

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE, THURSDAY

aps in Europe, worse off than the
s and artizans dwelling in the smaller
wns. He might have added some of
er Irish cities also for we venture
families in the Irish and English towns
rick are existing under conditions that
e found nowhere else in any civilised
y. They dwell in half decayed habita-
crowded together into narrow lanes and
levoid of ventilation, foul-smelling and
where dirt, bad air, and want of sanita-
ake life anything but a thing of joy
auty. The notorious Jew quarter at
dam is even cleaner than the districts
ch the Limerick labourer or artizan
at the close of his day's work. In the
7 the agricultural labourer and his
can have fresh air, if they have got
lse, but the dweller in the town slums
even that. There is ample space to
better dwellings for the poor referred
imerick and every other Irish town or
In process of time the population moves
ere, and the older portions sink in the
scale, and finally become neglected. As
rnell pointed out, there were disused
these towns—ruined habitations—which
be purchased cheaply, which could be
pon and made available for the wants of
ass which the amendment sought to
, and it might be said—and it was
e of proof—that an expenditure of
would go further in the direction of
rating the condition of these people in
owns than the same amount of money
under other circumstance or in the
y districts. Mr. Balfour showed
ider the Labourers' Dwellings Act houses
be provided in towns for agricultural
ers, and that the description of the
embraced a very large and extensive
Mr Balfour explained that if a man
lay's work on a farm, if even a little
n of his time he devoted to agricultural
for somebody else, he came under the
ion of an agricultural labourer, and it
lowed to build him a cottage. It did not
nether the cottage must be built in the
y or in the town. It was not the case
man who worked on a field would be
lified if he lived in a town. If he did
gricultural work the cottage could be

THE LATE CHANCELLOR GUBBINS.

At a largely-attended clerical meeting held on Tuesday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed, having been moved by the Dean, seconded by Rev. A. MacLoughlin, and spoken to by the Archdeacon and the Presenter:—
“The members of the Limerick Clerical Society take the earliest opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the personal loss which the clergy have each and all sustained by the lamented death of their venerable friend and brother, the Rev. Chancellor George Gough Gubbins, who for over 60 years laboured so faithfully as a minister of Christ in the United Diocese, and was so intimately associated with them not only as chairman of their meetings but in every good work connected with the well-being of the Church in Limerick. They will ever hold his memory in affectionate esteem for his kindly warm-hearted nature and truly Christian character; and they desire now to convey to the members of his family an assurance of their sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement.” It was also resolved that steps should be taken to provide a suitable memorial of the late Chancellor to be placed in the Cathedral.

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN FINUCANE, M.P.

Mr John Finucane, M.P. for the Eastern Division of Limerick, was married on Tuesday morning to Miss Frances Grace O'Carroll, daughter of the late Daniel O'Carroll, Gayfield House, Tullamore, King's County. The ceremony, which was of a semi-private character, took place in the Oratory, Parochial House, Moyvalley, County Kildare, and was solemnised by the Very Rev. Matthew Gaffney, P.P., V.F. Clara, assisted by the Rev. Edward Geary, P.P., Moyvalley, and the Rev. T. V. Cosgrave. Mr. Francis A. O'Keefe, M.P. for the City of Limerick, acted as best man. A large number of friends of the bride attended to offer their congratulations. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. Mr and Mrs Finucane have left for London.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, which has been stationed in this garrison since April, 1889, moved this morning for the Curragh, there to be quartered. At 9 o'clock the regiment paraded on the barrack square, and after a short time, the order to march being given, the corps left the barracks at 9.15, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Berniere. The 5th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers' band, which was in front, played “When other lips,” “Auld Lang Syne,” and other appropriate airs. When the Crescent was reached the Worcestershire band struck up and played some inspiring music through George street, Glentworth street, and Queen street, to the station. Of course, a very large crowd accompanied the soldiers en route, and the platform was so crowded that a good deal of delay ensued before all the men were seated in the train. At ten minutes past ten the special train steamed away, and the Worcestershires carried with them the best wishes of the citizens of Limerick. No better conducted regiment has ever been stationed here, as evidenced by the fact that the military and civilians were

THE LIMERICK BACON TRADE.

The following appeared yesterday from the London correspondent of the “The Attorney General will be asked by Mr. McCartan whether United States Hams, Dublin, stated that one of the chief concerns in Limerick buy great quantities of American hams in the cured state, and impress its own brand upon them at a price a trifle below what it is for its own goods; whether the impressing of a brand on American hams is an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, and if so, inquiry to be made as to whether any penalties, as alleged, are carried on.” The result of the matter, in connection with which Limerick is justly proud, local houses to immediately take action accordingly the following wire was sent to London:—

“To the Attorney General for Ireland, Commons, London.

“Referring to Mr. McCartan's statement that American hams branded in Limerick, cured, we have just wired him that we are leading bacon curers, most emphatically for ourselves such a statement reflects on the out-put of our factories, and has no doubt whether such practices are carried on in your city.

“W. J. SHAW & SONS,
“HENRY DENNY & SONS LTD,
“J. MATTERSON & SONS.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE,
Limerick, April 3.

DEAR SIR—We see by a contemporary paper that Messrs Shaw, Denny, and Matterson took it as necessary to repudiate a statement of yours in connection with the question by Mr. McCartan, M.P., to the Attorney General re American hams. Will you allow us space to say most emphatically that we never imported American hams, and the question cannot affect us? We have just wired to London, repudiating in the strongest terms such a reflection on the fair fame of our merchants.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES O'MAHONY

The London correspondent of the “The London correspondent of the to-day says:—Mr. McCartan is up in arms about the alleged wickedness of the pork packers in Limerick. A Sassenach trade journal, “The Grocer,” recently stated that “one of the chief concerns in the North of Ireland buys great quantities of American hams in the cured state, smokes them, and impresses its own brand upon them,” after which it sells them at a price a trifle below what it is for its own goods. Mr. McCartan is taking action that he wants the Attorney General to tell him whether impressing an Irish brand on American hams is an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, and if, in the Irish trade, he will cause inquiry to