "I bought a box yesterday, and after I had taken the second two I felt better than I had done for over four years. The pain in my back has entirely gone."

Mr. A. Newton, of Feltham, writes :-Your Pille have completely cured me after be held on Saturday, 21st February, 1920, four months on my back."

"My sister suffered from weak kidneys, took per annum. for Gravel, Pains in the Back, Dropsy, Ata "An Stoc" le fail o'n Athair Tomas | Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Sciatica. Is 3d, all Chemists. Post free, 14 stamps.-HOLDROYD'S MEDICAL HALL, Cleokheaton, Yorks.

# Miss Louisa M'Gowan F.S.M.C., F.I.O.,

Diplomes of the Worshipful Company of Spectagle Makers; Fellow of the Institute of Opthalmic Opticions; Late Refractionist to the Great Eastern Dispensary, London; and Manager, Elkans, Opticians, Leadenhall

Street, London.

Miss McGOWAN may, be consulted at Young's Medical Hall, Silgo, Every Saturday from 10 to 3, other days

Telegrams M'Goway, Optician, Dromahair M.B.—Miss M'Gowan may be consulted also at the Royal Hotel. Enniskillen, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month; and at Miss Keapy's Manorhamilton, on the second and fourth Thursdays; and at MoDermotis Hotel Ballaghadereen, on the

A at Filray of each month.

£5 to £5,000 ADVANCED PRIVATELY on simple Promissory Notes. No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy guaranteed. First letters of application receive prompt attention, and intending borrowers empowered to complete transactions terms mutually arranged, no charge being made unless business actually completed. Special quotations for short loans. Write in confidence to:-

ADVANCES (Leicester), Ltd., 31 Exchequer Street, Dublin.

SLIGO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The above Council will, on the 21st inet ... be prepared to consider Tenders, in accord-This Senchell Dumaigi has been gener- ance with specification, for remedying the ally identified with Senchell, near Elphin, condition of Cottages and the Offices at-

Fermoyle

Springfield

Knockbeg East

Knockbeg West

Streamstown

Bellarush

Tawnagh

Rusheen

Cloongad

Ardeumber

Ardkeeran

Furnalayden

Knocknacrosa

Annaghcor

Ballynakill

Cloonskirt

Doorly

Knockmuldowney

Collooney

Cottage is situated. Name of Tenant. James M'Guinn. Mrs. Jennings. Mullaghgar William M'Guinn. Pat Mulligan. Drumkilsellagh Michl. M'Nasser. Tullynagracked North James Ward. Carns (Duke)

Thos. Murrican. James Nevin. Thos. Horan. John Kilfeather. Pat Feeney. Patk. Bralligan. Pat Kelly. Michael Harte. Pat Mechan. Michl. M'Ternan. James Feeney. Pat M'Cann. Mat Leydon. Patrick Gallagher. John J. Leydon. Patrick Byrne. Bridget Queenan. Thomas Brehen. Jas. Killoran.

Lewis Burrows. Jno. Regan. Martin Ellis. Pat Jinks. Pat Ballantine. Wm. M'Gann. Pat Coen. Peter Cawley.

James Sweeney. Thos. Mulligan. Mrs. Ward. Jno, Cassidy. Thos. M'Morrow. Thos. Foley. Ellen Prior. Ballymulderry Joseph Carroll. Pat M'Gowan.

The specification may be inspected in this office at any reasonable hour. The contractor or contractors will be ob-

liged to comply with the terms of the "Fair Wages Resolution," and no responsibility Tenders, giving the names and addresses-

of the proposer and two sureties who are willing to enter into a joint and several! bond for the faithful discharge of the contract, accompanied with a deposit of the sum of £1. will be received by me up to the hour of 11 o'clock on the 21st February

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By Order,

M. F. CONLON, Clerk of the Council Rural District Council Office, Courthouse, Sligo, 9th February, 1920

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. BOYLE NO. 2 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given that Captain G. Wynne, Local Government Board Auditor, has audited the Accounts of the Boyle No. Rural District Council for the period ended the 30th day of September, 1919, and has reported to the Local Government Board

A copy of the Auditor's report and of the Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Council therefor the sum of Sixpence. 'Dated the 9th day of February, 1920.

Clerk of the Council. Council Offices, Boardroom, Boyle.

SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF CORONER. The County Council, at their Meeting to.

will appoint a Coroner for the Northern Mrs. Wilkinson, of Nelson, states :- District of Sligo County at a Salary of £160, (a) Duly qualified to practice medicine.

> under the Medical Act of 1858, or any Act amending same; or (b) Is a Barrister-at-Law; or (c) Is a Solicitor of the Supreme Court: of Judicature in Ireland; or (d) Is a Justice of the Peace of five-

and surgery, and registered as such,

years' standing. Applications must be lodged with me on or before 4 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, 20th February, 1920, in enveloped addressed on. cover "Coroner."

Secretary County Council. Courthouse, Sligo, 4th Feb., 1920.

MICHAEL KEANE,

Form 12.-(Article 37). NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. SLIGO UNION.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur C. Ellis, LL.B., B.L., Local Government Auditor, has Audited the Accounts of the Board of Guardians of this Union for the half-year ended the 30th day of September, 1919, and has reported to the Local Government Board.

A copy of the Auditor's report and of the-Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this Office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Guardians therefor the sum of Sixpence. Dated 9th day of February, 1920.

T. J. M'GOLDRICK, Clerk of the Union. Boardroom, Sligo Union Workhouse. 207

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT. RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SLIGO.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur . C. Ellis, Esq., LLB., B.L., Local Government Auditor, has audited the Accounts of the-Sligo Rural District Council for the period ended the 30th day of September, 1919, and has reported to the Local Government

'A copy of the Auditor's Report and of the Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Council therefor the sum of Sixpence. Dated this 16th day of February, 1920.

M. F. CONLON. Clerk of the Council Council Office, Courthouse, Sligo.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS

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