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TO

IRELAND



ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND PLANS

FOURTH EDITION

LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1900



PREFATORY NOTE

THE first consideration of the tourist is to reach Ireland, and he has a variety of routes to choose from.

On the two pages immediately preceding the text of this volume, tables are printed detailing these routes and giving approximately the cost and time.

The shortest passage from England to Dublin is via Holyhead, and by this route the journey from London takes about ten hours.

It is possible for the tourist to go through the length and breadth of Ireland in ten days, taking hasty views of the chief objects of interest; but he will find it much more pleasant to attempt less if his time be limited, and rather restrict himself to one part of the Island at a time.

Dublin and the Wicklow Mountains can be visited from England at comparatively small expense, and if time be pressing the trip need not occupy more than two or three days. The favourite district is of course Killarney, but it is a mistake to suppose that when we have visited Killarney all that is most worthy of our interest and attention has been exhausted. Not to speak of Glengariffe, and the grand coast scenery to the southwest and in Clare County, it may without hesitation be affirmed that there are several regions in Connemara which vie with Killarney in picturesque loveliness, while this district as a whole presents much greater variety, and a much wider extent of beautiful scenery. In the northern district the Giant's Causeway can be visited in

one day, or instead the picturesque scenery of the Mourne Mountains, while the Donegal Highlands would repay a visit extending over a fortnight. Circular routes embracing the chief places of interest are arranged by the different railway companies. The absence of a tourist coach system is a disadvantage in visiting some of the more remote districts, but this is so far compensated for by mail cars, and the comparative cheapness of private cars. On account of the changes that occasionally occur in car routes, tourists would do well to make inquiries beforehand.

To fishers and sportsmen Ireland affords facilities not so generally available in other portions of the United Kingdom. Free shooting is obtainable in several districts, and no difficulty can be found in obtaining fishing on almost any of the waters, in some cases free, with or without a ticket, in other cases on reasonable terms.

Cyclists will find plentifully distributed all over Ireland the two conditions they most highly prize—good roads and fine scenery. This is particularly the case in the south-west, where they will be found in the happiest conjunction. The outline of a cycling itinerary is appended to this Guide-book, and in calling attention to it we would urge one piece of advice. Throughout the whole western coast always arrange the tour so as to travel as much as possible from south to north, and thus humour the prevailing wind from the Atlantic.

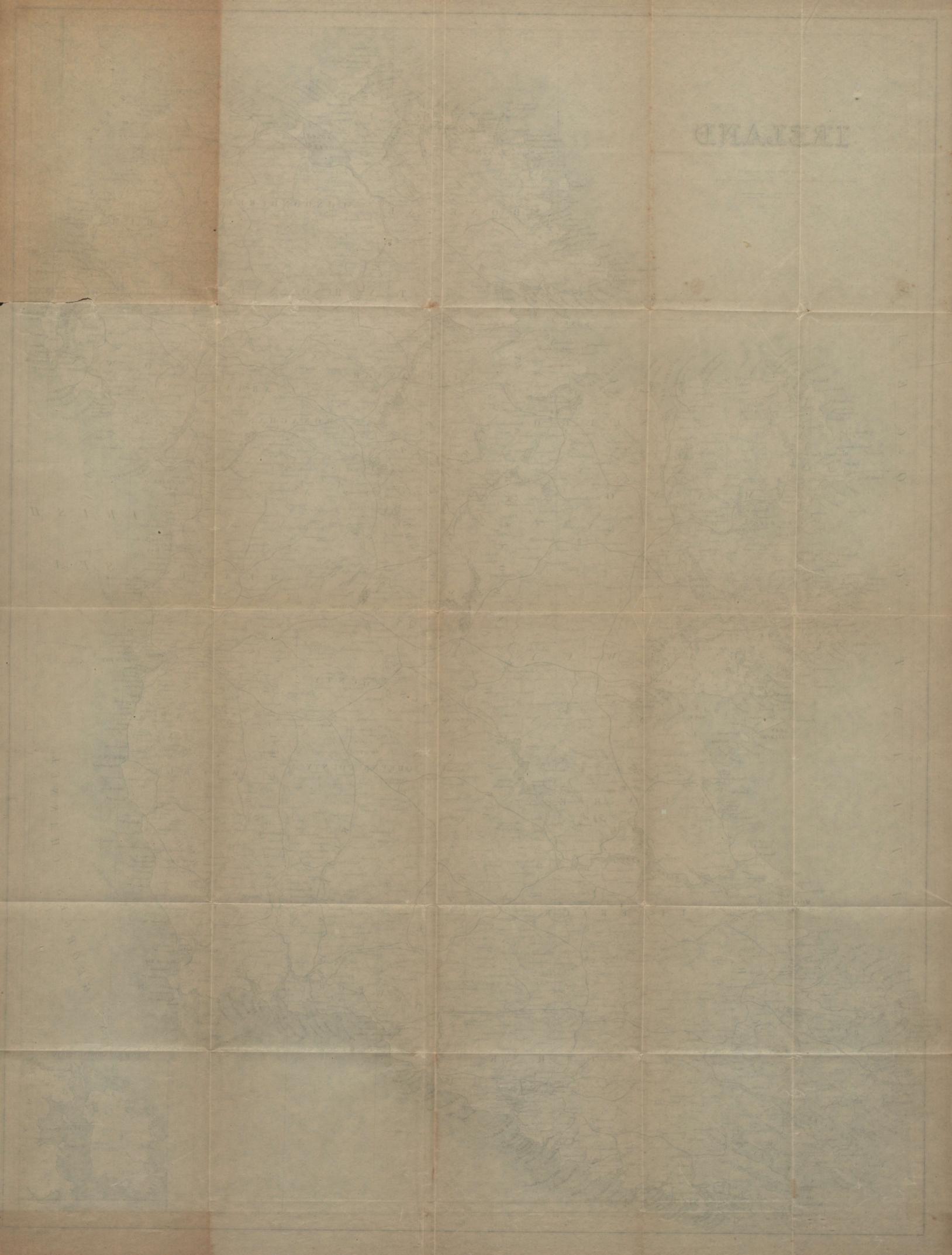
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APPROACHES

1. To DUBLIN AND DISTRICT

Route.	Hours of Pass- age.	Steamer Company.	Sailings	Single Saloon Fare.
Holyhead to Kingstown .	23	City of Dublin Steam Packet	2 daily	10s.
Holyhead to Dublin (N. Wall)	4 <u>I</u>	L.N.W.R.	Several daily	8s.
Liverpool to Dublin .	8	City of Dublin Steam Packet, and others	Daily	13s. 6d.
Glasgow to Dublin	12	Burns (Royal Mail), via Belfast	2 daily	12s. 6d.
			3 a week 3 a week	12s. ou.
Bristol to Dublin	21	Bristol Steam Navi- gation	1 a week	10s.
Morecambe to Dublin .	9	Laird	3 daily	12s. 6d.
South Coast to Dublin.	3 days (Lond.)	Steam Packet	2 a week	17s. 6d. (Lond.)
Silloth to Dublin		D. M'Callum, Silloth	2 a week	10s.

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2. To South and West Ireland

Liverpool to Cork		City of Cork Steam	3 a week	17s. 6d.
Liverpool to Waterford .	141	Packet Waterford Steam-	3 a week	15s.
Bristol to Cork	20	ships City of Cork Steam		15s.
Bristol to Waterford .	111	Packet Waterford Steam-	2 a week	15s.
New Milford to Cork .	10	ship City of Cork Steam)		.
		Packet Great Western Rly.		15s.
New Milford to Water- ford	6	Great Western Rly.	Daily	
Glasgow to Waterford .	28	Clyde Shipping (Leadenhall St., E.C.)	2 a week	17s. 6d.
Bristol to Wexford .		Waterford Steam- ship	1 a week	15s.
Glasgow to Limerick .		Clyde Shipping .	1 a week	17s. 6d.
London Southampton to Cork		City of Cork Steam Packet	1 a week	20s.
South Coast) Liverpool to Westport.		Laird Line	1 a week	(Lond.) 12s. 6d.
Glasgow { to Ballina and Westport		,,	"	,,

3. To North Ireland

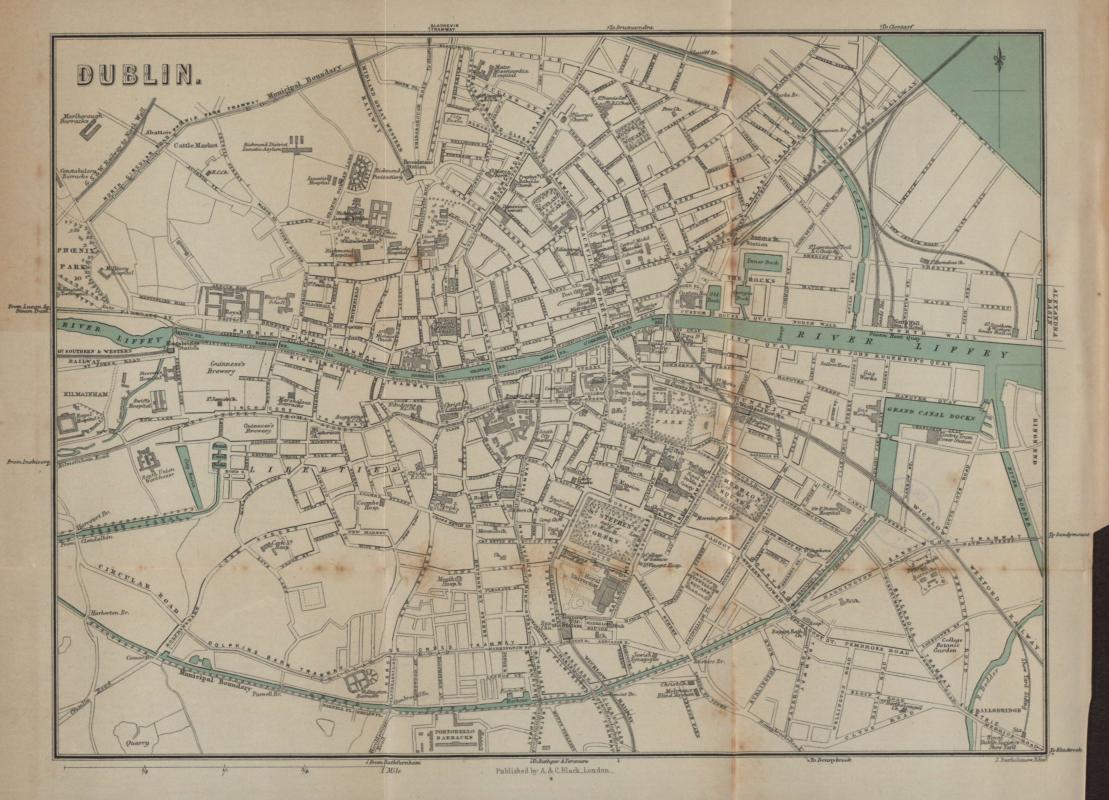
Route.	Hours of Pass- age.	Steamer Company.	Sailings.	Single Saloon Fare.
Liverpool to Belfast {	10 7½ 7½ 7½	Mack and Sons . Belfast Steamship . James Little, Bar-	3 a week Daily Daily	8s. 12s. 6d. 12s. 6d.
Fleetwood to Belfast .	7量	row-on-Furness The Lancashire Steam Navigation	Daily	
Glasgow to Belfast	71/2	(Fleetwood) Burns' (Royal Mail) Steamship	2 daily	12s. 6d.
Holyhead to Greenore .	6	London and North-	Daily	
Ardrossan to Belfast .	2	Western Rly. Burns' (Royal Mail) Steamship	Daily	9s.
Stranraer to Larne	{	Belfastand Northern Counties Rly.	2 daily	Carlisle, 18s. Glasg'w, 17s. 6d.
London to Belfast .		Clyde Shipping (Leadenhall St., E.C.)	2 a week	30s.
Bristol to Belfast .		W. Sloan and Co., Glasgow	2 a week	20s.
Glasgow to London- derry	12	Laird	4 a week	12s. 6d.
Glasgow to Portrush.		"	2 a week 2 a week	10s. 10s.
,, ,, Sligo . Morecambe to London- derry	::	"	2 a week 2 a week	12s. 6d. 12s. 6d.

4. ROUND THE COAST

The steamers of the Chyde Shipping Co. (Leadenhall Street, E.C.) and the Laird Line (Robertson Street, Glasgow) make, during the season, a series of coasting trips along the Northern and Western Coasts of Ireland.

^{*} For further details, see the Sailing Bills of the different Companies, or the useful list of Steamers at the end of "Bradshaw."





CITY OF DUBLIN

Hotels—Shelbourne, Stephen's Green. Gresham, Sackville Street.

Metropole, Sackville Street. Morrison's, Dawson Street. Maple's,
Kildare Street. Hibernian, Dawson Street. Hammam, Sackville
Sireet. North-Western, North Wall Railway Station. Central
(Family and Commercial), George Street. Jury's (Family and Commercial), College Green. Power's, Kildare Street. Granville, Sackville Street. Standard Temperance, 82 Harcourt Street. Nassau,
Nassau Street. Imperial (Nationalist), Sackville Street. Russell's
Temperance, 102 Stephen's Green. Edinburgh (Temperance), Sackville
Street. Grosvenor, opposite Westland Row Station. Wicklow,
6 Wicklow Street. Buswell's (private hotel), Molesworth Street.
Clarence, Wellington Quay. Moran's Temperance, Lower Gardiner
Street.

DUBLIN, the chief town of Ireland, is situated on the banks of the river Liffey, which divides it into two parts, the southern being now considerably the larger. After leaving the town the river expands into a noble bay, which is guarded on one side by the Hill of Howth, and on the other by Killiney Hill, near Kingstown. The finest streets are—Sackville Street, Westmoreland Street, and Dame Street, in the neighbourhood of which are nearly all the most important public buildings. Dublin possesses no manufactures of importance except those of whisky and porter, but there is a considerable export trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

History.—The origin of the city of Dublin is shrouded in mystery, and in its early history it is difficult to separate facts from legends. In the 9th century it became the capital of the Danish settlements in Leinster, and was defended by a strong fortress or rath. In 1014 the city was captured by Brian Boroimhe, King of Munster. The Danes, however, were not finally crushed till the Anglo-Normans in 1171 defeated Hasculf's fleet and put that prince to death. It passed to Henry II. who, shortly after landing at Waterford, held a court at Dublin, in a pavilion of wicker-work made "after the country manner," where he entertained the Irish chiefs with great pomp. By Henry a charter was granted to the citizens of Bristol to hold the city of Dublin "of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and customs which his subjects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol and through



all England." In 1207 the city received a second charter from King John. Two years afterwards, while the citizens were celebrating Easter, they were set upon by the native Irish at Cullen's Wood and 1500 of them slain. The spot is still known as the bloody meadow, and Easter Monday as "Black Monday." Dublin was again repeopled by citizens from Bristol, and shortly afterwards orders were given for the erection of a castle on the eastern brow of the hill, which was completed in 1220. During the invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce some of the churches were torn down to supply stones for the city walls, and some of the suburbs burnt to prevent them falling into his hands. In 1394 the city was entered by Richard II. with 30,000 bowmen and 4000 cavalry. In 1646 it endured a siege by the Irish. After the battle of the Boyne William went in procession to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, to return thanks for his victory.

The city is represented in the Imperial Parliament by four members. The Lord-Lieutenant usually lives in the Viceregal

Lodge, Phœnix Park.

The Bank of Ireland (open 10 to 3), formerly the House of Parliament in College Green, adjoins the site of "Hoggen Green," the earlier site of the ancient "Hogges" village. After the Restoration the building was purchased by Government for the House of Parliament. In 1729 a new building was commenced, and mostly finished by 1739. The portion occupied by the House of Commons having been burned down was reconstructed in 1792, after a more elaborate design. After the Union the building was purchased in 1802 by the Bank of Ireland for the sum of £40,000 and an annual rent of £240. The principal or southern front, facing College Green, consists of a beautiful Ionic colonnade, having in the tympanum of the portico the Royal Arms, surmounted by emblematic figures of Hibernia, Commerce, and Fidelity. The western front, a portico of four Ionic columns, is connected with the principal front by a colonnade of the same order. The eastern front, facing Westmoreland Street, previously formed the entrance to the House of Lords, and consists of a colonnade of the Corinthian order, entirely out of harmony with the other portions of the building. The figures in the portico are those of Fortitude, Liberty, and Justice. The fine hall of the Commons was taken down by the Bank directors, and on its site was erected a quadrangular building now used as the cash-office. The House of Lords, to which visitors are admitted, remains unaltered, save that the site of the throne is now occupied by a statue of King

George III.

Trinity College is situated south-east of and immediately opposite the Bank of Ireland, facing College Green. In 1320 Archbishop Alexander de Becknor obtained the consent of Pope John XXII. to establish a university in connection with St. Patrick's Cathedral Church; but it was suppressed, along with the religious corporations, by Henry VIII. By Mary it was again revived, but it ceased to exist on the accession of Elizabeth. The Dublin Corporation having at length given a grant for the purpose, a charter was obtained from Queen Elizabeth, and the "College of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity near Dublin" was established in 1593 on the site of an ancient nunnery, the gift of the Corporation. It was specially befriended by James I. and Charles II., who endowed it with large grants of confiscated lands in various parts of Ireland. It has also received large bequests from private individuals, the principal being that of Erasmus Smith, which provides an endowment for as many as five professorships. By Act of 1792 R. Catholics were permitted to take degrees, although they continued to be excluded from a share of its emoluments and endowments, until, by the Act of 1873, all religious restrictions, tests, and disabilities were removed. From James I. it received the privilege of returning two members to the Irish Parliament. By the Act of Union the number of representatives was reduced to one, but by the Irish Reform Act (2 and 3 William IV.) the original number was restored, and is still kept.

The Castle is situated at the west end of Dame Street, in grounds 10 acres in extent, and is built chiefly of brick; externally its appearance is far from imposing. Completed in 1220 for the defence of the town, it was, at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign fitted up as the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and is used for State ceremonials. The buildings are grouped round two courts, an upper and a lower. The upper court, which measures 280 feet by 130 feet, contains the viceregal apartments St. Patrick's Hall, used for the Investment of the Knights of St. Patrick, and the offices of the Chief Secretary. The entrance into the court is by a massive gateway on the north side. The viceregal apartments are shown by inquiry at the housekeeper's

room in the southern corner of the court. The approach is under a Doric colonnade on the south side, and thence by a grand staircase to the state apartments, containing the presence chamber and a ball-room.

Christ Church Cathedral, sometimes styled the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, is situated about 100 yards west of the Castle. According to the "Black Book of Christ's Church," its vaults were formed by the Danes before the visit (432) of St. Patrick to Ireland, who afterwards celebrated mass in one of them; but as the viking-raids did not reach Ireland until the close of the 8th century, that is clearly impossible. The church seems to have been first erected in 1038, and to have been subsequently enlarged by the Normans under Strongbow, and Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, who in 1170 changed it from a cathedral into a priory. When Dublin became the capital of the English Pale it was restored. John Comyn rebuilt the church in 1190; and about 1360 John de St. Paul erected the chancel. The church was made the repository for various relics, and among others, the shrine of St. Cubie, stolen by the people of Dublin from the Welsh. So high was the sanctity of this church held. that pilgrims to its shrine enjoyed the rights of sanctuary in Dublin during their stay. Many of the relics were publicly destroyed in the 16th century, and with them St. Patrick's staff. The church was restored to its original foundation as a cathedral by Henry VIII. Among the monumental tombs in the interior is that of Strongbow the invader of Ireland. The smaller tomb adjoining it is supposed to be that of Strongbow's son, who was killed by his father. The building was restored by Henry Roe, distiller, at a cost of over £100,000. To the west, and connected with it by an arch over the roadway, is the Synod house of the Irish Protestant Church, erected also by Mr. Roe at a cost of £25,000.

Cathedral of St. Patrick.—The venerable St. Patrick erected a place of worship near the well in which he baptized his converts. This was on the site of the present cathedral, which is situated in St. Patrick's Street, about a quarter of a mile south of Christ Church. That the original pile existed for a period of years is attested by the fact that in 890, being four centuries and a half later, Gregory of Scotland, with his followers,

attended worship in it. The present building was begun by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, and after the accidental destruction of a great portion of the pile by fire in 1380 a new west end was added to the nave, and tower (later surmounted by an 18th-century spire) was built. Cromwell used the cathedral as a law court, and James II. used it as stables. The edifice is cruciform, consisting of nave, transepts, choir, and lady chapel. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Duke of Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne, with an inscription by Swift, once Dean of the cathedral. The monument at the western door, the wife of Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork, is one claiming attention from its cumbersome and singular design. Near the south door there is a brass which marks the grave of Dean Swift and of Stella (Mrs. Esther Johnson).

The General Post-Office, at the junction of Sackville Street and Henry Street, is built of granite; its front presents an imposing portico supported by six fluted Ionic columns, and surmounted by figures of Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity. The present structure was completed in 1815 at a cost of £50,000.

Nelson's Monument (3d. charged for ascending), a tall fluted column, 121 feet high (exclusive of the statue), stands beside the post-office. It was erected in 1808 at a cost of £6856. The statue, 13 feet in height, is the work of Thomas Kirk, a native of Dublin. From the railed summit of the monument, the visitor can, in very clear weather, obtain an extensive and delightful prospect of the city and surrounding country.

The Custom-house stands on the north side of the river below O'Connell Bridge, and presents four fronts, the principal being that facing the river. This front is 375 feet in length, and is built of Portland stone, the others being of granite. In the centre is a tetrastyle portico supporting a neat pediment, in the tympanum of which is a fine allegorical composition, representing Britannia and Hibernia in a marine shell, a group of merchantmen approaching, and Neptune driving away famine and despair. An attic storey rises behind the pediment, and on this are placed, right above the Doric columns of the portico, colossal statues of Navigation, Wealth, Commerce, and Industry. The wings are connected with the centre by arcades, and are surmounted by the arms of Ireland. We pass round the west

side of the building to the north face, which has also a portice of four columns of the Doric order; they are, however, elevated on a flight of steps, which adds not a little to their beauty. The entablature is here decorated with well-designed figures representative of Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. A dome, supported by Ionic columns, rises above the building to the height of 125 feet, and bears on its summit a figure of Hope 16 feet high. The building is not entirely devoted to excise and customs business, but contains many Government and even civil offices of the Board of Public Works and of the Poor Law Commission. The structure, which occupied ten years in building, was completed in 1791 at a cost of £400,000.

The Four Courts, so termed from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, being situated within one building, is a magnificent pile on King's Inn Quay. The present structure was commenced on the site of a 13th-century convent in 1776, by Mr. Cooley, architect, who, previous to his death, gave over the task to James Gandon, by whom it was finished. The cost was estimated at £200,000. The façade facing the river is 450 feet in length. A handsome Corinthian portico of six columns occupies the centre, and over it rises a finely proportioned pediment, bearing on its upper angle a colossal statue of Moses; the other angles bear statues of Mercy and Justice; and on the corners are statues emblematical of Wisdom and Authority. Behind this pediment rises the lofty dome, surrounded with columns, with windows between them. The great hall is circular, and 64 feet in diameter, and contains several statues, notably that of Sheil by Farrell. The new buildings at the end of the four courts are for the accommodation of the Land Courts.

The Phœnix Park, at the western extremity of the city, on the north side of the Liffey, is 1760 acres in extent and 7 miles in circumference. It is well planted with timber, and the proximity of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains adds charm and picturesqueness to its situation. The portion of the park adjoining the city belonged in ancient times to the Knights Templars, and on their suppression, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the possession passed to the Knights of St.

John of Jerusalem, at Kilmainham. On the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. the Kilmainham estate, which then extended also to the north side of the Liffey, was confiscated. At the Restoration, additional portions of land were purchased by the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, and the park received its present name, the Phoenix Park, either from his Majesty's house at Kilmainham, called the Phœnix, which from 1620 was the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, or from the Irish fionweeiske, meaning clear water, in reference to the adjoining chalvbeate spring. In 1745 Lord Lieutenant Chesterfield greatly beautified and improved the park, and in memorial of his work he erected the handsome column of Portland stone, surmounted with the figure of a phœnix, and showing on the pedestal the Stanhope crest and arms, and inscriptions recording the erection. In 1782 the ranger's lodge was purchased by the Government for the Viceregal Lodge, and the lodge of one of the bailiffs for the Chief Secretary's Lodge. The lodge of the other bailiff was purchased at a later period for the Under-Secretary's Lodge. It was to the last two lodges that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were walking on the evening of 6th May 1882, when they were assassinated, within view of their own gates, by the gang of Invincibles. The first object which attracts our notice on entering the Park is the obelisk to our left-

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, erected in 1817 by his fellow-townsmen of Dublin, to testify their great esteem for him as a military commander. The cost of it was £20,000. The form is a quadrangular truncated obelisk, 200 feet high, and the substance is Wicklow granite. Sunken panels are on each side of the pedestal, containing relievos in metal representing scenes of his battles, and—that on the south side—the hero himself crowned with laurel.

THE CARLISLE MEMORIAL STATUE, which is placed in the "People's Gardens," is by Foley. It commemorates the eight years' Lord Lieutenancy of Lord Carlisle. An equestrian statue of Viscount Gough, by Foley, completed by Brock, was erected, 21st February 1880, at the intersection of the roads leading to the Wellington Memorial and the Zoological Gardens, between that monument and the Carlisle statue, a quarter of a mile from the main entrance. Tram-cars run from the post-

office to the north and south gates. To the right, near the entrance of the Park, will be seen the

MILITARY HOSPITAL, with a fine granite front ornamented with a clock tower and cupola. A little farther on, on the same side, is the

CONSTABULARY BARRACK, where the corps are trained in the use of arms and other military exercises, subsequent to enlistment. Further on is

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN (admission one shilling; Saturday sixpence; Sunday twopence, children half-price).

Dublin to Howth

By Rail from Amiens Street. Trains frequent. Distance, 9 miles.

Perhaps no better way of spending a day can be proposed than in an excursion to the peninsular Hill of Howth. It is the first object that attracts attention in approaching Dublin from the sea. Taking the Great Northern Railway from Amiens Street, we see on the way

Marino, formerly the residence of Lord Charlemont, now the property of a R. Cath. community. Various architectural ornaments add to the natural beauty of the grounds, the most noticeable, perhaps, being a Doric temple built by Sir W. Chambers. The interior is tastefully decorated, and the roof affords a magnificent view of the city of Dublin and the Bay. The plain of

Ciontarf, famous as the scene of Brian Boroimhe's last victory over the Danes, on Good Friday 1014.

Clontarf Castle, the seat of the Vernons, a structure in the Norman castellated style. The site of the building was formerly that of an ancient preceptory of the Knights Templars, dependent on that situated in Kilmainham.

Howth (Hotels—St. Lawrence, near the station; The Claremont) is situated pleasantly on the face of the hill. It is a favourite sea-bathing place and summer resort—the slope of the hill being studded with villas. Cars may be obtained at the station for a drive round the peninsula, and in summer a special car for the Hill of Howth (fare fourpence) meets several of the Dublin trains

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There is a bath-house to the west of the harbour, where hot, cold, and shower sea-baths may be obtained. The ladies' bathing place adjoins it. The gentlemen's is farther east. The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a national school, a constabulary station, and on an eminence near the castle is the Protestant Episcopal church. A harbour was commenced here in 1807 by the engineer Rennie. The pier to the left runs out for a distance of 2280 feet; that on the right is 2700 feet in length, but is so constructed as to form two sides of the boundary, leaving in front an entrance 320 feet wide. Howth is an important herring-fishing station. It was here that George IV. landed, in August 1821, on his brief visit to Ireland. The charming rocky island, seemingly a stonethrow from the piers, but about a mile distant, is that long known as Ireland's Eye, to which a boat may be procured in fine weather for a few shillings.

THE CASTLE, the entrance to which is about 200 yards west from the railway station, is the family seat of the St. Lawrences, who have held it since the 12th century. It was in a great measure rebuilt by the twentieth lord of Howth, in the 16th century, and consists of an embattled range flanked by towers. The interior is rich in historical associations.

The pleasure-grounds are extensive and well laid out. They are open to the public on Saturday from 2 to 7 P.M.

THE ABBEY, dedicated to St. Mary, overlooks the harbour. It was originally founded by St. Nessan on Ireland's Eye nearly thirteen centuries ago. In it was compiled the famous "Book of Howth." It was made a prebend of Dublin Cathedral about the close of the 12th century, and was transferred to its present site in the 13th century. Over the western door is a ruined beliry, and at the opposite end a beautiful triplet window. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, belonging to Christopher, the twentieth lord, and his lady Elizabeth. Along the northern side of the original church is an additional aisle, with rounded Burgundian windows, supposed to belong to the 16th century.

THE COLLEGE is a name given to a peculiar mass of building situated close to the burial-ground of the Abbey.

THE HILL OF HOWTH is about 2 miles from the village (a public car; fare, fourpence). Having passed through the

village, we keep on by the road to the right, and looking back get a fine view of Ireland's Eye and Lambay Islands, with the village of Howth in the foreground, all the prettier for being partially shrouded with trees. On leaving the car we may continue on foot round the peninsula, entering the village again from the west. Ben Howth, to the south-west, 563 feet above the sea-level, is most conveniently ascended from the public road. The steep rocks of Carricmore overhang the beautiful grounds of Howth Castle and St. Fintan's Churchyard, and afford an extensive view of the coast, with a foreground of heather. At the foot of the rocks is an ancient cromlech, consisting of a huge oblong stone, about 14 feet by 12, supported on a number of others. Some of the supporting stones are still 7 feet in height.

Visitors are recommended to drive round the peninsula by the sea-shore on account of the fine succession of marine views. Passing the beautiful Bay of Balscadden, a favourite bathing-place, we come to Puck's Rocks, on the north-east corner of the peninsula, which are split by a deep fissure. Near the summit of the chasm is a rude representation of a human

figure.

A little farther on is the unlucky Castlena Rock, on which the Victoria struck. Farther on we come in sight of the lighthouse, on the headland to the south-east, known as the Baily of Howth.

TO MALAHIDE AND DROGHEDA, THE BOYNE, RUINS OF KELLS, ETC.

By Railway from Amiens Street Station.

Malahide (Hotel: The Grand). This village, which is 9 miles north of Dublin, is resorted to for sea-bathing, but the chief attraction to strangers is its Castle, the fine baronial mansion of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The ancient character of the building has been retained, but little now remains of the original castle erected in the reign of Henry II. The main entrance is by a handsome Gothic porch defended by two circular towers. The

¹ Grounds open Wed. and Fri. Special order required for house.

grand hall is roofed with richly-carved Irish oak, and among the many objects of interest is the "Oak Chamber," a room exhibiting the most elaborate carving in oak, and lighted with a pointed window of stained glass. The ancient moat is filled up, and transformed into a sloping bank decorated with shrubs. The park is adorned with stately timber, and commands a fine sea-view.

The island of Lambay is a conspicuous object in the prospect, rising boldly from the sea about 3 miles from the shore. The ruins of an ancient fortress which defended it were some years ago transformed into a shooting-box by Lord Talbot.

THE ABBEY, adjoining the castle, is an interesting ruin in the Gothic style of architecture, containing a well-executed

window.

Swords, a small but ancient town, lies about 3 miles to the west of Malahide, and is of interest to the antiquary. The Round Tower, 73 feet in height (in its upper part a reconstruction), was connected with a monastery founded in the 6th century by St Columba. The picturesque old castle, to the north-east of the town, was formerly the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Lusk, 5 miles north of Malahide by railway, has a very ancient parish church and small common belonging to it. At the west end of the church there are the remains of the old building, dating from the 13th century, and adjacent to it a fine example of the round tower. On the floor of the church is the fine monument of Sir Christopher Barnewall of Turvey.

Drogheda (Hotel: White Horse), 32 m. from Dublin by rail, is situated on the Boyne about 5 m. from its mouth. The river is spanned by a viaduct of 15 arches, erected at a cost of £120,000. The town was formerly walled in, and considerable portions of its walls, with two of its gates, still remain as ruins. St. Lawrence's Gate, on the northern side of the river, is a very perfect specimen; and the West Gate, on the southern or Meath side, forms a most picturesque ruin. Its harbour has lately been improved, and considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool and Glasgow. There are linen factories, a cotton factory, and flour-mills, saw-mills, tanneries, and soap-works, as well as a large engineering work.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. - A walk of 21 miles from

Drogheda along the north side of the Boyne leads to the obelisk marking the site where, on the 1st July 1690, the troops of William of Orange crossed the river to engage the Irish confederates under James II. William landed at Carrickfergus, and was on his way to Dublin when the town of Drogheda, then in the hands of the Irish, barred his farther progress, and here James gave him battle. On nearing the obelisk a road will be seen through the valley called King William's Glen. Down this valley the English troops marched and crossed the Boyne, attacking the Irish army, which was stationed on the south side of the river. The armies were believed to be nearly equal in strength—i.e. about 30,000 each. The loss is estimated at 500 killed of William's troops and 1000 of James's.

EXCURSIONS from DROGHEDA

Monasterboice, a celebrated assemblage of ecclesiastical remains, lies about 4½ miles north of Drogheda by road. Enclosed within a churchyard of modest dimensions, and standing quite solitary in the midst of fields, are the ruins of two chapels, a round tower in good preservation, and three stone crosses, two of which are the finest in Ireland. It is impossible to fix the dates of the chapels with any degree of certainty. One is evidently not much older than the church—12th century; but the other is undoubtedly much more ancient.

Mellifont Abbey, founded in 1142 by O'Carrol, Prince of Orgiel and Archbishop Malachy, for Cistercian monks, is about 3 miles to the west of Monasterboice. Both places may be conveniently visited in one excursion. At the Dissolution it is said to have contained 140 monks. The Abbey and its possessions were given to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Marquesses of Drogheda. In 1157 a famous synod was held within its walls.

New Grange may be gained by following the north side of the Boyne past the battlefield for about 4 miles. Tumuli exist in various spots in the neighbourhood, and that of New Grange, explored in 1699, will well repay a visit.

Slane, 3 miles farther by road, and about 7 miles from

Drogheda, can also be reached by rail from Drogheda to Beauparc Station, 31 miles from Slane. In the time of Hugh de Lacy, Slane was a place of some note, being a borough in his palatinate of Meath. The hermitage of St. Erc, on the hill of Slane, lies south of the town near the river, in the shade of a grove of ancient yew-trees. This, one of the most romantic of ruins, takes its name from the first Bishop of Slane, who was consecrated by St. Patrick, and died in 514. Here St. Patrick is said to have first lighted the Pascal fire. Near the hermitage is Slane Castle, dating from the beginning of the 17th century, and now the seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, standing upon a green bank overlooking the river. In 1821 George IV. spent some days in the castle. A fine spring of water, called the Well of St. Patrick. situated on the lower walk near the hermitage, is resorted to by many zealous R. Catholics for the efficacy of its waters in certain skin diseases. The ruins of the Abbey, consisting of a church and belfry tower, now form a picturesque object in the demesne of Slane Castle.

Duleek, easily reached from Drogheda by rail, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is contiguous to the station which bears its name, 7 miles from Slane. Its church, the first stone church built in Ireland, was erected by St. Patrick in the 5th century, and was frequently plundered by the Danes. The portions of the Priory now standing are of various dates and aspects. The tower is nearly entire. A portion of the defeated army of James II. retreated to Duleek after the battle of the Boyne, and a bridge erected in 1587 is pointed out as the spot where the cannon of James were placed.

Navan, 12 miles farther on by the same line of rail, and 16 miles west of Drogheda, is a place of considerable antiquity. It was walled round by Hugh de Lacy. There are, however, no buildings of any note in the town—the "Tholsel," or town-house, being the principal. In the burial-ground are the remains of some ancient tombs, with figures in alto-relievo; and the present barrack occupies the site of the old abbey. In the immediate vicinity of Navan are the ruins of Donaghmore church, and a round tower 70 feet in height and 12 in diameter. The remains at Clady, Kilcarn Liscarton, and Scarloughstown will repay a visit.

Bective Abbey, 3½ miles south of Navan by the Midland Great Western line, is a fine old ruin on the Boyne near Bective bridge. It was founded about the middle of the 12th century by Murchard O'Meloghlin, Prince of Meath. The walls are built partly in the form of a fortress. The windows are entirely in the Pointed style. The body of Hugh de Lacy, first Lord Palatine of Meath, who was assassinated at Durrow Castle by an Irish soldier, was buried under one of the arches, but his head was buried in the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, in the tomb of Rosa de Monmouth, his first wife.

Trim (Hotels: Connel's; Railway) may also be reached by road. On Fair Green, adjoining the barracks, a Corinthian pillar surmounted by a statue was erected in 1817 in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who spent much of his early life at Dangan Castle, four miles from Trim. The ancient castle of the De Lacys, called King John's Castle, and considered the finest specimen of Anglo-Norman military architecture in Ireland, still exists in ruins, and so lately as 1688 it was garrisoned. The ruins, which pleasantly overlook the Boyne, consist of the thick walls flanked by no less than ten towers of various shapes. The keep, or donjon, rises to a height of nearly 80 feet; its summit may be reached by winding staircases, and commands a fine view.

The site of an abbey, said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, can still be traced. and on the same spot the picturesque Yellow Tower now stands, upwards of 125 feet in height. Several other abbeys were founded at various times, as the Grey Friary ascribed to King John, the Dominican or Black Friary, founded by Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Meath, and in which several Parliaments were held, and where it was enacted (in 1446) that the Irish should cut their beards after the English fashion, and not wear yellow shirts. About 2 miles south of Trim is Laracor. the early residence of Dean Swift and "Stella," and nearly 1 mile below the town, on the river Boyne, are the fine ruins of the monastery, founded in 1206 by Simon de Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, and the ancient cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, one of the earliest and most elegant specimens of the light pointed Gothic style in Ireland.

Tara, an elevated spot about 61 miles south of Navan, by

road crossing the Boyne by Kilcarn bridge, near which is the ruin of a very old church. It is a small conical hill abruptly truncated, surrounded with undulating mounds covered with grass; but to the student of history and antiquities it recalls the magnificent palace of the monarch Cormac, with his retinue of 150 brave champions and 1050 soldiers, his bards, Druids, and lawgivers, the earliest efforts of St. Patrick, the assemblies of the states, and the ancient pre-historic civilisation of Ireland.

Kells (Hotel: Headfort Arms) stands on the Blackwater, 12 m. N.W. of Navan, and 26 from Drogheda by rail; it can also be reached from Dublin direct from Broadstone station. It is of interest from its antiquarian remains, and was originally a royal residence. It owes its ecclesiastical importance to the bishopric founded about 807, and united to Meath in the 13th century. The present church is modern, with the exception of the bell-tower rebuilt in 1578. A small building near the cemetery is said to be St. Columba's house or oratory. A castle was erected in the market-place in 1178, "and opposite the castle was a cross of an entire stone, one of the most beautiful remains of this description in the country, ornamented with bas-relief figures and inscriptions in the ancient Irish character."

Not far from the church is a round tower 99 feet high, with a conical summit, and four windows facing the cardinal points. In the reign of Richard I. a priory was erected by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, "for cross-bearers, or crouched friars following the order of St. Augustine." There was also a perpetual chantry of three chaplains in the parish to celebrate daily mass—one in St. Mary's chapel, another in the chapel of the Rood, and a third in that of St. Catherine the Virgin.

Dublin to Kingstown

By Rail from Westland Row Station; two or three trains every hour from 6 A.M.

On the line to Kingstown, we pass the stations of Merrion, Booterstown, Blackrock (a famous bathing spot); places which form pleasant suburban retreats for the Dublin citizens. A drive of 30 minutes along the margin of Dublin Bay brings us to

Kingstown (Hotels: Anglesea Arms: Royal Marine; Ross's) was a mere fishing village until 1817, when an extensive harbour was commenced from designs of Rennie, which was finally completed in 1859, at a cost £825,000. It was formerly called Dunleary, and received its present name after the embarkation of George IV. in 1821. The refuge harbour is not unlike that at Howth in form, but embraces an area of 250 acres. The depth of water varies from 13 to 27 feet. A revolving light, visible every half-minute for about 9 miles distant, is placed on the eastern pier. The town is well-built, consisting of several fine streets and terraces, commanding picturesque sea-views. An obelisk, raised on a mass of rock-work, surmounted by a sculptured crown, commemorates the visit of George IV.

Dublin to Bray

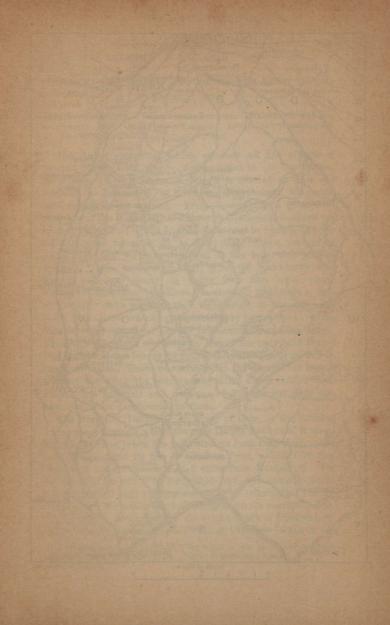
12 miles by rail from Dublin.

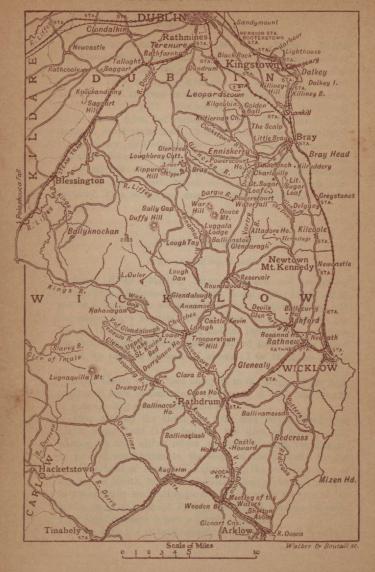
Bray (Hotels: Marine, between station and sea-beach; International, Quinsborough Road; Royal; Bray Head, facing sea) is a fashionable watering-place and is rapidly rising into importance as a tourists' station, from its proximity to the Dargle, the Glen of the Downs, and the Devil's Glen, and from the facility with which it can be reached from Dublin, either direct by road—a distance of about 12 or 13 miles—or by railway.

BRAY HEAD, which rises abruptly to the height of 793 feet, is situated some distance from the town. A path leads round it, commanding a most admirable view.

After visiting the Head the walk may be continued over Little Sugar Loaf (1120 feet) to the Glen of Downs road, whence we may either return to Bray or visit the Dargle, or proceed southwards to the Glen of the Downs. In the neighbourhood of Bray is Kilkudder, the noble mansion of the Earl of Meath, built in the Elizabethan style, and situated in a beautifully undulating park. The grounds are open to the public every day except Friday, cyclists 3d.; horses 1s. each. Bray Head demesne is now a Loretto convent.

From Bray the railway continues to Wicklow and Wexford.





Bray to the Dargle, Powerscourt, Glen of the Downs, etc.

Dargle. Enniskerry. Powerscourt Demesne. Waterfall. Glencree. Loughs Bray. Sally Gap. Luggala, Lough Tay. Roundwood. Glen of the Downs. In all about 45 miles.

The above excursion, which exhausts all the objects of interest round Bray, may be accomplished in one day by car. Soon after leaving Bray, the Dargle is entered on foot and followed to Enniskerry, 1 3 miles, and Powerscourt, where the cars should be in waiting. From Powerscourt a good road proceeds to the Waterfall, and through Glencree to the barracks of that name, from which Loughs Bray may be visited, and the military road taken as far as Sally Gap, where, instead of going right on, we take the road to the left, and passing Luggala Lodge and Lough Tay, join the Enniskerry and Roundwood road about 21 miles from the latter place. This road must then be followed northwards for nearly a mile and a half, when we turn at a right angle to the east, and reach Ballinastoe, where refreshments may be procured. From here we must pursue our journey to Hermitage and Glendaragh, situated to the north of Newtown Mount Kennedy, and thence by the Glen of the Downs to Bray. The distance in all will be nearly 45 miles. Those who wish to see the Glen of the Downs without extending the journey may drive direct thither from Bray. The waterfall and demesne of Powerscourt may also have one entire day devoted to them.

The Dargle, "Darglen," or Wood of Oaks, is the name of a long glen, through which the river Dargle flows until it meets Enniskerry river, when the joint streams form Bray river. The river Dargle takes its rise in Crockan Pond, a hill 1770 feet high, and situated about 6 or 7 miles from Enniskerry. On its way it skirts the War Hill, 2250 feet, and comes close to the Roundwood high road, where one of its tributaries, forming Powerscourt Waterfall, tumbles wildly down the mountain-side. The river flows north through the old deer-park of Powerscourt, and, on leaving it, receives the river of Glencree; when it be-

¹ Cars wait here for Powerscourt, for which a pass should be obtained beforehand from the agency here. Hotel: Powerscourt Arms.

comes the boundary between the seats of Lords Monck and Powerscourt. Mr. Grattan's property of Tinnehinch is next entered by it, where the vale suddenly contracts into a narrow ravine. The length of the glen is about a mile, and the height of some portions of the enclosing wall of rocks exceeds 300 feet. These precipitous rocks are, moreover, beautifully clothed with native wild wood and graceful fern. One of the best stations for a view of the glen is known as the Lover's Leap, situated at the head of the glen, and easy of access from the main path.

Occupying a commanding situation above the river is Enniskerry Hill, on the summit of which is a lofty gateway forming the main entrance to

Powerscourt (the PARK is free on week-days to pedestrians; cycles 6d. and horses 1s. each, except for ticket-holders. Tickets at office, Enniskerry. GARDENS, week-days 1s.), farther up the glen. There is another gateway opposite Tinnehinch. This truly baronial mansion, finely placed upon a terrace, is built of granite. Among the apartments, which are very spacious, is the grand saloon, 80 feet by 40, where George IV. was entertained on his visit to Ireland in 1821. The estate has frequently changed hands since first becoming English property. De la Poer, a knight in Strongbow's company, was the first English possessor, and by him the castle was built. In the reign of Henry VIII. the castle was taken by the fierce O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow; and, being retaken by the English, was conferred upon the Talbots. Another Irish clan, the Kavanaghs, obtained possession of it in 1556. In 1608 the property was given by James I. to Sir R. Wingfield, who was created Viscount Powers. court in 1618, since which time the peerage has twice become extinct, and was revived for the second time in 1743 in favour of the present peer's ancestor.

The Waterfall, in the deer-park (4 miles along the river; 3½ miles from Tinnehinch Bridge; cycling uneven), descends from rock to rock through a total fall of about 200 feet, and when the volume of water is large is a very impressive sight. In the immediate vicinity of the cascade is a grassy nook much resorted to by picnic-parties. Douce Mountain, 2384 feet, may be ascended from the neighbourhood of the waterfall.

Tinnehinch House, half a mile from Powerscourt on the Dargle, is the property of the descendants of the patriot and

orator Henry Grattan, a gift to him from the Irish Parliament.

Charleville, the seat of Viscount Monck, closely adjoins those of Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Grattan. From this point, if time permits, the tourist may enjoy a drive up Glencree.

Luggala Lodge. the property of Lord Powerscourt. Moore's beautiful song, beginning with the line

"No, not more welcome the fairy numbers,"

was written to a very old air known as "Luggala," On the eastern side of the valley was formerly a "rocking-stone," dislodged in the year 1800.

Roundwood (Hotels: Royal, and Prince of Wales) is a convenient halting-place on account of its central situation, and is also a good fishing station for the neighbouring loughs and streams. The reservoir for the supply of the Dublin waterworks is situated near the village. It was constructed in 1863 by enclosing the waters of the Vartry.

The Glen of the Downs is a ravine about a mile and a half in length, and 150 feet in width. For a considerable distance it runs along the foot of the Downs Mountain, which rises to 1232 feet. The sides of the glen rise somewhat abruptly to a height of about 600 feet, and are clothed with a dense covering of copsewood. From the glen a view is obtained of the greater Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Bray to the Devil's Glen, the Seven Churches, and the Vale of Ovoca

To accomplish the above excursion the tourist must take an early train from Bray and proceed to Rathnew Station. There a car may be had to proceed either direct to the Devil's Glen or to the village of Ashford, which is contiguous to the glen, and where there is a comfortable inn. Near the latter place are the seat and classic grounds of Rosanna, where Mrs. Tighe composed the well-known poem of "Psyche." Supposing we proceed direct from Rathnew to the Devil's Glen, the road ascends gradually, flanked by beautiful hedgegrows on either side,

¹ Pass required from agency at Enniskerry.

till the gate of Ballycurry demesne is reached (3 miles). The car may pass the first gate, but at the second the traveller must alight and proceed on foot up

The Devil's Glen, about a mile and a half in length, and watered by the river Vartry, which forms a beautiful cascade at its upper extremity. The glen is somewhat like the Dargle in appearance, but more picturesque, of a sombre cast, and on a grander scale—the rocks in some places rising 400 feet above the stream.

The pathway up the glen follows the left bank of the stream. The first halting-place is the Summer House, above which a series of steps leads up to a shelf of the rock, whence a fine view of the glen is obtained. Leaving the Summer House, and proceeding up the glen, the last gate is reached. Here we enter on a meadow, but keeping near the side of the stream, at a short distance the waterfall comes into view. The tourist will observe a space between two boulders known as King O'Toole's window. through which the fall may be seen to full advantage. Scrambling up the side of the glen till the top of the declivity is attained, a fine prospect bursts on the view, including the fall, and in the distance the Wicklow Mountains, among which Lugnaquilla (3039 feet) is the most prominent. Returning by the same path to the car in waiting, the tourist may proceed to the Seven Churches via Ashford. From this a drive of seven miles will take us to the village of Annamoe and

The Ruins of Castle Kevin.—This was from time immemorial the stronghold of the O'Tooles, who, with the O'Byrnes, held the greater part of Wicklow. The castle, which is now in ruins, is supposed to have been built by the O'Tooles some time in the 12th century, and to have remained principally in their hands until the end of the 13th. A little farther on is the village of

Laragh, on the site of an old barrack, beautifully situated at a spot where the vales of Laragh, Clara, and Glendalough meet. We turn to the right, through the village, passing the beautiful little property of Derrybawn, so called from the mountain under which it is situated.

¹ Guides are in abundance in this village. It is advisable, in the event of retaining one, to come to a clear understanding with him before setting out.

The road from Laragh now strikes westwards for a mile and a half, and passing the Seven Churches on our left we reach

Glendalough (Hotel: ROYAL). The vale of Glendalough, or "between the two lakes," is about 3 miles in length, and nowhere of any great width. If the tourist has time to spare, a pretty cascade, one or two minutes' walk from the inn, will be worthy of a visit. The hills which bound the valley on the north are Brockagh, Glendassan, and Comaderry (2296 feet). On the south, the boundaries are Derrybawn (1567 feet), Mullicap (2176 feet), and Lugduff (2148 feet). The vale is dark and cheerless even in summer, and being almost without a single tree, has a gloomy aspect. Its principal attraction is the ruins scattered over it, known as The Seven Churches, one being a remarkably fine round tower.

The ruins are principally situated at the lower end of the

LOWER LAKE, which is about a quarter of a mile long. It is generally said by guides to be that into which St. Patrick banished the last of the snakes. This distinction, however, is claimed by Croagh Patrick, in Mayo, and by one of the tarns in the Gap of Dunloe, in County Kerry. Half a mile or little less above this is the

UPPER LAKE, a mile in length, and celebrated as the scene of the death of Kathleen, the devoted admirer of St. Kevin. At its head are the works of a mining company. On the south side of the lake rises Lugduff Hill, and on a craggy face of it is situated the celebrated cave, called the

Bed of St. Kevin, to enter which has been the ambition of almost all tourists.

Returning again from the valley to Laragh village, we take a sharp wheel to the right, and enter the charming

Vale of Clara, through which flows the Avonmore river, swelled by the waters of Annamoe, Glenmacnass, Glendassan, and Glendalough. Our way for the first mile is by the great military road, which leads from Dublin to Drumgoff Barracks, and thence by Aghavannagh to Baltinglass. On our right we pass under Derrybawn, and on our left Trooperstown Hill. The vale, though it has little that is wild or striking in its character, is very beautiful. About 3½ miles from Laragh we come to Clara Bridge, but do not cross it. About a mile and a half farther is Copse House, situated in a wood, the property

of Earl Fitzwilliam. The road between Laragh and Clara Bridge is continued all the way on the bank of the Avonmore, which flows occasionally at our feet, and now and then is lost to view, owing to the elevation of the road. Approaching Copse House, however, we gradually diverge from it, leaving it a considerable distance at times to our left, until we enter the town of

Rathdrum, between 6 and 7 miles from Laragh. Here there is little to detain us. Public cars run between Rathdrum Station and the Seven Churches, but inquiry should be made beforehand as to the time of starting. From Drumgoff, 7 miles from Rathdrum, Lugnaquilla may be ascended.

From Rathdrum the train follows the course of the river

southwards, and enters

The Vale of Ovoca, or Avoca, which is well planted, but has been somewhat disfigured by the mining works. The mansions of Avondale and Kingstown are passed on the right, and then appear the turrets of

Castle Howard, the seat of Col. Howard Brooke. The river is crossed by the quaintly picturesque Bridge. The structure, which is plain and chaste, gains much in effect from its position on an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The view from the esplanade embraces the surrounding hills and vale of Ovoca. The "Meeting of the Waters" is soon approached, where the Avonbeg unites with the Avonmore, and flows down the vale under the name of the Ovoca, amid projecting rocks, o'erhanging trees, and every adjunct to picturesque effect.

Wooden Bridge (Wooden Bridge Hotel). Just before the door of the hotel the second or lower meeting of the waters takes place, the river Aughrim here flowing into the Ovoca.

Gold is found on Croghan Kinshela, a hill situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of Wooden Bridge. A small brook, which joins the Ovoca at the bridge, flows through the auriferous district. At the end of the 18th century the Government realised about £3700 out of the gold-mines.

From Wooden Bridge the tourist may return by train direct to Bray, or proceed to Arklow and Enniscorthy, and thence to Wexford.

Bray to Wicklow, Wooden Bridge, Lugnaquilla, and Arklow

Leaving Bray by railway, the first station is Greystones, and a couple of miles further is Delgany. The next halting-place is Kilcoole, 3 miles from which is Newtown Mt. Kennedy, the scene of an encounter in 1798 between the rebels and the king's troops under Lords Kingsborough and Rossmore, in which the former met with a signal defeat. The domain of Mount Kennedy, formerly the property of Sir Robert Kennedy, was purchased from him by Lord Rossmore, whilst he was still General Cunningham, who converted it from waste land into a beautiful property. The proprietor permits visitors to pass through the grounds on week-days. In the immediate vicinity are the domains of Glendaragh and Altadore.

Proceeding by rail from Kilcoole, and passing Newcastle Station and the county town of Wicklow, the next station, Rathnew affords communication with Ballinalea, the Devil's Glen, and Newrath (Inn: The Newrath), situated in the centre of what has been happily termed the Garden of Wicklow. The Inn at Newrath Bridge is, out of Bray, one of the best in the county of Wicklow. About a mile from Newrath is Ashford, where there is also a good inn. The station we have just passed is

Wicklow (Hotels: Grand; Green Tree), where is a new harbour with steam-packet accommodation. In the neighbourhood slate, limestone, iron, and coal are obtained. Remains

of a 13th-century Friary are still to be seen.

After leaving Wicklow, the train proceeds to Rathdrum, whence in summer public cars (fare, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s. 6d.) run to Glendalough and the Seven Churches. Inquiry should, however, be made beforehand as to the time of starting. At Drumgoff, 7 miles from Rathdrum, Mount Lugnaquilla may be ascended. The assistance of a guide can easily be secured at Drumgoff Hotel. This, the highest hill in the county (3039 feet above the sea level) commands a wide and varied panorama, embracing in clear weather parts of five counties.

WOODEN BRIDGE (31 miles from Bray). See p. 24 above.

The river Avonbeg, which, uniting with the Avonmore under Castle Howard, forms the first "meeting of the waters," passes down Glenmalure; and the Aughrim river, from the glen of the same name, uniting with the Ovoca, forms the second meeting at the Wooden Bridge. The road proceeds up the right bank of the Aughrim river as far as Coates Bridge, a distance of about 3 miles. The right bank is bare and uncovered, and crowned with the ruined church of Ballintemple; but the left side is beautifully wooded. The village of Aughrim is pleasantly situated in the Glen of Aughrim, which, properly so called, begins here, and stretches in a north-westerly direction, almost parallel with Glenmalure, until it is terminated by the lofty Lugnaquilla. In the glen General Holt had an engagement with the king's forces in 1798. The entire length of the glen from Wooden Bridge to Lugnaquilla is 13 miles.

Leaving Ovoca station for Arklow, the railway follows the Ovoca. On the one side we have a wooded hill, with steep faces covered with ferns, mosses, and golden saxifrages, over which trickle innumerable streams of limpid water. On the other side we look down into the Ovoca, just at its junction with the wild wandering river from the west, and continue along its margin till we reach the domain of

Shelton Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Wicklow. About a mile and a half from Arklow is the public entrance, by which the tourist may freely enter to view the pointed Gothic structure and the noble park. Beyond this point the scenery becomes of a tamer cast, and gradually loses its picturesque character before we reach

Arklow (Hotel: Kavanagh's), situated on the sea-coast. Owing to the banks and oyster-beds which lie off the coast here, Arklow is one of the most important fishery stations in Ireland. Sulphur pyrites is found in the neighbourhood, but the export of the metal has latterly declined.

The first object which catches the visitor's attention, as he nears the town from the direction of Wooden Bridge, is a part of the old castle of the Ormondes, now reduced to a complete ruin, containing in its interior a constabulary barracks. The castle was built by the fourth Lord Butler of Ireland, Theobald Fitzwalter. At Arklow a battle was fought in 1798 between

the English under General Needham and the rebels. The latter, though greatly outnumbering the royal troops, were defeated.

As we proceed southward, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Arklow the railroad enters the county of Wexford. The line to Gorey passes through 10 miles of uninteresting country, but from thence to Ferns, through Camolin, it is less monotonous.

Ferns, though now sunk into insignificance, was once the capital of the kingdom of Leinster and the archiepiscopal see of the province. It was here that the traitor MacMorrough held his court in the time of Henry II. A church is said to have been founded at this place in 598 either by St. Mogue or St. Aiden. The present Protestant church stands on the site of the cathedral, and a monument, incorrectly supposed to be that of the original founder, representing him in his ecclesiastical robes, in a recumbent position, is in the church. The ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by Dermod MacMorrough, are closely adjacent to the church. The palace of MacMorrough was situated on the top of the hill, on the sides of which the town now stands. Strongbow is supposed to have fortified and otherwise strengthened the position of his father-in-law. The remains of the Norman castle (1176) include an interesting tower. The castle was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir Charles Coote, in the civil war of 1641. Mac-Morrough died at Ferns in May 1171, and is believed to have been interred in the abbey. Eight miles south of Ferns we arrive at

Enniscorthy (Hotel: Portsmouth Arms), a thriving little town boldly situated on the side of a steep hill above the river Slaney, which here becomes navigable for barges of large size. Two fine quays have been erected by the proprietor, the Earl of Portsmouth. The large and handsome Roman Catholic Church was built from the designs of Pugin, and there is also a Protestant Episcopal church in the Early English style. The asylum for insane poor is also a prominent building. Overlooking the town, to the east, is Vinegar Hill, where the insurgents encamped during the rebellion of 1798, and whence they descended to attack the town and garrison. The old castle, a massive square pile with a round tower at each corner,

owes its origin to Raymond le Gros, and is one of the earliest military structures of the Anglo-Norman invaders. The railway from Enniscorthy keeps to the right bank of the river, and passes through some highly picturesque country. At Macmine Junction connection is obtained with New Ross and Carlow. After passing the village of Killurin we enter the town of

Wexford (Hotel: White's), the county town, and a corporate borough, picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Slaney river where it enters Wexford Harbour: it is admirably adapted for commerce, except that a bar at its mouth does not permit of the entrance of vessels of more than 200 tons burden. The town was at one time enclosed within walls, the remains of which can still be traced. The most interesting ruin in the place is that of the Abbey of St. Sepulchre, corrupted into "Selsker," near which is the modern parish church. The first treaty between the Irish and English was signed here in 1169. St. Peter's college, for the education of R. Catholic clergy, is a fine building in the Tudor Gothic style. A fine Gothic Church, by Pugin, adjoining the college, is worthy of notice.

The square keep, which is all that remains of CARRICK CASTLE, may be easily visited from Wexford, being about 2 miles from that town. It is picturesquely situated on the summit of a rock close to the river, and was the first castle built by the English in Ireland. MacMorrough, having proceeded to besiege Dublin, is recorded to have left Fitzstephen behind him, who busied himself with the erection of this castle.

Fethard, a now insignificant fishing village, stands on the west shore of Bannow Bay, about 25 m. south-west from Wexford. A little distance from it are the remains of TINTERN ABBEY, founded in 1200 by the Earl of Pembroke, son-in-law of Strongbow. The legend states that, being in great danger at sea, he made a vow to found an abbey on the spot where he should land in safety. His boat found shelter in Bannow Bay, and here he accordingly established a monastery, which he peopled with monks from Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire. It is beautifully situated in the demesne of Tintern, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Anthony Colclough, in whose family it still remains. The venerable ruins of the ancient church of Bannow, on the opposite side of the bay,

are of much interest. From Fethard to *Duncannon* in Waterford Harbour is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This little place, originally a Norman fort, is of no great importance, but is the landing-place of many excursionists from the Waterford boats.

New Ross (Hotels: Royal, central; Globe) in the west of the county, on the r. Barrow, about 29 miles from Wexford by rail. The town dates from the 6th century, and originated in a monastery founded by St. Albanus. It submitted to Cromwell after he had discharged three cannon-shots at one of the gates, called ever afterwards the "Three Bullet Gate." A new bridge was erected in 1869 at a cost of £50,000. At the battle of New Ross in 1798, the insurgents, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000, were defeated by the garrison of 1200 militia and 150 yeomen under General Johnson. Lord Mountjoy was killed in the battle. In our own day New Ross is celebrated as the birthplace or early home of the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Doyle, better known as "J. R. L."; of the Protestant bishop of Ossory, Dr. O'Brien; of the first Provost Lloyd of Trinity College; and of the Rev. George Whitmore Carr, the founder of the temperance movement in Ireland.

Dublin to Cork

This route, which leads through a very pleasant stretch of lowland country, extends in a generally S.W. direction, and forms a most enjoyable and interesting drive. At many points good views are obtained of the picturesque mountain ranges, full rivers and luxuriant plains. A number of towns of great antiquarian interest are on the line of railway.

Clondalkin, 4½ miles from Dublin, possesses a fine round tower, the nearest one to the metropolis. The tower is 80 feet in height, and is surmounted by a conical top. It can be ascended from the inside by ladders. It possesses a singular projecting base nearly 13 feet in height, composed in great part of solid masonry. According to Petrie the tower of Roscarbery in the county of Cork possessed a similar base, and both in this respect resembled the ancient round castle of Brunless in Brecknockshire. Above the base the tower measures 45 feet in circumference. The church of Clondalkin

was founded by St. Mochua in the 7th century, and was for some time a bishop's see.

Naas (Hotels: Royal; Commercial), 2 miles from Sallins Station, is the assize town of Kildare, and was long the royal seat of Leinster. Near the centre of the town is a mound or rath, where from a very early period until the 10th century was the residence of the Kings of Leinster, and the meeting-place of the chiefs. On the arrival of the English, Naas was fortified, and some of the remains of the fortifications are still visible. Norman and later monasteries were built, but they have all disappeared now.

The Hill of Allen, 676 feet, is seen to the right from the railway before reaching Newbridge Station. It stands in the Bog of Allen, originally of very great extent, but now partly reclaimed. Newbridge is the most convenient station for

The Curragh (5000 acres), on which there is one of the finest racecourses in the kingdom, and also an important military camp, the headquarters of the south-eastern military district. Sir Wm. Temple about 1600 was the means of obtaining a Government grant of £100 to be run for annually on the Curragh racecourse with the view of encouraging the breed of Irish horses. In 1406 the Curragh was the scene of a battle between a few English under the Prior of Connel and 200 Irish, who were defeated. It afforded parade ground for the Volunteers in 1789, and the United Irishmen (to the number of 30,000) in 1804. A large number of mounds and earthworks are still to be seen on it. Anciently it was occupied by a forest.

Kildare (Kildare Hotel), is not the county town. It is, however, of considerable historic interest. The convert Bridget or Bridgid, after assisting St. Conlæth to found a monastery, erected the celebrated Nunnery of St. Bridget, Kildare's holy fane, in which the nuns for 800 years maintained the "inextinguishable fire," until Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, extinguished it in 1220; it was afterwards rekindled, but finally put out in the reign of Henry VIII. In 638, Aod Dubh, or Black Hugh, retired from the throne of Leinster to take up his abode in the Augustinian Monastery,

and afterwards became Abbot and Bishop of Kildare, one of the few instances on record of a crown and sceptre being resigned for a mitre and crosier. The 13th-century cathedral has been restored by Mr. Street; its nave, walls, and south transept deserve notice on account of their unusual form. The Carmelite Abbey is situated on the south side of the town. The original founder was Lord William de Vesci (1260); the completion of it was left to Gerald Fitz-Maurice O'Faley. De Vesci also founded, in 1290, an abbey for white friars. In the churchyard, close by the cathedral, is a fine specimen of a round tower about 105 feet in height. The original conical top has been removed, and the tower is now surmounted with a sort of parapet or battlement.

Monasterevan, is so called from an abbey founded by St. Eimhin, or Evin, in the 5th century. St. Evin's festival is held on the 22nd December. After passing through various hands the abbey became the property of the Moores, Earls of Drogheda, who fitted it up for a modern residence. The hall is lined with carved Irish oak.

Portarlington, is an ancient borough situated on the river Barrow. Lord Arlington, to whom the estate was granted by Charles II., formed the port on the river, from which the town was named Portarlington. It gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family, the demesne of which is Dawson's Grove. *Hotel*: Brown's.

Maryborough (Hotel: Hibernian, Main St.), so named in honour of Queen Mary, in whose reign the county was formed, is the capital of Queen's County. About 4 miles distant, on the property of Lord Congleton, is the "Rock of Dun-a-maise," which was formerly completely covered with fine oak trees, but is now quite bare. This was the site of the castle of MacMorrough, King of Leinster. It was frequently taken by the Irish, and again recaptured by the English.

Tipperary County, extending from the Shannon to the Suir, which is next entered, ranks second to none in ecclesiastical and military monuments, and is one of the most fertile and productive in the kingdom.

Roscrea (Hotel: Queen's) is situated on the branch line to Limerick, the junction for which is at Ballybrophy. Roscrea is a very ancient market-town, and was erected in 620 into a bishopric, which in the 12th century was

united to Killaloe. The gable and porch of the abbey founded by St. Cronan in the 7th century now form the entrance to the present church. The Shrine of St. Cronan, a broken circular cross with a carving of the Crucifixion, stands in the churchyard. Near the abbey there is a round tower. In 1135 its summit was displaced by lightning. One of the towers of the castle of St. John still stands, as also the castle erected by the Ormondes in the reign of Henry VIII., and now the depot attached to the barracks. A portion of the Franciscan friary founded in 1490 is now part of the R. Cath. chapel.

Templemore (Hotel: The Queen's Arms), a somewhat decayed town, is the next station after Ballybrophy. Adjoining the town is the Priory, the seat of Sir John C. Carden, Bart., one of the most beautiful in the county. The mansion, though modern, is built in a style approaching the character of ancient monasteries. The entrance from the town is through a portion of an ancient castle of the Knights Templar. The grounds, which are well wooded, are open to the public, and adorned by a fine sheet of water. On the southern side of this lake are the ruins of a large square keep, while the northern shore is ornamented by a portion of a monastic church, exhibiting in its western wall a fine Gothic window.

THE DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, so called from a gap near the summit, are for some miles conspicuous objects from the railway to the north-west of Templemore. The highest point is 1583 feet.

Thurles (Hotels: Hayes'; Munster), an ancient town, originally called Durlas O'Fogarty. In the 10th century it was the scene of the defeat of the Irish by the Danes. The original castle is supposed to have formed part of a preceptory of the Knights Templar. A second castle was afterwards built by James Butler, one of whose descendants was created Viscount Thurles. Within a late date a tower of this castle stood at the bridge. The town is the seat of the R. Cath. archdiocese of Cashel. The Cathedral of St. Patrick was erected at a cost of £45,000. There are a large R. Cath. College and an Ursuline convent. In the college was held, 1850, the Synod of Thurles, composed of all the R. Cath. bishops of Ireland.

Holy Cross Abbey, 4 miles from Thurles near the line of

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railway, and 9 from Cashel. The abbey was founded in 1182 by King O'Brien, but what remains now is a much later structure built on the old foundations.

Cashel (Hotel: Stewart's), 6 miles from Goold's Cross and Cashel station, was once the residence of the kings of Munster, and a synod was held at it by St. Patrick, who is said to have founded the church. For a long time it was the seat of an archbishopric, now united to that of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. It is still the seat of a bishopric.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL, which is crowned with ancient remains, was in the middle ages the habitation of the chiefs of the Magh Feimin, afterwards known as the M'Carthys, hereditary chiefs of this district. The country round is a rich and extensive plain, out of which the Rock of Cashel, 300 ft. high, rises with great abruptness. It contains on its summit a magnificent assemblage of ruins, which, "though roofless and windowless and greatly shattered, still stand up in almost their original height from their splendid platform." They consist of a cathedral, Cormac's chapel, a palace, an ancient ecclesiastical domestic building called the "Vicar's choral-house," a round tower, and a great stone cross. The most ancient of these are the round tower and the chapel, ascribed to Cormac MacCullinan, at once king and archbishop of Cashel. The CATHEDRAL is a conspicuous object for many miles round. Divine service continued to be performed within it until the time of Archbishop Price, who in 1752 removed the roof from the choir and converted the whole into a ruin. The measurement of the cathedral from east to west is stated to be about 200 feet. The round tower, like most others, has no written history. It stands in close connection with the cathedral. from which there is a communication opened through the solid masonry of the tower, at a height of upwards of 20 feet from the ground. Among the modern buildings are the Episcopal cathedral and the deanery-house, formerly the Episcopal palace. At the Synod of Cashel, held in 1172, Ireland was formally handed over to English rule.

HORE ABBEY, or Grey Friars, is situated about half a mile south of the cathedral, at the foot of the rock. It was originally a Benedictine monastery, but in 1272 David MacCarvill, archbishop of Cashel, banished the black monks

or Benedictines and supplied their places by monks of the Cistercian order, for whom he founded Hore Abbey, and endowed it with the forfeited lands of the Benedictines.

Fethard, 10 miles from Cashel and 8 from Clonmel, on the line connecting Thurles with Clonmel, still preserves some of its walls and fortifications, erected in the time of King John. Three of the five entrances to the town are through castellated archways. The abbey, founded early in the 14th century, has been restored and is used as a chapel. Fethard is a very ancient town, and before the Union returned two members to Parliament.

At Limerick Junction the south-western line to Cork is intersected by the Limerick and Waterford line (see p. 46). Those who wish to do so may take a circuitous course to Cork by Waterford, the Blackwater, and Youghal, but the Blackwater may be more conveniently visited from Mallow Junction, or after proceeding to Cork. Shortly after passing Limerick Junction we obtain good views of the Galtee mountains in the distance.

Kilmallock, which derives its name from an abbey founded by St. Mochcallog in the 7th century, was formerly surrounded by a great stone wall, fortified with a mound of earth, and having four imposing gateways and towers. Though now practically in ruins, the town, even in the time of the Roundheads, was one of uncommon beauty. The older houses are still surrounded with battlements.

At Charleville, where is another junction for Limerick, we enter County Cork, the most southerly and the largest of the shires of Ireland. The western surface of the county is mountainous, that on the north and east rich and fertile. In the south-east the Silurian strata crop up, though Old Red Sandstone and Mountain Limestone prevail elsewhere. Copper and coal are found among its minerals. The chief crops are wheat, oats, patatoes, etc. The climate is remarkably mild, but also humid, especially in autumn and winter. The county is well watered, small lakes are numerous, the rivers Lee and Bandon hold their whole course through it, and the Blackwater affords along the greater part of its length facilities for inland navigation by barges as far as Cappoquin in Waterford. Cork is supposed to have been peopled by an immigration of Iberians

from Spain, and previous to 1172 it formed the kingdom of the M'Carthys.

The next place of note that we reach after passing into

County Cork is

Buttevant, called in ecclesiastical books Bothion, afterwards, according to Spenser, Killnemulla, from the Awbeg, anciently called the Mulla. On a rock above the Awbeg is Buttevant Castle. The Franciscan Abbey of Buttevant was founded in the reign of Edward I. by David de Barry. Judging from the present ruins, it must have been a house of great splendour. The steeple was a high square tower erected on a Gothic arch.

Mallow (Hotels: The Royal; Moran's Central) is beautifully situated on the Blackwater, crossed here by a fine viaduct of ten arches. Passengers for the direct route to Killarney, by the Great Southern and Western Railway, change at Mallow, which is also a junction for Fermoy, Lismore, Dungarvan, and Waterford. The town possesses a tepid mineral spring. In the neighbourhood is Mallow Castle, the seat of Sir Denham Norreys. On the site of the town formerly stood Short Castle, and on the south another built by the Desmonds, but destroyed during the rebellion of 1641.

CORK

HOTELS—Imperial, Pembroke Street; Moore's, Morrison's Quay; Turner's, 65 George Street; Metropole (Temperance), King Street; Victoria, St. Patrick St.; Windsor, Glanmire Road.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—Great Southern and Western for Dublin and Killarney, Glanmire Station; Great Southern and Western for Queenstown and Youghal, Glanmire Station; Blackrock and Passage (Queenstown by steamer), Albert Street Station; Cork and Bandon for Killarney (Prince of Wales route), Albert Quay Station; Cork and Macroom for Killarney, Capwell Station; Cork and Muskerry, Blarney and Coachford, Western Road Station.

Cork may be reached by railway from Dublin direct by the Great Southern and Western Railway (165½ miles).

The city is finely situated on the river Lee, which widens out into a beautiful bay, containing the Great Island, on which there stands the town of Cove, now Queenstown. Cork owes its existence to St. Finn Barr, who about 630 established his cell in the district now known as Gill Abbey, near where Queen's College now stands. For some centuries disciples in great numbers flocked to receive instruction at the institution which he founded. In the 9th century Cork was frequently plundered by the Danes, who in 1020 founded, for the purposes of trade, the nucleus of the present city on an island formed by the Lee. At the time of the English invasion it was the capital of Desmond Macarthy, King of Munster, who, on the arrival of Henry II. in 1172, resigned to him the city and did him homage. The English settlers were, however, held in great detestation by the native Irish, and the city more than once passed into their hands. For receiving Perkin Warbeck, the imposter, with royal honours in 1493, the Mayor of Cork was hanged and the city lost its charter. The charter was restored in 1609. Cork cannot vie with Dublin in its public buildings, but it possesses several streets of some pretensions, the principal being

St. Patrick Street, where there is a handsome statue of Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance. The street forms a sort of crescent, extending in a westerly direction to the Grand Parade. The South Mall runs at right angles with the Parade. Though not the widest, it is the most respectable street in Cork, being occupied by professional men and the

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chief merchants. The Bank of Ireland, the Stamp Office, and the County Club House, the offices of the Provincial, the National, the Munster, and the Hibernian Banks, are situated in this street; as also the Commercial Buildings, the Assembly Rooms, the Protestant Hall, and the Cork Library. Great George's Street is the newest and most regular street in Cork; it is continued as the Western Road. Parallel with this latter is the Mardyke, once the promenade of the fashionables of Cork, though now consigned to the tradespeople and shopkeepers.

The Cathedral of St. Finn Barr, to the west of the city, on the south side of the southern stream, occupies the site of the ancient building founded by St. Finn Barr, in the 7th century. During the siege of the city in 1690 the steeple of this building was battered and defaced by cannon. The old structure was taken down in 1725, and was succeeded by a new and rather mean erection in 1735. In 1865 the foundationstone of a new building was laid, a large and elaborate structure in the Transition Norman style, designed by Wm. Burgess, A.R.A., and completed in 1880 at a cost of over £100,000. The internal carvings are very elaborate.

Shandon Church (St. Ann's) a plain, rather grotesquelooking edifice, was begun in 1722, and, according to Croker, its steeple was constructed of hewn stone from the Franciscan Abbey, where James II. heard mass, and from the ruins of Lord Barry's castle, which had been the official residence of the lordspresident of Munster, and from whence this quarter of the city takes its name—Shandon (Seandun) signifying the old fort or castle. Its ring of bells has been celebrated by Rev. Francis Mahony (Father Prout), who is buried in the family vault at the foot of the steeple.

THE ROM. CATH. CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY, erected in 1808, a fine structure in the florid Gothic style, with an imposing tower, occupies a conspicuous position to the north-

west of the city.

St. Patrick's Rom. Cath. Church is a neat building in the Grecian order of architecture. A portico stands in front supported by eight lofty columns: a cupola rests on the roof, borne upon eight Corinthian columns, each surmounted by a figure representing one of the Apostles. A cross rises over the whole.

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Queen's College, opened in 1849, occupies a picturesque site on a rock rising fully 40 feet above the level of the southern branch of the stream. Gill Abbey, founded in the 7th century by Gill Ada, Bishop of Cork, stood on the same site. The college buildings consist of three sides of a quadrangle, in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, the material being Mountain Limestone. The examination hall is a fine apartment. There is a library with about 25,000 volumes, a good museum, and a well-furnished laboratory. The tower commands a fine view of the city and the Lee, while the eastern side of the quadrangle is occupied by official residences. The Botanical Gardens contain an observatory and a spacious plant house.

THE SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART now take the place of the old Cork Institution, founded in 1803.

THE MUSEUM is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 4.

THE FREE LIBRARY is open from 10 to 10, and the newsroom an hour earlier; the fireplace in the latter room is worth
noticing.

THE AGRICULTURAL MODEL SCHOOL, situated on the new Ballincollig road, about a mile to the west of Queen's College, is a limestone building of the Elizabethan character, and has attached improved offices and a farm of about 180 acres.

THE COURT-HOUSE in St. George Street, a Grecian building with Corinthian portico, erected in 1835 at a cost of £22,000, was burned March 1891. It has been rebuilt.

St. Joseph's Cemetery, about a mile distant from town, was formerly the Botanic Garden, and was converted into a cemetery by Father Mathew in 1830, after the style of the famous Père la Chaise, near Paris.

Cork possesses the largest butter market in the United Kingdom. The export of pork and live stock is very extensive. The distilleries are on a large scale, and the other industries include woollen and linen manufactures, paper-making, tanning, and copper and tin manufactures. The city returns two members to Parliament.

Queenstown and the Harbour of Cork

Queenstown may be reached (1) by G.S. and W. Railway from Glanmire Station, time about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; (2) by train to Passage; thence by steamer to Queenstown; (3) by steamer all the way to Queenstown.

The sail from Merchant's Quay to Queenstown is to be preferred if the weather is fine and time not pressing. It affords the tourist the most complete view of the river below Cork. If the rail to Passage be taken, the steamer from thence proceeds through the wider portion of the harbour to Queenstown.

Blackrock Castle stands out conspicuously on the promontory of Rigmahon. Though presenting the appearance of an old fortress, it is a comparatively modern turreted structure, erected to supply a light for navigation. Blackrock is supposed to be the place from which William Penn embarked for America. The steamer, shortly after leaving this station, enters a wider portion of the river, known as Lough Mahon. Foaty Island is passed on the left.

Passage, about 6 miles from Cork, possesses docks and large warehouses. Here the passenger who comes by railway goes on board the steamer.

Glenbrook (Royal Victoria Hotel and baths), half a mile farther, is frequented as a watering place.

Monkstown (Hotels: Imperial and Victoria) is situated about a mile from Passage, and beyond it the river widens out into a lake. The castle, now a ruin, was built in 1636. The story of its erection is curious. During the absence of her husband in Spain, Anastatia Goold took it into her head to build a family mansion, and being not over well provided with means, hit upon the expedient of supplying the workmen with food and other necessaries at her own price, while she, by purchasing largely, had a good profit on the transaction. It is said that her profits cleared the expense of the erection, with the exception of an odd groat. Above the harbour is the Roman Catholic church, with a turreted spire.

Queenstown (Hotels: The Queen's; Kilmurray's), the port of call of most of the Atlantic liners, on the south side of Great Island, was originally called Cove, and received its present

appellation from the visit of her Majesty in 1849. The town, which is built on the face of a hill sloping down to the shore, consists chiefly of villas, and, seen from the water, to which it presents its whole extent at one view, has a most charming aspect. It is much frequented by invalids, on account of the mildness and salubrity of the climate. The town contains a Rom. Cath. cathedral and a handsome Protestant church. Among the islands to the south

Spike Island is the most conspicuous, and the largest. It is occupied by Fort Westmorland, which commands the entrance to Cork Harbour, and there is accommodation for a considerable number of men. The island was formerly used for a convict establishment, and many important works were executed by the prisoners.

Rocky Island contains the powder magazine, in six chambers excavated in the solid rock.

Hawlbowline, an island opposite the last, contains the ordnance stores, an armoury, and a tank capable of holding 5000 tons of fresh water. The new naval dockyard, the cost of which was £150,000, embraces a basin of 12 acres, with 2000 feet of wharf accommodation.

The Harbour of Cork is one of the most extensive and commodious in the United Kingdom, being capable of affording shelter to the entire British navy. Into it Drake retreated when hotly pursued by the Spanish fleet. Crosshaven is the name of the creek into which he sailed, and where he was so effectually hidden, that the Spaniards spent days in fruitless search for him in the river, concluding that nothing short of magic could have taken him so suddenly out of their grasp. This spot is to this day known as "Drake's Pool." Every tourist who has sailed down the Cork river as far as the harbour is enthusiastic in praise of the scenery.

The Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, beginning

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,"

who died at Cove, of consumption, in 1823, lies interred in the old graveyard of Clonmel in Great Island. At Roches Point (4 miles south of Queenstown) there is a signal station.

EXCURSIONS FROM CORK

Steamers to Aghada run from Queenstown (G.S. and W. Railway) five times daily; from Passage to Aghada in connection with the Cork and Passage Railway, five times daily; and from Cork (St. Patrick's Bridge) a morning excursion steamer starts daily for Passage, Glenbrook, Monkstown, Queenstown, and Aghada.

Rostellan Castle was formerly the seat of the O'Briens, Marquesses of Thomond, whose family titles, on the decease of the Marquess in 1855, became extinct, except that of the Barony of Inchiquin, which descended to Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., afterwards Lord Inchiquin. The mansion, beautifully situated at the eastern end of the Cove of Cork, occupies the site of a castle of the Fitzgeralds, the ancient seneschals of Imokilly. It shelters some ancient documents of historic interest. The demesne contains a cromlech on the shore of Saleen creek. Here also is a silex mine, and clays from which some beautiful "Rostellan ware" has been manufactured. Visitors are admitted to the grounds on one day of the week.

Cloyne, a small but ancient town, is situated in the limestone valley of Imokilly, surrounded by sandstone hills, 2½ miles from Rostellan Castle. Near a heathen altar a Christian church was erected in the 7th century by the pious St. Coleman, a disciple of St. Finn Barr. Numerous caves exist in the neighbourhood. One very remarkable cavern may be seen in a part of the Episcopal demesne, called the Rock Meadow. Those portions of the 13th-century cathedral, which the socalled "restorers" of the 18th century have left, have lost much of their interest from having been whitewashed. In the north transept is the fine figure of the learned Bishop Berkeley.

Cork to Blarney

Blarney can be reached best by the Cork and Muskerry Railway (8½ miles); also by G.S.W. Railway (6 miles).

The romantic scenery of the Groves, and the Magic Stone of Blarney, may be visited from Cork either by rail or by car. If the latter arrange-

ment is adopted, the north bank of the river should be preferred. A good view is obtained on the way of Carrigrohan Castle, rising picturesquely from a steep rock on the opposite bank. St. Anne's Hill Hydropathic Establishment is pleasantly situated 2 miles west of the Blarney railway station, and 6 miles from Cork.

Blarney Castle was built in the 15th century by Cormac M'Carthy, or by the Countess of Desmond. It consists now of the massive donjon tower about 120 feet in height, and another lower portion less substantial. It was besieged and taken by the forces of Cromwell.

A stone in the castle of Blarney has long been endowed by tradition with the power of conferring on those who kiss it a remarkable faculty of persuasion—a sweet persuasive eloquence almost irresistible. The real stone, which is said to have at one time borne the inscription CORMAC MAC CARTHY FORTIS MI FIERI FECIT, A.D. now illegible, and had engraven on it a shamrock in high relief, is about 8 feet from the top of the tower at its north-east angle, but another has been substituted in a more accessible position for the less adventurous candidates. The original is clasped with iron bars, and was displaced from its position by a cannon ball during the siege of the eastle by Cromwell.

Cork to Youghal and the Blackwater

This trip may be made in one day, but as the sailing of the steamer from Youghal to Cappoquin is regulated by the tide, inquiry as to this should be made beforehand. If it is desired to return to Cork the same day, it may be necessary to adopt a circular route by Mallow Junction, and the direction taken will depend on the time of sailing from Cappoquin and Youghal. Generally it will be found convenient to proceed first to Youghal, the days when the steamer leaves about noon being also the most suitable. The steamer fares to Cappoquin are, 1st class, single 2s., return 3s.; 2nd class, single 1s. 6d., return 2s.

By railway (Summerhill station) to Youghal, the first station after Queenstown Junction is Carrigtohill (8\frac{3}{4} m), where several subterranean passages were discovered in 1835. Midleton (12½ m.) originated in a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th century. It received its first charter from Charles II. At Midleton College, founded in 1709, several persons of eminence have received their education, including Curran and Egan. The town gives the title to the Brodrick family. Near Mogeely (17½ m.) is Castlemartyr, the demesne of which belongs to the Earls of Shannon, and contains the ruins of an old

fortress and some interesting ecclesiastical remains.

Youghal (Hotels: Green Park; Devonshire Arms, in the town; Atlantic) is 31 miles east of Cork on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Blackwater. Here a Franciscan abbey was founded in 1224 by Maurice Fitzgerald, a lord justiciary of Ireland, who became a friar, and lived and died in the convent. After the Anglo-Norman invasion it was colonised by merchants from Bristol. received its first charter from King John in 1209. The town was plundered by the Earl of Desmond after he was proclaimed a traitor in 1579. Sir Walter Raleigh, after repressing the rebellion, was rewarded with a grant of land, including the domain now called Myrtle Grove, where his house, a plain Elizabethan structure, now stands near the church. It was here that he introduced the potato-root from Virginia. Raleigh was Mayor of Youghal in 1588-9. He sold his property in 1602 to the Earl of Cork, who died in the town 15th September 1643, while it was besieged by the rebels. The town opened its gates to Cromwell in August 1649, and here he embarked for England 29th May 1650.

Ardmore (Abern's Hotel), a watering-place on the coast of Waterford, east of Youghal Harbour, possesses important remains, as a round tower, a cathedral, an oratory, and a holy well. The monastery and oratory were founded by St. Declan, who died about the 7th century, and was buried beneath the floor of the oratory. Ardmore remained an Episcopal see till the 12th century. Of the cathedral the chief remains are a chancel and nave connected by a beautiful arch. The west gable exhibits very elaborate sculpturing. On St. Declan's Day (July 24th) the holy well is much frequented by pilgrims. The round tower, 97 feet in height, possesses some curious sculptures.

The Blackwater. The mouth of this river, one of the largest in Ireland, forms the harbour of Youghal, which, though a fine

and well sheltered bay, is rendered inaccessible to very large vessels by a bar. For the trip up the river the start is made from Youghal quay. Immediately after passing the bridge we see on the left the cliffs crowned by a ruined preceptory of the Knights Templar, founded by Raymond le Gros in 1183. Immediately the hills rise at either side to a considerable height, on one hand thickly clothed with firs, on the other green, and dotted with cottages and tilled patches. Higher up on the right bank are the demesnes of Ardsallagh and Harbour View, and the square keep of Temple Michael, a ruined fortress of the Fitzgeralds. On the islet of Molana, separated from Temple Michael by a narrow inlet, are the ruins of the abbey of Molanfides founded by St. Fachnan in 501. Passing by the angle of the river in which the fine mansion of Ballinatray is situated, the river widens out into a lake, the Broad of Clashmore. The ruins of STRANCALLY CASTLE, with which several traditions are associated, seem almost part of the rough, moss-grown rock, on which they stand directly over the river.

New Strancally Castle stands a short distance from its predecessor. It is a battlemented Gothic structure embosomed in woods. About this point a bend in the main stream reveals the Knockmealdown mountains, whose black and frowning outlines contrast with the fertile country around. DROMANA CASTLE, the seat of H. Villiers Stuart, a couple of miles farther on, overlooks the river from an eminence of about 60 or 70 feet, and seems barely to peep through the magnificent woods which fold it round, and clothe the whole river side with verdure. Just beneath, a sweet little tributary, called the Finisk, loses itself in the Blackwater. From the grounds of the castle, which are freely thrown open to visitors, an artistically conceived opening in the trees carries the view up towards the mountains, or down over the broad surface of the river. Adjoining the modern building are the remains of the old castle, the seat of the Fitzgeralds. It is the birthplace of Catherine, Countess of Desmond, who is said to have reached the age of 140. Higher up on the left bank are the ancient castle of Tourin and the modern structure of the same name; the latter the seat of Sir Richard Musgrave. The latter portion of the steamer's journey is probably, the loveliest of the whole river. Within a couple of miles of Cappoquin, a sudden bend reveals a scene as remark-

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able for its variety as for its beauty. Stretching far away to the left is a long hillside, intersected with deep woody glens, and rich with plantations. Above the long level ridge rises Mount Melleray, distinguished by the Trappist monastery, and towering over all the mountains, whose close proximity gives them an appearance of massive grandeur to which their real dimensions would scarcely entitle them. To the right, and mestling at the base of the hill, Cappoquin has an imposing effect, which a closer inspection will hardly sustain; it has, however, a snug little inn.

LISMORE

Lismore (Hotel: Devonshire Arms), 4 miles by rail from Cappoquin, is a considerable town, and better built than most Irish towns of the same size. The greater part of St. Mochuda's Cathedral is now modern. It contains some very ancient sepulchral slabs, notably that of Colgan (850). The town owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Carthagh in 633, which became so celebrated as a seat of learning as to attract scholars from all parts of Europe. The manor in 1578 was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom it passed to Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. From the Earls of Cork it descended by marriage to the Dukes of Devonshire. The Book of Lismore and the crosier of the bishops are the principal relics; the latter is exhibited along with other curiosities. The present castle, founded by King John in 1185, and until the 16th century the residence of the bishops, stands upon an eminence that springs almost sheer out of the water, but whose abruptness is veiled by the trees that seem to grow from the river itself. Admission is free to visitors to inspect the interior. The chief objects of interest are the fine courtyards, the ball-room, not unlike the great hall of Hampton Court, but inferior in size, and the drawing-room. The windows of this last apartment afford views of unusual loveliness. For those who prefer expanse to mere beauty, the turret of King John's Tower offers an immense range of view.

The beauties of the Blackwater by no means terminate at Lismore, and if the tourist have leisure he will be rewarded by a trip to Fermoy; the road and the railway follow its banks all the way. From Fermoy he may visit Mitchelstown Caves (see next page), 16 miles distant. Continuing the railway journey to Mallow, the traveller may thence either return to Cork or

proceed to Killarney. The river drive between Fermoy and Mallow has been neglected since the establishment of railway communication, but that too is a very agreeable trip, and, amongst other points of interest, embraces the ruins of Kilcolman Castle, the residence of the poet Spenser, which was burned by the insurgents during the rebellion of Tyrone in 1597.

Fermy (Hotel: Royal), an important military station, owes much of its prosperity to Mr. Anderson, the mail coach and barrack contractor. There are here the Presentation Convent, Loretto Convent, the College (with tower), and Roman Catholic Church.

Limerick Junction to Waterford

Tipperary (Hotel: Dobbyn's), the town from whence the county derives its name, is agreeably situated nearly 3 miles from the Limerick Junction Station, in a fine undulating country at the base of the Slieve-na-muck or Tipperary hills, a portion of the Galtee range. It possesses an elegant Roman Catholic chapel in the Pointed style. There are many residences of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. The butter-market ranks next to that of Cork in importance.

Athassel, celebrated for its priory, now in ruins, is situated about a mile from Golden Bridge, about 5 miles from Cashel, and 7 from Tipperary. The priory was founded about the year 1200, by William Fitz-Adelem de Burgo, for canons regular of the Augustinian order. The finest remnant is its doorway in the Transition style of architecture. The founder, who had been steward for Henry II., died in 1204 and was buried at Athassel.

Caher (Hotel: Glengall Arms), on the banks of the fine river Suir, is a "Quaker town," and though insignificant in extent, has an appearance of cleanness and comfort. The castle, now used as a barrack, occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Suir, and is one of the finest examples of the old fortresses in Ireland still extant. In 1599 it was taken by the Earl of Essex, and in 1650 by Cromwell. Caher is the most convenient station for

Mitchelstown Caves are about 8 miles north-east, nearly

midway between Mitchelstown and Caher. There is an old cave which is seldom visited, and a new cave discovered by a quarryman in 1833. Several caves are met with in the expedition, which should never be undertaken without the assistance of one or two guides. They are situated on the property of the Earl of Kingston, whose seat, Mitchelstown Castle, is a very fine modern building.

Clonmel (Hotels: Hearn's; Ormonde) is an assize town and the birthplace of the great humorist Sterne, born 24th December 1713. It stands on both sides of the river Suir, and also occupies Moire and Long Islands, which are connected by three bridges. In 1650 took place the memorable siege by Cromwell, who, after having suffered a loss of 2000 men, compelled the garrison to capitulate, when he demolished the castle and fortifications, of which now only the ruins remain. The town is situated in the midst of highly picturesque scenery. The favourite promenade is Fairy Hill Road. Heywood affords a pleasant walk, as also the Wilderness and the Quay. Clonmel possesses extensive flour-mills, a brewery, tanneries, and an important butter market. It was here that Mr. Bianconi first established his system of cheap and expeditious car-travelling.

Carrick-on-Suir (Hotel: Phelan's), the next station after Clonmel, is situated chiefly in County Tipperary, but partly in County Waterford, the two parts being united by a bridge over the Suir; it is also within a few minutes' walk of County Kilkenny. The castle and park adjoining belong to the Butler family. It was formerly a walled town, and part of the wall still remains. The woollen manufacture is now extinct, but there are linen and flax-mills. The town gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Butler family, as it did formerly to the Duke of Ormonde.

Waterford (Hotels: Adelphi and Imperial, on the Mall; Victoria, Colbeck Street; Quins, Bridge Street). Constant sailings to Dunmore, Fethard, and Duncannon. Steamers for England, Scotland, and Wales.

The name Waterford, the "Ford of the Father," was bestowed on it by the Danes. It first assumed importance about the middle of the 9th century, but is supposed to have existed at a much earlier period. The city, which is situated on

the Suir, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, was anciently known as the Haven of the Sun, afterwards as the Valley of Lamentation, from the tremendous conflicts between the Irish and the Danes. On the Mall is Reginald's Tower, occupying the site of the Danish stronghold founded by Reginald. In 1171, when Strongbow and Raymond le Gros took Waterford, it was inhabited by Danes, who, with the exception of the Prince of the Danes and a few more, were put to death. It was here that Earl Strongbow was married to Eva, daughter of the King of Leinster, and here, too, that Henry II. first landed in Ireland to take possession of the country which had been granted to him by the bull of Pope Adrian. There is a good quay on the Suir at Waterford, and the People's Park, adjoining Newtown Road, is a place of pleasant resort. The Protestant cathedral occupies the site of the old church founded by the Danes. There is also a handsome R. Cath. cathedral. The city returns one member to Parliament.

There are two popular watering-places to the south of the city—

Tramore (Hotels: Grand; Marine), 6 miles by railway from Waterford, stands on a bay between Great Newtown Head and the Metal Man; and the beach, which is of considerable extent, is favourable for bathing. The places worth visiting here are the cliffs, the Rabbit Burrow, the Doneraile Walk, the Metal Man statue, and the sea cave under Newtown Head.

Dunmore (Walsh's Hotel), 11 miles by car from Waterford, is a picturesque little seaside village on the west side of Waterford Harbour. It is frequented by bathers and by yachtsmen, has a good stone pier, and is well sheltered from the weather. To the south of the pier is a high promontory called the Black Knob, under which is Merlin's cave, of such a depth that a lantern is required to explore its recesses.

Dublin to Waterford

The route as far as Kildare is described on pp. 29, 30. After changing at Kildare the first town of importance is

Athy (Hotel: Leinster Arms), which derives its name from an ancient ford where a Munster chief, Ae, was slain in battle. The town owes its origin to two monasteries founded in the 13th century. In the centre of the town, overlooking the river, is White's Castle, built in the 16th century by the Earl of Kildare, and now used as a barracks. Near the town is the ancient "Moat of Decapitation," where 400 of the rulers of the Pale were massacred in the reign of Elizabeth. At the Rath of Mullinavat, O'Connell held the last of his great Agitation meetings. At the Moat of Ardscul, 4 miles from the town, the Scots, under Edward Bruce, inflicted, in 1315, a heavy defeat on the English under Raymond le Gros.

Carlow (Hotel: The Royal Arms), a prosperous county town, is favourably situated on the river Barrow, which is navigable by barges down to Waterford. It is well built, and has a handsome modern aspect. It was a place of importance as early as the 12th century. Hugh de Lacy, lord-deputy of Ireland, erected the castle in 1179 to protect the settlers from the Irish. The exchequer of the kingdom was established here in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence, who, moreover, had the town fortified. In 1494 the castle was taken from Sir Edward Poynings by James, brother of the Earl of Kildare; another of the same family, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, kept it during his rebellion in 1534. In the wars of the Protectorate it was besieged and bombarded by the Parliamentary forces under Ireton; and surrendered on honourable terms. Carlow contains a handsome R. Cath. cathedral, a Protestant Episcopal church with a very graceful spire, and a Roman Catholic college.

Kilkenny (Hotels: The Club House; The Imperial; and The Victoria), is the chief town in the county of that name, and is worthy of a visit by the antiquary on account of its archæological remains. It is situated on the Nore, here crossed by two bridges. The rivulet Bregen divides Kilkenny into two parts, the more ancient called Irish Town, and the modern

English Town. Each had formerly its own corporation; but by the Municipal Reform Act they were united. The manufacture of coarse woollens has greatly declined. The castle was built in 1195, on the site of an older one erected by Earl Strongbow in 1172, and destroyed in the following year by Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond. The castle is the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. St. Canice's Cathedral is the most interesting among the many ecclesiastical remains in Kilkenny. The interior is in a good state of preservation, having undergone recent restoration. Among the numerous interesting monumental remains is the tomb of Peter Butler, eighth Earl of Ormonde, and his Amazonian Countess, who both died in the 16th century. St. John's, known as the "Lantern of Ireland" from the number of its windows, was formerly an abbey, founded in the 13th century, afterwards much dilapidated, but rebuilt in 1817, and since used as a parish church. The R. Cath. Church of St. Mary is a fine building. erected 1843, at a cost of about £30,000. The Black Abbey is now used as a R. Cath. chapel, and the Franciscan Monastery as a brewery. At the college-on the opposite side of the river from the castle-founded by the Duke of Ormonde in 1684, Bishop Berkeley, Congreve, Farquhar, and Swift, received their education. The R. Cath. College of St. Kyran, on the Dublin and Cork Road, was founded in 1836.

The limestone caverns known as the "Caves of Dunmore" are near the Castlecomer Road, 7 miles north of Kilkenny.

Jerpoint Abbey, 1½ miles from Thomastown Station on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, and 12 miles south of Kilkenny, is a very interesting ruin, situated on the river Nore.

The tourist who is desirous of exploring the varied beauties of scenery with which the banks of the river Nore abound, from Kilkenny to its junction with the Barrow, near New Ross, will find Thomastown (Hotel: Keeffe's) a convenient central station.

Kells, also reached from Thomastown station, from which it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is an ancient city, founded by a follower of Earl Strongbow. Like most of the other invaders he sought peace to his conscience by founding a religious house, which gradually became a place of greater importance, until dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The Prior was a spiritual

lord in Parliament. Portions of the ruins, comprising the remains of towers and walls and the cloisters, still attract some attention to the place. The town of Kells in the county of Meath, is described above (p. 17).

Cork to Killarney

Tickets from Dublin to Killarney and back are issued by the Great South-Western Railway (Kingsbridge Station) either for the direct route vid Mallow, or the more extended route vid Cork and Glengariffe. As, however, the journey via Glengariffe embraces scenery unsurpassed in charm even by Killarney itself, all who are not greatly pressed for time are strongly advised to adopt the latter route, returning via Mallow. should also be kept in mind that the views are more striking. vid the Glengariffe route, in journeying towards than from Killarney. The latter part of the journey to Killarney embraces a drive along the whole eastern margin of the lakes, and a constantly shifting panoramic view of their beauties. Having proceeded from Dublin to Cork by the Great South-Western Railway, we change stations either for the Cork and Bandon line, Prince of Wales route (Albert Quay Station), or the Cork and Macroom line (Capwell Station).

PRINCE OF WALES ROUTE TO KILLARNEY.

By the Cork and Bandon Railway (Albert Quay Station).

Shortly after leaving Cork the railway is carried over a deep glen by the Chetwynd Viaduct, 120 feet in length and 100 feet in height. In crossing, a good view is obtained of the city we have left, and of the beautiful valley to the west. At Waterfall (6½ miles) the distant Kerry mountains are seen bounding the western horizon. A mile beyond Waterfall Station we pass, on the right, the ruin of Ballymacadane Abbey, founded about 1450 for Augustine nuns, and near it an old fort attributed to the Danes. Emerging from a tunnel about half a mile in length, under Mount Mary, we reach Ballinhassig (10 miles). The village, about a mile to the west, was, in 1600, the scene of

a battle between the English and the followers of Florence M'Carthy. At Kinsale Junction $(13\frac{1}{2} \text{ miles})$ a branch passes south to the picturesque old fishing port of

Kinsale (Kinsale Arms). It was the scene of an engagement between the French and English in 1380, and, besides being captured on several other occasions, was entered by the Spaniards, and retaken by the English, in 1601. In 1689 it was the scene of the landing of James II. and the French Army sent to his assistance. The castle fort, completed by the Duke of Ormonde, was, in 1690, taken by the Duke of Marlborough.

The next station on the Killarney route is Upton (15½ miles), after passing St. Patrick's R. Cath. Reformatory, attached to which there is an extensive farm. Skirting the grounds of Beechmount we see to the right a hill about 600 feet in height crowned by the ruins of a very large hill fort. Soon after emerging from a deep cutting, we come to the sacred tower of Downdaniel Castle, founded about 1476, which may be visited from Innishannon Station (17½ miles). The railway now follows the course of the Bandon between precipitous hills, for the most part densely wooded, till we reach

Bandon (Hotels: Railway and Commercial; Devonshire Arms), a clean and well-built town, on the river of that name, 20 miles from Cork. The town was founded in 1608 by the Earl of Cork, who planted it with English and Scotch settlers, and introduced the manufacture of linens, which continued to prosper till well on in the 19th century. The town was fortified with strong walls and towers, but they were removed by William of Orange, and only slight traces of them now remain. About a mile and a half to the west is the demesne of Castle Bernard, except on Sundays. The mansion is a handsome Elizabethan structure, and the grounds contain some magnificent trees. Salmon-fishing on the Bandon is here preserved, except for one half-mile opposite the town; trout-fishing free.

After leaving Bandon we follow the course of the river through a pleasant and well-wooded country. Shortly after Balineen we see on the left Kilcaskan Castle, and on the right Fort Robert, in ruins, once the residence of Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist leader. After crossing the Blackwater we have on the left the ruined keep of Ballynacarriga Castle, crowning

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a precipitous rock about 40 feet above the lake which it adjoins. On the arch of one of the windows is the date of the castle's erection, 1585, and the initials of the founder and his wife—Randal Moorilah and Catherine Cullinane. It may be visited from Manch Station (344 miles).

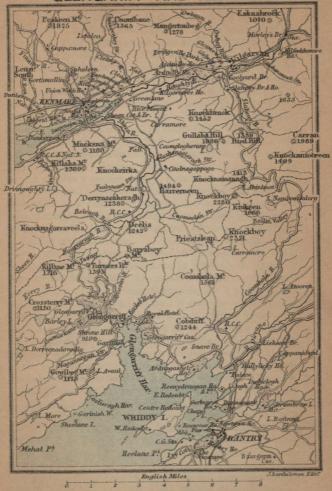
Bantry (Hotels: Vickery's, and The Railway), the terminus of the railway line, finely situated at the head of Bantry Bay, is rising into favour as a summer resort. There is an important salmon-fishery, and deep-sea fishing is carried on. Excellent fishing may be obtained in the numerous streams -in some cases free, in others with permission. Near the station is the very extensive Convent of Mercy. Opposite the town is Whiddy Island, containing the ruined castle of the O'Sullivans, and three modern forts for the protection of the town and bay. In the immediate vicinity of the town, to the west, facing the bay, is the beautiful demesne of Bantry House, the seat of the Earl of Bantry. Both the grounds and the house are open to the public. The tapestry is specially worthy of a visit. The neighbourhood of Bantry abounds in picturesque views, and is also of interest to the antiquary on account of its pillar stones and cairns. A monastery was founded at Bantry by one of the O'Sullivans in 1320. The bay was entered in 1689 by the French force in aid of James II., and in 1796 General Hoche purposed to have made a landing here, but his fleet was dispersed by a storm. A steamer leaves Bantry for Castletown Berehaven, on alternate days, generally about midday, the passage occupying two hours.

Should the weather be calm, Glengariffe may be reached by a sail across Bantry Bay, the charm of which is in this way more fully realised. Pedestrians, instead of following the car route to Glengariffe and Kenmare, will obtain a more thorough knowledge of the character of the mountainous region to the north by turning, some miles from Bantry, to the right by a path leading over Priest Leap (2000 feet), a distance of about 20 miles from Kenmare. For those inexperienced in such excursions a guide will be necessary. Luncheon must also be carried, as there are no inns on the route. For those wishing to proceed by the Prince of Wales route to Killarney there is a car from Vickery's Hotel in waiting at the station. A halt being made at the hotel for refreshments, the journey to

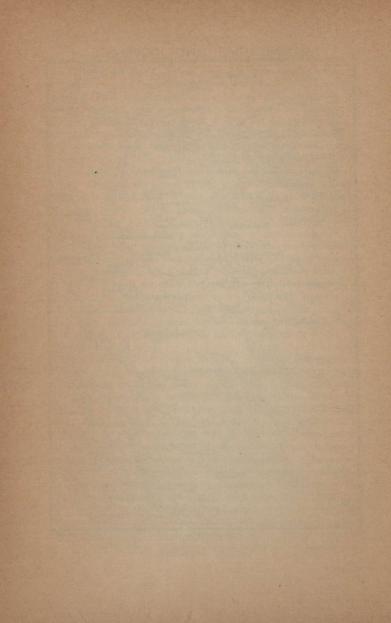
Glengariffe (11 miles distant) is resumed. The road bounds the northern margin of the bay, of which, as we reach higher ground, we have a delightful prospect, the Chapel Islands and Whiddy Island being passed on the left, and the picturesque Caha mountains, with Sugar-Loaf in the foreground, looming grandly in the distance. About a mile beyond Bantry we cross the river Mealagh, which, on the left, forms the fantastic falls of Dunnamark, near which once stood a castle built in the reign of King John. Here, according to an old tradition, human foot first trod on Irish ground. At Ballylickey (3 miles), where we are joined by the road from Macroom, the Owvane is crossed, and, a mile and a half farther on, the Coomhola, which rises in Lough Nambrackderg, a mountain tarn occupying the site of a prehistoric glacier. This region may be explored by taking the central of the three roads immediately after crossing the Owvane. On the way to Glengariffe we pass the Coomhala Mountain (1561 feet), some miles to the right, and Cobdhuv (1244 feet) close at hand. Shortly afterwards we enter the spacious grounds of Roche's Hotel, commanding a magnificent view of Glengariffe Harbour and the Caha Mountains. The car, after stopping to set down passengers, proceeds 1 mile farther to its destination at Eccle's Hotel, finely situated at the head of the harbour, closely adjoining the beach.

Glengariffe (Hotels: "The Eccles"; Roche's; Bellevue), "rugged glen," is a name descriptive of the picturesque rocky protuberances, of all sizes and of every variety of form, which crowd it in bewildering confusion. Lofty mountains of the same wild irregular outline surround it on the east, north, and west: while in front is the bay, with its irregular shores stretching out to the open sea, and studded with numerous fantastic rocky islets, the larger of which is Garnish, with the remains of a martello tower. The crevices of the rocks are filled with luxuriant vegetation, which softens and beautifies their irregular outlines, and clothes them in a vivid green. The mildness of the climate permits even geraniums, fuchsia, and myrtles to thrive unsheltered throughout the year. Several tropical and subtropical plants are to be found here, which grow nowhere else in Europe, and the balmy air, with the frequent showers, gives to all the vegetation a tropical

GLENGARIFF AND KENMARE



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richness and profusion. The arbutus, holly, and birch envelop the rocks in luxuriant foliage down to the water's edge.

Glengariffe is strongly recommended by medical authorities as a health resort in winter for chest and lung complaints, its climate being milder and more uniform than that of any other spot in the British Isles; while, owing to the neighbourhood of the sea, it is sufficiently bracing, none of the relaxing effects sometimes felt at Killarney, are ever experienced. The hotels are specially constructed and arranged so as to promote the comfort of winter visitors. There is a Protestant Episcopal church a little to the west of The Eccles Hotel, and a R. Cath. church in the village a mile farther west. The latter is only a collection of small houses at the junction of the Kenmare and Berehaven roads. Turning down the Berehaven road to the left we come to a modern bridge, from which one of the finest views of the glen is obtained. Both for botanists and geologists, Glengariffe is a district of especial interest; and for other persons making a lengthened stay there are abundant facilities for boating and fishing, and for various excursions to the Caha mountains and elsewhere. A public mail-car also passes Glengariffe for Castletown Berehaven, 23 miles along the base of the Sugar Loaf and Caha mountains, by the shore of Glengariffe Harbour and Bantry Bay. ADRIGOLE WATERFALL, at Adrigole Harbour, about 13 miles from Glengariffe, has a height of 800 feet, and when the stream is in flood is unsurpassed in grandeur by any other fall in the British Islands. Those who cannot make a longer stay than one day are recommended to take a boat for the caves, 11 miles to the west, afterwards visiting the waterfall, and ascending Hungry Hill (2100 feet), the highest of the Caha range, with a tarn on its summit from which the waterfall receives its waters. A shorter excursion is involved in the ascent of Cobdhuv (1244 feet), behind the modern mansion of Glengariffe, 3 miles to the east of The Eccles Hotel.

The car from Glengariffe to Killarney starts from The Eccles Hotel. The total distance to Killarney is 38 miles, the first stage being to Kenmare (18 miles), where horses are changed, and a stoppage of half an hour is made for luncheon. Passing through the village of Glengariffe, we take the road to the right, having on the left Glengariffe Lodge, formerly a seat of Lord Bantry. Beyond this is the Eagle's Nest, an inacces-

sible precipice. After crossing Crosstery Bridge, opposite the National School, on the left, the road gradually ascends, and magnificent views are obtained of the surrounding mountains and Bantry Bay. Immediately below is the valley of the Proudly, and Barley Lake on the Caha mountains may be seen above it. To the right, in front of us, we observe the Priest Leap road, leading across the mountains to Killarney. Gradually ascending the Esk mountain in winding curves, we pass under Turner's Rock (1393 feet) by a tunnel about 200 vards in length, connecting the counties of Kerry and Cork. When we emerge from it we see before us the valley of the Sheen, backed by the jagged peaks of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, Mangerton Mountain, and the summits of the Paps. We now follow the Sheen to Kenmare, passing on the left Derrynacaheragh Mountain (1238 feet), and in front of it a Catholic chapel; and on the right the road to Priest Leap, leading past a lonely cemetery, said, like many others, to be the oldest in Ireland. As we gradually descend, our view of Kenmare Bay widens and extends: and, crossing the river, where a road branches off to Berehaven, by a suspension bridge 400 feet in length, erected in 1838, we enter

Kenmare (Hotels: Great Southern; Lansdowne Arms), a clean, well-built town, founded by Sir William Petty in 1670. Adjoining the town are the ruins of Cromwell's Fort; and in the immediate vicinity important Druidical remains.

For a considerable distance beyond Kenmare the road passes above a marshy valley, but as we ascend the view gradually widens, embracing to the south the Caha mountains behind the Kenmare river, and to the north-west the summits of the Reeks, towering beyond Boughil Mountain (2065 feet), which we pass on the left at Windy Gap, the highest point of our journey, 6 miles from Kenmare. Passing through the Gap, we obtain a full view of the Killarney mountains—the Reeks to the left, and the Gap of Dunloe, the Purple mountains, and the Tomies, in the order named, to the right of them. Descending towards Killarney, we see on the right the Eagle's Rock, so called from its resemblance to a gigantic bird, and passing Looscaunagh Lough, we, at a bend of the road, are suddenly presented with a view of the Killarney Lakes, with Tore Mountain towering immediately in front.

MACROOM ROUTE TO KILLARNEY

By railway from Capwell Station, Cork, to Macroom, thence by car.

From Cork the railway follows the course of the Lee to

Ballincollig ($6\frac{3}{4}$ miles), where there is a ruined castle, on a rock to the left, built in the time of Edward III., captured in 1642 by the Lord President of Munster, and in 1689 occupied for King James. To the north-west is the ancient abbey of Inniscarra, founded by St. Senan.

Shortly after passing Kilumney Station (9\frac{2}{3}\) miles) we see on the right the ruin of Kilcrea Abbey, founded for the Franciscans in 1465. Adjoining the abbey is Kilcrea Castle, a ruined keep of the M'Carthys. Nearly opposite Crookston Station (17 miles) on the left, above the Bride river, is the old keep of Clogh-dha, built by Diarmid Oge M'Carthy, now a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Bandon. On the right is the ivy-covered ruin of Lissarda Castle, formerly the residence of the Baldwins. A little farther on we pass the grounds of Warren's Court, finely adorned with artificial lakes.

Macroom (243 miles), an old market-town, is the terminus of the railway line. It is built on a slope at the base of Sleveen Hill, and possesses the square keep of a castle, said to have been built by the Carews in the reign of King John; besides it claims to be the birthplace of Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. It was taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, one of Elizabeth's Generals, in 1602. Here, in May 1650, the titular Bishop of Ross, in preparing for the relief of Clonmel, was defeated by Lord Broghill and taken prisoner.

Killarney may be reached from Macroom by a direct route, following first the valley of the Sullane to Ballyvourney, and descending by Glen Flesk, the total distance being about 32 miles. The usual way is, however, to proceed by car viá Bantry Bay and Glengariffe—the north road being that usually chosen. After turning to the left we enter the Garra Valley by the river Toon, with its "tangled watercourses" winding through the moor. After passing the ruined tower of Dundareirke, a fortress of the M'Carthys, on a high rock at the junction of the Toon and the Lee, we journey through a succession of steep and rugged glens, until we reach Inchigeelagh, a resort of anglers, on account of the fishing on Lough Allua, an expansion of the

River Lee. At Bealanageary (16 miles) the left road is followed for 3 miles, then a detour is made to visit

Gougane Barra, a mountain lake at the source of the river Lee, 250 acres in extent, and surrounded on three sides by lofty cliffs, whose dark shadows it gloomily reflects. Near the centre of the lake is a small wooded island, on which lived St. Finn Barr, the founder of the monastery at Cork. The ruins of the hermitage consist of portions of a chapel and oratory, and a few cells for the reception of pilgrims. The holy well is celebrated for its miraculous cures, and on the day of the saint (12th June) is visited by a large number of pilgrims.

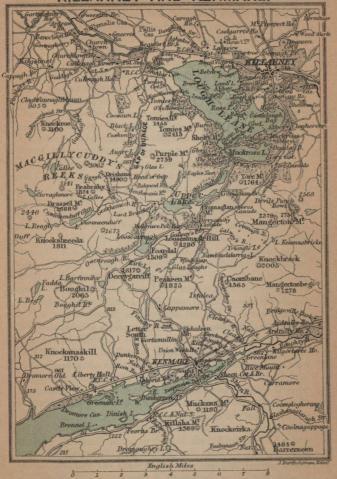
Returning to the main road, we soon enter the Pass of Keimaneigh, one of the grandest defiles in Ireland. Precipitous walls of rock rise on both sides, clothed with mosses, ferns, and shrubs, including the arbutus and London pride. For some time in 1822 the pass was tenanted by a band of brigands under Captain Rock. As we descend by the Owvane river, Bantry Bay opens before us; and joining the road from Bantry, 3½ miles from the town, we proceed by the route already described to Glengariffe, Kenmare, and Killarney

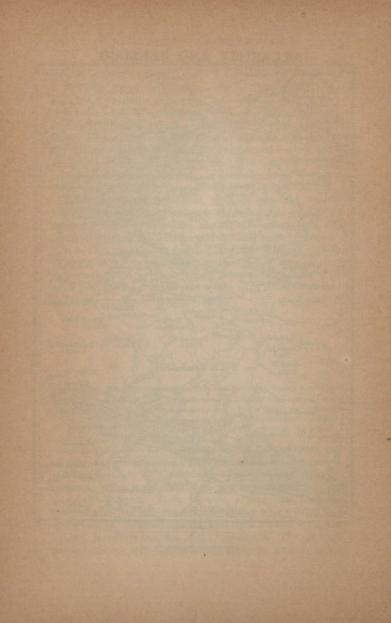
KILLARNEY

Hotels—Victoria, adjoining Lough Leane to the north, about a mile and a half north-west from station, a most comfortable house; Great Southern, at the station, also first-class; Lake View; small branch of Metropole, Cork, half-way to Muckross; Muckross and O'Sullivan's at Muckross; Graham's Glebe, M'Cowen's and others at Killarney.

KILLARNEY, which of late years has been considerably improved, is situated about 1½ mile from the north-east margin of Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake. The town owed its origin to iron-smelting works, for which fuel was obtained from the neighbouring forest. It is, however, a long time since the furnaces were put out, and Killarney is now wholly dependent on its visitors. Boatmen, guides, workers in arbutus wood, and beggars, constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. The principal public buildings are—the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the

KILLARNEY AND KENMARE.





Early English style, with some good stained-glass windows; the R.C. cathedral, an imposing Gothic structure designed by Pugin; the bishop's palace; two extensive convents; and the lunatic asylum, erected at a cost of £30,000. The mansion of the Earl of Kenmare, a very extensive castellated structure in red sandstone, adjoins the town; visitors are admitted to the beautiful walks in the demesne bordering Lough Leane on payment of 6d.

The Lakes of Killarney are situated in a basin between several mountain groups, some rising abruptly from the water's edge. The special charms of the scenery may almost be said to arise from its endless variety. The property is now in the possession of Lord Ardilaun, who bought it in 1899, and who has shown no intention of restricting the privileges accorded to visitors to the Lakes.

Proceeding down the main street of Killarney we turn to the left at the Town Hall, holding nearly due west. On the outskirts of the town we pass on the right the Bishop's palace. R. Cath. cathedral and monastery, and on the left the main entrance to the Earl of Kenmare's grounds. After passing the entrance to the Royal Victoria Hotel on the left a detour may be made to the right to visit the venerable ruins of AGHADOE, perched on a piece of rising ground, and commanding a full view of Lough Leane. The castle is but a fragment of a tower about 30 feet in height. The church, a low oblong building, consists of two distinct chapels, of unequal antiquity; that to the east is in the Pointed style, date 1158, the western chapel is of an earlier period, between the 6th and 12th centuries, in the Romanesque style, and may have succeeded the earlier chapel of St. Finian. The round tower is in no better condition than the castle. Its present height is about 15 feet.

Continuing the drive for another mile, we take a sharp turn to the left, before which, however, we pass Aghadoe House, the mansion of Lord Headly. After a quarter of a mile's drive in a south-eastern direction, we take another sharp turn to the right, and for two miles and a half continue due west. To our left on the lake side is Lake View House, the residence of Sir Morrice O'Connell, Bart., nephew of the "Liberator." On the same side appears Killalee House, and on the right the ruins of the church of the same name. At Beaufort Bridge, where we cross the Laune, we make a sharp turn to the left, having passed on our left the demesne of Beaufort House. Dunloe

Castle, on the left, the seat of John Mahony, Esq., was originally one of the residences of the powerful O'Sullivan Mor.

THE CAVE OF DUNLOE, which was situated in a field close by the high road, and about two miles' distance from the entrance to the Gap, fell in some years ago. It was discovered in 1838, and, from its Ogham inscriptions, was of great interest to antiquaries. At the river Loe, which issues from the Gap, Kate Kearnev's cottage faces us on the left. Here it is usual to accept a glass of goat's milk, seasoned, if desired, by "potheen." Our road now keeps to the right of the Loe. Shortly after passing Cosaun Lake we cross the Loe, following its right bank past Blackwater Lake, Cushvalley Lake, and Augher Lake. At Black Lough we cross it again, and shortly afterwards arrive at Gap Cottage. Shortly after leaving Kate Kearney's cottage we pass under the shadow of the Tomies and Purple Mountain. 2739 feet, opposite which to the left is Bull Mountain. The entire length of the defile called the GAP OF DUNLOE is about 4 miles. The principal feature of the pass is the height of the rocks which bound it, compared with the narrow track of road. and the insignificant streamlet which courses through it.

Cars are not taken beyond the Gap Cottage, from whence the tourist may either walk or ride the 3 miles to the point of embarkation at the Upper Lake. Touters frequent this valley with cannon, which they discharge in order to awake the magnificent echo, which passes from hill to hill.

Emerging from the Gap at its upper end, we come within sight of The Black Valley, which is but the upper end of the extensive valley stretching from under the lofty Carntual (3414 feet), the loftiest mountain in Ireland, in a western direction, until under Mangerton (2756 feet) and Cromaglan (1226 feet) it widens out into the Upper Lake. On making our descent from the Gap we turn eastwards towards the lake, of which we now obtain a charming and gradually extending prospect. Following the right bank of the Gearhameen river, we pass through an arch with the words "No thoroughfare" still above it. A little farther on we reach a turnstile, where a charge of a shilling a head is demanded for admission to Gearhameen, the demesne formerly of Lord Brandon, now of Mr. Herbert. Passing the site of Lord Brandon's cottage, we find our boat in waiting for use.

The Lakes of Killarney

It is only by a row on the lakes that the loveliness of their scenery can be fully realised.

The Upper Lake in a dry season covers only about 430 acres. Its length when at its lowest is about 2½ miles, but after a flood about 3 miles. Though the smallest of the three, the Upper Lake is undoubtedly the most beautiful. This is owing to its proximity to the mountains, which on two sides rise abruptly from the water's edge, while in the distant west the Reeks

" Lift to the clouds their craggy heads on high, Crowned with tiaras fashioned in the sky."

The Purple Mountain looks down upon it from the north, and on the south the Derrycunihy ranges, of lesser elevation but picturesquely wooded, form the foreground, behind which towards the east the lofty Mangerton towers in the distance. The lake contains twelve islands, none of them much above an acre in extent. The bright green aspect of the islands is due to the presence of the arbutus (Arbutus Unedo). Even in winter the leaves of the arbutus are of a rich glossy green, and they are so clustered at the terminations of the branches, that the waxen flesh-like flowers, which hang in graceful racemes, or the rich crimson strawberry-like fruit, seem cradled in a nest of verdure. Passing on the right M'Carthy's Island and Eagle Island, the largest on the lake, we see about a mile from the western end the cascade of the Derrycunihy river. At Arbutus Island, which we pass on the left, the lake has narrowed considerably. It again widens opposite Stag Island, beyond which it narrows into the beautiful creek of Newfoundland Bay. Our course, however, lies to the right, into the Long Range, a river little more than 2 miles in length connecting the Upper and Middle Lake. On entering it at the narrowest point, we pass on the left Colman's Eye; then also on the left the Jolly Boat, opposite which on the right is the Cannon Rock. Half a mile farther on the right is the Man-of-War-a mass of rock resembling the hulk of a vessel, keel uppermost. Half a mile farther are four miniature islets called the Four Islets. Beyond them to the left THE EAGLE'S NEST (1700 feet) rears its pyramidal head. It is a rugged, precipitous mass of rock, in whose interstices the grey eagles still have their eyries. The base is tolerably covered with trees, shrubs, and underwood, but towards the upper part it is bare, excepting where a few stunted trees or heath, and other lowly sub-alpine plants, find nourishment among the crevices. The echo from this and the surrounding rocks is remarkable, especially in calm weather: a bugle call can be heard repeated nearly a dozen times. At the end of the Long Range is the "Meeting of the Waters," which should rather be called the "Parting of the Waters." The stream to the left skirts round Dinish Island into Lough Leane, and that to the right passes under the Old Weir Bridge into Muckross or Middle Lake. Old Weir Bridge is an antiquated structure, consisting of two arches, underneath which the water rushes with extraordinary rapidity, especially if the river be in flood.

Muckross, Torc, or Middle Lake, covers an area of 680 acres. The principal islands are Dinish and Brickeen, which separate it from the Lower and larger lake. There are three passages between these two lakes, one round the eastern side of Brickeen, another between Brickeen and Dinish Islands, and a third by the Long Range to the west side of the latter. Dinish Island, which is also well wooded, contains about 34 acres. On it is built a neat cottage, where, by previous arrangement with the hotel-keeper, dinner may be in waiting for the tourist. Brickeen Island contains about 19 acres, and is well wooded. It seems a continuation of the peninsula of Muckross, from which a narrow stream separates it.

Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake, has an area of about 5000 acres, its greatest length being 5, and breadth 3 miles. The islands upon this lake are upwards of thirty in number, but very few of them exceed one acre in extent, while the majority come far short of that size. The largest are Rabbit Island, a little above 12 acres, and Innisfallen, with an area of rather more than 21 acres.

Glena Bay is the part of the Lower Lake first entered. A picturesque little cottage, known as "Glena Cottage," stands on the shore. The range of hills, which for fully two miles bounds the south-west side of the lake, takes the name of Glena; it is clothed with wood, and harbours the red deer, now scarce even in Scotland, and all but extinct in England.

Landing in a little bay at the foot of the Tomies, and following a rugged pathway through the thick forest, we hear from time to time the dashing of the water down a precipitous channel, until we at last reach O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE.

Innisfallen Island, about half-way between the east and west shores of the lake, is interesting on account of the historical associations connected with it, the charm thrown around it by the poetry of Moore, and more especially for its own exceeding beauty. Of all islands it is perhaps the most delightful. The abbey, whose ruins are scattered about the island, is believed to have been founded in 600 by St. Finian, to whom the cathedral of Aghadoe was dedicated.

Ross Island, situated on the eastern shore of the lake, is not properly an island, but a peninsula, though at high water it is difficult to reach it from the shore without having recourse to the bridge. It is well planted and intersected with walks. On the southern point we come upon a copper-mine opened in 1804 by Colonel Hall, father of S. C. Hall.

Ross Castle, now in ruins and clad with ivy, is a conspicuous object from some positions on the lake, and near it there is a convenient landing-place. From the summit is obtained a most delightful view. Admission may be obtained by applying at the cottage close by; a small gratuity is expected.

Killarney to Muckross Abbey, Torc, etc.

The Abbey of Muckross is a picturesque and beautiful ruin, situated on the demesne of Captain Herbert. At the lodge gate the visitor, on payment of a shilling, is admitted into the grounds, and, passing down a walk in the direction of the lake, he suddenly observes to his right, on a little knoll surrounded by trees, among which the yew is conspicuous, the ruins of the abbey. It was founded in 1340 for the Franciscans, on the site of an ancient church. In the church are many tombs, both old and new, bearing such illustrious names as O'Sullivan, M'Carthy, and O'Donoghue Mor, the latter having

a beautifully written epitaph upon it. Here also lies buried Mr. Herbert, sometime Chief-Secretary for Ireland.

Muckross Abbey Mansion, in the Elizabethan style, was built from a design by Mr. Burn of London. From various points in the demesne fine views of the lake and surrounding scenery are obtained. By a good road we make the circuit of the demesne and the islands Brickeen and Dinish, and join the high road about a mile from Torc Cottage. In hidden watery nooks among these woods, covered by shrubs, large ferns, and moss, grow isolated patches of that botanical treasure the Trichomanes speciosum. Glena is another station for it; but without the assistance of a guide to point out the habitats, it is almost in vain to search for it. Its miniature, the Hymenophyllum tunbridgense, grows in great luxuriance on every rock moistened by the spray of a waterfall or the trickling of all but imperceptible streams. Nowhere is the latter more abundant than at the reputed station of the Trichomanes.

Torc Cascade is about a mile to the south of Muckross Abbey. The visitor is admitted by a small gate on payment of 6d. The gravel walk leads up a valley lined with larch on the one side, and holly, birch, oak, alder, and arbutus on the other. A rough wooden seat is gained, and the cascade bursts suddenly upon the view, over a broken wall of rock. On each side rise precipitous rocks covered with luxuriant trees and ferns. To the left a circuitous footpath leads to a spot from whence is obtained a view of the Middle and Lower Lakes, with the peculiar peninsula of wooded rock which separates them. The Torc Mountain (1764 feet) rises close at hand on the left: beyond the Middle Lake Glena appears, and the faint line of the Dingle hills forms the distance to the right. In the immediate foreground are the demesne and mansion of Muckross. The walk conducts still higher, to a spot where the cascade is far under the observer's feet, and here the view is even finer than that from the lower station. The view from Torc cascade should not be omitted; it is certainly one of the finest in Ireland.

The Ascent of Mangerton. The distance between Muckross and the summit (2756 feet) is 5 miles. The ascent, which is not very difficult, may be performed on ponies. The views from the various points are very fine. Four miles from Muck-

ross we come to the Devil's Punch Bowl, a tarn 2206 feet above the level of the sea, and more than 2000 above the lakes. It occupies a long oval basin, about 28 acres in extent. On every side but one the tarn is surrounded with shelving cliffs. C. J. Fox is said to have swum round the tarn in 1772. Near the lower bank of the Punch Bowl, not far from the ascending path, there is a fine echo; in fair weather a magnificent view is got on reaching the summit. Those who do not care for such views, or cannot endure fatigue, may ascend the road as far as Drumrourk Hill, behind the Muckross Hotel, where views of a romantic and agreeable character may be obtained without fatigue.

It is usual to return by the same route. Many, however, will prefer to turn off (under the direction of a guide) to Glenacoppal, or the Glen of the Horse, lying between Mangerton and Stoompa. This lonely glen, which is about 2 miles in length, contains three small lakes, one called O'Donoghue's Ink Bottle from the darkness of its waters.

LOUGH GUITANE is a good lake for an angler, but the scenery around it is dreary, and has nothing in common with the Killarney Lakes.

Ascent of the Reeks. The distance from Killarney to the summit of Carntual (3414 feet) is 15 miles. The ascent is steep, and rather dangerous near the summit. Many routes are proposed, but these will depend on the position from which the tourist starts, as well as his inclination. The services of a guide may be secured for half-a-crown, and it will be well to employ one. The descent is sometimes made by the valley of Coom-a-dhuv, and thence the journey may be continued to Killarney by the lakes or road, as the tourist may please.

For excursion to Valencia Island and Waterville Promontory see p. 150, and to Dingle Peninsula p. 152.

LIMERICK

Hotels—The Glentworth; Cruise's; Prosser's (Temperance); The George; Railway.

Railway from Dublin by Great South-Western (Kingsbridge), viā Ballybrophy, Roscrea, and Nenagh; from Waterford by the Limerick and Waterford, viā Clonmel and Limerick Junction; from Cork by Great South-Western (Glanmire Station), viā Mallow and Charleville; from Killarney by Great South-Western, viā Mallow and Charleville, or by Great South-Western into Tralee, thence by a branch of the Limerick and Waterford; from Galway by the Limerick and Waterford, viā Athenry, Gort, and Ennis. from Lisdoonvarna by car to Ennis, thence by rail, or by car to Kilkee and Kilrush, thence by steamer.

Steamer to Kilrush by the Lower Shannon; or rail to Foynes, thence by steamer to Kilrush.

Limerick is finely situated on both banks of the Shannon, at the head of the inlet known as the Lower Shannon, 120 miles W.S.W. from Dublin by rail. It is not a sight-city.

The town is supposed to have been the Regia of Ptolemy. In the 9th century it became a capital of the Danes, who were expelled from it by Brian Boroimhe. From 1106 until 1174. when it was conquered by the English, it was the capital of the kings of Thomond or North Munster. The ancient portion of the town still known as Irish Town occupied the western bank of the river. The portion on the island still called English Town was founded in the reign of King John by William de Burgo, who built a strong castle for its defence. In the 15th century its fortifications were extended to include Irish Town. The city in 1651 was taken by General Ireton, and, after an unsuccessful siege by William III. in 1690, it was offered advantageous terms, which were accepted, the city being surrendered to General Ginckell. The Treaty Stone, on which the articles of capitulation are alleged to have been signed, was re-erected in 1865 at the north end of Thomond Bridge. The fortifications of the city were razed in 1760. The prosperity of Limerick dates from the foundation of Newtown-Pery (in which all the principal streets are now situated) by Mr. Sexton Pery in 1769. The various quarters are connected by bridges, as New or Mathew Bridge, named after Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance; Thomond Bridge, on the Clare side of which

stands the "Treaty Stone"; and Sarsfield Bridge, formerly Wellesley Bridge, erected in 1831 at a cost of £85,000, with a statue (1855) to Lord Fitzgibbon, who fell in the charge at Balaclava.

Newtown-Perv is laid out almost with the regularity of an American city, the streets being for the most part straight and wide, and crossing each other at right angles. In Richmond Place there is a statue of Daniel O'Connell erected in 1857; and in the People's Park, about 12 acres in extent, and situated a short distance south-west of the railway station, a lofty Ionic column surmounted by a statue of Spring Rice. At the junction of Glentworth Street with Upper Baker Street there is a handsome clock-tower, erected in 1867 in honour of Alderman Tait. A statue of General Sarsfield was erected in 1881 behind the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

KING JOHN'S CASTLE is one of the most important specimens of the old Norman fortresses now existing in the country, being still in good preservation. Five massive towers are connected by high walls of great thickness and solidity. On the side facing the river the marks of shot and shell, made on the walls centuries ago during the different sieges, are plainly visible from Thomond Bridge. The interior of the castle is occupied by modern barracks.

St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, in English Town near Mathew's Bridge, occupies the site of the palace of Donald More O'Brien. The diocese of Limerick dates, however, from the 5th century, but the primitive cathedral, which occupied a site of the present St. Munchin's Church, was destroyed in the 9th century. The cathedral, rebuilt on the new site about 1180, was enlarged in 1207 by the addition of a chancel. It subsequently underwent modifications and alterations of various kinds. The architecture is chiefly Transition Gothic.

St. John's Rom. Cath. Cathedral, in Newtown-Pery, is a beautiful and elaborate building in the First Pointed style, erected in 1860 at a cost of £18,000.

Among other important Rom. Cath. buildings or institutions are the Church and College of the Sacred Heart, presided over by the Jesuit fathers, and the Church of the Redemptorists.

The principal Public Secular Buildings are the town-hall,

the city court-house, the exchange, the custom-house, the linen-hall, and the mechanics' institute.

Manufactures.—Limerick possesses very large flour-mills, and bakeries. After milling the most important business is that of bacon-curing, 350,000 carcases being cured annually. The salmon-fisheries are very important. The fisheries of the Shannon are owned by the Shannon Fisheries Company. There is scarcely any rod-fishing in the neighbourhood of Limerick available for strangers. For some time the manufacture of gloves was extensively carried on, but the industry has now nearly died out. Nor does the lace maunfacture occupy the position it formerly did. As a shipping-port Limerick occupies the fourth position in Ireland. It has also extensive internal communication by means of the Shannon. In Parliament the city is represented by one member.

Limerick to Kilrush and Kilkee

By Steamer on the Shannon to Kilrush, thence by train to Kilkee, or by Rail to Foynes, calling at Adare, and from Foynes by steamer and train as above.

Shortly after leaving the quay at Limerick we pass on the left. or County Limerick side the demesne of Lord Emly, at the extremity of whose property the rocky eminence of Carrig-o-Gunnel (Rock of Connel), crowned by the picturesque ruins of an ancient castle, forms a prominent object of the landscape. The castle, originally founded by the Knights Templars, was blown up and dismantled after its surrender to the forces of William III. in 1691. On the Clare side, nearly opposite Lord. Emly's demesne, are the extensive woods of Cratloe covering the mountain's side. Farther on we pass Dromore Castle, the residence of Lord Limerick, then Castletown and Bushy Island. Scarlet Tower and Beagh Castle, erected as guides to the mariner, are prominent objects in the middle of the river, the former 7 and the latter 18 miles from the city. On the Clare side, before reaching Foynes, we cross the wide estuary of the Fergus, called Lough Fergus. A little above the head of the estuary are Clare Castle and Ennis, the assize

town of County Clare. At Foynes passengers by rail join the steamer, or passengers by the steamer may proceed by rail either to Limerick, or viâ Tralee to Killarney.

Before proceeding further on the voyage down the Shannon it may be convenient to describe, for the benefit of travellers by the railway, the chief places of interest on the route between Limerick and Foynes. By far the most important is

Adare Manor, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, in the demesne of which is one of the most remarkable assemblages of antiquarian ruins in the kingdom. The village is about half a mile from the station, 11 miles from Limerick, and the manor close by. Tickets of admission to the manor-house should be obtained previously at 66 George Street, Limerick. On entering the grounds we pass on the left the ruins of the White Abbey, and see in the distance, also to the left, the tower of the ancient castle with the Augustinian Abbey adjoining. A little farther on we come to a bridge over the Maigue, beyond which we see the tower of the Franciscan Abbey. Making a detour to the left just before reaching the bridge, we arrive in front of Adare Manor, a fine modern structure in the Tudor style. Returning and crossing the bridge we come to the Franciscan Abbey, dating from the 15th century, the most complete and extensive of the ecclesiastical ruins within the grounds. The tower is perfectly entire, and the choir, nave, and south transept, though roofless, are in good preservation. In the centre of the cloisters. which are nearly entire, is an ancient yew tree. The windows present the true Gothic style without any excess of decoration. On the banks of the river, about 200 yards north of the Franciscan Abbey, are the ruins of Desmond Castle. A castle stood here before 1226; it was forfeited to the Crown in 1536 and passed to the Desmonds. It was dismantled by Cromwell. The keep, surrounded by an inner moat, though in a ruined condition, is now carefully preserved, and may be ascended without any real danger by any except very nervous persons. From the summit there is a good view of the demesne. To the east of the castle is a cemetery with some old tombstones. On the opposite side of the river is the Augustinian Abbey, founded in the 14th century, consisting of choir, nave, and tower. The building has been repaired and fitted up as a Protestant Episcopal Church. The mausoleum of the Dunravens adjeins

it. The Black Abbey of the Augustinians was founded in 1315. On the west of the village gates is the White Abbey, founded in 1279 by the first Earl of Kildare for the redemption of Christian slaves from captivity, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; this was fitted up in 1811 for a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Near Askeaton (20½ miles), on the left shore of the Shannon and on an eminence on the west of the river Deele, is a ruined Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1420 by James, seventh Earl of Desmond. It is in good preservation and contains some interesting tombs. The castle, an ancient stronghold of the Desmonds, was besieged by Sir George Carew in 1574. The garrison withdrew, but before doing so, blew up the greater part of the structure.

At Foynes (26½ miles), where we join the steamer, there is a very safe and extensive harbour. Skirting the southern shore, we reach, after a sail of about 5 miles, the small town of Glin, near which is the Castle of Glin, the residence of the Knight of Glin. It underwent a long siege during the Desmond rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, of which evidence may be seen in the bullet marks on the walls. About 2 miles farther down is

TARBERT (Hotel: Leslie Arms), a small town, from which Listowel may be reached by car. From Listowel we may proceed by rail viâ Tralee to Killarney, or by the novel single-rail line (opened 29th February 1888) to the watering-place of Ballybunnion, the caves near which are worth exploring. From Tarbert the steamer crosses the estuary to

Kilrush (Hotel: Vandeleur Arms), the terminus of our sail, a market and trading town, with a good harbour and pier. At a short distance from the town there are chalybeate springs, and at Mallagher, in the neighbourhood, the ruins of a chapel supposed to have been built by St. Senan. Opposite Kilrush, about 1 mile from the shore, is

Scattery Island, where the woman-hating St. Senan founded his monastery. The round tower, 120 feet in height, and still quite entire, is one of the finest in Ireland, and, unlike any other, has its doorway on a level with the ground. The only remains of the "Seven Churches" are portions of the cathedral, and a small building said to have been the oratory of the saint, and into this it is still deemed a violation of

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propriety for a woman to enter. The grave of St. Senan is pointed out amongst the ruins. Many tombstones of modern date may also be seen.

Kilkee (Hotels: Moore's; West End; Royal Marine), situated on Moore Bay, 9 miles north-west from Kilrush, and facing the wide Atlantic, is reached by train from Kilrush and Ennis. It is one of the most charming watering-places in Ireland, finely situated amid magnificent rock scenery. The bay is sheltered from the waves of the Atlantic by a ledge of the Duganna rocks. The town is built close to the water, along a semicircular strand with a bright, smooth, sandy surface. Baths have been erected near the sea, and there are also chaly-beate springs. Irish moss is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood. A very fine Danish fort in the vicinity, 700 ft. in circumference, contains several rooms reached by labyrinthine passages, which are said to be of prehistoric formation.

The CAVE OF KILKEE is about 2 miles from the town, and is best visited by boat from the harbour, a fine view being in this way obtained of the cliff scenery along the shore. The arched entrance is about 60 feet in height. On entering it our attention is attracted by the jutting rocks, the stalactites, and the "variety of rich metallic tinges held in solution by the water." As we proceed, the cave gradually diminishes in height, till, at its extremity, nearly 300 feet from the entrance, it is not more than 30 feet high. A small ship's boat can be taken all the way in. Towards the upper end we are in almost total darkness, but on turning the boat the light gradually breaks upon us, making the whole cavern shine and glisten like a fairy retreat.

BALLYBUNNION is also a charming watering-place.

Limerick to Castleconnell, Falls of Doonas, Killaloe, and Lough Derg

Castleconnell (Falls of Doonas) may be reached in three ways—by boat on the Shannon, by car, or by rail. A boat being hired at the canal, we proceed through it for above a mile, and then enter the Shannon, with its richly-wooded banks and beautiful demesnes. On the left the prospect is bounded by the mountains of Clare, and on the right by the turret-crowned hill

of Newcastle, once famous for its racecourse. A mile farther on we reach Plassy, the seat of Mr. Russell, and passing the Ennis railway bridge, which here crosses the river, we come to the rapids called Hickey's Falls. Towards the right are the venerable ruins of Castle Troy, the ancient seat of the Keaghs, with its walls rising to a great height from a foundation which seems to have been sunk in the river's bed. Passing the demesne of Mountshannon, which extends for more than a mile along the right bank of the river, we reach the Falls of Doonas, overlooked by the old keep of Castleconnell, while in the distance on the left is Doonas House, the ancient seat of the Massys, and on the right, Hermitage, the residence of Lord Massy.

By car Castleconnell is about 9 miles from Limerick, passing through a finely wooded country which extends to the bases of the mountains. Just before reaching two porter-lodges opposite the first gate to Hermitage, the car may be sent on to the inn at Castleconnell, 2 miles farther, and a by-road taken to the left, by which, after a walk of about three-quarters of a mile, we can reach the foot of the rapids, and then follow the banks of the river, past the old keep on the opposite bank, till we reach the village.

By rail Castleconnell and Killaloe may be conveniently visited in one day, but, on account of the train arrangements, it will be necessary, if the excursion is extended to a sail on Lough Derg, to remain one night at Killaloe.

Castleconnell (Hotel: The Shannon), 9\(^3\) miles from Limerick by rail, is finely situated on the Shannon, overlooking the famous Falls of Doonas. In the vicinity of the village there is a chalybeate spring, at one time much frequented. The beauty of the scenery still attracts a large number of visitors in summer. The village takes its name from an old castle of the O'Briens, kings of Munster, crowning a high and solitary rock overlooking the Falls of Doonas. The grandson of Brian Boroimhe is said to have been inveigled into the castle by the Prince of Thomond, who, having put out his eyes, afterwards cruelly murdered him. The castle was subsequently held by Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster. In 1688 it held out for King James, but was taken after a siege of two days.

The Falls or Rapids of Doonas are situated in a

luxuriant wood, finely contrasting with the dark coloured rocks on the river's banks and the bed of the stream. The great breadth of the river, and the innumerable rocky islets, some bare and dark, others having stunted trees or shrubs, which interrupt the current, are the chief elements in assisting to convey the peculiar impression of picturesque grandeur which the sight produces. Above the rapids the river is of great depth, and about 300 yards wide.

Killaloe (Hotels: Royal; Shannon View), situated 174 miles N.N.E. from Limerick, a short distance below Lough Derg, on which there is good fishing, is a very ancient town. It was erected into an Episcopal see in the 5th century, which in the 12th century was united to Roscrea. The Cathedral, chiefly in the Early Pointed style of the latter part of the 12th century, is built in the form of a cross, with a heavy donjonlike tower in the centre. There is a very elaborate Norman door on the south wall of the interior which may perhaps have led to King O'Brien's tomb. St. Moluas's chapel or crypt, adjoining the Cathedral, possesses a stone roof, and is of much older date than the cathedral. The Shannon is crossed by a picturesque old bridge of 12 arches. The town is chiefly dependent on the fisheries, but there are marble and slate quarries in the neighbourhood. There is no longer any regular steamboat route on the Upper Shannon for passengers, the Inland Steam Navigation Company refusing to carry passengers for even the shortest distance for any consideration. A boat may, however, be hired for an excursion up the river, and, if desired, a night may be spent at one of the towns adjoining the river's banks.

Lough Derg or Dearg is the largest lake in the course of the Shannon, being 23 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 2 to 6 miles, and in depth from 10 feet to 70 or 80 feet. "At its lower extremity, and indeed during a large part of its course, it is bordered by magnificent mountains; and those in the vicinity of Killaloe, before the lake opens into its greatest width, constitute, with the waters they shelter and enclose, one of the grandest and most beautiful views in Ireland. There is nothing in the Lower Shannon in any way comparable to this scene." Having passed the mound where of yore stood Brian Boroimhe's Palace of Kincora, we see on the

right a small island on which is the ruined Castle of Derry. Our attention is next attracted by

INIS CEALTRA, or the Holy Island, about thirty acres in extent, and containing the remains of "seven churches," a round tower, and a very ancient cemetery with inscribed tombstones similar to those at Iona. The island was the home of St. Caimin, who, in the beginning of the 7th century, established here a monastery, which was subsequently much frequented as a school of learning. The most perfect of the ruins is the church to the west of the round tower, which is said to have been rebuilt by Brian Boroimhe after it had been destroyed by the Danes in 834.

Opposite the old Castle of Dromineer, a stronghold of the O'Briens, the Shannon is at its widest, being 13 miles across from Dromineer to Scarriff. Here we obtain a view of the DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAIN, so called from the curious notch in its outline. According to the tradition it was the devil who bit the piece out of the mountain, but, finding the morsel too hard for his digestion, he is said to have vomited it at Cashel in Tipperary, where it is known as the "Rock of Cashel," which, it is asserted, would exactly fit into the place bitten by the devil.

The fishing-station of WILLIAMSTOWN is a great resort of anglers, on account of its neighbourhood to what is regarded as the best spot for angling on the whole waters of the Shannon. After Williamstown the Shannon gradually narrows, and the beautiful creeks and indentations on its margin give variety to every view. The ruins of the Castle of Terryglass, defended by circular towers with loopholes, appear on the right, and adjoining it the deserted monastery mentioned by Adamnan in his Life of St. Columba. The monastery was frequently plundered by the Danes. At the outlet of the lake are the ruins of a castle, once the residence of the Burkes, Marquises of Clanricarde, but accidently destroyed by a fire in which many valuable works of art also perished. On the left or Tipperary side is the mansion of Lord Avonmore, with the well-wooded grounds adjoining it. Shortly after passing on the right the Castle of Ballynasheera, once occupied by General Ireton, we reach the town of

Portumna, now in a somewhat decayed condition, and

possessing the ruins of a monastery and the remains of an ancient castle. The monastery, which belonged to the Dominican friars, was founded on the site of a very ancient Cistercian chapel. The walls are comparatively entire. The council, presided over by the Earl of Strafford, convened for the purpose of establishing His Majesty's claim to the forfeited estates in Connaught, held its sitting in Portumna Castle, but the members having refused to admit the royal claims, were sent to Dublin as prisoners under escort of the sheriff.

We have now fairly left Lough Derg, and are sailing through a country that is sometimes tame, sometimes ugly, not seldom beautiful, but never either grand or picturesque. A few miles above Portumna the Shannon was almost unnavigable until the commissioners deepened the bed of the river. During these operations a number of prehistoric relics were brought to light, such as stone hatchets, bronze spears and swords, iron swords and spear-heads, and even antiquated firelocks.

At Banagher (Hotel: M'Intyre's), a market-town on the left bank, the river is crossed by a fine stone bridge of seven arches, completed in 1843, and protected by two towers and a battery. About a mile from the town is the well-known Banagher distillery. In the vicinity are the ruins of Garry Castle, the ancient fortress of the Macloghlans, the last representative of whom, called the "last Irish chief," governed his tenants according to the immemorial laws of Ireland, and practised the modes of life of his ancestors.

Passing the Grand Canal and the meeting of the three counties, King's, Galway, and Roscommon, we arrive at Shannon Bridge, a few miles beyond which we come in sight of the ruins of Clonmacnoise, described under Athlone (p. 79).

Limerick to Galway by Rail via Ennis, Gort, and Athenry Junction

The line crosses the river Shannon a little above Limerick, and soon skirts on the right the woods of Cratloe, a portion of the extensive natural forests which formerly existed in this district.

BUNRATTY CASTLE, now a police station, was the feudal seat

of the De Clares in the 13th century, and subsequently of the Lords of Thomond. A modern mansion is situated in the neighbouring demesne.

NEWMARKET (163 miles) is a small village, with several seats in the vicinity. One of these is Carrigoran House, the mansion of Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart. Northwards is Dromoland House, the beautiful modern mansion of Lord Inchiquin. About 3 miles from Dromoland is

Quin Abbey (Ardsollus and Quin Station 19\(^2\) miles), an extensive and well-preserved ruin, founded for Francisan friars, and dating, according to some authorities, from the end of the 13th century, while others give the date 1402. It has been restored at great cost. The building is of special interest as having been surrounded by a fortress, either of Norman date or earlier. In the adjoining cemetery there are some ancient monuments.

CLARE CASTLE (23 miles) is an insignificant village, with the ruins of a castle situated on a small island in the river Fergus. Half a mile distant from Clare Castle are the ruins of Clare Abbey, founded in 1195 by Donald O'Brien, King of Munster, for Augustinian canons regular.

Ennis (Hotels: Queen's; Clare; and Old Ground) is the assize town of Co. Clare. It possesses a fine court-housebuilt of gray marble, in classic style, at a cost of £12,000and a county lunatic asylum. On the site of the old courthouse a column was erected in 1865 to O'Connell, who represented the town in Parliament. The Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1250 by O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, is now incorporated in the parish church. From Ennis the West Clare Railway passes westward by Corrofin, where there is good fishing in Lough Inchiquin, Ennistimon (station for Lisdoonvarna; see p. 87), and Lehinch, to Miltown Malbay. The Cliffs of Moher are easily accessible by car from Lehinch. Northward by the main line we pass on our left the ruins of Dromcliffe round tower and church; and on our right Inchicronan Lough, with the ruins of an abbey founded in the 12th century by Donach O'Brien. After passing Loughcooter Castle, overlooking an extensive lake, we arrive at

GORT $(32\frac{3}{4}$ miles), a comparatively prosperous town, with barracks, etc. Three miles south-west is Kilmacduagh, with

the remains of "seven churches," an ancient abbey, and a round tower which leans considerably from the perpendicular. At Athenry Junction (60% miles) we join the Midland Great Western Railway for Galway, or may proceed northwards to Tuam.

Dublin to Galway

Maynooth (Leinster Arms Hotel), the seat of the wellknown R. Cath. College, is 15 m. from Dublin by the Midland Great Western Railway. The Royal Canal passes the village. which consists chiefly of one tolerably wide street. At the one end of the street is the entrance to Carton, the beautiful and extensive demesne of the Duke of Leinster, which is open to the public on week-days; at the other end is the Royal College of St. Patrick, and adjoining it the ruined castle of the Fitzgeralds. The COLLEGE is a fine Gothic structure with two quadrangles, extended and improved in 1846 from the designs of Pugin. It has accommodation for over 500 students. The cloister is a fine specimen of Early English. The hall is a spacious and beautiful apartment, and there is a large library. The college was instituted by the Irish Parliament in 1795 to provide education for candidates for the priesthood in the R. Cath. Church, on account of the difficulty, during the continental wars, of Irish students frequenting the foreign universities. More than half the R. Cath. Clergy of Ireland now receive at it their education. Formerly it obtained an annual parliamentary grant of £26,000; but at the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 this was commuted by the payment of a capital sum fourteen times its amount. It is also supported by private donations and bequests, in addition to the entrance fees of the students. The CASTLE of Maynooth, adjoining the college, was founded in 1176 by Maurice Fitzgerald, repaired and strengthened in 1426 by John Fitzgerald, sixth Earl of Kildare. It was taken from Thomas Fitzgerald by Sir William Brereton, in the reign of Henry VIII., but was afterwards restored to the family. The keep and several of the towers still remain, as well as the surrounding fosse. The Protestant Episcopal Church, erected in the beginning of the 16th century by Earl Gerald Fitzgerald, has an imposing tower.

The round tower of Taghadoe is 2 miles to the north of Maynooth. At Enfield a branch line passes to Carbery (6½ miles), where are the ruins of a castle built by the Berminghams in the 12th century; and to Edenderry (11 miles), near which is the source of the Boyne, which we cross a few miles before passing the hill of Down on the right. For some distance we traverse the Bog of Allen.

Mullingar (Hotels: Greville Arms; also Kelly's), the assize town of Westmeath, 50 miles N.W. of Dublin, is situated in the centre of a level country, relieved by lakes with finely wooded banks. The Royal Canal here branches off to Longford. Although a priory for canons regular was founded at Mullingar in 1227, the town is destitute of antiquarian interest. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, with the bishop's residence, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, are the most interesting buildings. It is a military station, and carries on a large trade in agricultural produce; its fairs for horses and cattle being of considerable importance. On account of the neighbouring lakes, Ennel or Belvedere, Owel, Derevaragh, and Sheelin, it is much frequented by anglers, the fishings being free. Brown trout, generally of a medium size, are very plentiful, and very large pike are not unfrequently caught.

At Mullingar the railway branches off for Sligo, and for Cavan, Enniskillen, and Londonderry. The line to Galway bends in a southerly direction. The country becomes wilder and more irregular until we reach

Athlone (Hotel: the Prince of Wales), a market town and important military station, on both sides of the Shannon. The hotel and the principal modern buildings are on the eastern or Westmeath side of the Shannon, but the castle is at the bridge on the Roscommon side. It is also of importance to bear in mind that the station of the Great Southern and Western Railway (for Clara, Tullamore, Portarlington, etc.) is on the Westmeath side, and the station of the Midland Great Western (for Galway, and for Westport and Ballina) is on the Roscommon side. There is no longer steam communication for passengers on the Shannon either above or below Athlone. The railway bridge across the Shannon is one of the most important viaducts

on the Midland Great Western Railway system. The stone bridge for vehicular traffic was opened in 1844. The fortified works near the Midland Great Western Station include an ordnance store and magazines defended by strong batteries. On a hill to the east of the town is the Convent of the Sacred Heart, a very extensive building. A little to the west of it is St. Mary's R. Cath. Church, with a handsome spire. The Franciscan Convent in Friar Lane was reconstructed in 1884. The town possesses flour, wool, and saw-mills. By steamers on the Shannon a considerable trade is carried on, with both Limerick and Dublin. Salmon and trout fishing by rod is free on the Shannon below the town, and on Lough Ree above it. It is not an uncommon custom for anglers and others to camp out for weeks on the islands of the Lough. On the banks of the Shannon there is also an extensive range of free shooting. including snipe, duck, and hares. Full and accurate particulars regarding both the shooting and fishing may be learned from Michael Browne, fisherman and water bailiff.

Lough Ree, a smaller lake than Lough Derg, being but 17 miles in length, and nowhere exceeding 7 in width, was formerly called Lough Ribh, and sometimes Great Lough Allen. A boat for visiting Lough Ree may be hired at Athlone, with or without rowers. The numerous promontories, bays, and creeks of the lake greatly add to the charm and variety of its scenery. Some of the islands are beautiful; on Church Island there are some very old ecclesiastical ruins.

Athlone is the most convenient station for visiting Lissoy, the supposed scene of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village"; and the celebrated ecclesiastical ruins of Clonmacnois.

Lissoy, or Auburn, as it is sometimes called from the name in Goldsmith's poem, is 8 miles from Athlone on the road to Longford. The car fare is 6d per mile, or 1s. per hour, but a clear understanding should be come to with the driver beforehand regarding the whole sum expected, including the driver's fee. Goldsmith was not born at Lissoy, as is sometimes stated, but either at Pallas, Forgney, or Elphin, which Dr. Stokes favours most. At the former place he, however, spent the most interesting period of his early years.

Clonmacnois, famous for its ecclesiastical ruins, may be visited from Athlone, either by road (13 miles) or by river (84)

miles). The latter is decidedly preferable, as the road is neither very good nor specially interesting. Boats may be had for hire at the Westmeath side of the bridge. The river is so broad that a sail can generally be used for a portion of the way. The journey there and back occupies about three hours. Clonmacnois may be regarded as the cradle of the ancient art and learning of the country, and for a long time was the chief seat of its religion. The monastery was founded by St. Cearan about the year 544, and from an early period became famous as a school of learning. The building was devastated and completely plundered in 1552, but many of the relics are still preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Cathedral or great church was erected in the beginning of the 10th century : and although reconstructed in the beginning of the 14th century, it still retains fragments of the earlier building in the sandstone capitals of the great western doorway. The southern doorway. belonging to the later period, exhibits some good carving, including figures of St. Patrick in his pontifical robes, and of St. Francis and St. Dominick. From a very early period Clonmac nois continued to be the seat of a bishopric, till it was united to that of Meath in the 16th century. The splendid stone cross of Abbot Colman, whose name and that of the monarch Flann appear upon it, is supposed by Dr. Petrie, from the sculptures on the west side of it, to be commemorative of the erection of the great church to the honour of St. Cearan. One of the most remarkable of the other churches is Temple Finghin, at the water's edge, of which the chancel and the round tower are the only remains. The tower is 56 feet in height and 49 feet in circumference. It is built of ashlar masonry, the conical roof exhibiting the only specimen of herring-bone ashlar in any round tower in Ireland. The church was in existence some time before 1015. It afterwards became the burial-place of the M'Carthy family. The other round tower to the south-west of the cathedral is called O'Rorke's Belfry, in allusion to Fingal O'Rorke, king of Connaught, but whether it was erected by O'Rorke or at a later period is uncertain, although it was finished in 1124. Temple Conor, erected by Cathal, the son of Conor, king of Connaught, in the beginning of the 11th century, and now used as the Protestant Episcopal church, still retains its original doorway. The small church or oratory of St. Cearan

is supposed to be the burial-place of the saint. The holy well of St. Cearan is annually visited by pilgrims from all parts of Ireland. Besides the two large stone crosses, there are in the cemetery nearly 150 ancient sepulchral slabs. There is also, south of the cathedral, a modern tombstone to James Egan, who died 6th August 1822, aged 112. To the south of the ecclesiastical buildings is King O'Melaghlin's Chapel. About half a mile north-east of the cemetery is the beautiful nun's church, or Religna-Cailleach, erected by Queen Devorgilla, wife of O'Rorke, king of Connaught. It was completed in 1167. It consists of nave and chancel, and has lately undergone restoration. Of the ancient city of Clonmacnoise there are now no remains.

Ballinasloe (Hotels: Hayden's; May's) stands on the Suck, and is noted for its great October cattle and sheep fair, one of the largest in the kingdom, contains a large Agricultural Hall. A castle erected here early in the 16th century has mostly crumbled away. The town is the property of the Earl of Clancarty, whose mansion, Garbally Castle, with its beautiful demesne, adjoins the town. The grounds are open to the public. Four miles distant is Aughrim, the scene of the battle (July 12, 1691) between the forces of William III. under De Ginckell and those of James II. under St. Ruth, in which the latter were completely defeated and their commander slain.

At Ballinasloe we cross the Suck and enter the county of Galway, the second largest in Ireland. It is barren, rugged, and mountainous, and embraces some of the wildest scenery in the country. To the east of Loughs Corrib and Mask, which practically intersect the county from south to north, the surface is either a level champaign or finely diversified with hill and dale. Galway is divided into the three districts of Connemara, Jar-Connaught, and Joyce's Country, but the term Connemara is sometimes applied to the whole district. To the west of Lough Corrib there are some 130 lakes, about 25 of which are more than a mile in length.

The next station is Woodlawn, with an interesting old church. Shortly before reaching it we pass on the right the ruins of Kilconnel Abbey. Thirteen miles from Galway is

Athenry (Hotel: Railway, opposite the station), a very ancient town, and the junction for the Tuam and the Ennis and Limerick lines. It is supposed to have been a stronghold

of the Saxons, and is still surrounded by its ancient walls, the north gateway tower being comparatively entire. The Protestant Episcopal church embraces portions of the ancient abbey. There are also the remains of a Dominican monastery surrounded by a Rom. Cath. cemetery. The most extensive and imposing ruins are, however, those of King John's Castle, built by the Berminghams in the 13th century, the principal feature being the quadrangular keep covered with ivy. In the village here is an ancient cross. From Athenry an excursion may be conveniently made by rail northwards to

Tuam (Hotel: Imperial), the seat of a Rom. Cath. archbishopric, and a see in the Protestant Episcopalian Church. An abbey is believed to have been founded at Tuam in 487, which was in the 6th century converted by St. Jarlath into a cathedral. This building, the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary, has been restored, the old cross, chancel, and mouldings being preserved. The chancel-arch of the ancient building, now forming the great doorway of the renovated church, is an elaborately-decorated specimen of the ancient Romanesque. The Rom. Cath. Cathedral, in the pointed Gothic style, erected at a cost of £18,000, is one of the finest modern Rom. Cath. buildings in Ireland. Adjoining it is the Rom. Cath. College of St. Jarlath, usually called the New College, formed in 1814 for the education of candidates for the priesthood, and presided over by the titular archbishop. To the west of the Cathedral are the archbishop's palace and a convent of Presentation nuns. In front of the Cathedral there are statues of Archbishop M'Hale 1875, and of William Burke 1873, the latter of whom bequeathed large sums of money for charitable and religious purposes. Tuam may also be reached from Sligo and Claremorris by rail.

Resuming our railway journey at Athenry we shortly afterwards pass the castle of Derrydonnell on the left. At Oranmore we begin to skirt Galway Bay, of which we obtain a magnificent view, and, crossing Lough Athalia by a swivel bridge 154 feet in length, we arrive at Galway.

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Galway

HOTELS-The Railway at the Station; Mack's Royal.

Distance from Dublin 1261 miles.

Galway to Spiddle, by car; Galway to Clifden by rail viâ Oughterard. Steamers—Galway to Cong—make inquiry as to steamers; to and from Ballyvaghan three times a week in summer; on other days excursions to the Aran Islands.

Almost nothing is known of the history of Galway until the arrival of the English, when the town and adjoining district were under the protection of O'Flaherty. In the 13th century it was given to the De Burgos, who surrounded it with walls and made it the residence of a number of enterprising settlers, the principal families of whom were known as the "tribes" of Galway. Very soon it acquired great commercial importance. and began to be much frequented by Spanish merchants. To the intercourse with Spain are ascribed certain architectural peculiarities still to be seen among the older buildings. After the surrender of the town to the Parliamentary forces in 1691 most of the inhabitants were expelled and their places taken by "Adventurers" from England. Among the old "tribes" the most influential were the Lynches. In 1442 Edmund Lynch Fitz-Thomas, erected a bridge called "The West Bridge," which has since been rebuilt. In 1462 Gorman Lynch was in possession of a patent for coining money in Galway. James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, who in 1493 held the office of mayor, "built the choir of St. Nicholas's Church at the west end, and put painted glass in the windows."

Galway is admirably situated for commercial purposes, and possesses all the natural advantages necessary for development into a first-class port. The channel opposite the harbour has been deepened at an expense of £140,000, and a dock constructed affording accommodation for the largest steamers. The general trade of the port is, however, inconsiderable, and for some years has been diminishing. The town possesses meal-mills and a jute-factory. The deep-sea fisheries are in a languishing condition, although the fishing-grounds in the bay are as good as any in the kingdom. There is a valuable salmon-fishery in Lough Corrib; sportsmen may obtain liberty to fish on very easy terms. Trout-fishing is free both on the lakes and streams. A canal passing through the town connects the harbour with

Lough Corrib. Galway presents a curious combination of dilapidation and decay, with signs of improvement and comparative prosperity. On many houses in the older and meaner parts of the town may be seen sculptured façades and coats of arms, in curious contrast with the surrounding squalor. The most entire of these antique dwellings is "Lynch's Castle," in Shop Street, the ground-floor of which is occupied as a grocery store. The windows and doors are ornamented with sculptures, and the roof is furnished with gargoyles to throw off the water. The walls of the town, which dated from 1270, were removed in the 19th century, but some portions still remain, the archway at the quay being specially worthy of notice. In the centre of the town is the spacious Eyre Square, with an enclosure laid out in walks and planted with trees, and surrounded with prominent public buildings.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. NICHOLAS is a fine old building, cruciform in shape, dating from the 14th century, but restored and altered at different dates, and now in very good preservation. It is 152 feet in length by 126 feet in breadth. In the churchyard and in the interior of the building there are several interesting old monuments. In the wall of the churchyard are the "cross-bones," restored in 1854 to their old position on the spot where James Lynch Fitz-Stephen "executed his own

guilty son Walter."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE is situated about half a mile north-west of the town. The building, opened in 1849, is in the Tudor style, the material being gray Mountain Limestone. It is quadrangular in form, and has an elegant cupola in the centre of the chief front facing the town. Museums are attached to the principal medical departments. The College Library contains 20,000 volumes, chiefly medical works. Medical students obtain practical experience in the Galway County Infirmary and in the Town Hospital. The town contains 3 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 2 barracks.

The Claddach (Irish Cladach, the sea-shore or strand) is the name given to that part of Galway adjoining the harbour, and inhabited by about 4000 fishermen. They may be regarded as representing the original Celtic inhabitants of the town, as they have never intermarried with the Saxon and Norman colonists introduced at different periods. Formerly they were recognised as a distinct community, governed by their own magistrate or mayor, called the "King of the Claddagh," and although now under municipal rule, they still acknowledge the authority of their own "king" as supreme in regard to many of their affairs. The election of the "king" and other magistrates takes place on the eve of St. John, the mock ceremony being accompanied with tumultuous rejoicing. The community still retain various singular customs. The bride receives as her dowry a boat, or share of a boat, according to the means of the parents. The marriage ring is an heirloom passing from mother to daughter. It is of gold, and often decorated with a heart supported by two hands. On certain days, regarded by them as unlucky, not even the presence in the bay of the most miraculous shoals of fishes would tempt them to put to sea. They guard with great jealousy what they regard as their own special rights of fishing in the bay, and cut the nets of any strange trawlers who persist in frequenting it.

SALTHILL, about a mile and a half west of Galway, is much frequented in summer on account of its sea-bathing. It is connected with Galway by tram-car, and in connection with

the hotel there is an extensive suite of public baths.

GALWAY BAY is the finest inlet on the whole Irish coast. Its length between Kilcrogan Point and the middle of the North Sound is over 30 miles, and its width at the mouth between Travor Bay and Hag's Head about 20 miles. Across its entrance are the three isles of Aran, stretching from northwest to south-east, to which a steamer sails in summer twice or thrice a week. The islands are composed chiefly of limestone rocks, and present to the western ocean a bold and precipitous front, the highest elevation of Aranmore or Inishmore (an inn at Kilcoran) being 354 feet, of Inishmaan 259 feet, and of Inisheer 202 feet. The rocks are frequented by sea-birds in immense numbers. The inhabitants retain many primitive customs, and still wear the primitive Celtic sandal of cow-hide. The principal interest of the islands is in their remarkable antiquarian ruins. On Aranmore there is a remarkable old fortress called Dun Ængus, from Ængus of the Humarian family, who flourished a little before the birth of Christ, under Mauda, Queen of Connaught. It is one of the most extensive of the ancient duns now in existence.

There are several other forts of similar construction on the islands. A church and monastery of St. Enda were erected on Aranmore about the end of the 5th century. There are a number of very old ecclesiastical buildings, all comparatively small, and also remains of the beehive cells, or homes of the anchorites who formerly inhabited the islands. Sculptured pillar-stones, crosses, and sepulchral slabs, with very early Christian inscriptions, are the principal other antiquarian remains.

Galway to the Burren of Clare, Lisdoonvarna, etc.

Steamer three times a week to Ballyvaghan. Hotel cars from Ballyvaghan to Lisdoonvarna. Railway, Ennis to Miltown Malbay and Kilkee.

The Burren of Clare, to the north of Lisdoonvarna, is formed chiefly of terraced hills, rising gradually to a height of 800 to 1000 feet, and composed entirely of bare limestone rock of pale gray colour—the carboniferous limestone of geologists. Deep valleys penetrate this high limestone ground both from Galway Bay on the north and from the low country on the east, towards which a line of lofty cliffs looks down, like those on the north. Glen Columbkill is the most remarkable of the valleys on the east of the Burren highlands. What makes these valleys so remarkable is the bareness of the limestone rocks which surround them. They look like vast artificial amphitheatres rising in regular steps and terraces of stone, receding here and advancing there, till the long parallel lines of stratification fade away in the blue haze of the distance. The isolated hills are like great fortifications surrounded by regular bastions and walls rising one above another, till each terminates in a small citadel crowning the summit of the hill. The fissures are lined with the most splendid ferns and other plants-the delicate maiden-hair fern being found here as well as on the Aran Islands, together with several other species of plants very rarely to be met with in other parts of the British Islands.

After reaching Ballyvaghan we may, instead of proceeding direct to Lisdoonvarna, hire a car for a drive (about 9 miles) to

Corcomroe Abbey, founded by the O'Briens about the end of the 12th century,—one of the finest of the ruined abbeys of Ireland. It contains the stone effigy of Connor O'Brien, its supposed founder, dating from the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. The journey may be continued from Corcomroe to Lisdoonvarna.

The distance from Ballyvaghan to Lisdoonvarna by the direct route is about 9 miles, and cars from the Lisdoonvarna hotels wait the arrival of the steamer (fare 2s.) Winding upwards by the famous "Corkscrew Road," a magnificent view is obtained of the Aran Islands and the Connemara mountains.

Lisdoonvarna (Hotels: Imperial; Queen's; Eagle; car from Ennistimon Station — 7 miles — on the West Clare Railway), one of the most frequented spas of Ireland, and rapidly increasing in popularity, is situated amidst wild heathery hills, in proximity to some of the most remarkable cliff scenery in Clare. One or two small brooks have worn their way down through the hard black coal-measures to the surface of the limestone below, and form picturesque dells, in one of which are two mineral springs, the one chalybeate and the other sulphur. To the sea-shore at Ballaghaline, where sea-bathing may be had, the distance is only 4 miles. Kilfenora, about 5 miles south of Lisdoonvarna, is of interest from its ruined church and some beautifully-sculptured crosses.

By the West Clare Railway from Ennis to Miltown Malbay the remarkable cliff scenery of this coast has been made more accessible. At Lehinch cars can be obtained for Hag's Head and the Cliffs of Moher, extending for 2 or 3 miles, and rising at one part to a height of 668 feet above the sea as an absolutely vertical wall. At some of the points where the best views are obtained fences have been erected, so that we may in security look down on the waves 650 feet below. One or two projecting crags rise half-way up from the water, forming the roosting-place of innumerable sea-birds, in catching which the natives sometimes perform remarkable feats of daring. About a mile north of the highest point a narrow winding path gives access in fine weather to the foot of the precipices. Passing the cliffs, we reach the small village of Lehinch, much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. Two miles to the east

is Ennistimon, near which there is a castellated residence containing a good picture gallery. From Lehinch the railway proceeds southwards, affording occasional views of Liscannor Bay, and terminates at Miltown Malbay (The Atlantic Hotel). About 2 miles to the west of Miltown Malbay is Spanish Point, where several vessels of the Spanish Armada were wrecked. The route southward as regards scenery does not call for special remark until, after passing Doonbeg, we begin to approach Kilkee. Outside cars run between Miltown Malbay and Kilkee during the season, and afford the means of a pleasant trip for summer visitors.

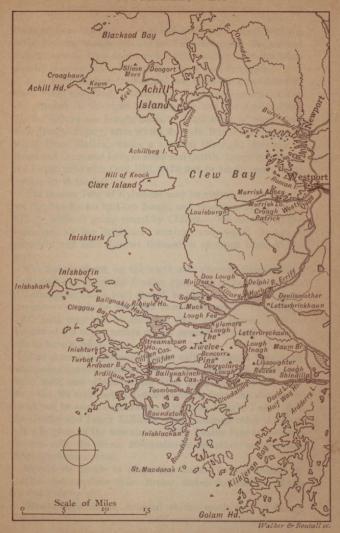
The Western Highlands of Connemara

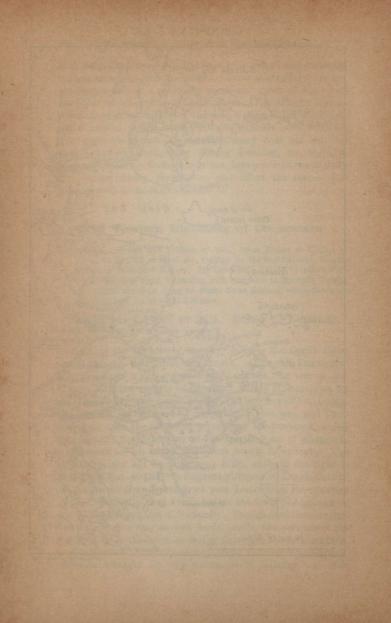
I. Galway to Recess and Clifden by rail. From Recess or Clifden to Westport by mail or hired car, visiting on the way Leenane, Delphi, Kylemore Pass, and Killery. II. Galway to Recess by steamer on Lough Corrib to Cong, if running, with excursion to Renvyle, Delphi, etc. Hired car from Cong to Maam Cross Station, where the train may be joined; or direct to Leenane.

GALWAY TO CLIFDEN BY RAIL. RECESS TO WESTPORT BY CAR.

Leaving the suburbs of Galway, we cross the Corrib river, which unites Lough Corrib with the sea. Among the first noticeable residences which we meet is Woodstock, the seat of Mr. Comyn. In the vicinity of the small village of Moycullen we see Danesfield, the house of Mr. Burke, Moycullen Lodge, the picturesque demesnes of Drimcong, Knockbane, and Ross, and enter upon the extensive property of Ballynahinch, which was formerly the patrimony of the Martins, one of whom was well known for his efforts to prevent cruelty to animals. The country to the left becomes more hilly, while to the right it is low and flat, and affords frequent glimpses of Lough Corrib. Before reaching Oughterard we pass Lemonfield, the mansion of the O'Flahertys, and a mile farther the tower of Aughnanure Castle, the ancient seat of the family. Though doubtless occupying the site of a very ancient feudal castle, the portions of the building do not indicate an earlier date than the 16th century.

Oughterard (Murphy's Hotel), about 17 miles from Galway, contains barracks for two companies of infantry. A little





distance from the town, near the bridge, the river forms a series of pretty cascades, called the Falls of Feogh. Copper and lead have both been discovered in the vicinity, and the latter mineral is being worked about two miles from the town.

Soon after passing Oughterard we enter on a considerable tract of flat moorland, interspersed with numerous small lakes, and guarded on the right by Maamturk and the Twelve Pins. On the left we see Lough Bofin, a small sheet of water, and then Lough Ardery, after which we gain Butler's Lodge, now Maam Cross Station, where a road on the right diverges to Maam and Cong, and Loughs Mask and Corrib. Lough Shindella, and Lough Orid with Orid Hill, 1178 feet in height, are a little farther on to the left.

The famous Pass of Kylemore may be visited by turning to the right at Recess by Glen Inagh, and thence to Leenane and Killery, without going round by Clifden. We are now at the beginning of the highland scenery, and varied vistas of mountain and lake disclose themselves at every bend of the road.

The Recess Hotel, on the north-east shore of Glendalough, is situated just under the Twelve Pins. From here the ascent of Lissoughter (1314 feet) should be made, on account of the extensive views to be obtained from the summit. Cashel Hill (1027 feet) may also be ascended from near Recess, but, on account of the boggy nature of the ground, it would be advisable to have a guide.

If we proceed to Kylemore by the valley of Lough Inagh, our road passes between Lissoughter, on the right, and Derryclare (2220 feet), one of the Twelve Pins, on the left. Farther up the vale, we may ascend Letterbreekaun, from the summit of which can be seen Lough Inagh, Kylemore Lough, Lough Fee, the Greater and Lesser Killeries, with numerous other sheets of water in glens of the mountains. The Twelve Pins are seen on the one side, the Maam Mountains on the other, and between them the distant ocean.

Should we decide to adopt the farther journey round by Clifden, we continue from Recess under the shadow of the Twelve Pins by rail.

Glendalough House, situated at the south side of Lough Derryclare, is now the private residence of Baron Dalwigh. The Recess Hotel has the right of good salmon and trout fishing. The TWELVE PINS, which are the chief features in the scenery at Glendalough, are not so frequently ascended as they might be. These fine dome-shaped mountains are composed of immense arches of quartzite, their sides being sometimes polished smooth by former glacial action, so that in the sunlight they glitter like burnished gold.

About 3 miles from Glendalough we may, instead of proceeding direct to Clifden, turn to the left, and, passing by the

south side of Ballynahinch Lake, arrive at

Toombeola Bridge (Deradda Hotel), over the Owenmore or Ballynahinch river—a very valuable salmon-fishery. Adjoining the river, at the head of Roundstone Bay, are the remains of Toombeola Abbey, founded by the O'Flahertys for Dominican Friars about 1427, and demolished by Cromwell. Continuing the drive for about 4 miles along the head of the bay, we arrive at the village of Roundstone, possessing a safe harbour, sheltered by Innislacken island, at the mouth of the bay. MacDara island has a very ancient church, with some old crosses. From Roundstone, Urrisbeg Mountain (987 feet) may be ascended for the picturesque view it gives of the headlands and islands on the coast. The direct journey to Clifden passes by the north side of

Ballynahinch (Hotel: Angler's [W. Blackadder], for centuries the seat of the Martins. It was a common phrase among the peasantry that "Colonel Martin was the best Martin that ever reigned," clearly denoting the almost regal power of the family, who possessed about 200,000 acres of ground in this country. The mansion stands about 3 miles from the road, on the southern extremity of the lake, and is almost completely

screened with wood.

Clifden (Hötels: Railway; Lyden's) is the terminus of the railway at present. The town is quite modern; its prosperity is owing to Mr. D'Arcy, who first pointed out its advantageous site, on a ridge of mountains at the head of the Bay of Ardbear, and facing the wide Atlantic, of which a fine view may be had from the neighbouring hills. The town has a well-attended market and considerable export trade in corn. Vessels of 200 tons burden can enter the harbour. The stream which issues from the Twelve Pins forms near the town a fine waterfall.

CLIFDEN CASTLE, formerly the residence of the D'Arcys, is

distant about 2 miles from the town on the north side of the bay. The road to it lies along the sea-shore. The D'Arcys who had done so much to improve this portion of Connemara, became so reduced by their liberality as to be compelled to sell their property. Additions have recently been made to the castle and the grounds improved.

Continuing past the castle we may go on to Streamstown, where a boat may be hired to visit the island of Ardillaun, on which are a number of early ecclesiastical remains, including some beehive houses of the early anchorites. About fifteen minutes' walk from Clifden is Cloughanard Hill (420 feet), from which a fine view of the town, bay, and surrounding mountains is obtained, especially in the early morning.

When we resume the journey by car from Clifden to Westport our road runs through a wild and rocky country, with glimpses of mountain ravines, varied views of the Atlantic, and a pleasing alternation of hill and valley. Some distance from Letterfrack we arrive on the crest of a hill, from which a magnificent view is obtained of the valley in which the village stands, and of the Kylemore hills which close it in.

Letterfrack (Casson's Hotel) is a small hamlet which owes its prosperity to the Society of Friends, who have reclaimed a great part of the surrounding country. From near Letterfrack Diamond Hill may be ascended, which commands a very extensive and varied prospect.

On Kylemore Lake, which is nearly 2 miles in length, is the modern castellated residence of Mr. Mitchell Henry. The scenery surrounding this small lake, which fills up the whole space between two parallel ranges of lofty precipitous mountains, not more than half a mile apart, is as romantic and beautiful as any in the west of Ireland. To the south of it towers Bennabeola, one of the Twelve Pins; on the north rises Garraun (1973 feet); and on the east is Maamturk. In all, the Pass of Kylemore is about 3 miles in length and walled on both sides with precipitous rocks, on the lower slopes of which is a dense wood, part of the original forest from which the pass takes its name, Kylemore, meaning "the great wood."

Instead of proceeding direct to Leenane, an excursion may be made on foot or ponies through Glen Fee, past Loughs Fee and Muck, to the Pass of Salruck, from the highest point of which a singular view is obtained of the two Killery Bays, with their broken shores and rocky islets. Six miles from Salruck we cross to Delphi, which is 3 miles distant from Leenane, the whole distance being about 19 miles.

By the direct route the drive may be continued from Letterfrack to Leenane, whence an excursion similar to the one described may be made in reverse order.

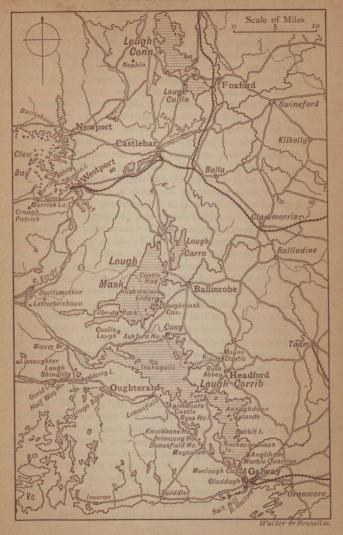
At Renvyle House Hotel, 4 miles from Letterfrack, there is a fine shore for sea-bathing. Besides sea and trout fishing, shooting may be obtained, the game, however, being retained by the proprietor. At Blackwater Bridge the rock formation is worthy of the attention of geologists.

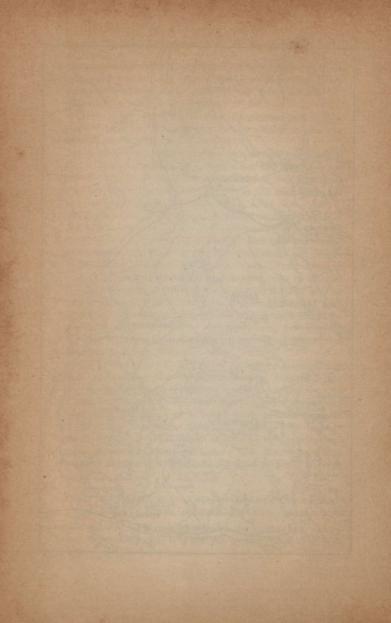
LEENANE (Killery Bay Hotel) is situated on the south side of The Killery, an arm of the sea about 10 miles in length and not more than half a mile in breadth. The wild and rugged aspect of the mountains which bar it in lend to it a picturesque and impressive grandeur entirely its own. From Leenane Delphi, situated on the north side of the bay, may be reached by rowing across the lake to Delphi Lodge at the foot of Doo Lough, 2 miles in length, and picturesquely surrounded with mountains. The sides of the hill, as they ascend from the small lake, assume a tortuous and wavy form, and between each wave of the uprising stratification is the fresh green grass tinting the gray sides of the mountain.

From Leenane we may return to Galway by Maam, Cong, and Lough Corrib. The district surrounding Leenane is the centre of what is known as JOYCE'S COUNTRY, comprehending the north of the county of Galway, and including in its area Killery, part of Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, and the group of the Maamturk Mountains. The first Joyce is said to have come to Ireland in the reign of Edward I., and acquired extensive property in Jar-Connaught. The Joyces have the reputation of being the tallest and strongest people in Ireland.

GALWAY TO CLIFDEN, BY STEAMER ON LOUGH CORRIB TO CONG, AND THEN BY HIRED CAR TO MAAM CROSS STATION.

When a steamer is running it makes one journey each way on Lough Corrib daily, but it is not put on every year, as it does not pay. Inquire beforehand.





Lough Corrib is about 25 miles in length, and its greatest breadth 8 miles. The country adjoining the shores is flat and uninteresting, but numerous rocky islets, some clothed with stunted trees, lend picturesqueness to the scene, while to the north-west are seen the towering Connemara Mountains. About 8 miles from Galway the lake contracts considerably. so as almost to give the idea of two lakes. Steaming down the Corrib river, we pass, I mile from Galway, Menlough Castle. the seat of Sir Valentine Blake. Shortly after entering the lake the celebrated quarries of Anglyham are seen. Six or seven miles farther on, on the right, we pass Annaghdown Castle and Abbey, both in ruins. At Kyleig, where there is a ferry, a road leads to HEADFORD (Hotel and posting establishment-Macormack's), a clean and prosperous town, about 1 mile from which, picturesquely situated on the Owenduff, is Ross Abbey, in remarkably fine preservation, and containing a number of old monuments. The key is obtained at the farmhouse on the way to the abbey. To the north of the abbey is the old castle of Moyne. After we enter the upper reaches of the lake the islands become more numerous, some of them being of considerable extent. On INCHAGOIL LUGNAT, or LUGNALD, a contemporary and friend of St. Patrick took up his residence. His pillar stone, with the inscription in Roman characters-LIE LUGNAEDON MACC LMENUEH, is still to be seen, and near it the remains of a church supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. At the head of the loch are the woods of Ashford, with the mansion of Lord Ardillaun peeping out amidst the trees. A car from the hotel meets the steamer, and after a drive of a mile and half past the deer-park of Lord Ardillaun we reach the village of

Cong (Hotel: Carlisle Arms), where are the remains of one of the finest old abbeys in the kingdom, situated in the grounds of Lord Ardillaun, and partly occupied as a R. Cath. churchyard; a separate key is kept for each division. The abbey owns its origin to St. Fechan, and originally dates from 624, but, as the building was destroyed by fire in 1114, the portion of it now remaining belongs to the later date, being principally Decorated Norman. The entrance gateway is a very beautiful example of the Norman arch. The cloisters, which are within the grounds of Lord Ardillaun, have been restored, and various



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sculptured stones which formerly lay in scattered heaps have been collected, and as far as possible reset. Above the east gate at the abbey bridge is the head of the last R. Cath. abbot, and above the west gate the head of Maurice O'Connor, son of Roderick. The fishery of the abbey is at the bridge. In the R. Cath. churchyard are pointed out the monuments of five abbots, and also the monument of Roderick O'Connor, who, however, was undoubtedly interred at Clonmacnois. Roderick is said to have retired to the monastery of Cong after the overthrow of his power, and to have lived for fifteen years within its walls.

The "Cross of Cong" was sold to Professor M'Cullagh of Trinity College, Dublin, for £100, that it might be preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. It is made of silver, richly chased and washed with gold, and indicates a very advanced state of art in the country at the time when it was made, which was early in the 12th century, in the reign of Therdelach Ua Conchovar (or Turlogh O'Connor), father of Roderick, the last king of Connaught. It is studded with imitations of precious stones. The central crystal is surmounted by an elegant ornament in gold; and all the rest of the cross, both before and behind, is richly adorned with tracery known as distinctively Irish. The date is supplied by the Gaelic inscriptions, extremely clear and well cut, which cover the silver edge of the cross, and which, besides giving the names of the king and of a contemporary dignitary of the church, preserve that of the artist himself. A Latin inscription informs us that it contains a portion of the "true cross"; and this circumstance will account for the veneration in which it has been held for ages.

The demesne of Ashford, adjoining Cong, is open to visitors, by tickets to be obtained in the village. The grounds are finely laid out, and there are large herds of red and fallow deer. The mansion-house is an extensive pile of buildings in the castellated style, the materials being white granite and gray Mountain Limestone.

Loughs Corrib and Mask are joined by a river, which for three-fourths of its course has a subterranean passage. An attempt was made to connect the lakes by a canal, but the porous character of the limestone rendered the enterprise abortive, after enormous sums of money had been expended on it. It is indeed this characteristic of the limestone that explains the subterranean passage made by the river. At various places there are openings where the course of the river may be seen. The one which affords the fullest view is situated a little to the east of the village. In other cases an entrance may be made by a natural cavern to the edge of the subterranean river. The most remarkable of these caverns is

THE PIGEON-HOLE (Pollna-g-columb), so called from the fact that it was at one time frequented by pigeons. The Pigeon-Hole may be reached through Lord Ardillaun's grounds, or by the public road, the distance from Cong being about a mile. The descent to the cavern is made by a flight of sixty steps. A woman from a neighbouring cottage generally follows visitors into the cavern, and lights it up with a flambeau, with the aid of which we can see the glistening of the water in the recesses of the cavern. In winter, when the river is in flood, it covers the floor at the foot of the steps, so that there is no standing room beyond them.

The distance from Cong to Leenane is about 24 miles. For a considerable distance we skirt the shores of Lough Corrib, of which, as well as Lough Mask to the north, good views are obtained, the foreground being shut in by the Mayo and Connemara Mountains. Two miles from Cong a side road leads to the spot where the carriage of Lord Mountmorres was fired on by disguised peasants. There is a good inn at MAAM, beautifully situated at the head of Lough Corrib, and at the gateway to the mountainous scenery of Connemara. From Maam we may either turn to the left to Recess, or continue to Leenane through a wild country by the course of the river Bealanabrack. From Cong a pleasant excursion may be made to Lough Mask, and the journey continued by private car by the triangle to Westport. Westport may also be reached from Cong by mailcar via Ballinrobe and Hollymount to the railway station at Claremorris.

Lough Mask, lying in a direction almost due north and south, is about 10 miles in length, and little more than 4 in breadth. Owing to the proximity of the mountains on the west, the scenery in its vicinity far surpasses that adjoining Lough Corrib. The lake contains upwards of twenty islands, the largest of which is Inishmaan, on which there are remains of

a fort said to have been founded by Eoghan Beul, king of Connaught, in the beginning of the 6th century. The remains of a small but beautiful abbey also exist on the island. The ruins of Mask Castle, a fortress built by the English in 1238, stand on the shore opposite Inishmaan. Near it is the residence of Captain Boycott, well known some years ago in connection with the agrarian disturbances. On an island not far from Ballinrobe are the ruins of a castle of the O'Connors, known as Hag's Castle. It is surrounded by a circular enclosure, and the island on which it stands is said to be artificial. It was destroyed by Sir Richard Bingham in 1586.

Westport by rail from Athlone

The route from Dublin to Athlone has been already sketched on pp. 77 and 78. Should Athlone be reached by the Great South-Western Railway, it will be necessary to take a car for the Midland Great Western Station on the Roscommon side of the river. From Athlone to Westport our journey for some distance skirts the western shores of Lough Ree. The first town we pass (18 miles) of special interest is

Roscommon (Hotel: The Royal), the assize town for the county of Roscommon. The court-house, the county gaol, and the county infirmary are the principal modern buildings. The town derives its name from an abbey founded in the 8th century by St. Coenan or Coenanus. Some of the windows remain, but the building, from want of preservation, has within recent years become more ruinous. About the middle of the 13th century a Dominican Friary was also founded by Feidlim O'Connor, king of Connaught, who was interred within its walls, and whose tomb, with mutilated effigy, is still pointed out. It is a very beautiful work of art, in fine Irish marble. The monument represents a mailed recumbent figure lying on an altar-tomb, the sides ornamented with several compartments. in each of which stands a figure mailed and armed. The monument, has, however, undergone severe mutilation. The castle, visible from the railway station, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the town, was built in 1268, when the office of Justiciary of Ireland was held by Robert D'Ufford. There is, however, no doubt that a fortress of a much earlier date previously occupied the site. The walls, of great thickness, are defended at intervals by large semicircular towers. The building is now a total ruin, although it is said that portions were habitable at the period of the Civil War, when they were set on fire by a party retreating after the battle of Aughrim.

Not including the night-mail, there are from Athlone to Westport only two trains a day. A third train proceeds as far as Castlereagh (34½ miles), where, after remaining a night at Insley's Hotel, the journey may be resumed by an early train in the morning. Ballyhaunis (43¾ miles) is the best station from which to visit the Church of Knock (7 miles by hired ear), where the miracles of healing and supernatural visions attracted large crowds of pilgrims some years ago. Crutches and other relics may be seen at the church, which is still visited by devout Roman Catholics. From Claremorris (46¾ miles), Tuam may be reached by train, and Cong by car. At Manulla (47¾ miles), a branch line turns northwards to Ballina (20¼ miles). The next important station, 52 miles from Athlone, is

Castlebar (Hotel: Imperial), the county town of Mayo. In the rebellion of 1798, Castlebar gained notoriety from an engagement between a small French force under General Humbert, and a party of English soldiers under Generals Lake and Hutchison. The encounter is yet facetiously alluded to as the "Castlebar Races." A slab to the memory of the Fraser Highlanders who fell in the action was erected in the church by Colonel Fraser. In Castlebar was executed in 1786 the notorious George Robert Fitzgerald, better known as "Fighting Fitzgerald." His residence was at Turlough, about 4 miles east of Castlebar, where his remains rest among some ruins in the demesne, overlooked by an ancient round tower. From the railway we obtain a good view of Croagh Patrick before reaching

Westport (Hotel: Railway), for which, it should be mentioned, the proper station is Westport (town), and not Westport Quay. The two principal streets run parallel on either side of the stream, which, after entering the town, passes through the adjoining demesne of the Marquis of Sligo. In

one of the streets running at right angles to the stream there is a monument to George Glendinning, formerly banker in the place. Westport, on account of the beauty of the neighbouring scenery and the fine bay, is rising into favour as a summer resort. Many good villas have been built near the bay some distance from the town. The quay is about a mile south from the town, and may be reached through the demesne of the Marquis of Sligo, which is open to the public without restriction. From the farther extremity of it a fine view is obtained of Westport Bay, situated at the south-east corner of Clew Bay, About half a mile west from the quay, on Roman island, there is a large bath-house, where hot and cold sea-baths may be obtained, as well as facilities for bathing in the open sea. The town has considerable trade in corn and provisions, and there is communication by steamer with Glasgow. If the weather is clear visitors would do well to ascend

Croagh Patrick (2510 feet), the view from which is of a kind quite unique. From Westport Quay the road follows the winding shores of Clew Bay, with the whole breadth of the cone-shaped mountain towering in front. The ascent may be made about 4 miles from Westport, opposite a bridge crossing an arm of the bay, just before we reach the village of Murrisk : or a mile farther on, after passing the village and barracks, opposite a road leading to the ruins of Murrisk Abbey, situated close to the shore. This was founded by one of the O'Malleys for Augustine monks. As the ascent of the mountain is comparatively easy, entirely without danger except in mist, and by a clearly marked path, there is no necessity for the assistance of guides. Ponies can be taken to the top of the mountain. The chief features of the prospect from the top are Clew Bay with its numerous islets at the western base of the mountain. and the wild and mountainous cliffs of Achill in the distance. To the south-west there is a broad moor, bounded by Muilrea (2688 feet) and other quartzite mountains stretching between Killery Bay and Lough Mask; beyond them are the glittering peaks of the Twelve Pins; northwards are the ranges of the Ox Mountains, and adjoining Lough Conn the isolated dome of Nephin (2530 feet).

Clew Bay is one of the wonders of Ireland. Almost a parallelogram in shape, with Newport at its north-east corner

and Wesport at its south-east, it is about 20 miles in length by 8 or 10 in width, and is dotted round its northern and eastern sides with multitudes of islands, some beautifully wooded, but most of them bare, sharp, rocky elevations, with an occasional, though stunted, vegetation of heath, lichen, or grass. The picturesqueness of the bay is of course greatly increased by the adjoining mountains, by which, however, it is in no sense shut in.

Clare Island, at the mouth of the bay, has an area of 3949 acres, and its highest elevation is the Hill of Knock (1520 feet), presenting bold and percipitous cliffs to the Atlantic. The island is most conveniently visited from Achill Sound. The Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1224, is in fairly good preservation. The most interesting ruin is, however, Granuaile Castle, the ancient residence of Grace O'Malley, celebrated for her piratical exploits, situated above the harbour on the eastern side of the island.

Westport to Achill Island

Rail from Westport viâ Mallaranny or Mulrany to Achill Sound, and thence by hired car to Dugort, W. coast of island; but, to prevent disappointment, word should be sent beforehand to the proprietor of Slievemore Hotel.

The ride from Westport to Achill is one of great interest, embracing varied views of the mountains and Clew Bay. At Newport, finely situated on Clew Bay, there is a neat hotel, and good fishing on the Newport river and in the Beltra Lakes. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Burrishoole Abbey, and a beautiful glen in the heart of the mountains. From Newport to Mallaranny we skirt the winding shores of Clew Bay. Passing the pleasant village, where there is a beautiful smooth strand and good accommodation for bathing, we cross the neck of a high peninsula, and arrive at Achill Sound, which was formerly crossed by a ferry, but is now spanned by a handsome swivel bridge. At the Sound there is a comfortable hotel, but visitors will find it more convenient to proceed to the Slievemore Hotel (Sheridan's) at Dugort, situated on the northern shore, in the vicinity of the finest scenery.

Achill Island is triangular in shape, its length from east to

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Achill Island is triangular in shape, its length from east to

west being about 15 miles, and from north to south 12 miles. A considerable portion of it belongs to the trustees of a Protestant settlement, though the great majority of the inhabitants are of the Roman Catholic faith. The fisheries round the island are of great value, but suffer from lack of capital to develop them, and rapid communication with the interior of Ireland. As it is, many of the inhabitants are in great poverty, a fact sufficiently evident from a glance at the huts of rough cobbles and turf in which they dwell.

Achill Island surpasses every other island on the Irish, and perhaps on the British, coast for romantic situation and wild and striking views. Blacksod Bay, with its broken and winding shores running between the Mullet peninsula and the mainland, lies to the north, and to the south is Clew Bay, with its numerous islets, overlooked by the cone of Croagh Patrick; to the east are the ranges of the Ennis Mountains, and to the west the broad Atlantic. The climate is more bracing than that of the health resorts farther south, and is specially suitable for persons suffering from nervous or dyspeptic complaints, Adjoining the hotel at Dugort there are magnificent sands for sea-bathing. Seal-shooting may be enjoyed at the seal caves, and rabbit-shooting on the extensive range of sandhills.

To the south of Slievemore, the highest summit (2217 ft.) on the island, is Keem Bay, with a valuable salmon fishery. At the southern extremity of the Great Keel strand are the "Cathedral Cliffs" of Meenaune, 1000 feet in height, and hollowed by the action of the waves through countless centuries into a striking resemblance to stupendous Gothic aisles.

Westport to Sligo, and thence to Dublin

To Ballina by rail viá Manulla Junction. From Ballina by mail-ear to Sligo viá Dromore. From Sligo to Dublin viá Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Longford.

The first important station after Manulla Junction is Foxford, on Lough Cullen, where, and on the Moy, there is excellent fishing. Loughs Cullen and Conn are joined by a narrow strait, crossed by a pontoon bridge. Leaving Foxford, a fine view is obtained of Lough Conn, a large sheet of water,

nearly 14 miles in length by 1 to 3 in width. On the west side of it rises the conspicuous Nephin, a mountain with a finely-shaped conical summit, 2646 feet above the sea-level. It is a singular fact that there is occasionally a reverse flow of the lower lake, usually called Lough Cullen, into the upper, or Lough Conn proper. The lake is situated about 40 feet above the sea, and can have no tide communication with it. There is an excellent hotel at Crossmolina, Lough Conn.

Ballina (Hotels: Imperial, and Moy, the latter adjoining the mail-car office) is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, about 5 miles above its junction with Killala Bay. The tide flows up to the town, but the river is only navigable to the quay, which is situated more than a mile and a half below it. The Moy salmon-fishery belongs to a company, but no angler is ever refused permission to fly-fish, the fish being returned to the fishery office. There is good trout-fishing in Loch Conn (Loch Conn Hotel at Crossmolina), 8 miles from Ballina.

ROSERK ABBEY is about 4 miles north of Ballina by the road adjoining the river, beautifully situated on the river Moy, and surrounded with undulating hills. This abbey is in a more perfect condition than that of Clare-Galway, which it somewhat resembles. Two miles from this are the remains of Moyne Abbey, a ruin in still better preservation; and 2 miles north of it is

Killala, which is interesting both from its fine position on the bay of the same name, and from its round tower and the ruins of St. Patrick's, once a diocesan cathedral. The bishop's palace forms part of the workhouse. There is rail to Killala from Sligo. The carriage road to Killala does not pass either of the abbeys. If the road by the river is followed, a turn must be taken to the left about 1½ mile after leaving Ballina. It is more picturesque but more hilly than the other.

Downpatrick Head, 10 miles north of Killala, by way of the village of Ballycastle, is a succession of magnificent cliffs, well worthy of a visit. In ascending the Head visitors are startled by coming suddenly on a great chasm, caused by the surface of the hill having fallen in. Cautiously approaching this abyss, and looking down, the ocean is revealed rolling in, at a depth of 2000 feet, through a subterranean passage called the Poulashantana. If the weather be calm a boat should be taken for the better inspection of the cliffs and of the Rock Pillar, which

stands about a gunshot from the mainland. This rock, on which the ruins of an ancient building are distinctly seen, is the abode of innumerable sea-fowl.

Between Ballina and Sligo there are mail-cars twice a day in connection with the Moy Hotel (fare, 6s.). From Ballina to Dromore the drive is, generally speaking, unattractive. From Dromore to Ballysodare the aspect is more cheerful, the country being better cultivated and more fertile, though to the right it is still mountainous. Before reaching Ballysodare we have a view on the left of the lake-like bay of the same name.

Ballysodare, finely placed at the foot of the Lurgan Hills, is a somewhat decayed village on the Owenmore, which falls into the bay over a series of rocky ledges, forming a succession of beautiful rapids, ending with a leap of about 25 feet. The Abbey of St. Fechan overlooks the rapids on the west side of the river, where the only good view of them is to be obtained. The salmon ladders farther up the river are worthy of a visit.

The road now takes a northerly turn, and we pass, in the distance on our left, the hill of Knocknarea (1078 feet), which rises on the eastern side of the entrance to Ballysodare Bay. On the top of the hill is an immense cairn called Misgoun Meave, and said to have been erected in honour of an Irish queen of the name of Meave. From an elevated portion of the road we obtain, long before reaching it, a fine view of Sligo and its spacious bay.

Sligo (Hotels: Victoria; Imperial. Mail-cars to Ballina and to Ballyshannon) is a prosperous town, with a considerable export trade. It lies in a deep valley and is divided into two parts by the river Garvogue, which connects the harbour with Lough Gill. There is a beautiful R. Cath. cathedral in the Norman style, with a finely-sculptured doorway. The two main attractions are the ruins of the fine old Dominican Abbey, and Lough Gill, but the whole district, including Glencar or the "Swiss Valley," is interesting. Fishing on Lough Gill.

The ABBEY, founded about 1252 by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice, is a splendid ruin. It was consumed by fire in 1414, but soon afterwards re-erected. The choir has a beautiful Gothic window, still very perfect, and an altar of carved stone. There are several beautiful tombs. The Crane Monument, bearing the date 1616, was erected to Andrew Crane, who gave

a large subscription for the repair of the cathedral after it had been accidentally burnt. The building was again burnt by Sir Frederick Hamilton in 1642, and since then, until recent years, it was allowed to go to ruin. The most elaborate monument is that of O'Connor Sligo, with the date 1623.

There is a steamer from Sligo three times a day to ROSSES POINT (fares, 9d. and 6d.), a rising watering-place with a good

bathing-strand.

LOUGH GILL, or Gilly, lies two and a half miles east of Sligo. The better plan is to hire a boat at Sligo and row up the river to it. The lake is about 5 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. The scenery is not by any means so wild as that of Killarney, but by some it is considered almost as beautiful. The hills and elevations on the sides are of no great altitude, but many of them are well wooded. There are upwards of twenty islands on the lake, and most of them are covered with trees, among which will be noticed the arbutus. Hazlewood demesne, the seat of Mr. Wynne, extends over a portion of the banks of the lake.

The best way to reach the Donegal Highlands from Sligo is by mail-car to Ballyshannon via Bundoran, but they may also be reached by rail to Enniskillen via Monorhamilton (Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties).

The drive by car to Ballyshannon affords splendid views of the Benbulben Mountains towards the sea, and of the Glencar range to the east. At Drumcliffe, about 9 miles from Sligo, there are a round tower, a fine Celtic cross, and several pillar stones. All traces of the church founded by St. Columba have disappeared. A visit should, if time permit, be paid to a waterfall in the Glencar range, which presents a very peculiar appearance as affected by the wind. From Grange, about 11 miles from Sligo, a visit may be paid to Inis-Murray, which contains a remarkable group of monastic ruins. Bundoran is a rising watering-place, with some remarkable cliffs in the neighbourhood. A first-class golf course and a fine new hotel.

Ballyshannon (Hotels: Imperial; Commercial) is situated at the mouth of the Erne, on which there is, near the town, a cataract called the Salmon Leap. A short distance from the town are the remains of an old abbey founded in the 12th century. In the adjoining glen there is a curious cavern.

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The journey from Sligo to Longford by rail lies through Ballysodare to Collooney. Midway between Sligo and Ballysodare, on the lands of Carrowmore, occurs a collection of Druidical remains, consisting of cairns, a circle, cromlechs, and pillar stones. On the left, after leaving the village of Collooney, a prominent object in which is the steeple of the R. Cath. Church, we pass the demesne of Markree, the seat of Colonel Cooper, with a fine castellated mansion and observatory. For some distance on the way to Ballinafad, Lough Arrow, a pleasant expanse of water, about 4 or 5 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, containing several islands, lies on the left; and in the same direction, Carrokee Hill (1062 feet).

Ballinafad is a small town, with a dismantled castle of the same name, founded by one of the M'Donoughs. In its neighbourhood are two localities, one entitled Moy Tuiridh, remarkable as the scene of a decisive battle between the ancient Belgic and Danish colonists of Ireland, and the other Ceis Corran, famous in romantic legend.

Boyle (Hotels: The Royal; The Buckingham Arms), on the banks of the Boyle river, exhibits an aspect of thrift and comfort. The handsome R. Cath. Cathedral, erected 1882, occupies a prominent position to the east of the town. The barracks on the north side of the river was formerly the residence of the family of King-Harman, the proprietors of the town, who granted the inhabitants a small park, in which there is a pedestrian statue of William III. The Lawn Tennis Club, who make use of the park, are in the habit of excluding the public from it when they are playing. On the north side of the river stands a stately ABBEY, built in 1152. The key may be obtained at the house adjoining. The edifice consists of choir, nave, and transepts, and combines the Norman and Gothic styles. Semicircular arches separate the aisles from the nave, which is 131 feet in length. The devices over the capitals exhibit figures of soldiers as well as saints. The east window is divided into three narrow lancet lights. That over the western door is a lancet light beautifully moulded. The tower is square and heavy-looking, and is supported on three Norman arches, and one in the Pointed style. There are many interesting tombstones in the interior, which is unfortunately in rather a dilapidated and untidy condition. In 1235 the English plundered the abbey, going so far as to strip the monks of their gowns. In 1595 it was held as a fortress, and stormed by the Earl of Tyrone with an army of 2300. It is now the property of Mr. King-Harman. The bridge which adjoins the abbey is nearly as old as the ruins.

Lough Key, a small lake, adorned with woods, bears several islands on its surface, the most notable being Trinity Island, with the ruins of a religious house, of which no authentic record exists; and Castle Island, the site of a castle held by the M'Diarmids, the walls of which are still standing. For fishing on Lough Key and on the Boyle it is necessary to obtain tickets from the agent of Mr. King-Harman.

Skirting the lake, and almost surrounding it, is ROCKINGHAM, the demesne of Mr. King-Harman, with a splendid modern mansion in the Ionic style, having hexastyle portico and façades ornamented with columns. Visitors are allowed on week days to walk or drive through the demesne, which commands fine views of Lough Key, but a pass must have been previously obtained from the agent of Mr. King-Harman at Boyle. The distance from Boyle to the first of the park gates is about 1½ mile. The district surrounding Boyle is very fertile, and well known all over Ireland by the title of the "Plains of Boyle."

At CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, we enter the county of Leitrim, of which it is the assize town. The court-house is a good building with a Doric front.

DRUMSNA is a pleasant little village near the estate of Mount Campbell, formerly the residence of Admiral Rowley.

Through a well-cultivated country, enlivened by frequent mansions and woods, we proceed to Dromod, where interesting views are obtained of Loughs Bofin and Boderg, both enlargements of the Shannon.

At Newton Forbes we see on the right Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard, and proceeding over a flat rich country, soon arrive at

LONGFORD, which possesses a beautiful R. Cath. cathedral, and some remains of an old castle and a Dominican abbey.

After passing Edgeworthstown—the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth—and Cavan Junction, where a branch diverges to Cavan, we reach Mullingar, already described (p. 78).

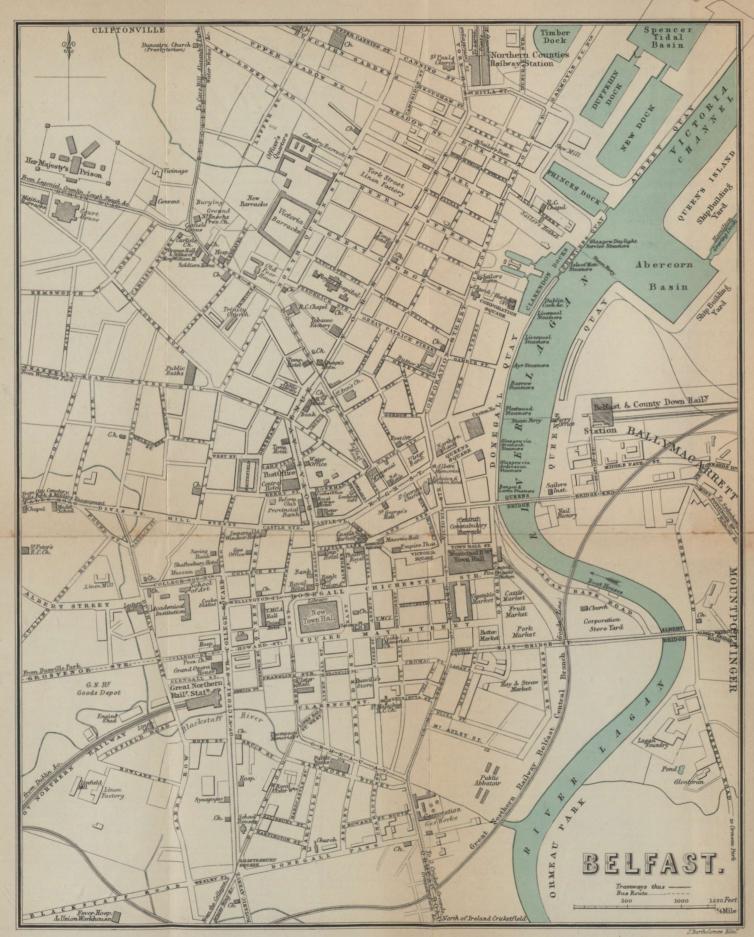
Lough Erne District

Reached from Dublin by rail by way of Mullingar, Cavan, and Enniskillen a distance of 118 miles; from Galway by rail by way of Athenry Athlone, and Mullingar—144 miles to Enniskillen.

Enniskillen (Hotels: The Imperial; The Royal), the chief town in the County Fermanagh, is built upon an island in the river connecting the Upper and Lower Loughs Erne, and partly on the mainland, with which it is connected by two bridges. The principal manufacture carried on is cutlery; a considerable quantity of straw-plait is made in the neighbourhood; and the butter-market is one of the best in the kingdom. The 6th regiment of dragoons, known as the Inniskillings, was principally raised in this town, which is an important military station, containing large barracks and two forts to command the pass across the river. Of the old castle, which stood a memorable siege in 1595, there are remains of a gateway included in the barracks. A column, surmounted with a statue of General Cole, stands on the summit of Forthill, which is laid out as a promenade and public park.

Lower Lough Erne, which is conveniently visited from Enniskillen, is styled the Windermere of Ireland. Although wanting the varied picturesqueness of Killarney, it is undoubtedly a charming lake, and abounds with interest to the artist, the antiquary, and the naturalist. There are two ways of seeing the Lough. By steamer which sails regularly in summer the visitor may traverse the lake from end to end in two or three hours; or a boat may be hired at Enniskillen. To those who won't venture on the water, it is strongly recommended to take a car (the railway affording very imperfect views) down the north side of the Lough by Kesh to Pettigoe, a distance of about 20 miles. This is one of the most beautiful drives in Ireland. Of the numerous islands, the one most deserving of a visit is DEVENISH, about 21 miles from Enniskillen, and reached by row-boat. It contains an area of nearly 80 acres. and has the most perfect round tower in Ireland.





BELFAST

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BELFAST

HOTELS—Grand Central, Royal Avenue; Imperial and Windsor, Donegall Place; Royal, Wellington Place; Commercial, Waring Street; Queen's, York Street; Eglinton and Winton, High Street; Robinson's Temperance, Donegall Street; Royal Avenue, Royal Avenue; Union, Donegall Square.

Trams running constantly from Castle Place.

BELFAST, the principal city in the north of Ireland, and the next in size and importance in the country to Dublin, is conviently situated on the river Lagan before it enters the estuary of Belfast Lough, 130 miles west of Glasgow and 156 north-west of Liverpool. A great part of the town is not more than 6 feet above high-water mark, being built on ground reclaimed from the river or the sea. It was formerly apt to be subject to epidemics, but drainage has greatly improved it in this respect. The main drainage scheme for which Parliamentary powers were granted in 1887 cost upwards of £300,000. The town is a very important seat of the linen manufacture; shipbuilding is largely carried on; and there are a variety of other industries. as rope-spinning, manufacture of aerated waters and tobacco, and machine making. The harbour, originally a creek of the Lagan. has been greatly extended and improved, and is now one of the finest in the kingdom. The picturesque bay is well sheltered by hills from north and west winds. It affords a safe anchorage. although not altogether free from sandbanks. The quays extend for about a mile on both sides of the river. There are three tidal docks, and the available quayage, including the river quays, is upwards of 18,600 lineal feet. In addition to the Alexandra Dock, one of the largest graving-docks in the world, there are

two small graving docks opening out from the Clarendon Dock. The entrance to the harbour has been greatly improved by the extension of the Victoria channel seawards a distance of nearly 4 miles. Belfast is of comparatively modern growth. The town is built with great regularity, the principal streets being wide, and containing many good public buildings.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, in Victoria Street, were erected at a cost of about £35.000.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, situated at the lower end of Donegall Street, were built by a company in 1820 at a cost of £20,000. Here the merchants meet on 'change. In one portion of the building are the offices of the Chamber of Commerce whilst another portion is occupied as a hotel.

THE BELFAST BANK, directly opposite the Commercial Buildings, has an entrance in Roman-Doric; whilst the windows are guarded by Corinthian columns, and a fine cornice supports the parapet.

THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, Rosemary Street, is one of the oldest and largest structures belonging to that denomination in Belfast. A flight of twenty steps leads to a handsome portico composed of ten Doric columns, over which rises an elaborate balustrade. The internal decorations are quite in keeping with the exterior of the church, which cost £10,000.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK in Royal Avenue, erected in 1869, is a handsome structure in the Venetian style of architecture, built of white Cookstown stone, and erected at a cost of £18,000.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, Arthur Square, opened in 1871, was destroyed by fire in June 1881, with the exception of the elegant front. The building was reopened in the following December. Nearly opposite is the Masonic Hall, erected in 1870.

THE ULSTER BANK, in Waring Street, is built of polished gray sandstone, and has an attractive front, supported by twelve Doric columns below and sixteen above, surmounted by a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of Ireland and Ulster. The interior is fitted with a dome, whose windows contain stained-glass portraits of several eminent men.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, etc., situated between the lower extremity of High Street and Albert Square, is built of Glasgow freestone, the style of architecture being Italian or Palladian. In the spandrils of the arches of

the grand staircase are four sculptured figures, representing Manufacture, Peace, Commerce, and Industry. The tympanum of the pediment is filled with an emblematic design of Britannia, with Neptune on one side and Mercury on the other.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, in Royal Avenue, a plain building in Dungannon stone, resting on a base of granite, was

opened in August 1886.

Opposite the Northern Bank, in Victoria Street, stands the Albert Memorial clock-tower, a conspicuous ornament of the city, rising 143 feet in height and terminating in a handsome bell-turret spire. A statue of the Prince Consort occupies a niche in the shaft of the tower.

St. Ann's Parish Church, in Donegall Street, is a good building. It was erected by the Marquis of Donegall in 1776. The portico is in the Doric style, the tower in the Ionic, and the cupola Corinthian.

THE HARBOUR OFFICE, in Corporation Square, close to Clarendon Dock, is in the Italian style, with a handsome clock tower.

St. Enoch's Church, in Carlisle Circus, is the largest and one of the handsomest belonging to the Presbyterians. It was erected in 1872, and is a good specimen of the French Gothic, with spire 125 feet in height.

THE CARLISLE MEMORIAL CHURCH, directly opposite St. Enoch's, erected by Alderman James Carlisle at a cost of £25,000, is the chief building belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The style is Gothic.

The Court-House, on the Crumlin Road, opened in 1850, has a handsome hexastyle portico composed of Corinthian columns. The tympanum of the pediment contains the royal arms. On the apex of the pediment is an emblematical figure of Justice, from the chisel of Kirke of Dublin. The lower portion of the entrance-hall is built in the Doric style, while the upper portion exhibits the foliated Corinthian

In the centre of a large square, not far from the Great Northern Railway terminus, stands a pile of red-brick buildings erected in 1810, now known as the ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION. On the right of the building are the rooms occupied by the Government School of Art, which was reopened in 1870, after having been closed for nearly seventeen years.

Immediately in front of the Academical Institution, is a finely executed bronze statue of Rev. Dr. Henry Cooke, President of the Presbyterian College, and for thirty years the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the North of Ireland. It was erected in 1876, and occupies the site where stood formerly the statue of the Earl of Belfast, which was at first removed to the New Municipal Buildings, Victoria Street, but is now in the Reference Department of the Free Library.

COLLEGE SQUARE MUSEUM, entrance 6d., stands on the north side of College Square, and possesses a rich collection of Irish antiquities, a geological collection, and ornithological specimens. The Benn Collection of Irish Antiquities, chiefly collected in the County Antrim, has lately been deposited in the museum.

A little way from College Square, at the end of Howard Street, is the

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, Fisherwick Place, opened in 1827 by Dr. Chalmers. The prevailing style is Ionic. The interior is especially beautiful.

St. Malachy's Roman Catholic Chapel was opened in 1844. It is built in the Tudor style. The plan is cruciform, but the altar is placed at the side. There is a splendid tablet of marble in the chancel to the memory of Captain Griffiths, who left £5000 for the chapel.

THE LINEN HALL.—The site of the Linen Hall in Donegall Square, with surrounding buildings, was acquired in 1890 by the Corporation, for the purpose of erecting on it a City Hall at a cost of £150,000.

THE BELFAST LIBRARY, in Donegall Square, the property of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge, was founded in 1788. It contains about 20,000 volumes, and is well supplied with works relating to Ireland.

St. George's Church, in High Street, was erected on the site of a church of much older date, which had been removed in 1774. This older edifice, once known as the Corporation Church, was raised on the ruins of an old baronial hall. The portice is very chaste. Six elegant columns and four pilasters support a fine pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of the sees of Belfast and Down and Connor, in alto-

relievo. When the Earl of Bristol held the see of Derry, this portico graced a splendid palace built by him on the shores of Lough Beg. At his death, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Alexander, purchased and presented it to St. George's Church.

QUEEN'S BRIDGE spans the river not far from the terminus of the County Down Railway. It occupies the place of "the Great Bridge of Belfast," which was founded in 1682, and considerably damaged in 1689 by Schomberg's cannon passing over it. The present bridge, opened in 1841, was widened in 1886, and has five arches of 50 feet span each.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, opened in 1849, is reached by the Botanic Road. It is a handsome brick building in the Perpendicular style, pointed with stone, erected at a cost of £30,000. The tower, which rises to a height of 100 feet, is a continuation of the chief doorway. It possesses a library of 30,000 volumes, a museum, and an observatory.

THE FREE LIBRARY, ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM, in Royal Avenue, is a handsome structure, erected at a cost of £20,000, and opened in 1888. In the Art Gallery, besides the permanent collections, there are occasionally special collections on exhibition.

THE PRESETTERIAN COLLEGE is an elegant structure occupying a site at the extremity of the Botanic Road facing University Square. It was opened by Dr. Merle D'Aubigné in 1853, for the instruction of the theological students of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is conducted by a President (who also acts as a professor) and five professors, under the control of the General Assembly. Previous to the passing of the Irish Church Act in 1869 each of the six chairs was endowed by Government with a salary of £250 per annum. The professors of this College, along with those of Magee College, Londonderry, were in 1881 constituted "The Irish Presbyterian Faculty," with power to confer degrees in Divinity.

THE METHODIST COLLEGE, which was opened in 1868, stands on rising ground nearly opposite the Botanic Gardens. It was erected at a cost of £25,000 and affords a theological training to candidates for the ministry in the Methodist Church; and there is also a collegiate department in which students

attending the Queen's College can be provided with chambers, as well as a boarding and day seminary, with departments built for both boys and girls. In 1889 the M'Arthur Hall was as a residence for girls attending the college.

THE MODEL SCHOOL was erected by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, on the Falls Road, opposite Ardmoulin Place. It was opened in May 1857. The style is Elizabethan, and the material the fine red brick manufactured in the neighbourhood.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS are picturesquely situated on the Lagan, a little way beyond the Colleges. The garden contains a collection of the heaths found in the Irish bogs.

THE ORMEAU PARK, the principal park of the city, is on the County Down side of the Lagan, close to Ormeau Bridge. It was purchased by the Corporation in 1870, having been originally the demesne surrounding the seat of the Marquis of Donegall.

THE INSTITUTION of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, on the Lisburn Road, at the south-west end of the city, is in the Elizabethan style, and was opened for the reception of inmates in 1845.

THE BELFAST ACADEMY, Cliftonville, was founded in 1786, and removed from Donegall Street to its present handsome buildings in 1880.

THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, Fortwilliam Park, erected at a cost of £7000, is a very handsome structure of gray sandstone, with a graceful spire, and was opened for worship in April 1885.

CAVE HILL, rising 1188 feet above the sea level, is situated about 3 miles north of the town. From the summit the view includes, besides the city and Belfast Lough, nearly the whole of County Down, while in clear weather the western coast of Scotland can be plainly discerned. On the slope of the hill is Belfast Castle, a baronial mansion of the Marquises of Donegall.

Giant's Ring, about 4 miles south from Belfast, in the neighbourhood of Ballylesson, is one of the most interesting works of antiquity to be found in Ireland. It consists of an enormous circle, more than one-third of a mile in circumference, enclosed by an immense mound of earth, extending to about 80 feet in breadth. Near the centre of the circle stands a large

cromlech or stone altar, the top slab measuring about three yards in length.

Belfast to Dundalk and Greenore

By Great Northern Railway, Great Victoria Street Station.

Lisburn (Hotels: Ulster; Railway), 8 miles from Belfast, formerly called Lisnegarvey, was burned down early in the 18th century, but subsequently rebuilt, and now consists of one principal street and a large market-place. The Episcopal Cathedral, with a high and graceful spire, was, by King Charles II., constituted the Cathedral of Down and Connor, the Cathedral of Down being then ruinous and that of Connor. destroyed. In the church is a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who held the see of Down, of Connor, and also of Dromore, from 1660 to 1667; a monument to Lieutenant Dolbs, who was killed off the Irish coast in an engagement with the pirate Paul Jones; and another to Brigadier-General John Nicholson. who fell at Delhi in 1857. The town has manufactures of linens, threads, muslins, diapers, and damasks.

By the Lisburn and Banbridge Railway, a side trip may be made to

Hillsborough (Hotel: Corporation Arms), 41 miles south of Lisburn, a small town adjoining the demesne of the Marquis of Downshire. The church has a fine tower and spire, erected in 1774 by the first Marquis, then Earl of Hillsborough. In the park is an old castle, or royal fort, with square towers at the angles, standing on one side of a rectangular courtyard, with ramparts and towers. William III. rested on his way to the Boyne. The Earl of Hillsborough is hereditary constable of the castle, and there are twenty yeomen and a sergeant-major, who still wear the martial uniform of the period. On a hill above the town is a monument to the first Marquis, and in the town a bronze statue of the fourth Marquis.

Lurgan (Brownlow Arms Hotel), 20 miles from Belfast, is a neat clean town in the north-east corner of County Armagh. and near Lough Neagh. Lord Lurgan's beautiful demesne of Brownlow House, adjoining the town, is open to visitors. The linen trade is carried on briskly.

Portadown (Hotels: Queen's; Imperial), 25 miles from Belfast, is a flourishing town on the upper Bann, which is here navigable by vessels of 90 tons, and communicates with the Newry Canal near the town. The river falls into Lough Neagh about 7 miles below Lurgan, and thence, by means of the Ulster Canal, merchandise can be conveyed to Enniskillen. The canal is, however, now little used. A public park is held on lease from the Duke of Manchester. The town possesses some large weaving factories, and an important market for agricultural produce. It is an important railway junction, lines proceeding to Dublin by Drogheda, to Londonderry by Omagh, to Enniskillen by Armagh and Clones, and to Dundalk, Newry, and Warrenpoint.

Continuing the journey straight on we come (8½ miles) to

Armagh (Hotels: Beresford Arms; Charlemont Arms), 36 miles from Belfast, the county town, and formerly a celebrated city. Its name, Ard Macha, "the Hill of Macha," is derived from one of three heroines so called in old Irish stories. One of these (the most probable) "founded the palace of Emania, three centuries before the Christian era, and was the only queen who ever wielded the sceptre of Ireland!" She was killed in battle, and buried here. An elliptical entrenchment, called the Navan Fort, about 2 miles west of the city, encloses a space of about 12 acres, and commemorates a regal abode of extreme antiquity, of which no vestiges now exist.

St. Patrick came to preach the Gospel in Ireland about the year 432, and twenty-five years later founded a church at Armagh. It was burned by the Danes in 836; greatly enlarged by Archbishop O'Scannall in 1268; burned by Shane O'Neill towards the close of the 16th century; repaired by Primate Hampton about 1620: again burned by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1642; and continued in a ruinous state till Primate Margetson restored it about 1675. The existing Cathedral is the shell of the old church erected by O'Scannall, restored and strengthened, all its ancient architectural features being either retained or reproduced. It was thus restored by Primate Beresford, at, it is supposed, a cost of £32,000, of which £23,000 was given by the primate himself. Armagh is one of the metropolitan sees of

Ireland, Dublin being the other; but the Archbishop of Armagh is Primate of all Ireland. The Rom. Cath. Cathedral, consecrated 1873, is a very fine building with twin towers.

Armagh is situated on a hill which rises in the midst of a vale, its apparent elevation being much increased by its cathedral crowning the mass of houses, and thus producing a peculiarly pleasing effect. The older streets are flagged with native marble, and many older houses are built of the same. The orderly appearance of the town and the pleasant walks in its neighbourhood add to its attractiveness. The Public Library, left by Primate Robinson, contains about 17,000 vols. One of the largest buildings is the Tontine, which contains an assembly-room and spacious news-room. The Observatory, beautifully situated on a hill to the north-east of the town, was built and endowed by Primate Robinson in 1791.

From Portadown we may proceed to Newry or to Dundalk. Both places can also be reached from Armagh.

Dundalk (Hotel: The Imperial), 58 miles from Belfast and about the same from Dublin, is situated upon a low flat expanse on the river Castletown, near Dundalk Bay. The chief public buildings are the old Parish Church, a handsome Roman Catholic Cathedral, built on the model of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; the Court House, of granite in the Doric style, and the Exchange Buildings - which contain the Free Library, Reading Room, Town Hall, and Public Offices. Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can come up to the quays, where the channel is about 150 feet in width. Steamers sail for Liverpool (153 miles) every other day. The locomotive works of the Great Northern Railway are now concentrated here. Dundalk was the last town in Ireland where a monarch was crowned and resided in royal splendour. The town was held in 1649 by Monk for the king, and in 1689 for James II., but was taken without resistance by Schomberg. Dundalk demesne, with a turreted mansion, the seat of Lord Roden, is open to visitors. A boat may be taken at Dundalk for Riverstown, whence the tourist may walk over to Carlingford, and thence by boat cross Carlingford Bay to Rosstrevor.

Newry (Hotels: Victoria; Imperial), 44 miles south of Belfast, has railway connection with Warrenpoint, with Carlingford and Greenore, and with Dundalk. As it stands in the vale of the river Newry, with hills on either side, and within a few miles of the lovely bay of Carlingford, the streets rising tier above tier, the picturesque situation of the old church and the tall chimneys and factories, lend to it a very striking appearance. The modern part of the town is handsomely built of granite. The older portion occupies a steep slope on the eastern side of the river, in the county of Down, and is connected, by four stone bridges, with the smaller and more modern portion on the other side of the river, in the county of Armagh. Vessels of 1000 tons come up to Warrenpoint, 63 miles below the town, while those drawing not more than 15 feet of water can go up by the ship-canal to Newry. Steamers ply regularly thrice a week betwixt Newry and Liverpool, a distance of 153 miles (fares, 8s. and 4s.) The rise of the town may be traced to the 16th century, when Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshal of Ireland, rebuilt it, erecting at the same time a church and castle. There is no doubt, however, of the existence of the town at a much earlier date, seeing that an abbey for Cistercian monks, of which nothing now remains, was founded here in 1175 by Maurice MacLoughlin. king of Ireland. At the Dissolution the powers and privileges enjoyed by the Lord Abbot were transferred to the temporal proprietor. A granite obelisk stands at the east end of the town, erected to Mr. Trevor Corry by his fellowtownsmen.

The line between Newry and Greenore passes along the western shore of Carlingford Lough, and affords some very fine views of the Mourne Mountains.

Carlingford (Nearest Hotel: The North-Western, Greenore), on the south side of Carlingford Lough, is about 12 miles south of Newry by a branch line. It is chiefly famous for the oyster and deep-sea fishing in the vicinity. Carlingford Castle, attributed to King John, is a fine old ruin overlooking the water. In the town are the remains of two other ancient buildings, on the walls of which are some curious devices carved in the stone. One of these is called the Hospital, and is attributed to the Knights of St. John. Outside the town there are the ruins of a Dominican monastery, founded by Richard de Burgo in 1305.

Greenore, at the mouth of Carlingford Lough, is the port of

debarkation of the London and North-Western Railway steamers from Holyhead. It is within 5 minutes by rail from Carlingford, and 35 minutes from Dundalk; and there is a good hotel here under the management of the Railway Company.

Warrenpoint (Hotels: Great Northern; Irish Highlands H. Co.; Crown; Imperial; tram-car to Rosstrevor), 5 miles from Newry by rail, is delightfully situated at the very head of Carlingford Bay. It is a favourite bathing-station, with pure clear water, and a good beach. From the quay, steam-packets sail to Liverpool twice a week. There was formerly a very extensive rabbit-warren here, from which circumstance the place derives its name.

NARROW WATER CASTLE stands on the road between Warrenpoint and Newry, 2 miles from the former. The broad surface of the river is here contracted by a low protruding rock, once an island, on whose surface stands the old castle, in a position that enables it to command the only pass to the town of Newry. The date of its foundation is not precisely known, but after partial destruction in the Cromwellian wars it was in 1663 rebuilt by the Duke of Ormonde. On the rising ground to the right of the old castle stands a modern turreted castle, in the Tudor style, the residence of Major Hall. The avenue leading to this house is 2 miles long, and overshadowed with fine timber.

Tourists may proceed viâ Kilkeel to Newcastle and the Mourne Mountains (see p. 121) by coach from Warren-point; but inquiry should be made beforehand.

Rosstrevor (Hotels: Mourne; Woodside; The Rosstrevor; the "Montpellier of Ireland;" is about 3 miles from Warrenpoint station by tramcar. The town is situated on the rising ground that overlooks the bay, with a background of mountains, in a most beautiful neighbourhood, well wooded and plentifully sprinkled with villas. In the village there are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches. A fine specimen of the Irish sculptured cross will be observed in the burying-ground near the centre of the town. On the beach, with a background of rough mountain, stands an obelisk to the memory of General Ross, a native of Rosstrevor, who fell at the battle of Baltimore in 1814. There is an excellent golf course here.

The chief attraction at Rosstrevor is the bay, which all the way from Warrenpoint has the appearance of a spacious lake, embowered in woods and mountains. Clough More, or the "Great Stone," an immense granite boulder, lies about half-way up the Slieve Ban, the total height of which is 1595 feet. From the summit of the hill a fine view is obtained.

A pleasant road skirting the north shore of Carlingford Lough connects Rosstrevor with Kilkeel (9½ miles), a place with a pleasant sea-beach. Kilkeel is also approached from Greenore by ferry to Greencastle, where there is a massive square castle, and thence by car (4½ miles) to Kilkeel.

Excursions from Belfast

Proceeding along the eastern shore of Belfast Lough we come to

Holywood (Hotel: The Belfast), 4½ miles from Belfast, a picturesque and rising town, situated midway between Belfast and Bangor, on the eastern shore of Belfast Lough, a favourite suburban residence of the Belfast merchants. It is sheltered from the east wind by a range of low hills, from the summits of which good views may be obtained. Near the town is the Kinnegar rifle ranges. The new barracks stand on the site of the former palace of the Bishops of Down and Connor.

Bangor (Hotels: Pickie; Grand), 12 miles from Belfast, is the chief watering-place for the inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood. During the summer frequent steamers ply between the two places, and trains run almost every hour. There is a fine beach for bathing. Here the regattas of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club are held. From Bangor on a clear day the Scottish coast can be seen. Two miles from Bangor is Clandeboye, the seat of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. The museum contains a fine collection of antiquities and curios collected by the present Marquis. On a hill above the mansion is Helen's Tower, erected by the Marquis to the memory of his mother. The ruins of the ancient Bangor Castle, still in good preservation, overlook the quay; and close to the town is the fine modern Bangor Castle, Elizabethan in style.

From Bangor a drive of 6 miles along the coast will bring us to

Donaghadee (Hotels: Arthur's; Imperial), 18 miles east by north of Belfast, connected with that city by a branch line of the railway from Comber. On the north-east side of the town is a rath forming a lofty mound, with the sides shaped round and the top hollowed out from east to west by a fosse. It is ascended by a winding footpath, supposed to be coeval with the mount, and once there, a fine view is obtained of the Scottish coast (22 miles distant). In addition to its trade, Donaghadee has some importance as a bathing-place.

Taking the train for Comber Junction on the Belfast and

Downpatrick line, we come to

Newtownards (Hotels: Londonderry; Ulster), 123 miles from Belfast, agreeably situated at the northern point of Lough Strangford, which is navigable to the town, and at low water affords a fine level strand for many miles. It is a very ancient place, and was made a borough by James I. The Society of Friends were early benefactors of the town, and established a linen factory in the end of the 18th century. There are flax-mills, and weaving and hem-stitching. In 1214 a Dominican friary was established, and in it were held chapters of the order in 1298 and 1312. At the Dissolution it was granted to James Viscount Clandeboy at the annual nominal rent of 13s. 4d. "By assignment" it afterwards became the property of Montgomery, Viscount Ards. The town and neighbouring country belong to the Londonderry estate. In the town an Irish cross has been erected to the memory of the fourth Marquis of Londonderry, and on Scrub's Hill, overlooking the town, is a monument to the third Marquis. The ruins of the church, founded by the first of the Montgomeries, a descendant of him who caused the accidental death of King Henry II. of France at a tournament, is an interesting ruin at the east end of High Street. The town-hall, erected in 1770, includes assembly-rooms. In the centre of the town is the pedestal of an ancient cross, About a mile to the north are the remains of the Abbey of Moville, founded about 540 by St. Finian.

Grey Abbey, 7½ miles from Newtonards by car, is one of the most interesting relics in the County Down. Africa, the daughter of Godred, King of Man, and wife of Sir John de Courcy, founded it in 1193, under the title of the Abbey of St. Mary, De jugo Dei. It was a cell or offset of Holm Cultram in Cumberland. In the rebellion of 1641 the original abbey was destroyed by the O'Neills, but was afterwards rebuilt by the Montgomeries. The ruins, which are clothed with ivy, are very extensive, and are kept in proper repair. The abbey is not far from the margin of Strangford Lough, a large circumscribed arm of the sea, 16 miles in length by 4 to 5 in width. The islands are very numerous, and by some said to number 365, a frequent computation regarding the islands in Irish loughs. Kelp was at one time furnished in large quantities by the islands and shores of Strangford Lough.

Half way between Comber Junction and Downpatrick a

branch line to the right, 31 miles long, takes us to

Ballynahinch (Hotel: Walker's), which is 12½ miles from Belfast, and 9 by road from Downpatrick. It was the scene of a serious fight during the disturbance of 1798. Embroidery is carried on. Adjoining the town is the fine demesne of Montalto, formerly possessed by the Earls of Moira, and now the seat of the Kers. Two miles to the south is a Spa, with sulphureochalybeate springs, and good accommodation for visitors.

Killyleagh (Hotel: Furey's), 5 miles north of Downpatrick, may be reached by hired car either from Crossgar, a station 5 miles before reaching Downpatrick, or from Downpatrick itself. It is a small seaport, prettily situated on the western shore of Strangford Lough. The chief feature of interest is the Castle, part of which is of great antiquity. It was held by the O'Neills, and was forfeited in the rebellion of Shane O'Neill. With the exception of the two round towers it was completely rebuilt in 1850. Flax-spinning affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The church occupies a fine site, and was rebuilt in 1812.

Downpatrick (Hotels: Down Hunt Arms; Commercial; Denvir's), 27 miles S. of Belfast, is the county town of Down, and said to be the most ancient town in Ulster, having consisted at one time of three divisions—English, Irish, and Scotch. It has been the scene of frequent sieges and battles, and in 1641 the magnificent castle was burnt by the Irish. Downpatrick is said to have been the burial-place of St. Patrick. The cathedral stands on a hill to the west of the town.

Dundrum (Hotel: Downshire Arms), 8 miles (by rail) south from Downpatrick, is situated on Dundrum Bay, and commands an extensive view of the sea in front, backed by the Mourne Mountains in the west. It is a well built place, with convenient baths. What has tended most to its improvement has been the quay, with commodious storehouses, begun by the fourth Marquis of Downshire.

Newcastle 1 (Hotels: Belfast and Co. Down's Railway; The Anneslev Arms; The Bellevue) is situated 5 miles south of Dundrum by rail, on the Bay of Dundrum, under the northeastern declivities of Slieve Donard. It had its present name from a castle, of which not a vestige now remains, having been taken down in 1835, and baths erected on the site where it stood. The village, however, till lately, consisted of a few fishermen's cottages. In 1821 the Earl of Annesley began to build Donard Lodge under the brow of Thomas Mountain, enclosed a demesne with a wall, and commenced the extensive plantations which form so great an ornament to the place. Since then it has gradually increased and now, on account of the beauty of its scenery, ranks among the most frequented watering-places in the north of Ireland. As it is 2 miles from the parish church of Kilcoo (at Bryansford), Lord Annesley, in 1833, erected a commodious church above The Rock. Beyond The Rock there is a commodious harbour with a double pier.

Slieve Donard is best ascended from Newcastle. The shortest and most usual route passes through the domain of Donard Lodge (see below), and ascends the glen of Amy's river a considerable distance above the quarries, then strikes off across level ground to the north-eastern foot of the cone. The summit (2796 ft.) is the highest point in Ulster, and is crowned with a large cairn. The climb up takes nearly two hours; the descent, one hour.

The nearest object of attraction is the demesne of DONARD LODGE, which is open, except on Monday and Thursday, for visitors wishing to see the waterfalls of the river Glen. A point called the Ivy Rock, or Goat's Rock, commands a particularly

¹ Cars to Kilkeel, and in summer special cars to Rosstrevor and Warrenpoint. There is a very fine golf links extending along the shore.

fine view. A path to the left, steep and rugged, near the bank of the river, leads up to the ice-house (no longer used as such). Another mountain stream, called Amy's river, comes down through the demesne of Donard Lodge, and is crossed by a bridge just outside the gate. It rises in the glen above the granite quarries, and falls into the sea just below the new Spa Well.

BRYANSFORD (Hotel: The Roden Arms), is a very pretty village 2½ miles from Newcastle, where is the entrance to Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, under a fine pointed arch, from which the view of the wooded mountain-side and the heights of Slieve Donard in the background is most impressive. The park is open under the following regulations:—Persons on foot, on Tuesday and Fridays, 10 to 6; other days, by ticket only. Carriages admitted by ticket from the agent. The woods extend above 2 miles along the valley, through which flows the Shimna river, and rise to a considerable height on the hills within the wall. The Park contains nearly 2000 statute acres, and in it will be found a variety of mountain and forest scenery.

Two miles farther on to the north-west is

Castlewellan (Hotels: Royal; Commercial), 9 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, and 4 from Newcastle, the chief market-town of Upper Iveagh, and formerly the seat of the family of Magennis. The property passed, in the latter part of the 17th century, to the Earls of Annesley, who possess the title of Baron of Castlewellan. The handsome church, with tall broach spire, was built by the Earl of Annesley in 1854 at a cost of £7000. The park at Castlewellan climbs up the wooded side of Slieve-na-Slat (or the Red Mountain), and commands an extensive view of the whole range of the Mourne Mountains.

Belfast to the Giant's Causeway

By Northern Counties Railway to Portrush, and thence by electric tramway or car.

The most common way of reaching the Causeway from Belfast is by rail to Portrush. After visiting Dunluce Castle and

the Causeway the tourist may return to Portrush in time for the evening train to Belfast. A very pleasant way of making the return journey is by car partly or wholly round the coast, but the majority who have time at their disposal will probably

prefer to proceed to the Donegal Highlands.

Leaving Belfast behind, the way, whether by rail or road, is, for a space of nearly 7 miles by the side of Belfast Lough, originally called the Bay of Carrickfergus, a fine sheet of water about 12 miles long and 5 broad. The breadth gradually diminishes from the entrance to the embouchure of the river Lagan. There are scarcely any rocks in this bay, except one reef on the north side (which is covered at high-water), called by the Irish the Briggs, i.e. the tombs; but by the Scotch the Clachan, from its resemblance to a village when uncovered at low water. There is a shoal a little south-west of Carrickfergus, over which lie 3 fathoms of water at ebb tide. "The Speedwell," a Scotch ship, in King William's reign, was the only ship ever known to suffer on it.

CAVE HILL, attaining an elevation of 1140 feet, is distinctly seen after leaving Belfast.

At Greencastle was formerly the ancient castle of the Burghs, Earls of Ulster and Lords of Connaught. "In 1495 it was thought to be a place of so much importance to the Crown that no person but of English birth was declared capable of being constable of it. It was a garrison in the rebellion of 1641, and helped to restrain the Irish in these then uncultivated parts." A little farther on, in the village of Whitehouse, is the site of the first cotton factory in Ulster. The linen trade is now carried on there.

Whiteabbey has three claims on our notice: the ruins of its Abbey Church, its flax-mill, and its picturesque glen in the demesne of Mr. William Valentine. The walls of the old Abbey Church are pretty entire. In the eastern gable are three lancetshaped windows. The castle, formerly Cloughanharty, was afterwards termed Lugg's Castle.

Carrickfergus (Hotel: Imperial) is on the line to Larne, 2½ miles from Carrickfergus Junction. Formerly it was a parliamentary borough, and until 1850 the assize town of the county. The castle, which is one of the most complete specimens of ancient Anglo-Norman fortresses in the kingdom,

is built upon a rock close upon the sea-shore, and commands in a most effectual manner the lough or bay of Belfast. To the land side the rock slopes considerably, but even at ordinary tides the building is three parts surrounded by water, and commands, in a most effectual manner, Belfast Lough. The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Nicholas contains some interesting monuments to the Chichester family. One, erected in 1625, has the kneeling figures of Sir Arthur, the founder of the family, and his lady. Between them lies the figure of their infant son. and below is the effigy of Sir John Chichester. There are extensive salt-mines at Duncove, near the town, and at Woodburn there is a very pretty glen. Iron shipbuilding is an important industry, and there are flax factories. The new harbour has increased the prosperity of the town. Near Carrickfergus was Woodburn Abbey, founded in 1242 by the family of Bisset. In 1542 the last abbot, Gilbreath M'Cowragh, resigned and retired to Island Magee. The ruins have entirely disappeared.

At Carrickfergus junction we may, instead of proceeding to Carrickfergus and Larne, turn to the left and, leaving Belfast Lough behind us, pass Ballynure Road station and the village of Templepatrick. A short distance off is Donegore Moat and church. The village of Muckamore and its ruined abbey are passed before arriving at

Antrim (Massareene Arms Hotel), an attractive little town. 22 miles from Belfast, on the Six-Mile Water, near Lough Neagh. It consists of two principal streets. In the vicinity there is a very perfect round tower, 92 feet high, and measuring at the base nearly 53 feet in circumference. Above the doorway there may be traced the design of a cross within a circle, but it is not in good repair. Considerable damage was done to the tower in 1822 by lightning. Near the town is Antrim Castle, an old embattled building with towers and turrets, the seat of Viscount Massareene. In the oak room of the castle is the chair occupied by the Right Hon. John Foster, the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Being strongly opposed to the Union, he refused to give up chair or mace. In 1798 Lord O'Neill was slain in Antrim in a fight with the Irish insurgents. From Antrim it would be well to walk through the extensive and beautiful demesne of Antrim Castle, and visit

Lough Neagh, the largest lake not only in Ireland but in the United Kingdom. Its length from north to south is 20 miles, and its breadth 12.

SHANE'S CASTLE, the seat of the representative of a long and noble line of heroes, stands on the margin of the lake. The building was almost modern in 1816, when it was accidentally reduced to a state of ruin by fire. The walls, with their towers and turrets, still exist.

RAM'S ISLAND, off the eastern shore, is a spot of great beauty, with the shattered remains of a round tower, ornamented with shrubs and flowering plants. There are only two other islands on the lake. Lough Neagh is too large and too destitute of mountain sentinels to look well from all parts. The northwestern portion of it, however, especially Antrim Bay, is truly beautiful, the country in that direction being well wooded. Chalcedony, opal, and cornelian are frequently found on the shores of the lake.

Not long after quitting Antrim the deer-park of Shane's Castle is passed. In the park there is a stone which once marked the place of sepulture of the O'Neills. To view Shane's Castle and demesne the traveller should proceed to

Randalstown (Hotel: O'Neill Arms), by branch line, 4 miles from Antrim, a town of some antiquity, and the head-quarters of the forces which in 1688 were dispatched to Londonderry. There are some linen manufactories here. The river Main is crossed by a stone bridge. On the river there is remarkably good fishing, inquiries regarding which should be made at the hotel.

Leaving Lough Neagh and Antrim we continue our railway ride to

Ballymena (Hotels: Adair Arms; Royal), which has one of the most extensive linen and flax markets in Ireland. In the vicinity is a rath about 50 feet high, well planted, and known as Ballykeel Moat; in connection with it is a partial amphitheatre. About 2 miles from Ballymena, on the western side, on rising ground opposite Galgorm Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. J. Young, is the neat little village of Gracehill, a Moravian settlement founded in 1765. Six miles east of Ballymena is Slemish, a rounded hill 1390 feet high. In that direction there is a Druidical altar, a little to the left of the

public road. The inclined stone is about 10 feet by 8. There is good free fishing in the streams in the neighbourhood.

Ballymoney (Hotels: Royal; Antrim Arms), is one of the most thriving market-towns in the County Antrim. In 1867 a new Town-hall was erected by public subscription. The building also includes an assembly hall, news-room, and library.

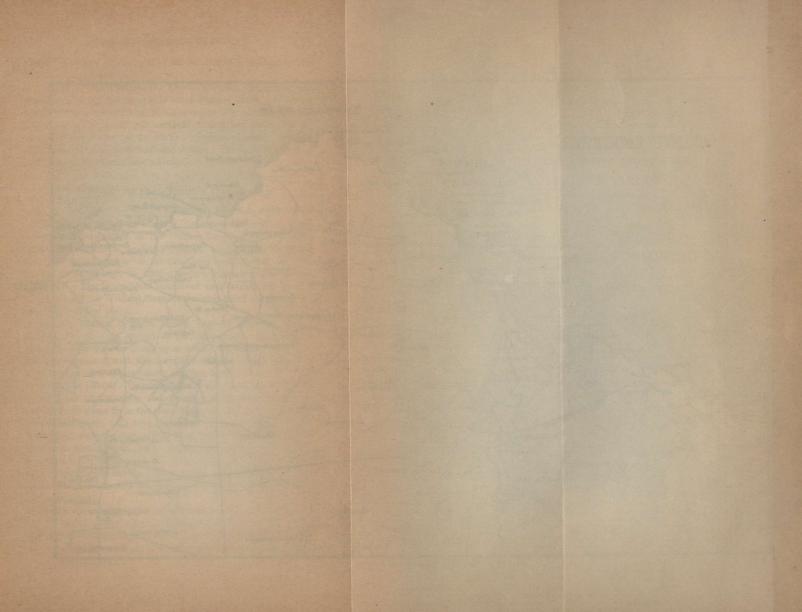
Coleraine (Hotels: Cloth-Workers' Arms; Corporation Arms) is an important town, finely situated on the river Bann, about 4½ miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is an ancient place, and as early as 540 was the seat of a priory founded by St. Carbreus, a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard. Many of the old houses, built evidently in the 17th century, were in existence fifty years ago. It has long been noted for the excellence of its linens, called "Coleraines," for its whisky, and for its salmon-fisheries in the Bann. A harbour has been constructed at the mouth of the river at a cost of £66,000.

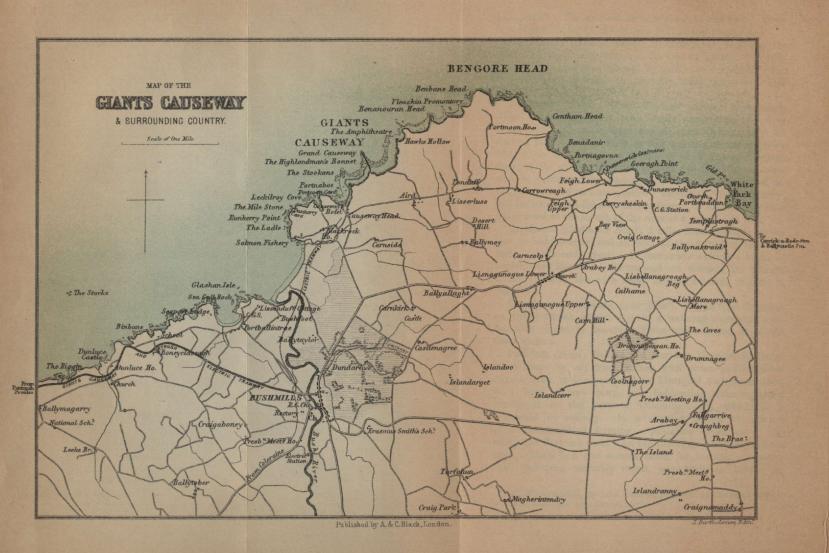
Castlerock (Castlerock Hotel), 5 miles from Coleraine on the line to Londonderry, and situated at the mouth of the river Bann, is a seaside resort. It commands extensive views of Innishowen Head and Portstewart on towards the Giant's Causeway, with the wide sweep of the Atlantic directly in front of it.

Portstewart (Montagu Arms Hotel), 4 miles from Coleraine on the Portrush branch line, is a watering-place with considerable claims to beauty. Three miles farther along the coast we gain

Portrush (Hotel: Belfast and Northern Counties Railway), three hours by rail from Belfast, with steam-packets three days a week to Glasgow, and to Liverpool and Morecambe, is a busy seaport town and fashionable watering-place, considered as the port of Coleraine, with which it is connected by railway. It is situated within the shelter of a fine headland forming a peninsula consisting of the celebrated Portrush rock. An excellent golf-course adjoins the town. There is a fine smooth beach for bathing. A townhall, including assembly-rooms, was built in 1872. An

¹ At Mount Sandell, one mile south of the town, on the right bank of the Bann, there is a large Danish fort.





obelisk was erected here in 1859 to Dr. Adam Clarke, the Biblical commentator.

THE WHITE ROCKS, on the way to Dunluce, are among the most interesting objects on this extraordinary coast. It is said that within a distance of 2 miles there are not fewer than twenty-seven caverns, all natural excavations worn, by the action of the waves on the white limestone of which they are composed, into the most fantastic shapes. The most interesting is that known as the Priest's Hole.

Portrush to the Giant's Causeway

By electric tram-car. Fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; Return, 2s. and 1s. 6d.

The Giant's Causeway Electric Transway, the first transway of the kind constructed in the United Kingdom, was formally opened to Bushmills by Lord Spencer 28th September 1883, and the daily service of electric cars established on 5th November following; in 1887 the line was completed to the Causeway. The project was conceived and carried out by Mr. W. A. Traill, Sir William Siemens designing and supplying the original electrical plant.

Dunluce Castle, 3 miles to the east of Portrush, has a fame almost as wide spread as the Causeway. It crowns a rugged and precipitous rock, upon which the ocean beats, and which is connected with the mainland cliffs by a wall 18 inches broad, spanning a chasm nearly 100 feet deep.

Bushmills (Hotels: Commercial; M'Ilroy's) is an old town, 6 miles east of Portrush, and about 8 miles from Coleraine. It derives its name from the river Bush, on which it is placed, and an old water-mill now in ruins. On an adjoining hill stands the mansion-house of Dundarave, the seat of Sir Francis E. Macnaghten, Bart. Bushmills is a favourite resort for anglers, on account of the abundance of salmon in the Bush; information can be obtained from the proprietor of the hotel. Near Bushmills are the generating machines for the electric tramway.

Giant's Causeway (Hotels: Causeway; Kane's Royal).— Basaltic rocks occur more or less plentifully over the whole northern coast of the County Antrim, but the district embracing the most interesting variety of forms ranges over a space of about 4 miles from Portcoon Cave on the west to Dunseverick Castle on the east. It is advisable, if the tourist have time, to inspect the objects first in a boat, and then to visit them by land in detail—the walk along the cliffs affording many magnificent views. Not until 1693 was public attention called to the Giant's Causeway, but now the tourist to the north of Ireland rarely, if ever, neglects to visit it. To form any conception of the appearance of this extraordinary work of nature, we must suppose a wild rocky shore, with here a shoal and there a beetling cliff, alternating with deposits of debris. But the majority of our rocks in cliffs are deposited in layers one above another; whereas these are composed of perpendicular columns, some five, some six sided, and though separate, fitting so closely together as to exclude, in some places, even a sheet of paper. The exposed ends of these columns form the Causeway, their entire lengths in other places forming the ribbed or fluted crags, as in the Organ and Stack, and the different series of terraces are formed by successive lava flows. Nor are the pillars themselves continuous, but composed of several pieces fitted together by convex and concave surfaces.

PORTCOON CAVE, about half a mile west of the Causeway, is the first object on our way. It can be visited either by land or water.¹ The echo produced by a musical instrument is entertaining, while that of a loaded gun or small cannon is too stupendous for endurance except by those possessed of the strongest nerves. The story goes that this cave was inhabited by a hermit giant, who, having sworn a solemn oath never to touch food brought to him by human hands, was fed by seals, which carried him provisions in their mouths.

RUNKERRY CAVE can only be entered by water. The entrance is tolerably regular, and somewhat resembles a Gothic arch. This cave is situated to the west of Portcoon. Many prefer the echo of this cave to that of Portcoon. We now proceed to

THE STEUCANS, two peculiar hills which divide the bays Portnabaw and Port Ganniay. A little way farther we come upon the Giant's Well, a little hole in the basaltic flooring of the place, which is generally filled with clear water. The legends which tell of the giant or giants who lived in this wild

¹ Boat to the Caves, 2s. 6d.

retreat have of necessity furnished every means of subsistence and amusement for the portly inhabitants, such as organs, chimneys, a ball alley, and even a pulpit; and in keeping with these inventions we find this little pool dubbed the Giant's Well. We are now, however, close beside the grand objects of our visit.

THE CAUSEWAY is divided into three tongues, the Little, the Middle, and the Grand Causeway. It would be impossible to give anything like a correct idea of the Causeway and its accompanying wonders by description; all we can do is merely to tell the tourist how they can be seen, and enumerate a few of the leading objects most worthy of his study.

The Giant's Gateway and Loom, seen on turning to leave the Causeway, are composed of a series of columns, the perpendicular lengths of which are exposed to view. The Giant's Organ is a similar object, but more beautiful than either. The colonnade of pillars constituting the pipes of the Organ has evidently been exposed by some landslip. From Portnoffer Bay the Shepherds' Path leads over the cliff to a country perfectly level and grass-grown, presenting a strange contrast to the ironbound coast.

After Portnoffer Bay comes the very remarkable GIANT'S AMPHITHEATRE, an almost perfect semicircular bay.

The Giant's Chimney Tops are three isolated pillars standing on a promontory. The tallest of them is about 45 feet in height. It is said that one of the ships belonging to the Spanish Armada was driven in to the coast by stress of weather, and in the mist took these isolated columns, then more numerous, for the towers of Dunluce, and wasted their gunpowder in firing at them. Port-na-Spania, the bay at the west end of which these sentinels are placed, was, it is reported, the scene of the loss of one or more of the Spanish vessels. The Priest and his Flock, The Nursing Child, and King and his Nobles, must all be passed before we reach

The Pleaskin, which is the finest of the promontories, as the Giant's Amphitheatre is of the bays. It rises to an altitude of about 370 feet, and exhibits numerous strata, according to some 13, and to others not less than 16. The rich green turf on the top of the rock, and the various colours of the strata, lend to it a bright and picturesque appearance.

Leaving the Pleaskin, we continue our walk or sail eastward, passing Horse-shoe Harbour and the Lion's Head, the Twins, the Giant's Pulpit, a bold precipitous rock, and Bengore Head. This last named should be ascended for the magnificent view it gives of the coast. A very peculiar, though somewhat irregular pillar, called the Giant's Granny, will attract the visitor's notice at this point, and not far from it four isolated columns known as the Four Sisters. Rounding Port Fad we see the Priest, a solitary rock, and entering Portmoon Bay observe a cataract rushing down to the sea, and the Stack, a peculiar mass of columns resembling in general outline a corn-stack.

Still farther on we pass a curious rock termed the Hen and Chickens, and shortly arrive at DUNSEVERICK CASTLE, the ancient family seat of the O'Cahans or O'Kanes. The castle as it now stands is a melancholy remnant of its former self. Perched like a nest on the top of a bare insulated rock, without apparent access from either side, it would not require any great stretch of imagination to suppose that it was the work of the fantastic folk who did so much at the Causeway.

Giant's Causeway to Belfast

BY THE COAST ROAD TO LARNE

The distance from the Causeway to Ballycastle is 11½ miles. After leaving the village of Ballintoy (4 miles), where there is a church dating from the beginning of the 17th century, the road passes by the singular islet of Carrick-a-Rede, or "the Rock in the Road." It is an isolated mass of basalt standing up in the sea like a huge donjon keep. A flying bridge of ropes, some 60 feet in length, connects it with the shore, and over this the curious tourist has to pass at a rapid pace, and with a steady head, or he might be precipitated into the water nearly 90 feet beneath him. The salmonfishery off the island is of great consequence, and employs a considerable number of hands. The clerk and fishermen live in the village of Ballintay, and they withdraw the bridge on the approach of winter.

KENBANE HEAD, about 3 miles from Ballycastle, is a narrow peninsula, formed of limestone, jutting out into the sea

The name is derived from Kenbaan, (i.e. the White Promontory), an allusion to the whiteness of the rock. Kenbane Castle, on this peninsula, is attributed to the early English settlers. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the Scottish clan M'Alister held it. In 1568 the Scots joined the MacDonnells in a conspiracy against the English soldiers, which resulted in the death of two English horsemen. Soon after the chief of the M'Alisters was killed by some of the English. The fierce clansmen were ultimately brought to acknowledge English supremacy.

Ballycastle (Hotels: Antrim Arms; Marine. Mail cars to Ballymoney, Coleraine, and to Larne via Cushendall) is a good market town and seaport, attractive in the summer from its situation and the scenery adjoining. The ruins of a castle erected by Randolph Earl of Antrim, in 1609. stand near the church. The modern prosperity of the town was almost entirely due to Hugh Boyd, to whom a lease of the property was granted in 1736. He erected glass houses. tanneries, breweries, and a handsome quay. This last cost about £30,000; but is now of little value; and most of the manufactures established by Mr. Boyd have been neglected. The church was also erected at the expense of Mr. Boyd, who was interred within its walls upon the day of its consecration. He also endowed several charities, and, although a member of the Established Church, built a Presbyterian, a Methodist. and a Roman Catholic place of worship. Near the town are the picturesque ruins of Bon-a-Margy Abbey, founded in the 15th century, and having within its precincts the buryingground of the MacDonnells. Coal is the only article of consequence produced by Ballycastle. When these collieries were first worked is not known. That they yielded coal at least five centuries ago is presumed from the remains of coal found at Rathlin. Ballycastle has been connected with the Northern Counties Railway system by a narrow-gauge line to Ballymoney. At Armoy, an intermediate station on this line. there is a round tower, the doorway of which is arched and cut out of a single stone.

Rathlin Island, which is frequently seen from the coast road, lies in the sea about 5 miles from Ballycastle. It is some 8 miles in length, and consists of two arms stretching almost at right angles with each other, respectively 5 and 3 miles in length. The large bay formed by the two is called Church Bay, from a place of worship situated at the head of it. The island is about 4 to 6 miles from Ireland, and 12 or 14 from the Mull of Cantire in Scotland; and is a link in the basaltic chain which binds the Antrim coast with Scotland. Robert Bruce, in 1306, during the wars between him and Baliol, fled to this island with 300 men, returning to Scotland in the spring of the following year. The ruins of a castle, said to have been inhabited by Bruce, and still bearing his name, are situated on a high almost perpendicular piece of land, and from it may be obtained a view of the Scottish coast. The inhabitants of the island are engaged in fishing and the like. Doon Point, on Rathlin Island, exhibits columns of basalt of a peculiarly curved form.

THE GRAY MAN'S PATH is to the south of Benmore or Fair Head, near Murlough Bay.

Fair Head is a bold promontory to the east of Ballycastle Bay, where the "great masses of basaltic rock form a kind of plateau or table-land." It is widely different in composition from the small, compact, close-grained basalt of the neighbourhood, being a crystalline greenstone supposed to belong to a different epoch. In a little hollow near the summit are two small lakes, about 500 feet above the sea, the Dhu Lough, i.e. Black Lake, and Lough-na-Cranagh, the Lake of the Island. The island in this latter lake is said to have been made by the Druids, and used as the site of their religious ceremonies. From Benmore there is a very extensive view, the coast of Scotland, 17 miles distant, being distinctly visible. To the east along Murlough Bay the scenery is wild and picturesque.

Returning to the main road we pass Tor Head and Cushendun Bay, and enter the pretty village of Cushendun picturesquely situated on the rapid Glendum river, which, two miles higher up, is spanned by a viaduct 80 feet in height, supported by three arches, and erected at a cost of £17,000. Farther south, at the head of Red Bay, is Cushendall (Glens of Antrim Hotel), one of the sweetest villages in Ulster. It is connected with Ballymena by a mineral railway line. Between Cushendall and Red Bay the wild and desolate basaltic vale of Glenariff, the Valley of Caverns, is passed. On a hill not

far from this town Fin MacCoul is said to have resided in regal splendour. A rath called Dunclana Moarne is still regarded as the site of his home.

The grave of Dallas, a Scots giant, slain by Ossian, is also pointed out. The grave even of Ossian is said to be extant in a "little ruined ivy-covered church on the sea-coast." The coast here is full of caves, not a few of which have been the abode of smugglers and other daring characters. The road to Glenarm hugs the sea-shore; occasionally crossing the outlets of glens of great beauty, and skirting the base of Knockore (1170 feet). Garron Tower, the seat of the Marquis of London-derry, is passed about 4 miles before reaching Carnlough. It is built on an enormous mass of chalk and basaltic rock rising perpendicularly from the sea. For admission to visit Garron Tower apply at the estate office, Carnlough. At Carnlough there is a good hotel.

Glenarm (Hotel: Antrim Arms. Mail-cars to Larne, to Ballymena via Carnlough, and to Cushendall and Ballycastle) is a neat little town in a beautiful vale opening on the bay of the same name. The castle of Glenarm, erected in 1639, is the seat of the Antrim family. (For admission inquire at the village.) It stands in a commanding position near the town, surrounded by a fine deer-park encompassed by an embattled wall. In the churchyard are the remains of a monastery founded in 1465 by a Scotchman, Sir Robert Bisset, who had been banished from his own country for being accessory to the murder of the Duke of Athole, and was therefore patronised and established here by Henry III. There is a small harbour, and some trade is carried on with Scotland; the import being coal, and the principal exports grain, iron ore, and limestone. The tourist who can spend two or three days in sea-bathing could not select a better spot in Ireland than Glenarm.

Larne (Hotels: Olderfleet, facing harbour; King's Arms; Eagle Hotel, Station Road. Rail to Carrickfergus; to Ballycastle via Carnlough and Cushendall; and to Glenarm. Steamer to Bangor several times a day; Giant's Causeway weekly; Glasgow twice a week; Stranraer daily. Post cars and special cars from M'Neill's Hotel to Cushendall—26 miles) is a beautifully situated and prosperous port. By the Short Sea Passage Service between Larne and Stranraer (on the Scottish

coast-distance, 391 miles) tourists can now reach Scotland and England by a most convenient route. The Glasgow State Line ocean steamers call at Larne to embark passengers for America. The ancient name of Larne was Inver, which signifies a creek or inlet. The export trade is principally in rock-salt and limestone. Cotton goods and canvas are pretty extensively manufactured in the town. In summer Larne is frequented for bathing. In the immediate vicinity is the ruined CASTLE OF OLDERFLEET, at one time "important as a defensive fortress against the predatory bands of Scots who invested the northeastern coasts, and was generally under the direction of a governor." The office was held in 1569 by Sir Moyses Hill, but was abolished in 1598. The castle and adjoining territory were granted in 1610 to Sir Arthur Chichester, the founder of the noble family of Donegal. It was here that Edward Bruce, the last monarch of Ireland, landed with his band of Scots, when he endeavoured to free the country from English rule in 1315. A ferry plies regularly between Olderfleet and

Magee Island, a peninsula which stretches parallel to the coast. Near the landing-place is an ancient cromlech, the covering stone of which is 6 feet in length, and triangular in shape, sloping to the east. At Brown's Bay is a rocking-stone known as the Giant's Cradle, said to acquire a tremulous motion on the approach of criminals. On the coast are the Gobbins, a range of basaltic cliffs, rising 200 feet perpendicularly from the sea. In the rebellion of 1641 the garrison of Carrickfergus committed a heartless massacre on a party of Roman Catholics on this peninsula, many of whom were forced over the Gobbins into the sea. "Until a late period, Island Magee was the reputed residence of witches, and the theatre of sorcery."

The railroad to Carrickfergus conducts us along the west side of Larne Lough, which presents the appearance of an inland lake, and has only a very narrow entrance from the sea near the town of Larne. Passing the village of Glynn, with the ruins of an ancient church once dependent upon the abbey of Kells, we reach the village of BALLYCARRY, interesting as the site of the first Presbyterian church established in Ireland. The village also contains the ruins of Templecoram, at one time a fine cruciform structure. From Larne the railway may be taken to Belfast, 24 miles distant.

Whitehead, 9 miles south-east Larne, has lately become a favourite summer resort. The next station is Kilroot, a parish once held by Dean Swift. The salary attached to it was only £100 at the time Swift held it. The church in which he preached is now a ruin.

Enniskillen to the Giant's Causeway by Londonderry and Coleraine

The line of railway between Enniskillen and Portrush affords increased facilities to tourists who desire to reach the Giant's Causeway from the midland or western districts of Ireland.

That part of the route lying between Mullingar and Enniskillen has been already described on pp. 78 and 105-106. Soon after leaving Enniskillen, the line enters the county of Tyrone, the territory of the O'Neills, till the rebellion of the chief in

1597, and "the plantation of Ulster" by James I.

Omagh (Hotels: White Hart; Home House), the county town, in the centre of a very much improved district, has been almost entirely rebuilt since 1743, in which year it was destroyed by fire. Among the public buildings are the court-house in the Grecian style, the gaol, the lunatic asylum, and the Loretto convent. Thence the line runs through the valleys of Strule and Mourne to Newtownstewart and Strabane.

Newtonstewart (Hotel: Abercorn Arms) is a finely-situated village, the most interesting objects in which are the ruin of an ancient castle near the bridge and the house in which James II. slept on his way to Londonderry. Near the town is Barons Court, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn.

Strabane (Hotels: Abercorn Arms; Agricultural; Commercial), on the river Mourne, is celebrated for its flax and grain markets, held weekly. There are several important manufactories, and among the principal buildings the Protestant Episcopal Church—a spacious cruciform edifice in the Grecian style—the New Presbyterian Church, and the Town Hall.

The line now enters the County Donegal and runs down the west side of the river Foyle till it reaches Londonderry. The county of Londonderry receives its name from the town,

originally called Derry from Doire, the "place of oaks." In 1609, after the confiscation of the estates of the O'Neills, the greater part of their lands was bestowed on the citizens of London-hence the name of Londonderry. The common council of London undertook to expend £20,000 on reclamation, and elected a body of twenty-six for the management of the property, who, in 1613, were incorporated as the Irish Society, and retained possession of the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine, the remainder of the property being divided among the twelve great livery companies of London. The estates were sequestrated by James I., but Cromwell restored the Society to its former position, and Charles II. at the Restoration both granted to it a new charter and confirmed the companies in their estates. At present nearly 160,000 acres in the county are possessed by the Irish Society and the London livery companies—the largest possessors being the skinners' company, 34,772, and the drapers, 27,025 acres.

Londonderry (Hotels: Imperial, Bishop Street; Jury's; City; Northern, Waterloo Place; Ulster, Guildhall Street) is situated on the River Foyle, just before it flows into the lough of the same name, which more than half surrounds the hill on which the city stands. It is a city and county in itself, having been incorporated under the name of Londonderry in 1613. The town owes its origin to an abbey for Augustine canons founded by St. Columba in 546. The abbot of this monastery, on being made bishop, erected in 1164 Temple More or the Great Church, one of the finest buildings in Ireland. Both the Great Church, and the church of a Dominican monastery founded in 1274, were demolished in 1600 to supply materials for fortifying the city. These fortifications were finally completed in 1618 at a cost of £9000. The walls still remain entire, and are kept in good preservation as a promenade. The Bishop's Gate and Ship Quay Gate are alone embellished. The former is a triumphal arch, erected to the memory of William III. in 1789. In the western bastion a Doric column surmounted by a statue has been placed to the memory of the Rev. George Walker, who conducted himself with conspicuous valour during the great siege of 1689, and subsequently fell at the battle of the Boyne.

The appearance of the town from the opposite side of the river is very picturesque. The summit of the hill is occupied by a quadrangular area, from which the main streets diverge at right angles. Some of the ancient houses with high gables remain, but they have been much modernised. The cathedral, a Gothic building, erected in 1633, and recently entirely renovated, stands upon the summit of the hill, and contains some curiosities of the siege, such as a bombshell, flag-staves, etc. It is worth while ascending its tower for the fine view of the neighbourhood which it commands. The bishop's palace, erected in 1716, occupies the site of the abbey founded by St. Columba. There is a large R. Cath. Cathedral, and among other buildings are the court-house, erected in 1824 at a cost of £34,000, and the grammar school. The Foyle is crossed by an elegant bridge, 1200 feet in length. The town is an important seat of the linen manufacture, and also possesses shipbuilding yards, iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. A very large coasting trade is carried on. There is regular steam communication with Glasgow and several English ports. The Allan and the Anchor Lines of Atlantic steamers call at Moville, where they are met by a steam tug from Londonderry.

About a mile from the city is Magee Presbyterian College, a handsome building which cost £20,000, a sum left by Mrs. Magee of Dublin for training Presbyterian ministers. The professors of this college, acting in conjunction with those of the Presbyterian College, Belfast, confer degrees in divinity.

Leaving Londonderry the line, for a considerable distance, lies along the south-east shore of Lough Foyle, a triangular arm of the sea about 15 miles long by 10 wide, with extensive sandbanks on the sides, and a large sandy island, Shell Island, in its centre.

Soon after passing Carrickhue, a branch line about 2½ miles in length leads to

Limavady, formerly Newtonlimavady (Hotel: Alexander Arms), a clean and well-built town of great antiquity, once the residence of the O'Cahans, whose castle at the head of a romantic glen was called Limavady or the Dog's Leap. The town has a good Public Hall. The linen manufacture is much diminished.

Resuming the journey by the main railway line—At Bellarena, the seat of Sir Frederick Heygate, Bart., the scenery on the right becomes more picturesque, the cliffs rising to a great height overhead. Between Bellarena and Magilligan these cliffs are

especially fine, though they continue all the way to Dunhill, where stand the ruins of a mansion erected by the Earl of Bristol when Bishop of Derry, but some years since accidentally burned. The line now lies along the west side of the river Bann to Coleraine, the route from which to Portrush and the Causeway has already been described.

Londonderry to Malin Head

By rail to Buncrana; thence by hired car.

Leaving Derry by the Lough Swilly railway (station at the quay), we pass, 2 miles to our left, the GRIANAN OF AILEACH situated upon a hill rising 802 feet above the level of the sea, on which stand the remains of a royal residence, "one of the most remarkable and important works of its kind ever erected by the ancient Irish." Several interesting caves exist at the base of the hill. The railroad affords many beautiful views of Lough Swilly. At the mouth of a valley watered by the Owenkillen river is the village of Buncrana, the terminus of the Railway (Lough Swilly Hotel), beautifully situated on Lough Swilly, 14 miles from Derry. Close to the town is the tower of the old castle of the O'Dohertys. The modern castle was erected by Sir J. Vaughan in the beginning of the 18th century.

From Buncrana a pleasant drive of 8 miles leads to the GAP of MAMORE, a wild ravine between hills 1300 feet in height, 3 miles beyond which is the granite headland of Dunaff, the eastern boundary of the entrance to Lough Swilly. Dunaff Head is 682 feet high, and the Raghtin Hills, which are traversed by the Gap of Mamore, rise in the peak called Raghtin More to a height of 1657 feet.

Another good road from Buncrana takes the tourist through the wild rocky district of the Mintiaghs or the Bar of Inch to Carndonagh, about 12 miles. He will see on his right Slieve Main (1557 feet) and Slieve Snaght (the Snow Mountain, 2019 feet), while on his left he will have equally fine views of Raghtin and other mountains. The view down the valleys will often be closed by great expanses of white sandhills, heaped for miles along the shores by the fury of the Atlantic waves.

Carndonagh, a neat thriving little town, and the capital of the mountain district, is situated on a river which falls into Trawbreaga Bay, on the northern side of which is Malin, where there is a tidy little inn. From thence the promontory of the same name is a little more than 8 miles.

Malin Head, the most northern point of land in Ireland, is of no great elevation (226 feet), but is a prominent object when seen from the sea. If the traveller be a geologist, he will find it quite worth his while to stay a night at the inn at Malin, and visit Malin Head to examine the granite there, and to study the sections of the metamorphic slates, quartz rocks, and greenstone bands, exhibited by the cliffs on the coast from Malin to Glengad Head, and thence to Culdaff Bay. Some beds of highly metamorphosed limestone will interest him about Culdaff, whence he could either continue his route to Inishowen Head, or strike across to Moville, which is about 10 miles from Culdaff. There is, however, at Malin Head nothing of special interest for ordinary tourists.

Londonderry to Inishowen Head

Steamer or mail van to Moville; thence by hired car.

On the west side of the upper end of Lough Foyle is the village of Eglinton (formerly called Muff), so named after a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, leaving which, and continuing on the side of the lough, in the shallow sandbanks of which numerous wading and swimming birds are constantly disporting themselves, on the left rise Eskaheen (1377 feet) and Crockglass (1295 feet), and before us the village of Carrowkeel, north of which the road is enlivened by numerous summer residences. Red Castle, once a seat of the Careys, and White Castle, with the adjoining ruins of an old mansion, are close to the road overlooking the Lough.

Moville (Hotel: M'Connell's), a clean, pleasant town, is finely sheltered by high hills from the western gales, and possesses a good beach for bathing.

Passing Greencastle, where the American mail steamers on the northern route call for latest telegrams, the ruined fortress of the O'Dohertys, and Dunagree lighthouse, Inishowen Head is gained. From the Head itself, and still better from the hill behind it, is obtained an extensive panoramic view of the coasts of Londonderry and Antrim, embracing Portstewart, Portrush, the Skerries, the Giant's Causeway, and Bengore Head.

THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS

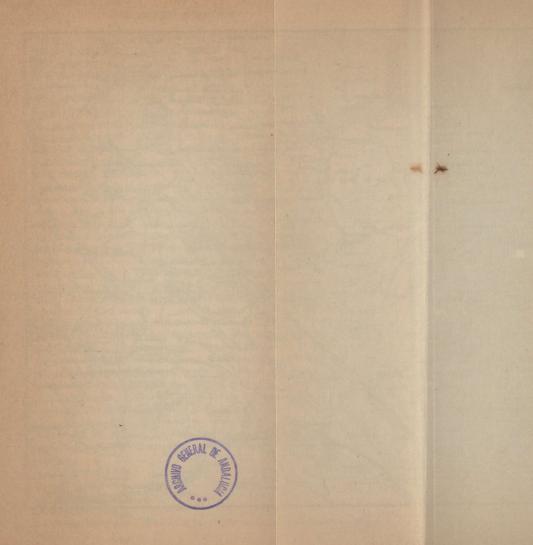
The Donegal Highlands, hitherto the least visited part of Ireland, though possessing splendid mountain scenery and beautiful seascapes, may be explored from different bases and by different routes. That from Enniskillen and Ballyshannon has already been described; but if Derry is chosen as the starting-point, as it likely will be by those approaching from Belfast, Larne, the Giant's Causeway, and Portrush, the tourist can go either north by Lough Swilly; or west by Strabane, Stranorlar, and Druminin, to the town of Donegal, and thence northward along the west coast, reversing the stages from page 146. The latter route has some advantages over the other, but on the whole we prefer the former as less fatiguing, more variedly picturesque, and better supplied with first-class hotels. Those who take the eastern route will travel by the Lough Swilly Railway and will reach Buncrana in 40 minutes.

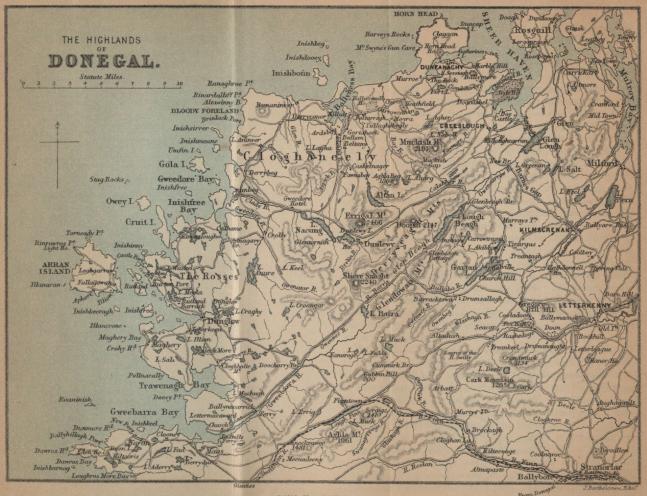
Buncrana.—The village of Buncrana stands prettily on Lough Swilly, 14 miles from Derry. It has become a health resort and much-frequented watering-place. The Lough Swilly Hotel is a new, handsome, and well-furnished house with all modern appliances. The Owenboy, called also the Castle River, abounds with salmon and sea trout, and the Owenkillew or Mill River contains many brown trout.

Golf.—There is a ladies' golf course about a mile in length near the railway station: and at Lisfannon, about half-way between Buncrana and Fahan, there are also Links for gentlemen.

Excursions.—Many interesting excursions may be made from Buncrana; as, e.g. to Fahan, with its old church and grave-yard, its curious stone cross, ruins of a monastery, and a holy well, still visited by pilgrims on the eve of St. John. In this parish was born Agnes Cunningham, mother of John Sterling, whose biography was written by Thomas Carlyle.

The Pass of Mamore (see p. 138) is 800 feet above sealevel, having on the one side Croaghcarragh (1307 feet), and on the other Mamore Hill (1381 feet). The scenes in front and rear are grand in the extreme. To the north Raghtin More





rises close by, to the height of 1656 feet; Dunaff Head on the east, and Fanad on the west, form the gate-posts of Lough Swilly like a second "Pillars of Hercules"; Malin Head, the most northern point of Ireland, with its telegraph station, is seen to the north-east, and over the ocean Islay and the Paps of Jura in Scotland; while as far as the eye or telescope can reach the great Atlantic chafes and roars. At our feet lies the Bay of Lenan in all its gentle beauty; and Lough Swilly, like some huge serpent, bears away to the south with its sinuous coils. Westward and far out to sea is Tory Island; while on the mainland we survey in grand panorama the more distant mountains of Donegal, the "sow-back" of Muckish, and the "soaring heights" of Errigal and Slieve Snaght. On the east Mount Bulbin and the Inishowen Slieve Snaght tower aloft into mid-air, and to the north-east the "King and Queen" of the Mintiagh range assert their claims to a share of our admiration. The whole scene is a superb one, and should not be omitted by the tourist-but he must choose a suitable day.

The view of the iron-bound coast from Malin Head, the Ultima Thule of Ireland, is extensive and varied (see p. 139). The return journey from Malin or Mamore should be made by Clonmany and the Mintiagh lakes, a route which affords the visitor

grand and varied scenery.

Portsalon.—There are two ways of reaching Portsalon: one by the Fahan steam-ferry to Rathmullen, and thence by hotel car to Portsalon, 10 miles distant. But on Tuesday and Friday the steamer goes direct from Fahan to Portsalon. Here there is one of the best-appointed hotels in Ireland. This is a delightful resting-place for the tourist, where weeks can be spent happily and with profit to health and temper.

Golf.—The spirited proprietor and manager of the hotel, Col. Barton, has, at great trouble and expense, formed a golf course which can be equalled by very few, even in Scotland. In views from the links it surpasses both St. Andrews and North

Berwick.

The Seven Arches.—A short and most interesting excursion is that to the Seven Arches, about 1½ mile north from the hotel. These are a series of fine caverns scooped out of the limestone rocks by the action of the waves.

Rosapenna.—The distance from Portsalon to Rosapenna is

only about 8 miles as the bird flies. The trip may be made across the two narrow ferries of Moross ¹ and Rawross, or by car to Carrighart viå Kerrykeel and Milford.

One mile beyond Carrighart, on the peninsula between Sheephaven and the Bay of Mulroy, stands Rosapenna Hotel, built by the trustees of the late Earl of Leitrim, and opened in 1893.

The Golf Links have a circuit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with eighteen holes and excellent turf; the situation is romantic, and the view from the first hole is said to be unequalled on any golfing green in the three kingdoms. This is another delightful spot to spend some days or weeks.

From the summit of Ganiamore (680 feet), behind the hotel, the visitor obtains a magnificent panorama. Before him lies Sheephaven; beyond it to the right Horn Head (833 feet), jutting out into the Atlantic, and beyond that again, Tory Island, just visible on the horizon; whilst sweeping round to the left, inland, there come Errigal (2466 feet), Muckish (2197 feet), Lough Salt Mountain (1546 feet), Slieve Snaght (2019 feet), the wooded slopes of Ards, and the Knochalla and Inishowen ranges. This district, like all Donegal, is rich in prehistoric remains.

Creeslough.—A drive of 4 miles will bring the tourist to the village of Glen, in the heart of a hilly region. The road is uninteresting, except for the very fine views, back to Dunaff Head, Slieve Snaght, Raghtin More, and the "Devil's Backbone," and forward to Muckish, Little Errigal, and Dooish. From Glen one can visit the pretty mountain tarn of Lough Salt, 750 feet above sea-level, at the base of Mount Salt (1546 feet). The view from the top of Mount Salt is very fine.

There is little worthy of notice in the 7 miles of road from Glen to Creeslough, which stands on an eminence (150 feet) overlooking Sheephaven Bay. It is about 2 miles from the base of Muckish Mountain, which can most easily be ascended from this point. The village is the proper centre for fishing the Lackagh Water, one of the best salmon streams in the

¹ In a farmhouse at the foot of Cashelmore Hill (560 feet), a short way north of Moross Ferry, was born that Miss Patterson who became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, and thus ancestress of Prince Napoleon, the present head of the family. By the natives she is still spoken of as "Queen of France."

north of Ireland. Permission must be obtained from the Leitrim family.

On the right as we go north to Dunfanaghy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we pass Doe Castle, a seat of the M'Sweenys of old, where a gallows is still preserved, kept in readiness in the "good old times" for unwelcome visitors.

Dunfanaghy (pop. 525; Hotel: The Stewart Arms) is a rather pretty village on the shore, in a creek of Sheephaven Bay. The beach is smooth, and the air and the water are the perfection of purity. It is sheltered from the northern breezes by the promontory which terminates in Horn Head, and by the high hills upon it. There is a beautiful strand 3 miles in extent, with perfectly safe bathing and boating. The scenery around is bold, rugged, and grand.

Golf.—Close to the hotel there is a golf course almost 2 miles in extent, having nine holes. The turf is short and fine, and the hazards are mostly natural bunkers, so that a most enjoyable game can be played.

The hotel has been greatly improved lately, and affords most

comfortable quarters in every way.

Dunfanaghy is the best point from which to visit Horn Head, the highest in Ulster; for bold grandeur it can scarcely be surpassed. If weather permits, a boat should be hired to examine this towering headland and its wonderful caves, with the Snuffbox and M'Sweeny's gun. The Horn is as noted for sea-fowl of every kind as St. Kilda in the Hebrides, or Noss Head in Shetland.

It gets its name from the horn-like rocks which rise more than 600 feet from the sea, and which distinguish it from all other headlands.

M'Sweeny's gun is a cave with a huge opening to the sea and a funnel-like vent at the top, through which the compressed air and water and stones are shot forth with hideous roar.

Muckish (i.e. Pig's Back) Mountain forms a splendid excursion of a day from Dunfanaghy or Falcarragh. The view from the summit is very fine.

Falcarragh (Hotel: M'Ginley's), 7 miles from Dunfanaghy, is built on high ground, and commands an excellent view of Horn Head, Tory Island, and Inishbofin, with Muckish and Errigal Mountains.

Tory Island.—Falcarragh (or Cross Roads) is the best point of departure for Tory Island, taking car to Magheroarty, where a boat should be arranged for beforehand. The distance is 7 miles from Falcarragh. Fine steady weather is indispensable, to avoid the risk of being detained on the island. The cliffs on the east side of Tory Island are grand almost beyond description, but the west shore is low with a fringe of rocks. At the north-west corner there is a noble lighthouse, and also Lloyd's signal station, the "Sentinel of the Atlantic." It is a remarkable fact that the potato disease has never touched Tory Island. There are no rats and no cats; no rents, no taxes, and no evictions!

Falcarragh to Gweedore.—Resuming the journey from Falcarragh we drive south-west along the shores of Ballyness Bay to Gortahork, from which there are two roads—one directly south through the Glenna River valley; and the other, much more picturesque and interesting, by Alt Bridge, Derrybeg, Bunbeg, and Clady River. From the summit level before we reach Derrybeg there is an extensive and splendid view of sea and land, in which Horn Head and Tory Island figure conspicuously. This is a bit of perhaps the boldest coast in Ireland. On the left are the Muckish Mountains and the "snow-white peak of Errigal"; and on the right the "mystic Atlantic," with the tower-like cliffs of Tory rising heavenward in the distance.

Derrybeg shows signs of prosperity in its bright houses and excellent shops. There is an Industrial School which, thanks to the zeal and energy of Mrs. Harte, has been of great service to the village and neighbourhood.

Gweedore.—Here the traveller will find a first-class hotel with all comforts. There is excellent salmon and trout fishing in the Gweedore and Clady Rivers, and the lakes in the district.

This is the best point from which to make the ascent of Mount Errigal, "King of Donegal Mountains" (2468 feet). Drive to Moneymore (Public House), and, after a turn up the "Poisoned Glen," start for the heights of Errigal; and if the day be favourable you will have a noble reward, as your eye will range from the summit over a radius of 60 miles, embracing the grandest and most varied scenes. If the weather is not

fine, avoid the toil; but go up or not, be sure not to forget a solid luncheon basket, as none is to be had at Moneymore.

Another delightful excursion is to the Pass of Dunlewy, the weirdest in "Dark Donegal." The towering mass of Errigal overshadows it with almost Alpine grandeur, and the effect of the scene on the beholder is altogether marvellous.

Dunglow.—Resuming our journey southwards, we reach Dunglow (Boyle's Hotel) after a somewhat uninteresting drive of 14 miles.

The tourist, and especially the angler, should remain a few days at Dunglow for excursions, and for fishing the Rosses lakes, which have a plentiful supply of white and brown trout.

The next stage is a long one. After we leave Dunglow the country becomes very wild, and many dark mountain loughs are met with. The views to the left are very fine and varied. At 8 miles the road descends into the valley of the Gweebarra, and crosses that stream at Doochary bridge.

Continuing southwards we soon begin to ascend the south side of the Gweebarra valley, and leave the river on the right. Several high hills are passed on the left—Aghla (1961), Knockrawer (1481), and others. A few miles farther we come to the village of Glenties (22 miles).

Glenties (pop. 433; Hotel: O'Donnell's) stands at a point where two glens meet, and is a pretty, clean, and prosperous village, with a good deal of wood in the neighbourhood. From the rear of the Roman Catholic Church there is an extensive and fine view, including the Blue Stack Mountains, S.E. of Glenties.

A light railway has now been opened from Stranorlar to Glenties, which will be of immense benefit to this part of Donegal.

Ardara (pop. 495; Hotel: Nesbitt Arms) is one of the neatest and most regularly built villages in Donegal. It is an excellent centre from which to examine the striking scenery of the coast, and especially the lower edge of Loughros Bay, with Slieve Tooey (1692 feet) looking down on the scene. Good trout and salmon fishing may be had at Ardara and Glenties in the loughs and streams around.

From Ardara the traveller proceeds to Carrick through

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Glengesh, a wild and grand Pass (900 feet), the steepest, for vehicles, in Donegal. The road traverses the valley for 2 miles, having Mount Glengesh (1652 feet) on the left, and Barkillin (1291) and Croghalery (1220) on the right.

After emerging from Glengesh we have a choice of routes, one by the rivers Crow and Glen direct to Carrick, and the other by Glencolumbkille. Those who have time to spare should go straight to Carrick to the Glencolumbkille Hotel, one of the most comfortable in Ireland, and make excursions from it on the following days. The weather being favourable, a day may be charmingly spent in visiting Glencolumbkille and its relies of the past, with Glen Head, Sturral Point, and Glen Lough, farther north. The bold headlands, the eagle crags, the wild cliffs and fantastic islands are unrivalled by the scenery of any other part of Ireland; while the ferns and grasses and wild flowers of the district will amply repay the toil of the botanist.

Carrick is a pretty village on Teelin Bay, nestling under the shade of Slieve League. It was formerly a bleak and wretched place, but, thanks to the enlightened policy of the Messrs. Musgrave of Belfast, its aspect has been entirely changed.

Carrick is a favourite resort of sportsmen both in summer and winter, for fishing and shooting. It is also an excellent centre for excursions, the first of which should be to Glencolumbkille, as already stated. A second should be taken to Carrigan Head (745 feet), with its old watch tower; also to Slieve League (1964 feet), and to Teelin Bay, and Glen Bay. The distance from Carrigan Head to the top of Slieve League is two miles and a half. The ascent may be made from Bunglas Point ("beautiful view"), the prospect from which is said to be "probably unequalled in the British Islands"; but it should not be attempted in wind or rain. That part of the way known as the "One Man's Path" is very dangerous under any of these conditions. In any case a guide should be employed, which the hotel-keeper will supply.

There is a less dangerous, but more roundabout, access to Slieve League from Teelin Head, which the more nervous climbers should adopt.

The view from the summit is magnificent, including, as it does, the mountains of Donegal, far and wide, the ocean to

south and to west, and the tops of Nephin and Croagh Patrick in Mayo.

The cliffs of Slieve League, which are best seen from the sea, if Neptune permits, are very grand indeed. They descend in a steep face, about an angle of 45 degrees, from the towering summit of the mountain, in a wall of adamant against which the huge Atlantic waves dash and roar in vain.

Malin Bay with its giants' graves or cromlechs, and circles of standing stones, and the village of Malinmore on a lofty headland, are well worth a visit. In fact the whole coast from Teelin Bay to Loughros Bay can scarcely be excelled in grand and picturesque beauty. At the mouth of Loughros Bay two remarkable islands rise sheer from the waves, one called Toralaydan, to the height of 350 feet, and the other, Tormore, to more than 500 feet.

From Carrick to Killybegs (pop. 1323; Hotels: Royal Bay View; Roger's; Coane's) the road presents a succession of grand and beautiful views over land and sea: that from the summit level, looking back to Teelin Bay, Carrigan Head, and Slieve League, is particularly fine.

The stranger should visit the curious rocks called Muckross Market House, a series of semicircular cliffs, about 500 yards in extent and 1000 feet high. On the top of the heads there is a Druidical circle, with the remains of a Danish fort close at hand.

At KILLYBEGS we bid farewell to Irish cars and enter the carriages of one of Mr. Balfour's light railways, from which we obtain some pleasing peeps of wood, and bay and islands, as we pass through "sylvan shades and rugged forests." On our way we pass "The Hall," the seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, and then Mount Charles, a prettily situated village overlooking the sea. We next enter the town of Donegal, situated on the river Eske (or Eask) at the north-east extremity of the Bay to which it gives its name.

Donegal (pop. 1823; Hotels: Arran Arms; Commercial). The fine old castle of Donegal is not the original one, but one built in 1610 by Sir Basil Brooke, who conjoined to the new building the available parts of the old one. A beautifully sculptured chimney-piece and a mullioned window remain to testify to the former grandeur of the place.

Here stood also an abbey, now in ruins, in which, or in the castle of Kilbarron, the celebrated Annals of the Four Masters was written. This valuable historical record is sometimes called the "Annals of Donegal."

EXCURSION TO LOUGH ESKE AND BARNESMORE GAP

Barnesmore Gap may be conveniently visited from Donegal. This is a deep wild glen about 4 miles long, closed in by hills attaining an elevation in some places of 1700 feet. On the whole, it is one of the most magnificent defiles in Ireland. On the right are the ruins of a small fortified house or castle which formerly commanded the Pass, and in which it is supposed the Huguenot historian Rapin lived for some time.

In Lough Eske (or Eask) there is excellent fishing, with picturesque islands, and grand overshadowing mountain peaks. On one side Barnesmore (1491) and its famous Gap, and on the other Croagh Crunnellagh (1724) adorn the scene. The Ashdown Waterfall descends from the hill into the lough by a single bound of 80 feet. There are many objects of antiquarian and geological interest in the neighbourhood and much beautiful scenery.

Having now completed our round of Donegal we return to Londonderry, and so make our way to Belfast or Dublin as we please.

Reverse Route.—Those who choose the westward route will leave Londonderry by an early train at 10.30 and arrive in Donegal about 1 o'clock, giving a long afternoon to visit Lough Eske, Barnesmore Gap, and other objects of interest. Next day they will start for Killybegs, and reverse the route we have sketched in the preceding pages.

Those who do not care to do the whole round may get a very good idea of the Donegal Highlands by taking the Midland

Route as follows :-

MIDLAND ROUTE, FROM LETTERKENNY TO GWEEDORE

Leaving Letterkenny, which we reach from Derry by rail, the road traverses an open country, and, after crossing the Glashagh, affords views of Lough Fern on the right, and in front the pretty village of Kilmacrenan (7 miles) with its abbey. founded by St. Columba, the tower of which still remains. An excursion may be made from here to Gartan Lough (6 miles), by leaving the Lough Beagh road on the left after crossing the Largy. Returning to the route westwards, the road traverses a wild and hilly country, affording views of Muckish Mountain in front, and Carrotrasna (1183 feet) on the left. About 8 miles from Kilmacrenan we strike the Owencarrow River, just where it leaves Lough Beagh. From Glenbeagh the main road ascends and skirts the right bank of the Calabber River, and soon brings the tourist into the very heart of the highlands of Donegal. On his right is Muckish, and behind him, in the distance, Glen Lough; to his front the high peak of Errigal, and close to the left Mount Dooish, with Slieve Snaght in the distance. After crossing the watershed of the Owenbeg, we descend by the banks of the Owenee and round the base of Errigal, charmed by the view that meets us of Loughs Dunlewy and Nacung stretched out below. We soon reach Dunlewy Church (18 miles from Kilmacrenan) at the head of the lake. and a drive of other 5 miles along the north side of Lough Nacung will take us to our destination, Gweedore Hotel (page 144), after traversing one of the finest routes in Ireland.

SOUTHERN APPROACHES.

As the county of Donegal has been described above in the order necessary for those entering it from the north, we shall now briefly notice the two main approaches from the South, asking the reader to reverse our description of the road from page 147 backwards to Buncrana.

Enniskillen and Ballyshannon to Donegal

First route—From Enniskillen 1 to Pettigo by railway; thence to Donegal by hired car. Second route—from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon by rail; thence to Donegal by public car. From Donegal to Killybegs by rail.

From Enniskillen to Donegal the route lies along the east side of the lower Lough Erne. After traversing a district

1 From Enniskillen Donegal may also be reached by taking the steamer down Lough Erne to Belleek; thence by rail to Ballyshannon, and on by ear to Donegal. agreeably diversified with gentlemen's seats, we skirt Irvinestown (formerly Lowtherstown); and passing the village of Kesh, where the landscape becomes more hilly, we arrive at the picturesque town of Pettigo, nicely situated on the river Termon. To the north of it are Crockinaghoe (1189 feet) and Knockdarin (752 feet).

Beyond these, completely encircled by mountains, is LOUGH DERG, a wild romantic sheet of water covering an area of upwards of 2100 acres. It is said that from Station Island entrance is obtained to St. Patrick's Purgatory, and certain it is that to this day many humble penitents in this belief visit the island during the summer months. The ruins of a religious house still exist on Saint's Island, and have lately been repaired.

From Ballyshannon to Donegal is only 14½ miles, and the route lies through a delightful country, well cultivated and fertile. A few miles to the left, on a jutting crag overlooking Donegal Bay, is Kilbarron, the ruined castle of the O'Clerys, once powerful chiefs in Donegal. It disputes with the Abbey of Donegal the honour of having been the place where the celebrated Annals of the Four Masters was composed. After an agreeable drive we arrive at the town of Donegal.

EXCURSIONS FROM KILLARNEY

(See p. 65.)

I. To the Waterville Promontory and Valencia Island

Caragh Lough.—This is a most enjoyable tour if the weather be favourable. It embraces some of the finest mountain scenery in the kingdom, and has excellent hotels. About an hour and a half by rail will bring the tourist to Caragh Lough (Southern Hotel), where he can spend some days pleasantly. There are many charming walks and drives, and the salmon and trout fishing is as good as any in Ireland. The Pass of Ballaghbeama should be visited, and the watering village of Glenbeigh. Consult the managers of the different hotels, who will readily give all details as to the best excursions, and arrange parties, if desired.

Caherciveen.—The route from Caragh Lough to Caherciveen and Valencia affords some beautiful prospects over Dingle Bay and promontory, and to view these to advantage the right-hand side of the railway carriage should be chosen. To see Valencia Island satisfactorily a car must be hired at the hotel in Knightstown. The stranger ought to visit the offices of the Anglo-American Telegraph Cable, if time allows.

Waterville.—A four-horse coach starts from Caherciveen on arrival of the forenoon train, and after a run of nine miles brings the traveller to Waterville on Ballinskelligs Bay. The hotels are the Southern on the S. shore of Lough Currane; the Bay View and the Butler Arms, in the village. The fishing opens on 1st February, and is free in the lough and river. Salmon are plentiful in the early months, and trout in autumn. The views from Waterville to sea and land are very fine, and there are many interesting excursions, with fishing in the numerous lakes and streams. A visit to Stateue Fort should not be omitted. This interesting ruin, according to Miss Stokes, "may have been in existence two centuries or more before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland."

Parknasilla (Hotel: The Southern). A coach leaves Waterville at 9 a.m. and reaches Parknasilla at 1.10. In this little Paradise many days may be passed with everything to sweeten life. The hotel grounds are extensive, and include several islands in Ireland's most beautiful fiord, the Kenmare River. After lunch the coach goes on to Kenmare, where those who wish get train to Killarney viâ Headford. The drive from Waterville to Kenmare is a lovely one in every way, one of the very finest in Ireland.

Parknasilla is the best point from which to visit the grand Pass of Ballaghbeama and Glencar, and thence by boat on Caragh Lough to Southern Hotel.

II. The Dingle Promontory

There is a railway from Killarnev to Tralee, the chief town in Kerry, and to Dingle village, at the western extremity of the peninsula. Tralee and Dingle have no lions to show, but Dingle is an excellent centre for the fisher, the antiquarian, and the lover of bold mountains and beetling crags. In going from Tralee to Dingle we have rail all the way, but it is better to leave the train at Castlegregory and drive or walk thence through Connor Pass (1300 feet), thus crossing the promontory from bay to bay, a distance of 15 miles. From the summit of the Pass a splendid prospect to the south bursts upon the eye, including as it does a vast extent of sea and coast-line, of dotted islands, and of Alpine peaks. From Dingle excursions should be made to Slea Head, Clogher Head, Ferriter Cove, Sybil Point and Sybil Head, and the Three Sisters; to Smerwick Harbour, Kilmalkedar, with its 11th-century remains, to Gallerus Oratory and St. Monachan's grave; also to Brandon Hill (3127 feet), from the summit of which a magnificent panorama of sea and mountain is obtained. Near Brandon Head there are some towering cliffs, one reaching the height of 1200 feet. All this promontory abounds with relics of bygone vears. It is noted for its mild and healthy atmosphere, its glorious sunsets, and its romantic scenery.

Tourists may return to Killarney by rail, or go north from Tralee by Listowel to Ballybunnion, by the Lartigue or single line railway, and thence viā Kilrush and Kilkee, through County Clare, to Ballyvaghan and Galway, where the Connemara tour begins. At Ballybunnion, a favourite watering-place, there are

splendid cliffs, and curious rock-arches and caves.

OUTLINE OF CYCLING ITINERARY

IRELAND is a particularly easy country for the cyclist who wants to see all the beauties in one extended tour. As the Island is longer from north to south than from east to west, he has only to trace a rough circuit—which is not a circle, but an ellipse—and condescend to make various small divergences by the way to be sure of missing nothing of importance. This method obviates any tiresome retracing of his wheel-marks, or useless zigzagging, and has the advantage that the route can be picked up at any point on the margin. Yet, as presumably nine people out of ten land at Dublin, the suggested itinerary begins at that point, and if any one, through contrariness of disposition or inability to follow the majority, decides to land at Cork, he can join the route at that place, and make the two ends of his ellipse meet by taking the first section last.

In what follows there has been no attempt made to split the route into fragments for days' journeys—one man will ride 25 miles in a day, another 100; one will become so enthusiastic over ancient ruins that he may stay several days in the vicinity, another will hurry past, wondering what any one can find to interest him in such things. The route is therefore given in long stretches from one main town to another, and can be subdivided according to individual taste. The distances also are only approximate. For

full details see the C.T.C. Irish Road Book.

DUBLIN TO CORK 210 Miles

Principal	P	lace	28
passed ti	hro	ugh	
		MII	LES
Dublin			
Bray .	186		17
Enniskerry	14.25		4
Laragh			16
Rathdrum			7
Ovoca.	. 96		6
Arklow	-		. 6
Wexford		-	42
Waterford			32
Dungarvan			29
Cappoquin			11
Lismore			4
Cork .	300		36
CONTRACTOR OF THE		5000	1
Total	-		210
-		-	4

The main interest of this section lies in the pretty scenery of County Wicklow, which has been called "The Garden of Ireland." It is the notable exception to the general rule that all the best scenery lies on the side farthest from England. From Dublin to Bray there are one or two alternative routes, the shortest 14 miles, and that along the coast passing Kingstown nearly 17 miles. Between Kingstown and Bray Killiney Hill is, from its position, a noticeable object in the landscape, although it is only 472 feet above the sea. At Bray another conspicuous landmark meets the eye—Bray Head, 793 feet. Four miles from Bray is Enniskerry, from which the

famous Dargle Glen is reached. Continue through splendid scenery to Laragh (roughly 19 miles from Bray); here is the Dale of Glen-

dalough, famous as the site of the Seven Churches. Farther on, the towering height of Lugnaquilla (3039 feet) may be climbed, if the cyclist has not atrophied his walking muscles, and wants to see a magnificent panorama; but this is a distinct detour. Continue through Rathdrum to the Meeting of the Waters—the junction of the Rivers Avonmore and Avonbeg—and pass on into the Vale of Ovoca, and so to Arklow, which is roughly, by this route, 56 miles from Dublin. From this brief description it may be judged that the road through Wicklow is not altogether level, but it has its descents as well as its ascents, and is quite negotiable.

From Arklow to Wexford is 42 miles, and from Wexford to Waterford about 33. This part of the road is not nearly so interesting as what has preceded it, but the riding is good. Continue from Waterford to Dungarvan, and thence to Cappoquin, in all about 40 miles. About 3 miles from the latter place there is a monastery—Mount Melleray Abbey,—where cyclists can sometimes find quarters for the night; but Lismore, with good hotels, is only 4 miles from Cappoquin. Lismore Castle is well worth a visit, and among the objects of interest there is the Book of Lismore, a very ancient vellum MS. From Lismore to Cork is 36 miles, but, if preferred, the cyclist can continue along the coast, passing through Youghal, which gives him for the whole distance, Waterford to Cork, just over 78 miles.

CORK TO GALWAY

231 Miles

Principal Places
passed through

A CADLERY		U	
		M	LES
Cork .			
Macroom			25
Glengariff			37
Killarney			38
Farranfore			9
Newcastle			33
Reens.			6
Limerick			20
Kilmurry			13
Tulla .			7
Crusheen			10
Galway			33
m.s.s.			001
Total	1826		231

From Cork to Macroom is 25 miles of not particularly interesting road, and the continuation to Glengariff about 37 miles. Glengariff is worthily celebrated for its scenery. even in this country of natural beauties. The first part of the road is more ascent than descent, culminating in the summit of the Pass of Keimaneigh, one of the grandest defiles in Ireland. From thence there is a grand run down, with glorious views opening out over Bantry Bay. Glengariff by Kenmare to Killarney (38 miles) is the finest ride in the whole tour, and though it consists of ascents and descents almost the whole way, there is as much of one as the other, and the road is well engineered, of very good surface, and passes through magnificent scenery. There is a fine

panoramic view of the lakes before reaching them.

From Kenmare, a long detour to be specially recommended is the magnificent circuit of the Waterville promontory, which contains

the second finest scenery in Ireland. The total distance from Kenmare to Killarnev by this roundabout road is 86 miles.

From Killarney to Limerick (roughly 70 miles) by Farranfore, Newcastle, and Reens is a rather uninteresting road, but there are a few objects to notice by the way. An alternative route from Killarney to Tralee (over excellent roads, 20 miles) and Tralee to Limerick, via Listowel and Ardagh (nearly 60 miles), may be taken. To see the best cliff scenery, for which Clare is remarkable, one should go to the cliffs of Moher. Leaving the main Limerick-Galway road at Crusheen, the distance is 30 miles.

Limerick to Galway (63 miles) is a road with some pretty

scenery and generally undulating surface.

GALWAY TO SLIGO 182 Miles

		TOT TITLE
Principal I passed thre	nigh	Galway to Clifden, on the coast, is 53 miles, by a good road, with scenery sometimes wild, generally attractive, and thoroughly character-
Galway . Oughterard Recess . Clifden . Letterfrack Leenane . Louisburgh Westport . Castlebar . Bellavary . Ballina . Dromore . Sligo .	MILES . 17 . 18 . 18 . 9 . 14 . 20 . 14 . 11 . 7 . 15 . 22 . 182	generally attractive, and thoroughly characteristic. This part of the tour should certainly not be missed. The pass of Kylemore, the Twelve Pins, etc., are noted objects. From Clifden, via Leenane, to Westport is 56 miles of rather rough travelling. From here a detour may be made to visit Achill Island. From Westport go through Castlebar to Ballina (36 miles), with some fine views, crossing the junction of Loughs Conn and Cullin en route. From Ballina to Sligo is 40 miles, over a fair road. Half a mile from Sligo is Lough Gill, considered by many to be almost as beautiful as Killarney. It can all be seen at one view. Its length is 5 miles,
		and breadth from 1 to 2 miles.

SLIGO TO LONDONDERRY 82 Miles

	02 22200
Sligo	The best way to approach the Donegal
Bundoran 21	Highlands is by way of Ballyshannon to
Ballyshannon . 4	Donegal (distance from Sligo 40 miles), and
Donegal 14	Londonderry by the direct route is only 43
Barnesmore Gap 9	miles farther; but for a complete tour of the
Stranorlar. 9	Highlands 143 miles are necessary. This is
Raphoe 9	the distance by the coast from Donegal to
Londonderry . 16	Londonderry, and the route is one that offers
Total 82	the prospect of scenery of a very wild and
grand nature-amon	g which may be noted Slieve League, the finest
	tish Isles; Gweedore, near which is Mount

Errigal, king of Donegal mountains (2468 feet); Horn Head, a towering headland with wonderful caves; and Lough Swilly, which is crossed on the way to Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY TO BELFAST

129 Miles

Principal .			Bushmills, for the Giant's Causeway, is 48
passed thr	ough	,	or 49 miles from Londonderry. Go through
	1401100	LES	Coleraine and Portrush. The road is pleasant,
Londonderry			and has some pretty scenery. It follows the
Limavaddy		16	shores of Lough Foyle for some way, and is
Coleraine .		20	engineered so as to avoid bad hills. In the
Portrush .		5	latter part of the way, though the gradient is
Bushmills .	1	6	easy, the surface is not altogether without
Ballintoy .	1	9	reproach. This part of the coast, with the
Ballycastle		6	mysterious basaltic formation of the Cause-
Cushendall		16	way cliffs, is one of the greatest natural
Glenarm .		14	wonders in the world, and some time should
Larne		13	be spent in seeing it properly.
Carrickfergu	S.	14	Bushmills to Belfast by the coast route is
Belfast .		10	a splendid ride of rather more than 80 miles.

Larne. There is fine coast scenery, a good surface, and many attractions by the way. By the route now advised the cyclist misses Lough Neagh, the largest piece of inland water in the three kingdoms, 153 square miles in extent; but if he really cares to gaze upon it, he can make a little detour from Belfast to Langford Lodge, rather over 18 miles, or to Antrim, rather under 20 miles.

Pass through Ballycastle, Cushendall, and

Total . . 129

BELFAST TO DUBLIN

102 Wiles

Belfast			100 Millos
Lisburn		. 8	This way is via Newry (near which note
Dromore		. :	
Banbridge			Drogheda, and it is in places a little tame
Newry		. 14	after all that has preceded it. The distance
Dundalk		. 13	is, in round numbers, 100 miles, and the
Dunleer		. 13	interest lies more in the great towns through
Drogheda	-	. 10	which the route passes than in the scenery,
Balbriggar	1	. 10	which is, however, frequently pretty. Taking
Swords		. 1	
Dublin			the road very generally, we find it rises on the whole to about 4 miles beyond Newry,
Total		. 10	

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DEAUTIFULLY Situated in its own Grounds on Barton Cliffs, nestling among ancient and stately trees, with magnificent SOUTH view of Sea and the Isle of Wight. Ladies' Drawing Room. Dining Room. Reading and Writing Rooms. Billiard Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Table d'Hote at 7.30 p.m. A magnificent blood Golf Links of over 3000 yards in length adjoins the Hotel grounds. W. Wilson, Professional, always in charge. Sunday play allowed. An excellent position for Excursions in the New Forest. Telegrams—"Barton Court Hotel, New Milton." For Tariff or Inclusive Terms apply to A. W. HITCHEN, Manageress.

BASLOW HYDROPATHIC HOTEL

Under New Management. OVERLOOKING CHATSWORTH PARK. Management.

Under New Management.

MOST LOVELY SITUATION FOR RECREATION OR REST.



GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS,
BOWLS, CROQUET, FISHING, DRIVING,
CYCLING, BALL-ROOM.

Every Comfort. High-Class Cuisine, Chef. Separate Tables. Terms Moderate. Weekly Terms, from £2:16s. Week-end, from 17s. Visitors from the South book for Bakewell, and from North and East, for Grindleford, on the Dore and Chinley line, via Sheffield. Trains met at Bakewell and Grindleford Stations twice daily. Telephone No. 20. Postal Address, "Baslow, Derbyshire." Prospectus on application to MRS. ELLIOTT, Manageress.

BATH.

CASTLE HOTEL.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and most CENTRAL for Families, Private and Commercial Gentlemen.

NIGHT PORTER.

JOHN RUBIE, Proprietor.

ALSO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

24 & 25 NEW BOND STREET, BATH.

GRAND THE FINEST HOTEL IN IRELAND.

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HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, which is situated in the ROYAL AVENUE, contains 200 Bedrooms. It is lighted throughout by Electricity, and has Passenger Lifts to all Floors. The magnificent Table d'Hôte Dining Room, Billiard Room, Smoking Room, Grill Room, Restaurant, and Buffet are on the Ground Floor. There are also Reception Room, Drawing Room, Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms, and numerous Suites of Apartments. A special Writing Room for Commercial Gentlemen; also a number of commodious Stock Rooms, days and a second

ROYAL DAK HOTEL

OMNIBUSES from the Hotel attend the arrival of all Steamers and Trains.

Tariff sent on application to

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COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.

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ECLINTON AND WINTON HOTEL,

First-class Family and Commercial.

Splendidly Situated. Most Convenient. Tram Cars pass the Door.

HANDSOME BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

Omnibuses attend all Trains and Steamers.

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JOHN MANTELL, Proprietor.

TELEPHONE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "EGLINTON, BELFAST."

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ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THIS celebrated Hotel, for which the signboard by David Cox was painted in 1847, has an unrivalled situation, and is very suitable as a centre from which the most beautiful scenery in North Wales may be visited. It contains every accommodation for visitors, considerable additions having been recently made.

POSTING. FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

ORIS STEE STEEL ST

Private Road to Station.

A OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

Well-appointed Four-horse Coaches are run daily by the Proprietor to Llanberis, Beddgelert, and Portmadoc, through the Passes of Llanberis, Gwynant, and Aberglaslyn.

to favirue sell bustle Istoll sel E. PULLAN, Proprietor.

THE BIRNAM HOTE

BIRNAM, PERTHSHIRE.

"Make we our march towards Birnam."-Macbeth.

THIS old established high-class Family Hotel, only one minute's walk from the Highland Railway Station, Dunkeld, stands in its own grounds, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Tay, and on the site of the famous Birnam Wood, amidst the finest scenery of the Perthshire Highlands. It has been most elegantly returnished throughout, and the sanitary arrangements entirely renovated. Omnibus attends the Station and the Braemar Coach Free of Charge. Salmon and Trout Fishing. Posting. Tariff moderate. Telegraphic Address: "Hotel, Birnam." MRS. EDWARD CESARI, Proprietrix.

Also of LODORE HOTEL, Derwentwater, Keswick.

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TANTON'S

UNRIVALLED POSITION.

CENTRAL FOR NORTH DEVON.

THE only Hotel with uninterrupted views. Famous for its First-class Cuisine, general comforts, excellent Rooms and Private Apartments. En pension from 8s. per day. First-class Horses, Moderate Tariff. Carriages, and Stabling.

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BIDEFORD.

Central for the whole of North Devon.
Including WESTWARD HO! CLOVELLY, HARTLAND, BUDE, ILFRACOMBE,
and LYNTON.

COACHES IN THE SEASON TO ABOVE PLACES.

Adjoining Railway Station.

Overlooking the River Torridge & Old Bridge.

BIDEFORD.

The Most Modern Hotel in West of England.

Replete with every convenience and comfort.

Lofty, perfectly ventilated, and handsomely furnished rooms.

First-Class Horses and | Carriages of every description always ready.

Delightful Winter Resort-one of the mildest and healthiest in the Kingdom. Finest Stabling and CONTINENTAL COURTYARD. Lock-up Coach-house

in Devonshire. Specially reduced Winter Tariff.

Porters attend every Train.

& PORTERAGE.

French and German spoken.

Hunting (Wild Stag, Fox, Hare), Shooting, Fishing, Golfing. The Royal Hotel, originally a private mansion, built in 1688, contains the interesting old oak rooms in which Charles Kingsley wrote portions of Westward Ho! and from its size and the admirable way in which it is fitted out must be regarded as one of the best Hotels in the West of England. For situation the Royal is probably unequalled in the North of Devon.—Vide Public Press.

"Bideford, chiefly remarkable for having a first-rate hotel."-Punch, 5th Oct. 1889.

BIDEFORD.

INN FAMILY

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, with excellent views. The House is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Town, overlooking the River Torridge, and other Hotels. Has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. Is well known for its superior accommodation combined with moderate charges. Proprietor of and Booking Office for the Clovelly and Bude Coaches in connection with the L. & S.-W. Reillway. Hot and Code Rether. Billiands, two tables. Railway. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiards, two tables. H. ASCOTT, Proprietor.



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ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL.

Adjoining the Railway Station.

THE SITUATION is unequalled as a centre from which to visit the finest Scenery of the Perthshire Highlands, comprising Killiecrankie; Lochs Tummel and Rannoch; Glen Tilt; Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; Dunkeld; Taymouth Castle and Loch Tay; the Grounds of Blair Castle, etc.

This is also the most convenient resting-place for breaking the

long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

Table D'Hôte daily during the season in the well-known magnificent DINING HALL, with which is connected *en suite* a spacious and elegantly furnished DRAWING ROOM.

Special terms for Board by the week, except during August.

Tariff on Application.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain Excursions.

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D. MACDONALD & SONS, Proprietors.

"The Hotel de Luxe of the South."



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THE ROYAL BATH HOTEL.

Caution—The ONLY Hotel or Licensed Establishment on "EAST CLIFF."

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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THE LATE LORD BEACONSFIELD,
And all the most distinguished Personages visiting Bournemouth.

THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOURNEMOUTH.

"It has a unique and unrivalled position, being completely protected by Pine Woods from north and east winds. Standing in its own Grounds of 5 Acres, with a Sea Frontage of 1000 feet due south, and within three minutes' walk of the Pier and Post Office. The only Hotel on the East Cliff. The Cliff, par excellence."—Court Journal, 16th August 1879.

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Moderate Fixed Tariff. Comparison Invited. 100 MM/SU08
Table d'Hote at Separate Tables.

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BILLIARD ROOM WITH TWO TABLES.

The late Mr. Edmund Yates, on his last sojourn here (14th Nov. 1892), wrote in the Visitors' Book—"A Charming Hotel, excellently conducted; perfect in comfort, cleanliness, and cookery."

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WELLINGTON HOTEL,

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THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOSCASTLE.

High-class Family and Tourist Hotel and Coaching House.

Romantic Scenery. Bracing Air. Excellent Cuisine. Finest and only complete Service of Coaching on the North Coast, through delightful scenery and with uninterrupted Sea Views. Daily coaches.

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THE SOUTH-WESTERN HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY,

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ROYAL & IMPERIAL EXETER PARK HOTEL.

"Patronised by the Royal Families of Europe."

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THE HISTORIC HOUSE

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The Residence of H.I.M. The Empress of Austria—Queen of Hungary, and H.I. and R.H. The Archduchess Marie Valerie.—April 1888.

NEWLYN'S ROYAL & IMPERIAL EXETER PARK HOTEL. Beautifully Sheltered Position. In Private Grounds. One minute from the Pier. As a Residential Hotel unrivalled. Close to Pavilion. Table d'Hôte at 7 at separate tables. Omnibuses at East Station. HENRY NEWLYN, Proprietor.

Seven Years Caterer to H.R.H. Prince of Wales; H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge;

Seven Years Caterer to H. K.H. Prince of Wales; H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge;
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Patronised by the Royal Family and the Court.

Coaches during the Season between Braemar and Ballater, and Braemar, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld.

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THE finest HOTEL in the district, about one hour by rail from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and 3 miles from Stirling. Most convenient for Tourists breaking their journey to and from the Highlands. Bus to and from Railway Station.

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BRIDGE OF ALLAN HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

NEAR STIRLING.

BEAUTIFULLY situated and sheltered by the Ochils, on a dry and porous soil. The House is replete with every comfort and convenience. Elegant Suite of Baths, including Turkish, Russian, Vapour, Spray, &c., all on the most approved principles.

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Qualified Medical man in daily consultation, who has studied Hydropathy at Smedley's, Matlock.

Massage Treatment.

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Applications to be addressed to H. B. HIGGINS, Manager.

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Under the Personal Management of Mrs. JOHN B. WILD. Comfortable and homelike. Electric Light. Sanitary arrangements perfect. In best part of Brighton, close to the Royal Pavilion and Aquarium. Sea View from balcony.

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Charming Situation, overlooking the Sea; every accommodation provided for the Comfort of Visitors; Four-in-hand Coach from Hotel thrice weekly for places of interest; Good Cuisine; Perfect Sanitation; Lough Melvin, free fishing.

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H. LOMAS, Managing Director

Situated over 1000 feet above sea-level.

Central and sheltered situation, overlooking Public Gardens and close to celebrated Mineral Wells and Raths.

Sanitary, Ventilating, and Heating Arrangements on the most approved principles.

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Electric Light.

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Hydropathic Baths of every description, Electric Baths, Massage and Electro-Massage; also the Celebrated Nauheim Treatment for Affections of the Heart.

Cinderella Dance each Saturday throughout the Year.

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PIRST-CLASS for Families and Gentlemen. Best Situation. Forms wing of the Crescent. Due South aspect. Close to Railway Stations. Covered Colonnade to Baths, Wells, and Gardens. Dining, Drawing, Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms. The Dining Saloon is acknowledged to be one of the finest rooms in the kingdom. Suites of apartments for Families. Rooms on ground floor level if required.

Electric Light in all Rooms.

Table d'Hôte at Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. Billiards.

TELEGRAMS "CRESCENT HOTEL, BUXTON."
NATIONAL TELEPHONE, No. 20.

JOHN SMILTER, Proprietor.

BUXTON-DERBYSHIRE.

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THIS old-established high-class Family Hotel has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. Splendid Drawing, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. American Elevator. Enlarged Dining Room.

Table d'Hôte at separate tables if desired.

The Hotel, being connected by a covered colonnade with the Baths, Drinking Wells, and Gardens, is specially adapted for Visitors requiring the use of the Buxton Mineral Waters.

JOHN E. HARRISON, Proprietor.

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Tariffs for Livery and Hire of Carriages on application.

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Finest Situation, near Baths. Excellent Table, Large Library, Perfect Sanitation, Heated throughout during Winter.

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DUNCAN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Longest Established and only First-Class
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PARTIES BOARDED BY DAY OR WEEK. TERMS MODERATE

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CALEDONIAN TEMPERANCE HOTEL The only First-Class Temperance Hotel in Callander.

ARGE Dining Room, Public Drawing Room. Also, Ladies' Drawing Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Tickets for the Trossachs Coaches to be had at this Hotel.

W. A. BIGGS. Owner and Manager.

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ROYAL HOTE

First-Class Family and Posting House.

THIS old-established and favourite Hotel is beautifully situated within five miles of Snowdon, and commands some of the most beautiful Scenery in Wales. Owing to the yearly increase in the number of Visitors the Hotel has recently been considerably enlarged and fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. Excellent Trout Fishing to be had in all the Lakes and Rivers in the neighbourhood. Boats (free to Visitors staying in the Hotel) kept on the Capel Curig, Ogwen, and Idwal Lakes, this Hotel being the nearest to the Lakes. First-Class Stabling Accommodation and Posting. A Coach leaves the Hotel—during the Season—three times daily to and from Bettws-y-Coed Station. Telegraphic Address—"ROYAL, CAPEL CURIG."

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IIS Family and Commercial Hotel is beautifully situated on the Sea Coast, and has recently been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, being now under new management. Every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Headquarters, C.T.C.

BOATING. FISHING. BATHS, HOT AND COLD.

Tariff, £2:2s. per week.

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THE BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL CO., LTD.

An Old-Established First-Class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Castle, and River Wye.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

COFFEE ROOM, 60 feet by 30,

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FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL "Rows and other objects of interest.

Large Coffee and Reading Rooms; Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families: Smoking and Billiard Rooms.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses for the use of Visitors to the Hotel, and also the Hotel Porters attend the Trains. A Night Porter in attendance. Tariff to be had on application.

Apply to Manager.

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Family and Commercial Hotel.

SIX minutes' walk from Chirk Station; one and a half mile from Chirk Castle, which is open to visitors on Mondays and Thursdays; situated on Offa's Dyke at base of Ceiriog Glen; surrounded by some of the most interesting scenery in North Wales.

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Fishing Tickets for the River Ceiriog free for Visitors staying at the Hotel.

Cricket Ground within 200 yards.

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NEWLYN'S FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

CHARMING views of Priory Church, Norman Ruins, River Avon, and Gardens from the Balcony. Splendid Fishing, 4s. per day, to Visitors staying at the Hotel. Billiards, Boating, etc. One and a half miles from sea. Three miles to New Forest.

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For Families and Gentlemen.

THIS old-established Family Hotel has recently undergone complete alterations, is really comfortable, and is admirably situated. It is near the Victoria Rooms, New Theatre, Downs, and Suspension Bridge. Stabling and Posting. The Trams from the Station and from the City Draw-Bridge pass the door every ten minutes.

All communications please address

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COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHAN HOTEL

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-Class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach, and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno. A desirable Winter Residence, sheltered and also warmed.

Sea-Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Billiards, Posting.

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ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS old-established Hotel is pleasantly situated on the main road between Crieff and Lochearnhead. The Hotel is replete with every comfort for Families and Tourists, who can be boarded on the most moderate terms by the week or month. Capital Trout Fishing is to be had on the Rivers Earn, Ruchil, and Lednock. Carriages for Hire. Golf Course within Five Minutes' walk.

Hotel Bus waits all Trains.

D. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

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LEENANE HOTEL,

Killery Bay, Co. Galway.

GREAT TOURIST CENTRE OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

REMODELLED and enlarged. New Wing has been built, with 20 additional rooms overlooking Killery Bay. Beautiful Ladies' Drawing-Room with window opening on to verandah. Scenery unequalled in Ireland. Tennis. Fishing. Shooting. Bathing. Leenane accessible from Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, either wie Westport or Maam Cross Stations, at any of which the Hotel Conveyance will meet the Train on receipt of a letter or telegram. Tourist Cars stop at Hotel over-night, where tourists should arrange to stay a week.

Telegraphic Address :- M'KEOWN, LEENANE.

R. H. M'KEOWN, Proprietor.

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DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL

AND.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND TOURIST HOTEL.

W. C. S. SCOTT. PROPRIETOR.

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A Popular Seaside and Golfing Resort.

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Splendid Beach-2 miles long. Sea Bathing. Boating. Fishing. Healthy and Invigorating Climate.

The Golf Course of 18 holes is pronounced by distinguished Players to be one of the best in the Kingdom.

CRUDEN HOTEL. BAY

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CCUPIES a Charming Site, overlooking the Bay of Cruden. Every Modern Accommodation. Electric Light. Lift. Bowling Greens. Tennis Courts. Croquet Lawns. Electric Tramway between Station and Hotel.

Address inquiries to the Manager, Cruden Bay Hotel, Port Erroll, N.B. D. HAMILTON Proprietor.

W. MOFFATT, General Manager,

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ABBEVILLE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

Cabbell Road, West Cliff.

Comfortable Refined Home. Liberal Table. Good Position.

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Charming situation, overlooking Stephen's Green Park. Central Position.

Moderate Charges.

HOTEL, DUBLIN.

SHELBOURN Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator. Telephone in Hotel.

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HOTEL, COLLEGE GREE

Estd. 1835

Remodelled 1893.

Lighted ENTIRELY by Electricity. HYDRAULIC FLEVATOR TO ALL FLOORS.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

MODERATE TARIFF.

The Hotel is heated throughout in winter.

Telegrams-" JURY, DUBLIN."

TELEPHONE No. 503.

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ARPEY'S HOTEL.

6, 7, and 8 Nassau Street, and 1 Nassau Place.

Situated in the best part of Dublin; frontage commands the beautiful view of Trinity College Park; terms moderate; sanitary system perfect; hotel management under personal supervision of Proprietors.

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SLIEVEMORE HOTEL, DUGORT, ACHILL ISLAND.

Balfour's new Railway now runs through to Achill, and the Island is joined to the mainland by a beautiful Iron Swivel Bridge. There is ample accommodation for any number of visitors, and the Hotel has been more than trebled. The Island has a fine line of sea cliffs and three mountains—Slievemore, Minaun, and Slieve Croughan. The latter is the highest marine cliff in Europe, and is not surpassed by any other in the world: Golden Eagles still breed on these cliffs. Long Car meets Train at Achill Sound. All letters addressed to the Proprietor—

JOHN R. SHERIDAN, "Slievemore Hotel," Dugort, Achill.

Note.—Good White and Brown Trout Fishing can be had in the Lakes, which are in close proximity to the Hotel.

DULVERTON STATION, W. SOMERSETSHIRE.

FIVE miles of private trout fishing free to visitors at the CARNARVON ARMS. In the midst of the Red Deer Hunting Country. Comfortable Public Rooms, Billiards, Tennis and Bowling Green. Pure water, perfect drainage, bracing air. Hunters and harness horses, first-class boxes and stabling.

The late Lord Tennyson stayed here June 1891.

C. W. NELDER, Proprietor.

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STATION HOTEL, DUMFRIES.

(NEWLY ERECTED.)

HANDSOME PUBLIC ROOMS.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

Single Bedrooms from 3s. 6d.

Double Bedrooms from 5s.

Including all Attendance and Electric Light.

Hotel Porters meet all Through Trains.

TRAVELLERS proceeding to or from Ireland via Stranzaer and Larne, the Short Sea Route, and intending to break their journey, will find this Hotel well suited to their purpose.

PHILIP BLADES, Hotel Manager (Glasgow & South-Western Railway Co.) ESTABLISHED JANABAUGE

STIRLING ARMS HOTEL.

RECENTLY enlarged, and having all the latest improvements. Beautifully situated on the River Allan, fishing free. Near to Cathedral and Railway Station. Charges strictly moderate. Posting in all its branches.

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MRS. MARSHALL, Proprietress.

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McCOLL'S HOTEL,

NEAR STEAMBOAT PIER

(ADJOINING CASTLE HILL), WEST BAY, DUNOON.

THE principal and only first-class Hotel in Dunoon, standing in its own pleasure grounds. Large additions recently completed, including Dining and Billiard Rooms, Lawn Tennis. Celebrated for comfort and moderate charges. With all the latest sanitary improvements in perfect working order.

HUGH McKINNON, Proprietor.

Telephone No. 5.

Telegraphic Address—"Luxury, Dunoon."

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DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,



20 WATERLOO PLACE (Princes Street).

FIRST-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Under personal management of Miss DARLING.

Address for Telegrams—" Darling's Hotel, Edinburgh."

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

WAVERLEY

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

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OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.-Telegrams, "Waverley, Edinburgh."

ACCOMMODATION FOR 200 VISITORS. PASSENGER ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Largest Temperance Hotel in Kingdom. Specially adapted for families. Recommended by Bradshavi's Tourist Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperance Hotel they had ever seen," and by the late Mr. J. B. Gough "as the only home he had found since leaving his own."

NEW WAVERLEY, WATERLOO PLACE.—Telegrams, "Ivanhoe, Edinburgh."
First-class Commercial House. Well-lighted Stock-Rooms on ground floor from
2s. upwards.

LONDON-

37 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.—Telegrams, "Redgauntlet, London."

The unrivalled position of this Hotel in the business centre of the City offers exceptional advantages to persons visiting London on business.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.—Telegrams, "Robsart, London."

Opened March 1900. Central and convenient. Magnificently furnished and appointed. Electric Light and Elevator. 150 Rooms. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Bathroom accommodation a feature. 1s. fare to most Stations and Theatres. Inclusive charge for bed, attendance, bath, and breakfast, 5s. Two persons, 9s. 6d. Private Sitting Rooms from 3s. 6d. Convenient for City and Law Courts.

GLASGOW-

172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.—Telegrams, "Waverley Hotel, Glasgow."
The Business here now carried on by Mrs. Mason, daughter of the late Mr. Cranston.
The Hotel is situated in one of the finest and busiest thoroughfares in the City.

UNIFORM CHARGES at all the Waverleys except as above:—Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s.; Public Dinner, 2s.; Bedroom, 1s. 6d.; Service, 1s.; Private Parlours, 3s.

CAUTION:—Parties are particularly requested to see that they are taken to CRANSTON'S WAVERLEYS.

EDINBURGH CAFÉ COMPANY,

70 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

High-Class Restaurant for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEA, COFFEE, &c. ELEGANT SALOON FOR LADIES. CLOAK-ROOMS, &c.

Table d'Hôte (5 Courses), 2/6 per head.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL, "MACCRECOR'S"

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Opposite the Scott Monument and Princes Street Gardens.



This magnificent Hotel occupies the most commanding position in Edinburgh, and has been recently remodelled and all modern improvements introduced.

Otis Electric Elevators. Electric Light and bells throughout.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

P. MACTAVISH,
Manager.

EDINBURGH.



THE

COCKBURN HOTEL,

Adjoining the Station and overlooking the Gardens.

NO INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

JOHN MACPHERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Passenger Elevator.

Electric Light.

EDINBURGH.

ROXBURGHE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

J. CHRISTIE, Proprietor.

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THE PALACE HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET.

THE finest site in Edinburgh, immediately opposite The Castle, overlooking the Public Gardens. First-Class House. Sanitation Perfect. Elegance and Comfort, combined with Moderate Charges. American Standard Elevator by Otis Brothers, New York, to Every Telephone, etc. Personal Management.

JOHN FERGUSON, Proprietor.

EDINBURGH.

THE CENTRAL HO

CITUATION Superb. Commanding the most Charming Views of the Castle and Gardens. Entirely Refurnished and Fitted with Electric Light. Electric (Otis) Passenger and Luggage Elevators. A Hotel of the Highest Class, combined with most Moderate Charges.

(In connection with Central Station Hotel, Annan, N.B.)

GEORGE MITCHELL BROWN, Proprietor.

THE BRAID HILLS HOTEL,

MORNINGSIDE, EDINBURGH.

THIS charmingly situated Hotel is open for residence. 450 feet above sea-level.

Popular home for invalids. Mountain air. Most completely appointed. Every modern luxury. Splendid Billiard, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Uninterrupted Views of the City, the Braid and Pentland Hills, with the Firth of Forth and the Highland Hills in the distance. Unrivalled as a Golfing Centre. Splendid Public Course adjoining Hotel. Seventeen Golf Courses within a radius of 14 miles. Beautiful Walks and Drives in the neighbourhood. Terms from £2:12:6. Moderate Tariff from Friday or Saturday to Monday. Dinners, Luncheons, Wines, etc. Attractive to Golfers, and economical and convenient for Visitors. The Home of Golf.

Train and Tram from Hotel to all parts of City.

For descriptive Brochure apply to Manager.

Useful Complimentary or Marriage Present.

12 SILVER PLATED TEASPOONS and PAIR SUGAR-TONGS, GUARANTEED

QUALITY, IN NEAT CASE,

20s., 25s., 30s., 35s.

Sent Free by Post on receipt of Postal or P.O. Order. The money returned if not approved.

DAVID FOULIS, 61 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.



EXETER. POPLE'S

NEW LONDON HOTEL

Patronised by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of York.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is near the CATHEDRAL, and adjoining Northernhay Park.

Large Covered Continental Courtyard as Lounge.

TABLE D'HOTE (EXCELLENT CUISINE). NIGHT PORTER.

Moderate Charges.

HOTEL OMNIBUSES AND CABS MEET EVERY TRAIN.

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Telegrams—"Pople, Exeter."

RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, EXMOUTH.

'THE NAPLES OF DEVON.'



THE WORLD of July 20th, says:—"THE IMPERIAL, standing in its own well-kept grounds, with facilities for Tennis and Croquet, and Golf Links within easy distance, would be hard to beat for cuisine, comfort, and general excellence."

Managed by the Proprietor, H. W. HAYWARD.

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CLARENCE HOTEL,

FACING GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL. TABLE D'HOTE, 7 O'CLOCK. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY. Lighted with Electric Light.

Quiet and Comfort of Country Mansion. Moderate Tariff. J. HEADON STANBURY, Proprietor. Telephone 244.

Also GRAND HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.

FALMOUTH.

GREEN BANK HOTEL

IS beautifully situated, with charming views of the Harbour, Pendennis and St. Mawes' Castles; and is replete with every Homely Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard Room, Posting in all its branches. High-class Hotel with Moderate Tariff. Visitors taken en pension during Winter Months. Hotel Bus meets all Trains and Steamers. M. MITCHELL, Proprietress.

FALMOUTH.

"THE ENGLISH RIVIERA."

WINTER OR SUMMER.

Paying Guests received in a First Class House, in own wellsheltered Grounds, near Railway Station and Beaches. Rooms large and lofty. Bathrooms, hot and cold, on each floor. Smoking Room. Sanitation modern and perfect. Bathing, Boating, and Sea Fishing. Address-Proprietor, Penwenack, Falmouth.

FOLKESTONE.

SKELMERDALE HOUSE.

THE LEES.

First-Class Pension.

BSOLUTELY facing the Sea. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Tennis Lawn. High Class Cuisine. Central Station nearest. Smoking Room facing the Sea. MAILLIW-THOH BOAAddress-Proprietor.

FOLKESTONE

HAVERSTOCK SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, CLAREMONT ROAD.

NONDUCTED on Christian and Temperance Principles. Liberal Table. Dinner, 6.45 P.M. Every Comfort for those not strong and others. Private Sitting Room if desired. 42s. to 52s. 6d. weekly. Reduction October to Easter. Cycles housed. Telegrams-" Comfort." Book to Central Station.

MISS WOODWARD, Proprietress.

FORT-AUGUSTUS.

CHISHOLM'S HOTEL.

Electric Light throughout.

Every Comfort for Tourists and Others, with Moderate Charges. TABLE D'HOTE DINNER on arrival of Evening Boat.

Salmon and Trout Fishing Free on Loch Ness.

MRS. CHISHOLM, Lessee.



FORT-WILLIAM

LEXANDRA HOTEL, PARADE, FORT-WILLIAM.

The nearest and most convenient for any wishing

Moderate Charges.

FOWEY, CORNWALL.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

ON the Esplanade, facing the Beautiful Harbour of Fowey and the English Channel. Recently erected, contains Commodious Dining, Drawing, and Bed Rooms, with most Modern Conveniences. Offers exceptional advantages to Families and Tourists. As a Tourist Centre owns many attractions, and as a Winter Resort is recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners. Within five minutes' walk of Church and Post Office. Boating, good River and Sea Fishing. Frequent Service of Trains per G.W.R. Telegrams: BROKENSHAW, FOWEY. TERMS MODERATE.

Telephone: No. 4 Fowey.

Apply Mrs. G. BROKENSHAW, Proprietress.

GALWAY.

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.)

John Jameson's 10-Year-Old Whisky, quaranteed direct from the Distillery. Henry Persse's 12-Year-Old Whisky, guaranteed direct from the Distillery. MRS. KERIN, PROPRIETRESS.

The Hotel Omnibus attends all Trains and Steamers free of charge. Posting in all its Branches. Good Horses and Steady Drivers. Electric Light throughout. I did not moo saom of T

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

KANE'S Commercial and Family Hotel, Bushmills. Under same Management and Terms. Moderate Tariff. Tea from 6d. to 1s. Lunch, 1s. to 2s. Dinner, 1s. 6d. Bedroom for one person from 2s. Bedroom for two persons from 3s.

Weekly terms on application.

Excursions at reduced rates.

Saturday's Dinner to Monday's Breakfast 12s. each person.

Porter awaits Tram Passengers OUTSIDE Depot.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT FOR KANE'S, and hail Porter from Road.

GLASGOW.

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The Favourite Hotel for Tourists and American Visitors

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. TATE STEVERY HOME COMFORT.

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THE BATH HOTEL,

The most comfortable First-class Hetel in Glasgow. Very Moderate Charges.
P. ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR.

GLASGOW.

ST. ENOCH STATION HOTEL.



Adjoins the Glasgow Terminus of the Glasgow and South-Western Midland Railways

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED.

Magnificent Public Rooms.

Suites of Apartments.

LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT EVERYWHERE.

MODERATE TARIFF.

PHILIP BLADES, Hotel Manager (Glasgow & South-Western Railway Company).

GLASGOW.

BAIKIE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

222 BUCHANAN STREET

BEDROOMS
with ATTENDANCE

Single-1s. 6d.

2s. Od.

2s. 6d.

Double-2s. 6d.

3s. 6d.

4s. 6d.

Breakfasts and Teas from 1s. upwards.



commercial Gentlemen and Tourists visiting this Hotel will not be disappointed in finding Home Comforts.

GLASGOW.

CITY COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT

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CENTRAL AND COMMODIOUS.

Within Three Minutes' Walk of the Principal Railway Stations.

Proprietors-

CITY COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT CO., LIMITED,

60 UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

RABBITS AND GAME.

HEWAT & Co.

Fish Salesmen and Salmon Factors.

THE LARGEST RABBIT AND GAME

SALESMEN IN SCOTLAND.

FISH MARKET BUILDINGS,

143 BRIDGEGATE, and

Stances 23, 24, 39, and 42 Fish Market,

CLASCOW.

MESSRS. HEWAT & CO. solicit Consignment of RABBITS and GAME. They, doing the largest business, always have the best Buyers at their Sales, and consequently get the Highest Prices for those who favour them with their Consignments.

Hampers and Labels sent when required

CASH WITH SALES DAILY.

Telegrams: 'HEWAT, FISHMARKET, GLASGOW.'

Telegraphic Address-" Comfort," Glasgow. Telephone No. 3523.

(Late "THE GEORGE" and "THE QUEEN'S")

OPPOSITE CITY CHAMBERS, EXCHANGE, AND GENERAL POST OFFICE.

GEORGE SQUARE (THE FINEST), GLASGOW.

GEORGE SQUARE (Magnare), GLASGOW.

PHE best and most conveniently situated, most central and oldest-established First-Class

- Hotel in the City of Glasgow. The Hotel (in which there is the most perfect accommodation) adjoins the Queen Street Station of the North British Railway Company, from which arrive and depart the St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Dandee, and Inveness Trains. via the Celebrated Forth and Tay Bridges; the West Highland Railway via Spean Bridge and Fort-William; the London Trains via Edinburgh, the Favourite East Coast Route; and the Trains in connection with all the Favourite Tours, including the Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Trossachs, and Aberdoje Tours. parts of the City. The BUFFET and RESTAURANT adjoin the Station.

LUNCHEON AND DINNER BASKETS SUPPLIED.

In connection with the above Hotel and under the same management.

On the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, between Glasgow and Greenock, on route to the Coast and Highland Steamers. The bonniest and cosiest

Hotel within twenty miles of Glasgow, adjoining the Station. Only 22 minutes by express trains from Glasgow. The Hotel grounds are extensive and beautifully planted, and command grand panoramic views. Bowling Green within the grounds. The famous Ranfurly Castle Golf Links and Fishing within a few minutes' walk. The air is pure and invigorating, and the walks and drives in the district are beautiful. The extensive additions and alterations, comprising new Coffee Room, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, Bedrooms, and Conservatory, are now completed.

Special Terms to Boarders. J. FRITZ RUPPRECHT, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL, GLASGOW,



First-Class Family Hotel, Patronised by ROYALTY, LI HUNG CHANG, the SHAHZADAH, and the élite from everywhere. Electric Light, Passenger Elevator, Excellent Cuisine. GLASGOW.

CRANSTON

WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, GLASGOW,

172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

GLASGOW (Note new address). . 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

CAUTION .- As another Waverley Hotel has been opened in Glasgow under the name of "Old Waverley," with which we have no connection, parties going to Cranston's Waverley are particularly requested to see that they are taken to Sauchiehall Street.

Telegraphic address—"Waverley Hotel."

Telephone No. 128.

GLENELG.

THE SPORTING HOTEL OF THE NORTH,

E GLENELG

THIS HOTEL, which has been rebuilt, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the West Coast of Scotland. It is easy of access by daily Steamer from Oban, and is quite near the Island of Skye. The scenery in all directions is magnificent.

The Hotel is one of the most comfortable in the North of Scotland, and is under

the personal superintendence of the lessee. The Bedrooms are large, airy, and comfortable, and the Coffee Room affords excellent accommodation. The cooking is good, and the Wines and Spirits have been selected with great care.

Gentlemen staying at the GLENELG HOTEL have the privilege of Salmon and Sea-Trout Fishing Free on the Glenelg River; also Grouse, Black Game, and Hare Shooting by the week or month, at a Moderate Charge.

The Sea-Fishing is about the best on the West Coast, and good Boats and Boatmen are provided for guests.

BILLIARD ROOM. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Among places of interest near are the Pictish Towers of Glenbeg, Cup-Marked Stones, Glenbeg Waterfalls, Loch Duich, Loch Hourn, Glenshiel, Falls of Glomach, Shiel Hotel, etc.

A SPLENDID GOLF COURSE NEAR THE HOTEL. RABBIT SHOOTING FREE OF CHARGE.

Telegrams should be addressed—"GLENELG." Letters addressed-"GLENELG HOTEL, STROME FERRY."

DONALD MACDONALD MACINTOSH, Lessee.

GOLSPIE.

SUTHERLAND ARMS

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds D of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Posting in all its Branches. Newly furnished throughout, and under new management. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate. Sea Bathing and Golf.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, Proprietor.

GRASMERE-ENGLISH LAKES.

"The loveliest spot that ever man hath found."-Wordsworth.

With Extensive Grounds, adjoining the Church. Coaching to Coniston (Ruskin's home and burial-place), Ullswater, Keswick, and the Langdales daily.

Best Centre for Climbers.

J. COWPERTHWAITE, Proprietor

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTE

The only Hotel situated near the Lake, with extensive grounds sloping to the water's edge. OMNIBUS MEETS ALL F. R. CO.'S STEAMERS AT AMBLESIDE. TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

GREENOCK.

AND RESTAURANT.

24 Cathcart Street and 31 Brymner Street.

JOHN RITCHIE, Proprietor.

GUERNSEY.

ERNMENT HOUSE HOTEL.

GUERNSEY.

Formerly the Official Residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island.

THIS long-established and First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen is famed for its excellent Cuisine, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrange-

ments, combined with the most moderate charges.

Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group—including Alderney on the north; Jersey on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apart-

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apartments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views. Hot and Cold Baths. Smoking Rooms, and all the modern improvements. Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

The finest Dining Saloon in the Channel Islands, capable of accommodating two hundred guests. Table d'Hote. Separate Tables. Splendid new Billiard Room, with two tables, by Burroughes and Watts.

Private Carriages. Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch. Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram.

Registered Telegraphic Address-GOV. GUERNSEY.

JOHN GARDNER, Managing Director.

GLASGOW.

CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, GLASGOW,

172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

GLASGOW (Note new address). 172 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

EDINBURGH, "Old" 43 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH, "New" 16 WATERLOO PLACE.
LONDON 37 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE. CAUTION .- As another Waverley Hotel has been opened in Glasgow under the name of "Old Waverley," with which we have no connection, parties going to Cranston's Waverley are particularly requested to see that they are taken to Sauchiehall Street. Telegraphic address-" WAVERLEY HOTEL." Telephone No. 128.

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BILLIARD ROOM. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

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A SPLENDID GOLF COURSE NEAR THE HOTEL. RABBIT SHOOTING FREE OF CHARGE.

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GOLSPIE.

SUTHERLAND ARMS

REAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Posting in all its Branches. Newly furnished throughout, and under new management. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate. Sea Bathing and Golf.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, Proprietor.

GRASMERE-ENGLISH LAKES.

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Best Centre for Climbers.

J. COWPERTHWAITE, Proprietor

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The only Hotel situated near the Lake, with extensive grounds sloping to the water's edge. OMNIBUS MEETS ALL F. R. CO.'S STEAMERS AT AMBLESIDE. TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

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24 Cathcart Street and 31 Brymner Street.

JOHN RITCHIE, Proprietor.

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Formerly the Official Residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island.

THIS long-established and First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen is famed for its excellent Cuisine, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrange-

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Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group-including Alderney on the north; Jersey on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apart-ments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views. Hot and Cold Baths. Smoking Rooms, and all the modern improvements.

Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

The finest Dining Saloon in the Channel Islands, capable of accommodating two hundred guests. Table d'Hote. Separate Tables. Splendid new Billiard Room, with two tables, by Burroughes and Watts.

Private Carriages. Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch. Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram.

Registered Telegraphic Address-GOV. GUERNSEY.

JOHN GARDNER, Managing Director.

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GARDNER'S ROYAL HOTEL,

ESPLANADE.

Patronised by H.I.H. PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

THIS Hotel, which occupies the finest position in Guernsey, has had extensive additions and improvements; it will now be found most complete, with every modern requisite conducive to the comfort of Visitors. The public rooms consist of Dining Room (the largest and best appointed in the Channel Islands), Drawing, Reading and Writing, and Smoking Rooms; there is also a magnificent Billiard Room, and large and pleasant Gardens in the rear.

Table d'Hôte, separate Tables.

Telegraphic Address-"ROYAL, GUERNSEY."

GUERNSEY.

THE PRINCIPAL BOARDING-HOUSE in Guernsey is THE RICHMOND, Cambridge Park. Splendid sea views. Large garden.

Terms from 5/6 per Day.

Special Winter Terms.

Proprietors-MR. & MRS. HART.

HARROGATE

GRANBY HOTEL, LIM HIGH HARROGATE.

FACING THE STRAY.

THIS First-Class Hotel stands in its own extensive grounds, and is beautifully situated in the best part of Harrogate. Good Lawn-Tennis Court. Great alterations have lately been made in the House, and Visitors will find in it every convenience. Carriages to the Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Ten minutes' walk from the Station. For Terms, &c., apply W. H. MILNER, Managing Director.

Good Stabling and Standing for Cycles. Carriages on Hire. awol odd lo Electric Light. Elevator to all Floors.

HEREFORD.

GREEN DRAGON HOTEL

(Close to the Cathedral).

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel. Centre of City. Electric Light through-out. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Tariff. Best centre for tour of Wye. Within easy distances of Raglan, Tintern, Goodrich and Ludlow Castles, Malvern Hills, Abergavenny, Llanthony Abbey, etc. Boating on the Wye arranged. Ladies' Drawing Room. Smoking, Writing, and Billiard Rooms. For Tariff apply Manageress.

HEXHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

TYNDALE HYDROPATHIC MANSION,

A Favourite Health Resort, beautifully situated, overlooking the Valley of the Tyne.

PURITY OF AIR UNSURPASSED. REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT.
TERMS, FROM £2: 28, PER WREK.

FRANK G. GRANT, Proprietor.

HOLMROOK.

LUTWIDGE ARMS HOTEL.

STANDS in a most picturesque situation on the River Irt, and commands magnificent views of surrounding scenery. Five miles from Wastwater. The Hotel contains large and well-ventilated Bed and Sitting Rooms, and is replete with every modern convenience. Station: DRIGG, Furness Railway. Post and Telegraph Office—Two Minutes. Conveyances meet Trains when desired.

ROBERT WILSON, Proprietor.

ILFRACOMBE.

THE CLIFTON PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

CLOSE to and facing Sea. Healthy and unrivalled position. Spacious Rooms, opening on balconies, with pretty Sea Views. Table d'Hote. "A Home from Home." Moderate Tariff.

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ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL

(The well-known Coaching House).

Fifty well-appointed Rooms. The Hotel bears a high character for its Comfort, Cleanliness, and Cuisinerie.

The Coaches for Lynton, Lynmouth, Barnstaple, etc., start from the Hotel.

Moderate en pension Terms.

G. BRIGHTLING TESTER, Proprietor.



AN IDEAL POSITION.

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

THE PRINCIPAL AND ONLY HOTEL ON THE SEA SHORE.
THE FINEST PRIVATE MARINE ESPLANADE IN THE KINGDOM.

Unrivalled Sea Frontage and Open Surroundings.

Grounds 5 Acres. 250 Apartments. Lawn Tennis. Croquet Lawn.

Elegant Salle à Manger. Drawing, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms, and Sumptuous Lounge Hall on the Ground Floor. Passenger Lift. Moderate Tariff.

There is attached to the Hotel one of the Largest Swimming Baths in the United Kingdom (the temperature of which is regulated). Also well-appointed Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c.

ed mon hate cole algebraie H. R. GROVER, Manager,

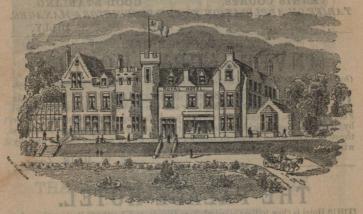
To whom all communications should be addressed.

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL Co., LTD.

INNELLAN.

On the beautiful Firth of Clyde, between Dunoon and Rothesay.

ROYAL HOTEL.



MAITLAND begs to announce that he has purchased the above large and commodious Hotel, which has lately undergone extensive alterations and additions, including one of the largest and most handsome Dining Rooms and Ladies' Sitting Rooms of any Hotel on the Firth of Clyde; also Parlours with Suites of Bedrooms on each flat. The Hotel is within three minutes' walk of the Pier, and being built upon an elevation, commands a Sea view of the surrounding country, including Bute, Arran, The Cumbraes, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire, making the situation one of the finest in Scotland. The grounds of the Hotel being laid out in walks, and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, are quiet and retired for Families. There are also beautiful drives in the vicinity. Steamers call at the Pier nearly every hour for the Highlands and all parts of the Coast. Tourists arriving at the Hotel the night before can have Breakfast at Table d'Hôte at 9 a.m., and be in time to join the Columba at 10 a.m. for the North, calling at Innellan on her return about 4 p.m. The Cuisine and Wines are of the finest quality.

Large Billiard Room attached. Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

Horses and Carriages kept for Hire.

FAMILIES BOARDED BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE.

MIDDLETON HOTEL,

FACING THE MOORS.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel stands in its own extensive grounds, on the banks of the picturesque River Wharfe, six miles from the famous Bolton Woods. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Coffee Rooms. Billiard and Smoke Rooms. Suites of Apartments, etc. This is the only Hotel in Ilkley near the Ilkley Golf Club—18-hole course.

TABLE D'HOTE, SEPARATE TABLES.
TENNIS COURTS.
GOOD STABLING.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO THE PROPRIETOR & MANAGER.
C. DILLY.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERGARRY HOTEL.

Overlooking the Garry. Charming Situation. First-Class Accommodation.

EXCELLENT Trout and Salmon Fishing on Loch Garry, which is six miles long. Boats are kept for the use of Visitors staying at Hotel Free of Charge. There is a well-equipped Posting Establishment. Route by Rail to Spean Bridge, thence drive; or by MacBrayne's Steamers through Caledonian Canal to Laggan Locks, where parties can be met by wiring. Telegraphic Office close to Hotel.

T. W. MAIR, Lessee.

INVERNESS.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is close to the Cathedral, Ness Islands, and Northern Meeting Grounds. The only Hotel standing apart in its own private grounds. Three minutes from Railway Station. The most Modern and Finest Situated in the Highland Capital. It has just been re-decorated, re-furnished, and litted throughout with Electric Light. Though most central, it is undisturbed by the noise of street traffic; and as it stands on the bank of the Ness, with a unique view of the River and the Castle, it has exceptional attractions as a High-class Tourist and Residential Hotel. The only Hotel lit by Electric Light.

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Large Billiard LTS at ONOMMUND Spray Baths.

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THE only first-class modern Hotel facing the Sea. Replete with all I modern comforts, and the leading Hotel in the Channel Islands. Telegraphic Address: "Grand, Jersey." Moderate terms.

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ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS IN THE WORLD.

DERFECTLY sheltered, standing in its own extensive grounds. Charming terraces, commanding a view of 40 miles of land and sea. Perfect quiet. Lawn tennis. Good bathing. Excellent winter quarters, the temperature comparing favourably with the South of Europe, without its extremes. Visitors are advised to take cab direct on landing. Excursion cars leave the door. Write for Illustrated Descriptive Tariff.

Terms en pension, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. J. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

IMPORT YOUR CIGARS DIRECT!

PEARSON'S WEEKLY says:—"A TWOPENNY cigar could be bought for a HALFPENNY if there were no duty!"

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AT Special Value—FLOR de CLIZIA Cigar.

Sample box of 25 sent, duty and carriage paid, to any part of U.K. for P.O. 5s.

Equal to any 4d. cigar in England. Price List on application.

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Only Gold Medals, C.I. Exhibitions, 1898 and 1899.

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LUCE'S JERSEY

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LUCE'S JERSEY EAU-DE-COLOGNE stands

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Thighest honours awarded in competition with Continental makers. Gold medal and high award, Cape Town, 1877; Medals, Calcutta,

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LUCE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE can be had at all the leading London Stores, or direct from LUCE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE Co., Led.,

Sample cases delivered, free of carriage and duty, to any address in Great Britain and Ireland—\frac{1}{2} doz. Squares, \(9/6; \) \frac{1}{4} doz. Squares, \(5/; \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \) doz. Barrels, \(21/; \) \(\frac{1}{4} \) doz. Barrels, \(10/6, \) etc. Quotations for larger quantities on application.

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THE JERSEY MODERN SCHOOL,

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Principal: - Mr. CHARLES SPARGO, F.R.G.S., A.C.P.

Highly efficient staff of Resident and Visiting Masters (English and Foreign).

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Climate exactly suited to delicate boys, and those from warm latitudes.

Prospectus and list of successes on application to the Principal.

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SEA."-Victor Hugo.

"If you want health for the body, rest for the mind, pure air and splendid scenery, all of God's gifts which go to make a terrestrial Paradise, I emphatically advise you to go to Jersey."

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The Riviera of Great Britain. A Charming All-the-year-round Resort.

"Beauty-Spot, -Holiday-Ground, -Health-Restorer."

THE STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION between the Mother-Country 1 and this "Beauteous Isle of Sunshine, Fruit, and Flowers" is simply admirable, viâ either Southampton (L. & S.W.R.) or Weymouth (G.W.R.); and Jersey is, moreover, a most convenient centre for Continental trips, viâ St. Malo, Granville, or Carteret.

Lovely walks and drives of endless charm 'mid picturesque and everchanging scenery (including daily char-à-banc excursions); capital roads for cycling, safe sea-bathing in two magnificent marine-lakes; golf, tennis, fishing, etc.; promenade concerts by military bands in public parks, and

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Excellent hotel and boarding-house accommodation in town or country at most moderate charges. Superior scholastic institutions, and wellstocked trading establishments supplying goods at exceptionally favourable rates. Telegraphic communication with both England and the Continent, frequent mail deliveries, and three daily newspapers.

"For Health, Pleasure, and Brightest Weather."

The annual reports of the Meteorological Council conclusively show Jersey to be the Sunniest Spot in the United Kingdom, hence the best haven for health-seekers and holiday-makers alike. This favoured isle in 1899 again headed the list with a total of 2,214.9 hours of bright sunshine for the year.

"Kissed by refreshing sea-breezes in summer, and the balmy breath of the Gulf Stream in winter," Jersey's equability of temperature is its unique feature; while the sub-tropical luxuriance of the vegetation, the lovely flowers and choice fruit, speak for themselves!

Intending Visitors should send 3d. in stamps for postage of a presentation copy of the Popular 1s. Album-Guide "Beautiful Jersey" (by PERCY EDWARD AMY, F.R.G.S.) to

The Secretary,

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"I have been round the World; I know America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand; I know Europe fairly well. I do not remember having ever spent a fortnight more agreeably than in the pretty, picturesque, and interesting little Island of Jersey."—"MAX O'RELL."



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Forms a Charming Gift!

Mrs. LANGTRY wrote us on June 2nd, 1899: "I think your Eau-de-Cologne perfect. It is so fragrant and refreshing, and I like it better than any I have hitherto used."

Handsome case of two 4-oz. bottles, 3/6, post and duty free, to any part of United Kingdom.

F. G. DE FAYE, Manufacturing Chemist, JERSEY, C. I.

Only Gold Medal for Perfumery, C.I. Exhibition, 1899.

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By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

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ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

(Under Royal Patronage.)

MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED ON LOWER LAKE, FACING INNISFALLEN.

Highly recommended for its Superior Comfort.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

KIRKWALL HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOUSE has been specially constructed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the Travelling Public. The Accommodation consists of COFFEE and COMMERCIAL ROOMS, PRIVATE PARLOURS and LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, BILLIARD, SMOKING, and STOCK ROOMS. LIGHT and AIRY BEDROOMS. Elegantly Furnished throughout (by some of the Best Houses in the Trade). The Sanitary arrangements are the Latest and most Approved. Hot, Cold, and SALT Water Baths. Lavatories and Closets on each floor. There are also rooms en suite for Families and Private Parties.

The Hotel occupies a Central Position, overlooking the Harbour, and commands an Extensive View of the Bay and surrounding Islands (including Stronsay, Sanday, Eday, Westray, Rousay, Gairsay, Egilshay, Weir, Shapinsay, some of the South Isles, and the Mainland of Scotland). First-rate Cuisine. Charges Strictly Moderate. Posting in all its Branches, with careful and steady Drivers. WILLIAM DUNNET, Proprietor.

LANGHOLM, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

ESKDALE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

20 Miles by Road and Rail from Carlisle (Waverley Route).

Angling and Summer Quarters on the Esk.

RAMED for Salmon, Sea Trout, and Herling. Every accommodation for Families, Anglers, Tourists, and Cyclists. C.T.C. Quarters.

20 Different Drives in neighbourhood amongst lovely Scenery.

Proprietor of the Celebrated Eskdale and Liddesdale Coaching Tours.
Send for Tariff and Coach Guide to WM. DOUGLAS, B.G., Proprietor.

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OLDERFLEET (STATION) HOTEL.

IRST-CLASS HOTEL, facing Sea. Two minutes' walk. Mail Steamers to Stranraer and Rail to Belfast, Portrush, Ballycastle, &c.

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FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Within a few Seconds of the Fine Old Castle and Beautiful Church.

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FIRST-CLASS for Families and Gentlemen. Surrounded by its most magnificently laid-out grounds, sloping to the River Leam, facing the Pump-Room Gardens, and in close proximity to both Railway Stations—thus making it one of the prettiest places of resort in the Kingdom. The Hotel has been considerably enlarged; furnished with all modern comforts. Handsome Coffee and Ladies' Drawing Room, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. French and English Cuisine. Table d'Hôte at Seven o'clock.

SPLENDID NEW BOXES FOR HUNTERS. POSTING, &c. ROBERT LAMPLOUGH, Proprietor.

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ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

FIRST-Class Family and Commercial, most Central in City: has undergone extensive alterations, newly refurnished-also fifteen newly furnished Bedrooms added; Hot and Cold Baths. Splendid Billiard Room. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Cook's and Gaze's Coupons accepted. 'Bus meets all Trains. P. HARTIGAN, Proprietor. iaze's and Cook's Coupons accepted.

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THE GLENTWORTH HOTEL.



THIS elegant and centrally situated Hotel has been prepared with great care and at considerable expense for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen visiting Limerick, and possesses the freshness, neatness, and general comfort which distinguish the best English and Continental establishments.

The GLENTWORTH is the leading Hotel in Limerick, and claims the support of the general public for the

SUPERIORITY OF ITS ARRANGEMENTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Including splendid Coffee Room, Commercial Room (Writing Room attached), Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), &c., &c. 21 new Bedrooms added to Hotel.

Commercial gentlemen will find our STOCK ROOMS all that can be desired.

It is the nearest Hotel in the city to the Railway Station, Banks, Steamboat Offices, Telegraph and Post Office, and to all places of Amusement.

P. KENNA, Proprietor.

Omnibuses and Staff meet all Trains and Steamers.

Gaze's and Cook's Coupons accepted.

LISDOONVARNA.

OUEEN'S HOTEL

THE largest and best appointed Hotel in Lisdoonvarna. Unrivalled situation. Exceptionally moderate terms for a First-class Hotel. Recommended by the Medical Profession. In the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Spas and Sulphur Baths. Perfect sanitary arrangements, with Certificate. Hotel Omnibus meets the Trains at Ennistymon and Cars meet Steamer at Ballyvaughan.

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Gaze's, Cook's, and Seelig & Reed's Coupons accepted.

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LAURENCE'S

COMMERCIAL & FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTE CLAYTON SQUARE

(Within Three Minutes' walk of Lime Street and Central Stations, and the Chief Objects of Interest in the Town).

NONTAINS upwards of One Hundred Rooms, including Coffee Room, Private Stiting Rooms, Billiard and Smoke Rooms, Large and Well-Lighted Stock Rooms.

HEADQUARTERS CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB.

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MOUNT PLEASANT, LIVERPOOL.

About Three Minutes' walk from Central and Lime Street Stations, and about Ten Minutes from Landing Stage. On receipt of letter or wire, if desired, a Porter in uniform will meet any train.

Electric Light throughout Hotel.

NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS SUPPLIED.

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(Under the Management of the Company).

Telegraphic Address: Station Hotel, Liverpool. Telephone: No. 1173. In close proximity to the Town Hall, Landing Stage, Exchange, and Principal Centres of Business. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

The Hotel offers every accommodation for Visitors and Families at moderate charges. Rooms may be telegraphed for, free of charge, from any principal station on the Railway, on application to the Stationmaster or Telegraph Clerk. Further particulars can be had on application to THE MANAGER. Refreshment Rooms at the following Stations are under the management of the Company:—Accrington, Ashton, Bolton, Blackburn, Bradford, Fleetwood, Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, Salford, Southport, Sowerby Bridge, Wakefield, and Wigan.

G. O'B HAMILTON, Manager.

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THE 117ARD

THE oldest established and most central Family Hotel in the district: is the nearest hotel to the celebrated Kynance Cove, being within 15 minutes walk. It is situated on the Lizard promontory, and is the most Southern Hotel in England, recently enlarged and entirely renovated. Postal and Telegraph Office adjoining. Dairy Farm in connection with the Hotel. Table & Hotels, 7 P.M. daily. Delicious atmosphere. Only hotel with sea-view. Boating, Fishing, and Bathing. Terms moderate-Pension.

Telegrams: HILL'S LIZARD HOTEL, LIZARD. JAMES A. HILL, Proprietor.

LIZARD, CORNWALL,

HOUSEL BAY HOTEL. SPLENDID BRACING CLIMATE.

PHIS First-Class Hotel commands Magnificent Views of the famous Lizard Head, and is the only Hotel situated close to the Sea and beautiful Housel Bay Beach. Golf, Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Billiards. Special Coach to and from Helston Station (G.W.R.)

Tariff on application to Manager.

LLANDUDNO

ARINE HOTE

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated in the best part of Llandudno, facing the Parade A and Sea, containing spacious Dining Room, Ladies' Drawing Room, Reading Room, Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Private Suites of Apartments. A most desirable Winter Residence, the Hotel being heated throughout on the latest approved system. Electric Light throughout. Lift to every Floor. Table d'Hôte at Separate Tables. Terms Moderate. Special Winter Tariff. Excellent Cuisine.

R. CONWAY, Proprietor.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

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Most Centrally situated on the Promenade, facing Sea. 130 WELL-APPOINTED SITTING AND BED ROOMS.

Lounge. Passenger Lift. Electric Light in every room. In conjunction with the Llandudno Golf Links.

Night Porter. Private Omnibus. Stabling. For Moderate Tariff and other particulars apply

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LLANGOLLEN.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE above first-class Hotel is now under the Proprietorship of James S. Shaw (several years with Mr. Mehl., at Queen's Hotel, Manchester, and at County Hotel, Carlisle). The extensive alteration and enlargement which have been recently carried through make it one of the most convenient and best appointed Hotels in North Wales, while its Cuisine, comfort, and situation are unsurpassed.

HOTEL OMNIBUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LLANGOLLEN.

EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.

Unequalled for the Beauty of its situation on the Banks of the Dee.

Several Bedrooms and Sitting Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful neighbourhood.

TABLE D'HÔTE, 7.30.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains.

LOCH ASSYNT, SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

INCHNADAMPH HOTEL.

EXCELLENT Free Fishing—Salmon, Salmo Ferox, and Trout—on Lochs and Streams. Salmon Fishing on River Inver, June and July, at 10s. per rod per day. Boats. Experienced Gillies. Fishing Tackle. Posting. Route—Rail to Invershin, where carriage will be in waiting if Proprietor be previously communicated with, or Mail Coach from Lairg to Inchnadamph.

W. WALLACE, Proprietor.

THE LOCH AWE AND DALMALLY HOTELS,

The extensive additions to the Loch Awe Hotel are now completed.

Large alterations have been done at Dalmally Hotel.

THE scenery round these well-known Hotels is certainly the finest in the Highlands. Situations unsurpassed. The great centres for tourists. Numerous delightful Excursions by coach, rail, and steamer.

Capital Salmon and Trout Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Billiards, etc. Splendid Steam Launch "Mona," for towing Boats to best Fishing-Ground, and for Hire with Excursion Parties.

The centre of numerous Daily Excursions to Places of Great Beauty and Historical Interest.

N.B.—Parties holding through tickets are permitted to break the journey at either Loch Awe or Dalmally.

DUNCAN FRASER, Proprietor.

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THIS Hotel has superior advantages, being away from the noise and bustle in-THIS Hotel has superior advantages, being away from the noise and bustle incidental to railroad Hotels, and easy of access, only half an hour's journey from Lochawe Station (Callander and Oban Railway), where the Hotel steamer Caledonia makes connection with the principal trains during the season. Letters delivered twice, and despatched three times daily. Postal, Telegraph, and Money Order Office in Hotel buildings. Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches within easy walking distance of Hotel. Tennis court, beautiful drives, first-class boats, experienced boatmen. Posting and Coaching. Charges moderate. Thomas Cameron, Proprietor, Originator of the Oban, Lochawe, and Glenant circular tour. Telegraphic address,

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LOCH LOMOND. NVERSNAID HOT

THIS Hotel is centrally situated in the Scottish Lake District amidst unrivalled scenery. In the neighbourhood are many places of interest, such as Rob Roy's Cave, the islands on Loch Lomond, on some of which are the remains of feudal strongholds, and within a few yards of the Hotel, Inversnaid Falls, rendered famous by Wordsworth in his poem "To a Highland Girl."

Coaches to and from Loch Katrine in connection with all the sailings of the steamer there to and from the Trossachs.

> TENNIS. BOATS. BILLIARDS, &c.

TROUT FISHING ON THE LOCH FREE

Parties Boarded by Week or Month, except in August.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

ROBERT BLAIR, Proprietor.

LOCH LOMOND.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated at the north end of the Lake amidst unrivalled scenery. Visitors staying at the Hotel will find every comfort, and can arrange delightful circular tours to Loch Katrine, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, and the Coast. Good trout fishing free to parties staying in the house. Parties boarded during the season excepting August. Coach connection daily between Steamers and Caledonian and Oban Railways. Boats. Posting.

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Three minutes' walk from Ardlui Station, West Highland Railway.

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Coaches at Railway Station and Loch Long Steamers. LOCH LOMOND.



TARBET HOTEL, LOCH

THIS Hotel has lately undergone considerable alterations with extensive additions, com-1 prising Billiard Room, Sitting Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms and Bedrooms, &c. Boating. Fishing. Croquet. Lawn Tennis. Posting in all its branches. Parties boarded on moderate terms. Cycle House.

Post and Telegraph-Hotel, Tarbet, Loch Lomond.

LOCH MAREE, ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

KENLOCHEWE

The Hotel is situated near the head of Loch Marce and ten miles from Auchmasheen Station, where a public coach awaits conveyance of passengers; private carriages can be obtained by wiring "Hotel," Kinlochewe. Boats for faining free on Loch Marce. Fine drives in different directions. The drive to Loch Torridon, past Loch Clare and through Glen Torridon, being one of the finest in Scotland. Ben Slioch (3216 feet) is easily reached from the Hotel. A Steamer plies up and down the Loch daily, lying at this end over night. It starts every morning at 8.30 and in the afternoon at 2.30. Families boarded by week or month.

Lunch always ready for passengers arriving by Steamer en route for Auchnasheen Station. Carriages and horses for Hire. Wines, Spirits, etc., of the finest quality. Letters and Telegrams carefully attended to. MRS. MACDONALD, Proprietrix.

LOCH NESS.

(Under New Management).

FOYERS HOTEI

NEAR the Celebrated Falls of Foyers. Beautifully situated, and commanding Finest Views of Loch Ness and the Great Glen. Redecorated and most Confortably Refurnished throughout. Salmon and Trout Fishing Free to Visitors. Foyers is the best place for Passengers down the Caledonian Canal to break their journey, as Steamers from Inverness arrive about 5.15 P.M., leaving Foyers about 9 A.M. next morning, thus avoiding the early start from Inverness. Electric Light.

Telegrams-HOTEL, FOYERS. POSTING.

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OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THACKERAY HOTEL,

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

THIS well-appointed and commodious TEMPERANCE HOTEL will, it is believed, meet the requirements of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms. Bathrooms on every Floor.

Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading, and Smoking

Rooms. All Floors Fireproof. Perfect Sanitation. Night Porter. Telephone.

BEDROOMS FROM 2s. 6d. TO 4s. 6d. PER NIGHT.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

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Amalgamated with, and under the same Management,

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(TEMPERANCE),

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THIS Hotel, which has been carried on so successfully for the last 15 years,

ADJOINS THE BRITISH MUSEUM

and is exceptionally quiet.

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Proprietor-J. TRUSLOVE.

57

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Close to Crystal Palace.



THIS Unique Establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its Situation, its commanding and central Position, its magnificent Gardens and Grounds of over five acres, and the Commodiousness and Completeness of its General Arrangements. Delicate Persons, to whom a Light Bracing Air, Charming Scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its Amusements, and quiet seclusion would be an invaluable boon, will find in this Establishment their wishes fully realised.

Re-sanitated and Re-decorated throughout.

Good Stabling. Billiards. Smoking Room. Croquet and Tennis Lawns. Electric Light.

Reasonable Terms for the Winter Months,

Which Season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the Queen's Hotel, owing to its Elevated, Dry, and Salubrious Situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, etc.

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Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Zilversmiths

TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.



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Antique and Modern Diamond Work and Plate IN THE WORLD.

Sacramental and Presentation Plate.

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TEMPERANCE HOTELS, LTD.

34 to 40 LUDGATE HILL.

ALSO AT

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HOME COMFORTS.

CLEANLINESS AND QUIET.

CENTRAL FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

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WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,

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OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Close to all the Government and Colonial Offices. Within a ls. cab fare of all the principal places of amusement. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Lifts, and every modern convenience. Moderate Tariff, and no charge for Attendance. Telephone 3,070 Westminster. Telegraphic Address: "Hostelry, London."

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12 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON, E.C.

H. G. CHALKLEY & SONS, Proprietors.
A First-Class Temperance Hotel.

VISITORS to London will find this one of the most central positions from which, whether by Rail, Omnibus, or Tram, they can reach all parts. The Hotel is fitted with every modern improvement. The Public Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms are handsomely furnished, and the Bedrooms will be found most comfortable. Liberal arrangements made with those staying a lengthened period.

A Porter is in attendance all night.

Passenger Lift to each Floor.

TARIFF FREE ON APPLICATION.

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FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE.

Over 60 Bedrooms. Good Coffee, Sitting, and Smoking Rooms.

6 to 9 Bridgewater Square, Barbican, close to Aldersgate St. Railway Station, near St. Paul's Cathedrai, G.P.O., and all places of interest. Beds from 2/, no charge for attendance. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Established 1859, five times enlarged. Write for "How to spend a Week in London," with Tariff and Testimonials combined, post free. Night Porter. Clean, Quiet, and Home-like.

Electric Light throughout.

Telegraphic Address-"HEALTHIEST, LONDON."

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IMPERIAL HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL is situated in the best part of the City, stands within the City Walls, and is in close proximity to the Cathedral, County Court House, City Hall, etc.; is most central for business of all kinds.

THOMAS MARSHALL HEGAN, Proprietor.

Owing to recent Extension of the Railway System, Londonderry will be found the most central and convenient starting-point to the County Donegal.

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LOUGH SWILLY HOTEL, BUNCRANA, COUNTY DONEGAL.

ONE of the FINEST HOTELS in the NORTH OF IRELAND, with accommodation for 100 GUESTS, situated on a promontory overlooking LOUGH SWILLY (The Lake of Shadows). Comnected with the HOTEL by covered way are HOT and COLD SALT-WATER, NEEDLE, DOUCHE, and BROMO-IODINE BATHS. The latter have been found very beneficial in the treatment of Rheumatic Affections.

GOLF LINKS CLOSE TO THE HOTEL, FREE TO VISITORS.

Salmon Fishing in the Cranagh River close to Hotel; Tickets to be had from Manager. SEA FISHING.

SCENERY UNSURPASSED IN IRELAND.

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES' RAIL FROM LONDONDERRY.
For Terms, etc., apply to F. A. FISHER, Manager.

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THE LYNDALE HOTEL.

ENGLISH SWITZERLAND.

First-Class for Families and Tourists. Facing the Bristol Channel, two minutes' walk from the Beach, and overlooking the River Lynn. Pitted with Electric Light and modern improvements. Good Smoking and New Billiard Rooms. Shooting, Salmon and Trout Fishing Free. All charges strictly moderate. Write for Tarlit.

Telegrams-" LYNDALE, LYNMOUTH.

T. S. BEVAN, Proprietor.





LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

COTTAGE HOTEL.

LATE FAMILY RESIDENCE OF SIR C. SMITH.

THIS Hotel is uniquely situated in its own beautifully wooded grounds, 500 feet above the Sea, and commands one of the finest Land and Marine Views in Devonshire. New Smoking and Billiard Rooms. Fishing, Hunting, Golf.

> EDWARD E. HOLE, Proprietor.

Telegrams-COTTAGE, LYNTON.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

Largest and Principal Hotel in the District.

Fitted with Electric Light throughout. Large Lounge Vestibule.

Daily Telegraph.—"The position of the Valley of Rocks Hotel is absolutely unequalled an unparalleled in the South of England."

Punch.—"Nature—represented by Ragged Jack, the Devil's Cheese Wring, and Waters Meet—is lovely beyond compare, and art could have no better illustration than that furnished by the unsurpassed resources of the Valley of Rocks Hotel."

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS-HOLMAN, LYNTON.

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THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family. THIS Hotel, standing in its own grounds of 12 acres, commands uninterrupted views of the Valleys of the East and West Lynn, the Welsh Coast, and the far-famed Valley of Rocks. Elegant Suites of Private Apartments. Table d'Hôte, Coffee Room, and Ladies' Drawing-Room,—to which have been added, New and Commodious Smoking and Billiard Rooms, all facing the sea.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Electric Lighting. GOLF. FISHING.

> Post Horses. First-class Stabling. Coaches in the Season to Ilfracombe and Minehead.

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DR. FERGUSSON'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

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GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND.
For Patients, Visitors, Rest and Change,



Delightful Residence, 500 feet above the Sea, Air Bracing, Dry, and Sunny. Equable Climate. Purest of Water. Gravelly Soil. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Sheltered Position. Medical Men may rely upon Patients receiving every Kindness and Attention. Baths entirely reconstructed. (Separate Suites for Ladies and Gentlemen.) Fitted up in the best style. All Modern Improvements. Plunge-Swimming Baths (one for Ladies and one for Gentlemen). Pine Extract, Brine, Electric, Massage Baths. Spinal, Ascending, French, and other Douches. Every Hydropathic Appliance.

"Nauheim," "Weir-Mitchell, and "Electro-Therapeutic Treatment."
The Most Complete Static, Galvanic, and Faradic Installation. Electric Light throughout Establishment and Baths. Massage. Tennis, Bowls, Croquet, Golf, Hunting, Billiards. Excellent Cuisine. Special Terms to Medical Men. Prospectus on Application.

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THIS Hotel is situated in the best part of Malvern. Large Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Liberal Table. Sanitary Arrangements perfect.

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IN EXCELLENT SITUATION.

MOST COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Coffee Room, Drawing, Billiard, and Reading Rooms.

Inclusive terms during Winter months.

Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.

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"THE first time we visited Malvern, when shown into an upper chamber in the 'FOLEY ARMS,' we were literally taken aback. We can hardly say more than that the prospect struck us as far finer than from the terrace over the Thames at Richmond, etc., etc."-Extract from article in "Blackwood," August 1884.

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Affords Spacious Apartments, Exquisite Cuisine, and High-Class Commodities,

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FACING sea. Sixty Bedrooms. Magnificent new Coffee Room and Lounge, just completed, with every Comfort. Private Sitting Rooms all face the sea. Table d'Hôte, 7 P.M. Separate tables. Famed for its perfect English cooking and choice wines. Short distance from Golf Links. Bicycle lock-up. Billiards. Special Terms during winter months and prolonged stay. City express, 5.10; Holborn Viaduct, 1 hour 30 minutes all year round.

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FIRST-CLASS HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

800 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

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Resident Physician :- MARIE GOODWIN, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., ETC.

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HIGH-CLASS CUISINE. TABLE D'HÔTE, 6.30 p.m.

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WITH Hydropathic Baths of every kind and Bath Attendants, for use of visitors. A palatial building beautifully situated within its own private grounds, commanding one of the most beautiful views in Derbyshire.

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Golfing.

Six Miles of Fishing.

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Bus meets each Train. Medical Man attends Daily.

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THE only first-class Hotels in Melrose, both overlooking the ruins, and only 2 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The Hotel Buses attend all Trains. First-Class Horses and Carriages for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc., can be had at both establish-

G. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.

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NE hour from Edinburgh, one and a half from Carlisle. Billiards, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, Trout Fishing in Tweed included. First-Class Table. Dinner, 7 P.M.

For Terms apply-MANAGER.

Established over 150 years.

FEW minutes' walk from the Sands, which afford easy safe facilities for Sea Bathing. First-class Hotel for Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and Tourists. Billiards. Baths. Post Horses and Carriages. Good Stabling, etc. Loose Boxes for Hunters. Central for Meets of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds, the Minehead Harriers, and the Exmoor and West Somerset Foxhounds. Also within convenient distance of the Golf GEORGE THRISTLE, Proprietor

The only Hotel in Minehead facing South.

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Situation unsurpassed.

MIRST-CLASS HOTEL with magnificent Sea Views. Close to Sea. Fine Bathing, Boating, and Fishing. Excellent Golf Links. Electric Light throughout. Billiards.

Tariff on application to MANAGER,

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This New First-Class Family and Tourist Hotel (opened August 1899) is replete with every Comfort and Convenience. Situated at the base of the Cairngorm Mountains, over 700 feet above sea-level, surrounded by the famous Pine Woods of Strathspey, and acknowledged to be one of the Driest and most Valuable Health Resorts in Scotland.

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Walks in every direction.

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Under the Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor—A. G. MACKENZIE

(For Six Years Manager of the Gairloch Hotel, Ross-shire).

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SLIEVE DONARD HOTEL

(Owned by the BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY COMPANY).

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For Terms, etc., apply to

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Telegraphic Address-Slieve, Newcastle, Down.

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FAVOURITE SEASIDE AND GOLFING RESORT.

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DEAUTIFULLY situated on southern shore of Moray Firth. Climate dry and bracing. Lowest average rainfall in Britain. Golf Course (3) miles), one of the finest in Scotland. Ladies' Course. Also Tennis, Bowling, Swimming Baths (covered). Bathing Beach unrivalled. Excellent Train Arrangements. For List of Hotels, Houses and Apartments to Let, apply to the Secretary of the Town Council Advertising Committee, Nairn.

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THE Largest and most Palatial Hotel in the West of England. Every Luxury, combined with Moderate Charges. In best position on the unrivalled Coast of North Cornwall. Electric Lifts, Golf. Splendid Bathing Beaches in own Grounds, comprising over 5 acres. Ocean View from every window. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Special Services of Express Trains from Paddington, G. W.R.

Apply to the MANAGER.

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ALL PUBLIC ROOMS FACE THE SEA.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF FIRTH OF FORTH FROM; HOTEL AND GARDENS.

MODERATE TARIFF. INCLUSIVE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Hotel Porter meets all trains.

A. G. HOLLOWAY, Proprietor.

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THE only modern Family and Commercial Hotel in Norwich. Near the Cathedral, Post-Office, and Thorpe Station. The centre for Golf, Yachting, and Fishing, which can all be arranged in the Hotel. Lifts. Electric Light throughout. Night Porter. Moderate Tariff.

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Under New Management.

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On the Esplanade, overlooking the Bay. The Largest and Leading Temperance House. 100 Rooms. Cook's Coupons Accepted.

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DUNCAN M'INTYRE, Proprietor (Late with Glenburn Hydro, Co., Rothesay).

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STAFFORD STREET. OBAN.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE, AND EVERY HOME COMFORT. The Boots waits the Arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

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CLACH THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE, OBAN,

Manufacturer to the Queen of Homespuns, Scotch Plaids, and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. GENUINE HANDMADE SCOTCH GOODS. Tweeds, Hosiery, Knitted of Wales.
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Bonnets, etc., and all the CLAN and FAMILY TARTANS, made from the
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LADIES TAILORS by Royal Appointment. SPORTSMEN'S TAILORS and KILTMAKERS to ROYALTY. Muclachlan's Scotch Travelling Rugs as manufactured for
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"Your Charming Scotch Travelling Rug."-Extract of Letter from the Duchess of York. Outside Warehouse designed Tartan, and Tartan Ensign. - MACLACHLAN, Oban. OBAN.

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THE HOTEL is the nearest to Pier and Railway Station, and occupies the best site. It contains 120 Rooms, and is sumptuously furnished.

> High-Class Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte at separate Tables.

Arrangements will be made with Visitors desiring Inclusive Terms, excepting from 15th July to 15th September.

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AS a commanding sea view; is adjacent to the railway station and steamboat wharf; and possesses home comforts, combined with moderate charges. Rebuilt and Enlarged. In connection with Richmond Arms Hotel, Tomintoul, by Ballindalloch and Grantown.

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BOATING.

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IN close proximity to Railway Station, Landing Pier, and Post Office, overlooking the Bay. Fishing, Boating, Golf, Bowling. Special Feature, Low Charges.—Bedrooms, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Teas and Breakfasts, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Dinners, Table & Hôte and à la carte, 2s. 9d. Baths—Hot and Cold.

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FIRST-CLASS.

CLOSE TO RAILWAY AND PIER.

Boarding. Moderate Tariff.

M. ROBERTSON, Lessee.

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BEAUMONT STREET.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

THE only modern-built Hotel in Oxford, close to the Colleges, Public Buildings, and opposite the Martyrs' Memorial. Replete with every comfort and convenience.

Handsome Suites of Rooms, General, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

AN AMERICAN ELEVATOR-CHARGES MODERATE

A Night Porter in Attendance.

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SITUATED in the centre of the finest Street in Europe, is one of the most ECONOMICAL First - Class Hotels in the Kingdom. Billiard Rooms, Electric Light, and Good Stabling.

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22 miles South of Edinburgh. The Largest and Finest in Scotland.



This magnificent establishment on the Tweed, close to the town of Peebles, is surrounded with beautiful scenery. The Department for the Treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Sleepless-ness, Liver, Stomach, and Kidney Complaints, Obesity, etc., is now complete. By a combination of Douche and Massage, with the new powerful Electric Light Therapy, the course of treatment is greatly shortened. Perfect System of Baths free, Resident Specialist for all Water Cures: Diet; Air, Liges, and Sun Baths. German

FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE. and Swedish Medical Exerarrangements for Pure Air and Sun Baths, Earth Treatment, and Knelpp's methods.
Charming Walks and Drives. The Grounds extend to over thirty acres. Half-Mile
Cycle Course, Archery Ground, Golf, Tennis, Cricket, Bowling. Within near access
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Terms from £2:16s. per week.—A. M. THIEM, Owner Manager: also of Windsor Hotel, Glasgow.

Replete with HTIRNA quiert and convenience.

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FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL

This Hotel is the largest, and occupies the most central position in Penrith. It is unrivalled for its comfort, excellent cuisine, and moderate charges. It contains a large number of single and double-bedded rooms, handsomely furnished, and arranged to afford visitors trayelling on business or pleasure every convenience and home comfort. Spacious Coffee Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Dining, and Writing Rooms; also excellent Billiard Room, and large Assembly Room for Balls, Banquets, etc. Certified Sanitation. Posting in all its branches, including Ladies' Hacks, Pony Caris, etc. Cosches run from this Hotel daily, in connection with the Ullawater Steamer, during the Summer Months. Delightful Drives amidst magnificent scenery. Up-to-date Stabling on the premises. Bus meet all Trains. Night Porter, Headquarters of the Cycling Association.

PRED. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.



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THE PENMAENMAWR HOTEL.

This high-class Hotel is beautifully situated in its own grounds, overlooking the Sea, quite sheltered from easterly winds; charming marine and mountain walks, healthful and recuperating. A good centre for North Wales Excursions.

The Hotel is close to the Railway Station, and within a few minutes' walk of the seashore. It is fitted up regardless of expense, and with the recent extensive alterations is now the largest Hotel in North Wales. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, Billiard Room, etc. Carriages and luggage carts from Hotel Livery Stables meet principal Trains. Turif on application.

PENZANCE.

MOUNT'S BAY HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY

On the Esplanade. Facing the Sea. Full South Aspect.

Ladies Coffee and Drawing Rooms. Smoke Room, for Visitors only, with Grand Sea View. Moderate and Inclusive Terms for Winter Months.

Omnibus.

C. BALL, Proprietor.

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WESTERN HOTEL.

THIS old-established Family and Commercial Hotel will be found replete with every comfort for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen. Centrally situated. Good Coffee and Commercial Rooms. Billiard and Smoke Rooms. Ladies' Drawing Room. Posting in all its branches. Omnibus meets all trains.

MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors.



PITLOCHRY.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL AND POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in one drive they can visit the Falls of Tummel; the Queen's View of Loch Tummel; the far-famed Pass of Killiecrankie; Glen Tilt; the Falls of Bruar, etc.

Pitlochry is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spital of Glenshee and Braemar; and to Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel Bridge.

Good Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tay and Tummel, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

EXCURSION COACHES leave the Hotel daily during the summer season for Pass of Killiecrankie, Falls of Bruar, Queen's View of Loch Tummel, Kinloch-Rannoch, Glen Tilt, etc., and to Rannoch Station, West Highland Railway, by Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch. Seats secured at the Hotel. Fares moderate.

Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind, by the Day, Week,

Orders by Telegraph for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach Seats, punctually attended to.

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PERTH FUNERAL UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

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THE PITLOCHRY HYDROPATHIC.

HIGHLANDS OF PERTHSHIRE.

60 Rooms added, and New Dining and Drawing Rooms. Largest in the Highlands of Scotland.

PECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession (for clear, dry, bracing air, says late Sir ANDREW, CLARKE, M.D.) The air in the Hydro high extensive ornamental crounds is the best in Scotland. A large handsome establishment stuated high above the Village, being the highest house, and has by far the most commanding view of the grand and unsurpassed scenery all round. It is due South, and in front of the Mountain Ben-p-Vrackie, which is 2790 feet high. Coaching, Tennis, etc. Every comfort for Families and Tourists making a stay. Baths—Turkish, etc. Ten minutes for railway, and churches. Inclusive Tenns, with large superior rooms, from £2: 16s. each, or 9s. per day. Stabling for Horses and Carriage S. Cycle accommodation.

Note Address-ROBERTSON'S, Pitlochry Hydropathic, Pitlochry.

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GRAND HOTEL.

The Finest Position in Europe. Climate equally Good for Winter or Summer. Suites Rooms. Three Balconies. Revised Tariff. New Management.

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Passengers' Lift.

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Buses meet Trains.

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HOT AND COLD BATHS. BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. TELEPHONE 135.

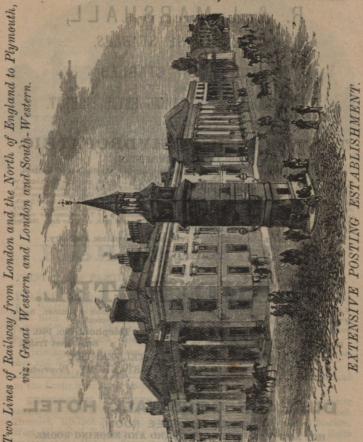
Recently redecorated, latest sanitary improvements, and under entirely New Management.

Table d'Hôte daily.

N.B.—This Hotel is the most commodious and convenient in Plymouth. It is distant only five minutes' walk from the SEA, and from the business centre of the Town.

Telegraphic Address—"DUKOTEL, PLYMOUTH."

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SPACIOUS GENERAL COFFEE ROOM. DRAWING ROOM FOR LADIES.

Good Smoking Room for Gentlemen staying in the Hotel.

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100 Rooms. Electric Light. First-class Chef.

Table d'Hôte at Separate tables. Splendid Golf Links slong coast; turf firm and dry in winter. Portheavl is open to the Atlantic. Mean temperature same as Bournemouth, but climate peculiarly invigorating. Most favourable for invalids and children, and especially suitable for consumptive patients in winter and summer. Dry sandy soil on limestone. Safe bathing. Sea fishing. Boating. Good drainage and first-rate water supply, certified by Sir E. Frankland, Analyst to the Local Government Board, as being of "high organic purity and excellent for dietetic purpose." Inclusive terms from 10a, 6d. per day, 13-roomed houses in beautiful situation on Esplanade to be let, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms.



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Nelson's Famous Residence, from which he embarked to fight Trafalgar. THIS old-established Hotel possesses First-Class Accommodation for Families and

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MOST COMFORTABLE BILLIARD ROOM.

CHEF DE CUISINE. NIGHT PORTER. GOOD STABLING ATTACHED TO HOTEL. Telephone No. 48. Telegrams-George Hotel, Portsmouth.

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DUCHY

(In the very Centre of Dartmoor.)

This First-Class Hotel is one of the highest situated Hotels in the Country, being about 1400 feet above sea-level. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing.

CHY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL AND

(Annexe), contains the most modern improvements. Good Posting. Excellent Dairy. Telegrams-" DUCHY, PRINCETOWN." AARON ROWE, Proprietor.

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(Facing Sea).

HE finest climate in the country. Grand Sea. Splendid Sands. Safe Bathing. Good country round. Table d'Hôte, separate tables.

MRS. BRAY, Proprietress.

TERMS MODERATE.

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72 HIGH STREET, RAMSGATE.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

Register Gratis. All the Best Houses.

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UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

THE largest, best appointed, and most liberally managed Hotel in the City. Carriages of every description. Wines and Spirits.

Telegrams: UNICORN, RIPON.

Telephone: No. 4.

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"THE RHINE OF ENGLAND."

Ross, Herefordshire, is the gate of the "Wye" (The Rhine of England), and the

ROYAL HOTEL,

situated in its own beautiful grounds, commands extensive views of the "Wye" and its enchanting scenery.

rossingo Every Comfort.

Moderate Charges.

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BUTE ARMS HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in front of the pier, where steamers arrive and depart almost every half-hour, and affords magnificent views of the Bay, Loch Striven, and the Kyles of Bute. Tourists by the Columba, Iona, Lord of the Isles, or other steamers will find the Bute Ams one of the most comfortable resting-places on the Western Coast of Scotland, and being under the direct superintendence of the Proprietor, visitors may depend on every attention. The Sanitary arrangements are entirely new throughout the house. Table d'Hôte, 6.30. Billiard Room. Parties boarded by the week or month. Charges strictly moderate.

ROBERT SMITH, Proprietor.

ROTHESAY.

ROYAL HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. OPPOSITE THE PIER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

Telephone No. 44.

J. L. KELLY, Proprietor.

ROTHESAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

UNDER new management. Refurnished and redecorated.
Overlooking the Bay and adjoining the Royal Northern
Yacht Club.

MODERATE CHARGES.

MISS THOMPSON, Proprietress.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

ELDER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Close to Station and Links.

TABLE D'HOTE, SEPARATE TABLES. LARGE DRAWING ROOM, AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

Sanitary arrangements complete.

Moderate Charges.

DAVID ELDER, Lessee. (Late Foyers Hotel, Loch Ness.)

. ST. FILLANS.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Moderate Terms. Parties Boarded till end of July. Post and Telegraph Offices within 3 minutes' walk. Excellent Trout Fishing on Loch Earn and River, Free. Within

6 miles of Comrie Station and 10 miles from Lochearnhead Station.

This Commodious Hotel, beautifully situated at the foot of Loch Earn, is under the personal management of the Proprietor, who has been 20 years with Mr. Fraser, of the Loch Awe and Dalmally Hotels. A large addition has lately been made to the Hotel, which gives ten more bedrooms, large dining-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, and the house otherwise much improved. Sanitary arrangements on latest improvements. Boats for Fishing and Carriages for Hire.

JAMES CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.

SALISBURY.



HART HOTEL.

The Largest and Principal Hotel in the City.

A N old-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England. Table d'Hôte Meals at separate Tables two hours each meal daily. Electric Light in all Public Rooms.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and

first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Carriages and Horses of every description for Stonehenge and other places of interest at fixed inclusive charges. Excellent Stabling. Loose Boxes, etc.

Posting-Master to Her Majesty. Tariff on application to ERNEST BOWES, Manager.

ST. MARY'S. ISLES OF SCILLY.

TREGARTHEN'S HOTEL.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, standing in its own Grounds (within 3 minutes' walk of the pier). New Wings just completed and Furnished in modern style. Every home comfort. Good Reading and Smoking Rooms for Gentlemen. Ladies' Drawing Room. Hot and Cold, Fresh and Sea Water Baths. Electric Light throughout. The Rooms command a beautiful panoramic view of the adjacent isles.

Hotel Porter meets all Steamers.

Tariff on application to the MANAGERESS.

SCILLY ISLES.

HOLGATE'S HOTEL, ST. MARY'S.

(Formerly known as HUGH HOUSE HOTEL.)
SPACIOUS DINING, DRAWING, AND SMOKE ROOMS.
Lay atories on each floor. Hot, Cold, and Salt-water Baths.
Table d'Hôte at 7.30, at separate tables.

PERFECT SANITATION.

Under the personal supervision of Proprietors-Mr. and Mrs. E. N. MUMFORD.

THIS First-Class old-established Hotel has been entirely rebuilt and refurnished, and is now replete with every comfort. Situate within twenty yards of the Sea, the view of the surrounding Islands is magnificent. Excellent Boating, Fishing, and Bathing. Beach within two minutes' walk.

Porter meets every Steamer.

Telegrams: Holgates, Scilly.

ISLE OF SKYE.

SLIGACHAN HOTEL.

Within easy driving distance of the Terminus of the Highland Railway,
Kyle of Lochalsh Station.

NEAREST Hotel to Loch Scavaig and Loch Coruisk. "Sligachan in Skye is the rock-climbing centre 'par excellence' of the British Isles." See Badminton Library, Vol. Mountaineering, p. 342. Beautifully situated at the Foot of the Cuchullin Hills. Ponies and Guides for Loch Scavaig and Loch Coruisk. Parties living in the Hotel have the privilege of good Sea-Trout Fishing on the River Sligachan; also good Loch and Sea Fishing.

BOATS FREE OF CHARGE.

BOATMEN, 4s. PER DAY.

Parties landing at LOCH SCAVAIG can have Ponies and Guides sent to meet them at Canasunery, or the hill above Loch Scavaig, by sending Letter or Telegram the day previous.

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Hotel.

POSTING.

Telegraphic Address, "SHARP, SLIGACHAN."

W. SHARP, Proprietor.

SLIGO.

VICTORIALHOTEL

PATRONISED BY ALL THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

OURISTS, Anglers, and Families will find every convenience, combined with cleanliness and moderate charges.

PRIVATE ROOMS, LADIES' SITTING ROOMS.

BATHS—HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER. BILLIARDS, GOLF.

Gentlemen staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Free Fishing for Salmon and Trout on Lough Gill. Boats for hire. Posting in all its branches. Omnibus attends all trains.

J. A. HALL, Proprietor.

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RADLEY'S HOTEL.

Opposite Railway Terminus and Docks,

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

LONG ESTABLISHED

Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee Rooms.

Drawing Room.

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PROMENADE HYDRO. Physician-Dr. BARNARDO. Proprietor-J. BOOCOCK.

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A Summer and Winter Residence. Handsome block of buildings, centrally situated. Fine sea view. Near park, pier, and trams. Drawing, Dining, Reading, Billiard, Smoke. A Summer and Winter Resi-Smoke, and Recreation Rooms, Excellent Bedrooms. Library. Turkish and Russian Baths. Massage Galvanism.



Southport is famous as residence and health resort in consequence of its mildness, and perfect sanitary arrangements. The atmosphere dry and free from fogs. T temperature is very equable. The prevailing winds are from amount of sunshine is abundant.

to per cent reduction to Clergymen, Ministers, and Medical Men, who are also exempt the Doctor's fee.

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RIRKDALE PARK.

RE-FURNISHED and RE-DECORATED. ELECTRIC LIGHT. LATE DINNERS, WELL adapted for Summer or Winter residence, for either Invalids or Visitors. Terms from 7s. 6d. per day, including Turkish, Russian, Plunge, and other Baths. AJOD Hydropathy fully treated, under own Physician, Dr. Corkhill. AHTAS

NEAR GOLF LINKS. LAWN TENNIS, BILLIARDS, ETC. For Prospectus, apply MANAGERESS.

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ROYAL PIER HOTEL,

SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH.

Manageress:-Mrs. NICHOLLS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH.

Manageress:-Miss RICKARDS.

BOTH of these First-Class Hotels have been redecorated and refurnished. They are situated in the best part of Southsea, and are the most convenient for Naval, Military, and Official Gentlemen and Families.

The spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, as well as the principal Bedrooms, immediately overlook the Common, the Channel, and the Isle of Wight.

Tariffs very moderate. Modified terms arranged for large parties or for long periods.

Book to Portsmouth Town Station, from which the Hotels are only about five minutes' drive.

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WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL

Formerly CARMICHAEL'S. Established over Fifty Years.

Within three minutes' walk of the Station, and on the way to the Castle. Also Restaurant in Connection.

First-Class Hotel for Families, Tourists, & Commercial Gentlemen.

MODERATE CHARGES.

P. M'ALPINE, Proprietor.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

SHAKESPEARE HOTEL

AND ITS FIVE GABLES.

First-Class Family Hotel and Posting House. Centrally situated.

HOTEL OMNIBUS MEETS THE TRAINS.

BILLIARDS AND BATHS.

A. JUSTINS, Proprietress.

SPA HOTEL.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED & LEADING HOTEL

HIGHEST SITUATION (400 feet above Sea-level).



THE SPORTING HOTEL OF

SUPERIOR MIXED SHOOTING.

SALMON & TROUT FISHING FREE.

BOATING GOLF. TENNIS. CROQUET. CLOSE TO GOLF COURSE.

CONTAINS Spacious Public Rooms, Private Apartments en suite, Recreation and Ball Rooms, Conservatories, and is secluded enough to ensure to visitors the Privacy and Quiet of an ordinary Country Residence.

Cycle Court with Professional attendants.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A. WALLACE, Manager.

Telegrams-"WALLACE STRATHPEFFER."

STRATHYRE, PERTHSHIRE.

STRATHYRE INN.

ONE minute's walk from Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices. The Surrounding District is unsurpassed in Magnificent Scenery and Historical Interest. The District is the Healthiest and amongst the most Beautiful in the Perthshire Highlands. Fishing on Loch Lubnaig Free—Boats. Waggonette kept during Summer. Charges Moderate. Home Comforts. Places of Interest near:—Chapel of St. Bride, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Voil, Loch Earn, Braes of Balquhidder, Rob Roy's Grave, etc.

LEWIS MACLAREN, Proprietor.

STROME FERRY.

GLENSHEIL HOTEL.

GENTLEMEN staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishing Free of Charge, on a river which yields first-rate sport.

Every comfort will be found at this Hotel, combined with Moderate Charges. Situated amid Splendid Scenery, and easily reached by road

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J. MACKINTOSH, Lessee.

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ROYAL CATE HOUSE HOTEL.

IMMEDIATELY OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Lords of the Admiralty.

PENSION FROM THREE CUINEAS PER WEEK. LIVERY STABLES.
Billiards. Omnibus to all Trains.

REDUCED TERMS DURING WINTER SEASON.

Proprietor-H. J. GREGORY.

TENBY.

THE COBOURG HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Hot and Cold Bath Rooms, Tariff—From Three Guineas per week. Special Terms for Winter Season. Omnibus to all Trains.

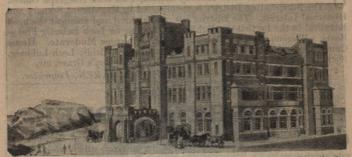
Also of the Royal Station Hotel, Bath.

Mrs. J. HUGHES, Proprietress.

TINTAGEL, CORNWALL.

KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE HOTEL

(Camelford Station, L. & S. W. R.)



"THE Most Romantic Spot in England." New Palatial Hotel, overlooking the far-famed Ruins of King Arthur's Stronghold. Magnificent Views of the Atlantic and rugged Cornish Coast. Bracing Climate. Electric Light. Golf. Lift. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, and every luxury. "A Palace by the Sea." Telegrams.—" CASTLE HOTEL, TRYAGEL." Stands on the spot where Tennyson received his inspiration for the "Idylls of the King."

TORQUAY OLD ESTABLISHED HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.



South aspect, grand Sea View. Close to Boyal Terrace, Gardens, Rock Walks, Promenade Pier, Town Station. House stands in its own Grounds. Lawn Tennis Courts free to Visitors. Terms on application. *Proprietress*, Mrs. MANN, Kistor House, Belgrave Rd.



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By Grantown or Ballindalloch.

RICHMOND HOTEL.

(In connection with King's Arms, Oban). NEW First-class Family Hotel and Health Resort; 1161 ft. above sea level; on driving route between Braemar, Balmoral, and

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TROSSACHS. STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL,

HEAD OF LOCH KATRINE.

DONALD FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR,

THIS Hotel, the only one on the shores of Loch Katrine, is most beautifully situated in the heart of ROB ROY'S Country: GLENGYLE and the romantic GRAVEYARD of CLAN GREGOR, both described at page 77 of "Perthshire Guide," being in close proximity; and as a fishing station it is unsurpassed. Excellent boats and experienced boatmen are kept for parties staying at the Hotel.

The Hotel is replete with every comfort, and is reached either by way of Callander and Trossachs and the Loch Katrine Steamer, or by the Loch Lomond Steamer and Coach from Inversnaid, there being a full service of Coaches and Steamers by both these routes during the season.

Post and Telegraph Office in Hotel.

BOARD BY WEEK OR MONTH.

Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire. ADDRESS: STRONACHLACHAR, by Inversnaid.

MUNICIPAL STATE AND A STANDRUM I

ROYAL HOTEL, TYNDRUM,

800 feet above sea-level, and gravel soil. Bracing, clear mountain air. Picturesque scenery. Trout-fishing good and free of charge. Large modern rooms.

THE CHARGES MODERATE. POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

TOH MI SOUTH JOSEPH STEWART, Proprietor.



SSACHS

LOCH KATRINE.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated in the midst of the classic scenery of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and is the ONLY HOTEL in the Trossachs.

Parties staying for not less than a week can be boarded on SPECIAL TERMS, excepting from 15th July to 15th Sept.

During the season Coaches run from Callander Railway Station to the Trossachs, in connection with all Trains, and in connection with all Steamers on Loch Katrine. These Coaches all stop at this Hotel, giving passengers time to Lunch.

Excellent Fishing in Lochs Katrine and Achray. gaged at the Hotel, and at the Boathouse, Loch Katrine Pier.

BILLIARDS. LAWN TENNIS.

Address THE TROSSACHS HOTEL, Loch Katrine, or extal . serale to sent

By CALLANDER, N.B.

R. BLAIR, Proprietor.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN HOTEL.



TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.

MOUNT EPHRAIM.

Patronised by His Grace the late Duke of Wellington and the leading Nobility and Gentry.

Uniquely situated nearly 500 feet above sea-level on the SUMMIT OF MOUNT EPHRAIM, commanding unrivalled views into Forest Scenery unsurpassed in the Ardennes for the wild grandeur of their surroundings. RE-MODELLED, RE-DRAINED, RE-DECORATED, & RE-FURNISHED (By WARINGS).

HIGHEST CLASS CUISINE.
PRIVATE DAIRY FARM SUPPLIES DAILY.

SPACIOUS HALL NUMEROUS PRIVATE SUITES. ENLARCED PUBLIC ROOMS. LOUNGE. BILLIARD ROOM.

Electrically Lighted Throughout. Passenger Lift.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, COLOURED PRINTS AND MEDALLIONS, WEAPONS, ETC., OF THE WELLINGTON PERIOD IS ON VIEW IN THE CORRIDORS AND PUBLIC ROOMS.

WARMED IN WINTER BY AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF RADIATORS.

HARRING SERIO TO Under the Management of SMOOGHTAR

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. BOSTON.

Rooms may be engaged by TELEPHONE No. 50.

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WOOLPACK HOTEL.

TIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial, refurnished throughout. Ladies' Coffee Room, Drawing and Bath Rooms, Well patronised by Americans. Headquarters of the C.T.C. Excellent Stabling. Charges moderate.

Heated throughout in Winter.

ANNE HALBEALD, Proprietress.

WATERVILLE.

VIEW HOTEL. BAY

WATERVILLE, CO. KERRY.

Salmon and Sea Trout Fishing.

VISITORS to this Hotel can have the privilege of free Salmon Fishing on the wellknown Cummeragh and Inny Rivers, and White Trout fishing on the well-known Derriana Lakes, now admitted to be the best fishing in Ireland, the Proprietor having leased the Fishing on these Private Waters for the exclusive use of his Visitors.

Also 60,000 acres of Grouse Cock and Snipe Shooting. Bathing, Boating, Sea Fishing, Golfing, and Lawn Tennis Courts on own grounds. Scenery magnificent, Lake, J. GALVIN, Proprietor. Sea, and Mountain.

> WINDERMERE. BROWN'S

LAKESIDE NEW HOTEI

SOUTHERN END OF WINDERMERE LAKE.

Postal Address: via ULVERSTON. Adjoining the Lakeside Station, Terminus of Midland and Furness Railways

and Steamboat Pier. Steamers leave Front of Hotel 9 times daily.

REFURNISHED NEW THROUGHOUT. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

LOFTY ROOMS ALL LOOKING ON THE LAKE. BILLIARDS,
PRIVATE BOATS AND GROUNDS. POSTING. GOOD FISHING.
HOT AND COLD BATHS. BOARDING TERMS.

Visitors should book to Lakeside Station, and, per L. & N. W. Ry., change at Carnforth. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

GREAT YARMOUTH. III STANISH SHIPS THE SHIPS TH

HIGH - CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MARINE PARADE NORTH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

ARGEST Boarding House on the Sea Front. Magnificent Position. Near Golf Links, and joining Tennis Courts. Accommodation for 200 Visitors. Contains Large Public Dining Room, Drawing Room, Smoke Room, and Morning Room.

BATHROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. TERMS FROM £2:2:0 PER WEEK. NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 110. Apply THE MANAGERESS.

BELSFIELD HOTEL,

WINDERMERE.



"BELSFIELD HOTEL" has justified its claim to the premier position among the leading hotels of the neighbourhood. This palatial building—originally erected as a private mansion—stands within no fewer than eight acres of charmingly designed and well-wooded grounds that are remarkable as vantage-points for some of the most picturesque views. The interior has been superbly decorated, the ceilings and mural embellishments being really remarkable as works of art, while equal taste has been displayed in the details of the costly furniture. Indeed, such handsome surroundings are rarely to be met with at Hotels either in or out of London.

Private Omnibus attends all Trains, and also at the Steam Yacht Pier, Bowness Bay.

Four-in-hand Coaches leave the Hotel daily for all parts of the Lake District.

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BILLIARDS. FISHING.

Lighted by Electricity.

Under the Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor,

TELEPHONE No. 123.

TELEGRAMS-BELSFIELD, WINDERMERE. A. D. M'LEOD

(Late Manager, Gairloch Hotel, Ross-shire).

GREAT VARMOUTH.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

MARINE PARADE.

EST position. South Beach. Leading Family Hotel, Much Enlarged and Embellished. Billiard Room and Modern New Bath Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Appointments. Hydraulic Passenger Lift. Perfect Sanitation. Moderate Terms. EUGENE J. MAAS, Proprietor.

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AND MINEHEAD

The Well-appointed Fast Four-Horse Coaches

"LORNA DOONE" & "RED DEER"

Commence running for the Season, on Easter \$ Monday, between Railway Station, Minehead, and

Royal Castle Hotel, Lynton. For particulars see G. W. Railway Time Tables THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor. and Bills.

LYNTON, 1900.

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Shortest, Quickest, and most Direct Route between London, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and the

This popular Railway skirts the South West Coast, runs through most beautiful scenery of North and South Deson, and provides direct communication with the attractive North Cornwell coast via Communication with the attractive North Cornwell coast via Communication with the Island of Wight via Portismouth Herboner, via Sokse Bay, via Southampton, or via Lumington. It also supplies frequent services between London and the Thames Valley, Richmond, Windsor, etc. Passengers travelling by the London and South Western Expresses may at Exeter make connections for Torquay, Dartmouth, and South Devon. West of England,

Express Trains between London (Waterloo) and Exeter in 3 hours 45 mins.; Hiracombe in 6 hours 24 mins.; Lynton in 8 hours 8 mins.; Plymouth in 5 hours 33 mins.; Secanage in 3 hours 8 mins.; Bourne-mouth in 2 hours 6 mins.; Brockenhierst (for New Forest) in 2 hours 6 mins.; Wegmouth in 3 hours 18 mins.; Southampton in 1 hour 41 mins.; Portenouth in 2 hours 1 min.; Ryde in 2 hours 50 mins.; Fentor in 3 hours 25 mins; Secten in 4 hours 25 mins; Budleigh Salterton in 4 hours 47 mins.; First, Second, and Third Class Lavatory accommodation in principal trains.

First, Second, and Third Class Lavatory accommodation in principal trains.

Fullman Cars are run in the 9.39 a.m., 12.30, 2.15, and 4.55 p.m. trains from Waterloo to Bournemouth, and in the 7.50, 9.15, 11 a.m., and 1.58 p.m. trains from Bournemouth to Waterloo.

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Accounting Sermon;—the Louison and South Western Steamsfile are the targest, most commodious, and fastest essets engaged in the Chapmet service, and possess all modern improvements.

To Havre (for Paris, Normandy, and Brittany) every week day, leaving Waterloo Station at 9.50 p.m., arriving Havre 6 a.m. and Paris 11.30 a.m.

arriving Havre 6 a.m. and Paris 11.39 a.m.
To Guernsey and Jersey every week day during the Summer, and every Monday, Wednesday, and
Friday during the Winter.
To St. Malo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
To Cherbourg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Waterloo Station at 8.5 p.m.

Passengers' Personal Luggage collected, forwarded, and delivered in advance.

Cheap Tourist and Excursion Tickets are issued, during the season, to all parts. Full particulars can be obtained at any of the Company's Stations, or upon application to Mr. Sam Fay, Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, S.E. CHAS. J. OWENS, General Manager,

wenty Coach and Steam Yacht

DAILY DURING

JUNE. JULY. AUGUST & SEPTEMBER.

No. 1 .- OUTER CIRCULAR TOUR, embracing Windermere Lake, Furness Abbey, and Coniston.

No. 2 .- INNER CIRCULAR TOUR, embracing Furness Abbey, Coniston Lake (Gondola), and Crake Valley.

No. 3. GRANGE CIRCULAR TOUR. embracing Grange, Kendal, and Windermere Lake.

No. 4. - MIDDLE CIRCULAR TOUR, embracing Windermere Lake, the Crake Valley, and Coniston Lake.

No. 5.-RED BANK and GRASMERE TOUR. via Ambleside and Skelwith Force.

No. 6.-THIRLMERE, GRASMERE, and WINDERMERE TOUR, via Ambleside, Clappersgate, and Red Bank.

No. 7.—THE FOUR LAKES CIRCULAR TOUR, viz. Coniston, Grasmere, Rydal, and Windermere.

No. 8.—CONISTON to CONISTON TOUR, via Red Bank, Grasmere, and Amble-side.

No. 9.—TARN HOWS TOUR, viâ Ambleside and Coniston, returning by Tilberthwaite and Elterwater.

No. 10.-ROUND THE LANGDALES and DUNGEON GHYLL TOUR, vid Ambleside, Colwith Force, Grasmere, and Rydal AW JIAn

No. 11.—ULLSWATER TOUR, viâ Ambleside, Kirkstone Pass, and Brothers Water, returning via the Vale of Troutbeck and Lowwood.

No. 12.—DERWENTWATER (Keswick) TOUR, viâ Ambleside, Grasmere, and

No. 13.—THE FIVE LAKES CIRCULAR TOUR, viz. Windermere, Grasmere, Rydal, Thirlmere, and Keswick.

No. 14. - WASTWATER TOUR, via Seascale and Gosforth.

No. 15.-THE SIX LAKES CIRCULAR TOUR, viz. Windermere, Rydal, Grasmere, Thirlmere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater.

No. 16.-THE DUDDON VALLEY TOUR. via Broughton-in-Furness, Ulpha, and

Seathwaite.

No. 17.-LEVENS and HEVERSHAM TOUR, viâ Grange, Milnthorpe, and Arnside.

No. 18.—ENNERDALE LAKE and CALDER ABBEY TOUR, via Seascale, Gosforth, and Cold Fell.

No. 19.-ACROSS THE FERRY TOUR, via Esthwaite Water, Hawkshead, Ferry, and Storrs Hall.

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For further particulars see "Tours through Lakeland" Pamphlets, to be had gratis at all Furness Railway Stations; of Mr. F. J. RAMSDEN, Superintendent of the Line, Barrow-in-Furness; at Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons and H. Gaze & Sons Offices; and the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, W.; or at Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons principal Bookstalls (price 1d.)

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It is the most direct and quickest means of conveyance between

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

QUICKEST, BEST, AND MOST PICTURESQUE ROUTE TO

Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, North and South Devon, Cornwall, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Wales, Ireland, etc.

EXPRESS TRAINS between LONDON (Paddington Station).

AND	HOURS.	AND	HOURS.	AND	HOURS.
EXETER . IN TORQUAY . ,, PLYMOUTH . ,, PENZANCE . ,,	34 5 54 84 84	LEAMINGTON . IN BIRMINGHAM . " WOLV'RHAMPT'N", SHREWSBURY . "	2 21 3 3 31	CHESTER . IN BIRKENHEAD . ,, CARDIFF . ,, SWANSEA . , ,,	5 5 3 3 4

ALL TRAINS are FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS.

Corridor Carriages, with reserved Compartments for Ladies, Smoking Saloons, and Lavatory Compartments of each class are run on many of the Express Trains.

Channel Islands, via Weymouth or Southampton.

The Steamboat Service between Weymouth and the Channel Islands and Southampton and the Channe Islands is carried on jointly by the Great Western and London and South Western Railway Companies For full particulars see Time-book.

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The powerful Steamers between Milford Haven, Waterford, and Cork afford the Quickest Route to all Stations in the South and West of Ireland. During the Summer months Tourist Tickets are Issued to Killarney, by the renowned and picturesque route popularly known as the "Prince of Wales," via Glengariff.

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Through Express Trains by the Shortest and Best Route between WEST OF ENGLAND (via Severn Tunnel), Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, and other Stations in South Wales, and Liverpool, Manchester, Lancashire, and Yorkshire Districts,

And all the Principal Towns in the North of England and Scotland.

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During the Season the Great Western Company supply gratuitously programmes of Tourist arrangements, and Passengers are thereby enabled to secure valuable and reliable information as to Fares, Routes, Conveyances, etc. Winter Tourist Tickets are issued to Fowey, Newquay, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, St. Ives, Penzance, Tenby, and certain other Health Resorts. Pleasure Party Tickets at Reduced Rates are issued during the Summer months, and special arrangements made for the conveyance of Football Parties, Cricketers, etc. Excursion Trains are run during the Season between the Principal Stations on Great Western Railway.

PASSENCERS' LUGGACE COLLECTED AND DELIVERED IN ADVANCE AT 6D. PER PACKAGE.

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TEA BASKETS, containing Pot of Tea or Coffee, Bread and Butter, and Cake or Bun, for one person, 1s.; Tea Basket for two persons, 1s. 6d.

Hotels under the Management of the Great Western Railway Company.

Great Western Royal Hotel, PADDINGTON STATION; Tregenna Castle Hotel, ST. IVES, CORNWALL;
South Wales Hotel, New MILFORD; Hotel Wyncliffe, GOODWICK, PERMBROKESHIPE.

JANUARY 1900.

J. L. WILKINSON, General Manager.

DLAND RAILWA

GORRIDOR EXPRESS TRAINS are now run by

The Direct and Most Interesting Route between

LONDON (St. Pancras) and EDINBURGH and GLASGOW

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Through the LOVELY VALLEYS of the RIBBLE AND THE EDEN.

WITH CONNECTIONS FROM AND TO NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, BATH, SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, BRADFORD, MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, and all Principal Towns.

SPECIAL EXPRESS SERVICES.

BRADFORD, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, etc., and LONDON, -An Improved Service of Fast Express Trains at convenient hours daily, is now given between Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, and London (St. Pancras), also between Manchester (Central), etc., and London (St. Pancras), with Third Class Dining Carriages, First Class Luncheon, Dining, and Sleeping Saloon Cars.

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Midland Tourist tickets (during the Season) to the Isle of Man, being available by the picturesque and short sea route, via Barrow, combine facilities for a Tour of the English Lakes.

Break of journey.—Passengers are allowed to break their journey at Grange, Uverston (for Windermere, Lake Side), and Furness Abbey, thus offering an excellent opportunity for combining atour of the Lake District with a trip to the Isle of Man.

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The Midland Company's direct connections with Ireland are via Strangaer and Larne (Shortest Sea Passagel and via Barrow and Belfast (the Picturesque Route). Also via Liverpool and Belfast; Liverpool and Dublin; Morecambe and Dublin; and Morecambe and Londonderry.

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Dore and Chinley Line.—The Dore and Chinley line has opened up a fresh portion of the ever-attractive "Peak" district, hitherto practically inaccessible to Tourists, affording most picturesque woodland scenery and extensive landscapes. The district is one of the finest for inland scenery both of the "beautiful" and he "grand" type. It is in the very heart of "Peakland," the line passing near the base of many of the Peak "group of hills.

atomicid of SPECIAL HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

TOURIST AND CHEAP WEEK-END TICKETS are now issued from London (St. Pancras), Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and other Towns, to the Principal Seaside and Inland Pleasure Resorts in England, Scotland, and Wales.

For fares and full information see special Book Programme, which may be obtained at the Booking Offices.

CONVEYANCE IN ADVANCE OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—Passengers' luggage for the principal tourist resorts in England (with some exceptions) will, on application, be collected, forwarded in advance, and delivered to any residence or address, at a charge of is, per package. Further particulars may be obtained at any of the Company's stations or receiving offices.

CORRIDOR TRAINS.—The morning expresses between London (St. Pancras) and Edinburgh (Waverley) and the afternoon expresses between London (St. Pancras) and Glasgow (St. Enoch), are composed of new corridor stock, including first and Third Class Diving Carriages. First and Third Class Diving Carriages are also attached to the morning expresses between London (St. Pancras) and Glasgow

NEW LUXURIOUS DINING CARRYAGES (First and Third Class).—New Dining Carriages (First and Third Class) are now running on the Midland Express Trains between London (St. Pancras) and Manchester (Central), and Bradford and Bristol, fitted with all the latest improvements. The interiors are large and roomy, and luxuriously upholstered in both classes.

WHERE TO STAY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—"Choose Aye the Middle Course" (An illustrated account of the most interesting route to Scotland. Price 2d., by post 3d.); "SEASIDE AND COUNTRY HOLIDAYS" (by post 2d.); "The Peak of Derbyshire" (by post 4d.); "Pocket Guide to the Midland Railway" (price 6d.); "Pocket Diary and Guide to the Isle of Man and English Lake District" (price 2d.,

These guides, as well as time-tables and other publications, may be had on application at the Midland Stations and Agencies, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

DERBY, April 1900.

GEO. H. TURNER, General Manager,

TOURS IN WALES.

Bathing, Boating, Fishing (Sea, River, & Lake), Golfing, Coaching, Mountaineering.

TOURIST TICKETS available for two months, issued throughout the year, from London and all principal Stations in England, Scotland, and Ireland to Aberrystwyth, Borth, Machynlleth, Aberdovey, Towyn, Dolgelly, Barmouth, Harlech, Portmadoc, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llanidloes Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Brecon.

CHEAP WEEK-END & TEN DAYS' TICKETS are issued every Friday or Saturday (with certain exceptions, for which see the Issuing Companies' Announcements)
Throughout the Year, from SHREWSBURY, BIRMINGHAM, WOLVER-HAMPTON, STAFFORD, BURTON, DERBY, LEICESTER, PETERBORO', LEEDS, HUDDERSFIELD, STOCKPORT, OLDHAM, MANCHESTER, PRESTON, BLACK, BURN, ROCHDALE, BRADFORD, WAKEFIELD, HALIFAX, BOLTON, WIGAN, WARRINGTON, CREWE, LIVERPOOL, STOKE, BIRKENHEAD, and other Stations to the CAMBRIAN WATERING-PLACES.

ABOUT 30 RAIL AND COACH EXCURSIONS DAILY

Are run from the Cambrian Railway, during the Summer Months, through the finest
Scenery in the Principality.

Cycling and Walking Tours at cheap fares, through the Mountain, River, and Lake

For particulars see Rail and Coach Excursions' Programme, issued gratis (July).

EXPRESS TRAINS WITH 1st, 2nd, AND 3rd CLASS LAVATORY CARRIAGES LIGHTED WITH GAS

(LONDON to ABERYSTWYTH 61 hours; BARMOUTH 7 hours)

Are run daily during the Season in connection with Fast Trains on the London and North-Western and other Railways, between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Merthyr, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), &c., and Aberystwyth, Barmouth, &c.

See the Cambrian Railway's new and beautiful Album "A SOUVENIR," Gems of picturesque scenery in Wild Wales. 55 SUPERB VIEWS. Price 6d. At the principal Railway Bookstalls, the Company's Stations, and the undermentioned Offices, &c.

"PICTURESQUE WALES" (Illustrated).

The Official Guide-Book to the Cambrian Railways, edited by Mr. GODFREY TURNER, price 6d., can be obtained at the Bookstalls, and at the Company's Offices or Stations; also of Messrs. W. J. Adams and Sons, 59 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

FARM-HOUSE AND COUNTRY LODGINGS.

Attention is drawn to the illustrated pamphlet issued by the Company,

LISTS OF LODGINGS,

Price 1d. at the principal Railway Bookstalls and Company's Stations.

Time Tables, Tourist Programmes, Guide-Books, and full particulars of Trains,
Fares, &c., may be obtained from Mr. W. H. GOUGH, Superintendent of the Line,
Oswestry, at any of the Company's Stations, and at the Cambrian Office, Crue-Woode
Buildings, 17 Back Goree, Liverpool, or on application to the undersigned. Also at
the CAMBRIAN RAILWAY'S LONDON OFFICES, 142 STRAND, W.C., 32 WESTBOURNE GROVE, 53 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, 150 PICCADILLY, and at the
undermentioned Offices of Messrs. Henry Gaze & Sons, Ld., Excursion Tourist Agents—

Birmingham—Stephenson Place, New Street Station; Manchester—L. & N.-W. Booking Office, London Road; Liverpool—25 Lime Street; Dublin—16 Suffolk Street; Glasgow—Central Station.

C. S. DENNISS,

"What sends picturesque tourists to the Rhine and Saxon Switzerland? Within five miles around the pretty inn of Glengarriff there is a country the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea."—THACKERAY.

CORK, BANDON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

GLENGARRIFF & LAKES of KILLARNEY

By the "Prince of Wales Route."

During the Tourist Season (May 1st to October 31st) Through RETURN CHEAP CIRCULAR TOUR TICKETS are issued at the principal Stations on the London and North Western and other chief English and Irish Railways, for Killarney via Glengarriff—the favourite and most expeditious Route.

On and after 1st May each year well-appointed Four-Horse Coaches run through the Tourist Season daily (Sundays excepted), between Bantry, Glengarriff, Kenmare, and Killarney, to meet Trains to and from Cork (ALBERT QUAY), stopping at Bantry Station for Refreshments.

SOUTH OF IRELAND CIRCULAR TOUR.

CORK, BANTRY, GLENGARRIFF, KENMARE, AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

VIA DUBLIN, CORK, AND WATERFORD.

By this celebrated Route a direct and expeditious connection is given with the English and Dublin down and up day mails to and from Cork for Glengarriff and Killarney, via BANTRY, as well as with the South of England, via New Milford or Bristol, and Cork or Waterford.

ENOTE.—Tourists Booking through in Ireland or England should be certain to inquire for the Cheap Tickets by the "Circular Tour" Route for Glengarriff and Killarney—via BANTRY. Passengers using same can travel via Mallow in first instance if they choose.

GOOD FISHING AND SHOOTING. FIRST-CLASS HOTELS. SALOON, LAYATORY, AND SMOKING CARRIAGES BETWEEN CORK AND BANTRY.

For full particulars see Illustrated Guide, Tourist Programmes, and Time Tables, sent Post Free on application to undersigned; or apply to Messrs, Cook & Sons; Gaze & Sons, Ltd.; J. & H. Lindsay, Edinburgh; or of the Company's London Office, 2 Charing Cross.

THIS IS THE ONLY ROUTE RUNNING THROUGH BANTRY.

From the Cork Press, —"His Royal Highness and suite having selected the above route, KNDISTUTABLY stamps it as the MOST DESIRABLE and picturesque one for Tourists."

Albert Quay Terminus, Cork, May 1900. E. J. O'B. CROKER, General Manager.

THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE HIGHLAND LINE, via PERTH AND DUNKELD. IS THE DIRECT AND QUICKEST TO

NORTHERN HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

INVERNESS AND THE

For particulars as to Train Service, Through Carriages, Fares, etc., see the Company's Time-table, which will be sent to any address on application.

The Station Hotel, Inverness, has been Renovated and Refurnished, and is now open to Visitors.

INVERNESS, 1900.

T. A. WILSON, General Manager.

CORK AND MUSKERRY LIGHT RAILWAY.

Picturesque and Direct Route to the Famous Blarkey Castle. CORK TO BLARNEY IN 35 MINUTES.

(Tourist Tickets are issued by Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON and GAZE & SON.)

THE Terminus at Blarney is situated in the Castle Grounds, and the Trains run up to the Castle Gate.

On WEEK-DAYS Trains leave Western Road Terminus, Cork, at \$15 and 10 a.m.; 12.15 noon;
2.40, 4.15, and 6.15 p.m. Returning from Blarney at 9.5 and 11 a.m.; 1.15, 3.25, 5, and 7 p.m. Returning from Blarney at 9.5 and 11 a.m.; 1.15, 3.25, 5, and 7 p.m. Returning from Blarney at 9.5 and 11 a.m.; 1.15, 3.25, 5, and 7 p.m. Returning from Blarney at 9.5 and 11 a.m.; 1.15, 3.25, 5, and 7 p.m. Returning from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Visitors to Blarney Castle and Grounds can obtain Admission Tickets at Blarney Station on production of this Company's Ticket or Coupon at 3d. each. Holders of other Tickets charged 6d. The Railway passes through the most beautiful and charming country in the South of Ireland, and runs close to Dripsey Castle and Shandy Hall. There is also a station at St. Ann's Hill, two minutes walk from the celebrated Hydropathic Batablishment. For further information apply at Cook's Tourist Office, Patrick Street, Cork; or to T. O'CONNOR, General Manager, Western Road Terminus, Cork.

HIGHLANDS.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR TOUR.

THE Favourite Steamer DUNARA CASTLE sails from Glasgow every Thursday at 2

P.M., and from Greenock, West Quay, at 7 P.M., for Colonsay, Iona, Bunessan, Tyree,

Barra, Uist, Skye, and Harris, returning to Glasgow on Wednesdays. Affords to Tourists
the opportunity of about a week's comfortable Sea Voyage, and at the same time a Panoramic View of the magnificent scenery of the Western Isles.

CABIN FARE, £1:15s., INCLUDING MEALS, £3:5s.

Extended Tours to the Island of St. Kilda on 7th June, 5th July, and 2nd August.

Return Cabin Fare, including Meals, £4:4s.

Berths may be booked at the London Offices of the Clyde Shipping Company, 188 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Carron Company, 87 Lower East Smithfield, E.C., and 188 Leadennan Street, E.C.
73 Great Tower Street, E.C.
Time Bills (with Maps) and Berths secured on application to
MARTIN ORME, 20 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR TOURS.

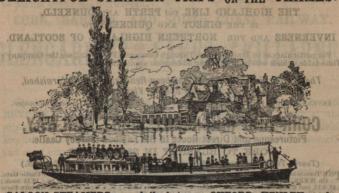
ONE Week's Pleasure Sailing by the splendid new Steamer "Hebrides" (lighted by electricity, with bathroom, and first-class passenger accommodation), from Glasgow and Greenock every MONDAY for Islay, Colonsay, Oban, Mull, Coll, Tiree, Rum, West of Skye, North and South Uist, Barra, etc., affords the Tourist a splendid opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the West of Skye and the Outer Islands.

Cabin for the Round, from 35s.; Board included, from 65s.

ISLAND OF ST. KILDA.—During the Season special trips are made to this far-famed Island, when passengers are given facilities for landing. Cabin on St. Kilda Trips, from 50s.; Board included, from 84s.

Time Bills, Maps of Route, Cabin Plans, and Berths secured at JOHN M'CALLUM & CO., 10 Ann St., City, Glasgow

DELIGHTFUL STEAMER TRIPS ON THE THAMES.



SALOON STEAMERS run daily between OXFORD, HENLEY, and KINGSTON, from 14th May to end of September 1900.

serTicketscharged 6d; The Hailway	Holderstof 9th	skeller Coupen at 8d. encing		
of each sour ba DOWN TRIP. dimes	emitry in the	T QUEIN and charming c	RIPA odd day	
enit mora line set lat Day. Hitle	DOR SEEL AND	ale a one of stell - High D	tie and Slenn	Drippey Cas
Oxford, depart	9.30 a.m.	Kingston, depart .	9.0 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Wallingford, depart about	2.40 p.m.	Windsor, arrive about	. 1.40 p.m.	7.15
Reading To the Transfer of the	5.25	depart ,,	. 2.40	9.15 a.m.
Henley, arrive about	7.0	Henley, arrive ,, .	7.15	1.40 p.m.
2nd Day.	THE ACTION	2nd I	av.	HOLINA PAR
Henley, depart 9.50 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	Henley, depart		9.0 a.m.
Windsor, arrive about 1.45 p.m.	1017.15 THE 21	Reading , about .	vourite bles	10.50
. 997 VT departement and 2.40 agro	9.15 a.m.	Wallingford, depart about	ad from Gr	2.40 p.m.
Kingston, arrive 7.10	1,30 p.m.	Oxford, arrive about .	WE STEEL TO	7.10
The through invenor compie	a two days	anch way but neggang	org oon join	on loome

The through journey occupies two days each way, but passengers can join or leave the boat at any of the locks, or regular stopping places. Circular Tickets for Combined. Railway and Steamer Trips are issued at most of the principal G.W.R. Stations, and at Waterloo Station L. & S.W.R. Time Table giving full particulars of arrangements, fares, etc., post free, Id. and printing and all particulars of arrangements.

Rowing Boats of all kinds for Excursions down the River at Charges which include Cartage back to Oxford.

would death for Full Particulars on application.

Steam Launches for Hire by the day or Week, and also for the Trip.

Boats of every description, Canoes, Punts, etc., built to Order.

A large selection, both New and Second-hand, kept in readiness for Sale or Hire.

Illustrated Price Lists may be had on application.

House Boats for Sale or Hire, and also built to Order.

SALTER BROTHERS,

wogseld wFOLLY BRIDGE, OXFORD.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE, AND LONDON AND 101 NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

FLEETWOOD TO BELFA

NORTH OF IRELAND.

EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western Railway Companies' Steamers, "Duke of Cornwall," "Duke of Lancaster."
"Duke of York." "Duke of Clarence."

LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 11.15 p.m., or after arrival of trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom; returning

FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 8.30 p.m. (on Saturdays the Steamer leaves at 10.30 p.m.), arriving in Fleetwood in time for early morning trains to the above places.

During the Summer Season, special additional Steamers will sail from Fleetwood to Belfast, and vice versa, by which Tourist and Excursion

Tickets will be available.

FARES. -(No Steward's Fee) SINGLE JOURNEY, Saloon, 12s. 6d.; Steerage, 5s.; RETURNS available for two months, Saloon, 21s.; Steerage, 8s. 6d. - Through Tickets (single and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern, Great Western, Great Northern, and Great Central Railway Companies, to Belfast, and vice versa.

SPECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS

Are issued during the Summer Season, via the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Companies' Tourists Programmes.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board free of charge.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North of Ireland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line of Steamers have made the passage between the two ports for more than forty years is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and has made this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditious and Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the great centres of commerce in England and the North and North-West of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY AND FLEETWOOD

Screw Steamships "ELM" or "IVY." From Derry, every Friday at 5 p.m.

Applications for State Rooms or Berths should be addressed to Captain J. E. Applications for State Rooms or Bettis should be addressed to Captain J. E. Jackson, Fleetwood; Mr. A. T. Corton, 20 Donegal Quay, Belfast; Mr. W. D. Nicholson, 26 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

For further information apply to the above, and also to S. Whitehall, District Superintendent; W. Smith, Goods Department, Fleetwood; William Phillips, Londonderry; or to any L. & Y. or L. & N. W. Station.

102 GMA MOGMOJ GMA STEAMERS OY GMA BRIHZADMAJ

SPLENDID COASTING TOURS.

The new and powerful Steamers (Electrically lighted) of the Clyde Shipping Company, Limited, sail from Sr. Katharise Dock, London (near the Tower Bridge) for Greenock and Glasgow every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; for Belfast every Tuesday and Saturday; and for Waterford every Thursday. Thursday is Steamer calls at Southampton (during Summer months) and Plymouth.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES of a week's duration (calling at various ports) can be made every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Some sallings are so arranged that passengers can remain on board during the round voyage, but in any case only one night ashore is necessary, thus minimising Hotel Expenses.

Return Saloon Fare, £2: 10s.

Private 2 Berth Deck Cabins Single Journey, £5:5s. (per cabin); Return, £8:8s. State Cabins (4

Berths) for Families-Single Journey, £6; Return, £10.

LONDON AND DARTMOUTH for Torquay, Toines, the River Dart, etc. Grand Week End Trips from London every Thursday, arriving at Dartmouth on Friday; returning on Saturday afternoom, and arriving in the Thames on Sunday afternoom. Saloon Fares, Single, 17s. 6d; Return, 21:7:6 available during the Season. This route affords a favourable opportunity for families removing to Seaside quarters on the Devon Coast. This service begins on 18th June and ends on 6th September.

ISLE OF MAN.—From London, by Sea, every Tuesday and Saturday (via Belfast). Passengers proceed from Belfast per Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's Steamers to Peel Pier (daily, at 4 aft, Irish time, during July and August), thence Rail to Douglas. Return Fares, Saloon and 1st Class Rail, £3; Or, London to Belfast, Peel, Douglas, Ardrossan, Glasgow, and Glasgow to London. Saloon and

1st Class Return, £3:5:8.

GRAND IRISH COASTING TOURS.—Embracing Portrush (for the unequalled Golf Links), Dublin, Cork. Limerick, and the Western Highlands of Ireland.

The new Steamer "VALENTIA" leaves Cork every Tuesday for various West Highland (Ireland)
Ports, returning on Sunday. Return Cabin Fare, £1:2:6.

Magnificent Mountainous Scenery.—The Company's Steamers take the route via South of England, Land's End, Irish Channel, and the famous Firth of Clyde, to Glasgow.

SUPERIOR CUISINE. SALT WATER BATHS trains to the above places, to

For Hours of Sailing and Illustrated Guide (Free) apply to

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED 138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address-" CUMBRAE, LONDON."

DAVID HUNTER, Agent.

LONDON, SCARBOROUGH AND MIDDLESBRO

THE Tees Union Shipping Company's (Limited) New Passenger Steamer "Claudia" (fitted throughout with electric light, with handsome saloon accommodation, piano. smoke roughout with electric light, which handsome salon accommodation, pano, smoke roughout on very leaves free Trade Wharf, Ratcliff, London, E., every Saturday evening for Scarborough and Middlesbrough. Returning from the Connany's Wharf Middlesbrough to Scarborough and London every Wednesday. The s.s. "Dione," carrying a limited number of passengers, leaves London every Tuesday for Middlesbrough, and Middlesbrough every Saturday for London (Weather, etc., permitting). Fares—Saloon, 11s. 6d.; Return, 17s. 6d.; Fore Cabin, 7s. 6d.; Return, 11s. 6d. Returns available for 3 months.

For full particulars apply—London, J. Greig, Free Trade Wharf; Scarborough, Jno. Stephenson; or to the Head Office, North Street, Middlesbrough.

CHRISTOPHER FORSTER, Secretary,

WEST HARTLEPOOL AND HAW

The Fine Swift Steamers, "GERMAN EMPIRE," "KAISER," and "SPRITE."

Leave WEST HARTLEPOOL every WEDNESDAY and SATUR-DAY; returning from HAMBURG every TUESDAY and FRIDAY (weather and casualties excepted). These Steamers are fitted with every Comfort for Passengers, and carry Steward and Stewardess. First Cabin-Single Fare, 30s.; Return, 45s.

For further information apply to The West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company, Limited, West Hartlepool

ABERDEEN AND LONDON. THE ABERDEEN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMSHIPS

HOGARTH, BAN-RIGH, CITY OF LONDON, or CITY OF ABERDEEN, will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting)-

From ABERDEEN, 87 Waterloo Quay, every Wednesday and Saturday.
From LONDON, Aberdeen Wharf, Limehouse, every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Steamers are fitted up in First-Class style-Ladies' Saloon, and Smoking Room on Deck-Electric Light throughout-Time on Passage 36 hours, we not not asserted

The Company's steam tender 'ICH DIEN' attends the Steamers on their arrival in London for the purpose of conveying Passengers to the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment; she also leaves that Pier with Passengers for the Steamers one hour before the advertised time of sailing from Limehouse.

Single Tickets—1st Cabin, 30s.; 2nd Cabin, 15s.; Children under 14 years, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets—available for six months—45s. and 25s.; Children, 25s. and 15s.

A Stewardess carried in both First and Second Cabins.

Berths secured and further information obtained on application to George Murch, Agent, The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse; and at 102 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London; or to

WILLIAM A. MALCOLM.

Manager, Aberdeen.

DUNDEE AND LONDON.

THE DUNDEE, PERTH, and London Shipping Company's splendid Steamships "DUNDEE," "PERTH," and "LONDON," or other of the Company's Vessels,

The DUNDEE," "PERTH," and "LONDON," or other of the Company's Vessels, will sail (weather, casualties, and strikes excepted) every Wednesday and Saturday from New Dundee Wharf, 82 Wapping, and from Dundee every Wednesday and Saturday. Fares.—First Cabin, including Steward's Fees, 22s. 6d.; Return Tickets, available for Twelve Months, 35s. Second Cabin, 15s.; Return Tickets, 22s. 6d. Children, 3 to 14, half-fare. Passengers can secure berths in London at G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Office, 23 Regent Street, W.; Company's City Office, 75 Great Tower Street; and on application to James Mitthell., New Dundee Wharf, 82 Wapping, E.

Telegraphic Address—"Mitchell," Wapping, London.

MARTE CIRCULAR TOURS. CONTRACT DES TAGES

Dundee, London, and Glasgow.—By this Company's Steamers between Dundee and Dundoe, London, and to dasgow.—by this company's Steamers between Dundoe and Clasgow, calling at several intermediate English and Irish ports. Fare, First Cabin, 47s, 6d. The railway fare between Glasgow and Dundee (First Class, 14s.; Third Class, 6s. 104d.) is not included, passengers being thus at liberty to travel through Scotland by any route they may choose. This route may be reversed.

Dundee, London, and Grangemouth.—Return Tickets are available by the Carron

Company's Steamers, London to Grangemonth, thence by rail to Dundee, or vice versa, at the following fares: First Cabin and First Class Rail, 45s.; Second Cabin and Third Class Rail, 27s. 6d.

Dundee, Bristol, and Glasgow.—By this Company's Steamers between Dundee and London, and by Messrs. WILLIAM SLOAN & Co.'s Steamers between Bristol and Glasgow, calling at several intermediate ports. Fare, First Cabin, 37s. 6d., exclusive of all Fares for Rail parts of the journey, which are London and Bristol (First Class, 20s. 10d.; Third Class, 9s. 10dd.); Glasgow and Dundee (First Class, 14s.; Third Class, 6s. 10dd.). This route may be reversed.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 5 Shore Terrace. JAMES W. KIDD, Manager.

CARRON LINE. COTLAND AND LONDON

NEW AND ACCELERATED SERVICES.

"Ayon" (new twin-screw steamer), most luxurious on East Coast,—saloon amid-ships,—now on the station. New passenger service between London and Bo'ness (as under) now in operation.

The splendid steamers "Avon," "Grance," "Forth," and "Thames" (which have been specially built for the service, and are all lighted by electricity), or other steamers, are expected to sail, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances,

From Grangemouth for London every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Bo'ness for London every Monday. From London for Grangemouth every Monday. Wednesday, and Saturday. From London for Bo'ness every Thursday. Average Passage 30 Hours. Trains run alongside the Steamers at Grangemouth.

	Fares: Glasgow and London, Single, Return, or all a
	First Cabin, including 1st Class Rail
	, 3rd ,
4	Second Cabin ,, 3rd ,, 17s. 6d. 26s. 6d.
	Soldiers and Sailors on Deck, and 3rd Class Rail . 17s. 6d. 26s. 6d.
	Grangemouth or Ro'ness and London
	First Cabin 1 toons gerbind . sol mids but : sol 228 to ta 348 before alow
	Second Cabin of Had . 889 ban 834 and nom xis 101 168 Have 248 350 T arents
	Soldiers and Sailors on Deck

Return Tickets available for Two Months.

Circular Tours, Glasgow to London, returning by Clyde Shipping Co.'s Steamers; also to Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, and Isle of Man, etc. Each steamer carries a Stewardess. For Berths, Guide-books (free), and all information apply in London and Carron and London and Continental Wharves, 87-93 Lower East Smithfield, E.; City Office, 73 Great Tower Street; in Glassow, at Carron Company's Offices, 125 Buchanan Street; in Greenock, at Sugar Exchange; in Editsurget, to T. Cook & Son, 9 Princes Street, or J. & H. Lindsay, 18 South St. Andrew Street; and at Carron Company's Offices, Grangemouth.

NH AND LONDO



THE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S First-Class Steamships, FINGAL (new steamer), IONA, MALVINA, MARMION (all lighted

by Electricity), or other of the Company's Vessels, are intended to Sail (until further notice) from VICTORIA DOCK, LEITH, every WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, and from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF. WAPPING, E., every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Johand

FARES .- First Cabin, including Steward's Fee, 22s.; Second Cabin, 16s.; Deck FARES.—FIRST CADM, including Steward's Fee, 22s.; Second Cadin, 10s.; Deck (Soldiers and Sailors only), 10s. Return Tickets, available for 12 months (including Steward's Fee both ways)—First Cabin, 34s.; Second Cabin, 24s. 6d.

**Eff Provisions, &c., may be had from the Steward on moderate terms.

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" Falmouth .	20 0	32 0	15 0	24 0	10 0	15 0	
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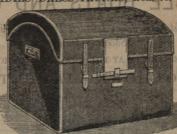
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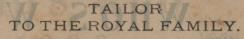
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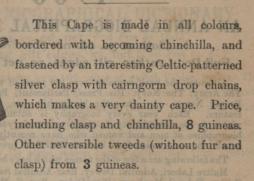
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