THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

MEETING IN LIMERICK.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

IRISH PARTY CENSURED.

Mr. David Begley presided at a meeting of the City Licensed Vintners' Association yesterday. The others present were—Messrs. J. Quin, J.P., M. Donnelly (Ald.), J. Egan, M. Griffin, B.C., P. Kavanagh, M. Conway, W. Frost, C. Devane, P. Gleeson, John McNamara, J. Malone, M. Coffey, with Mr. W. Ryan, Hon. Secretary.

The Chairman said since the last meeting of the Association the only matter that called for notice was that they had sent two delegations—one to the All-Ireland Meeting in Dublin, and the other to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to the Budget proposals. Mr. Quin had represented them on the deputation, and he should be very happy to hear the result of these deputations.

Mr. Quin said it was with feelings of deep disappointment that he returned home after having heard Mr Lloyd George on the 14th inst. True it was that he said he would give a borough reconsideration in the matter of Irish licenses, and that it would be of a favourable nature, and he added that there were circumstances in the past which had produced impoverishment in Ireland, and for which England was directly responsible. He was the last man to forget them, and he would consider this matter with as much deep sympathy and as much friendship for Ireland as any man in the room. Yet earlier in the very same speech Mr. Lloyd George refused to entertain a tax on export coal, because it might affect Welsh miners. No, he preferred to tax whiskey, an Irish industry, to ruin many distilleries, to throw numbers out of employment, and to destroy a large export trade to England. This was no Temperance legislation. It was, as Mr. Lloyd-George expressly stated, a measure to drive people off whiskey and on to beer—helping the English brewer at the expense of the Irish distiller. Finally, and most important of all, it was an attempt to rob this poor country of an extra two millions in addition to two and a half millions they were already defrauded of under the Act of Union. They would find, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make some trifling concession on licences—a matter of a few thousands—to throw dust in the people's eyes; but let them be under no delusion, they would be heavily taxed, and many, very many of them would be driven out of business, and then he would pose as the true friend of Ireland, while at the same time he was plundering her to the extent of millions. What had the Government with its great majority done for Ireland? They had passed the University Bill, but the time for that measure was ripe. They had a University which might have a Catholic atmosphere, but which was not even Catholic in name. It was wretchedly endowed and made no provision for intern students. They offered a Councils Bill which was rejected unanimously by Ireland as grotesque and inadequate! They were preparing a Land Bill, the cardinal features of which were that the tenant must pay more, and the landlord received less than he did before. It might be described as the Prevention of Purchase Bill. Lastly they were going to get Home Rule, but not during this session, nor during this Parliament. At present the Liberals had a big majority, and now was the acceptable time. But no, Home Rule was to be put off till after the General Election when the chances were that they would not be in power, and if they were in power they would wriggle out of their promises in saying that they had got no mandate from the country. He (Mr. Quin) would like to know what mandate they got for the present Budget. The only real good thing the present Government had done for Ireland was its passing of an old age pension scheme. However that was not intended for Ireland, but when as a consequence of the country's poverty and her emigration it was found that very many old people were left to become recipients, the Government grudged them the money, and had now brought in a Budget to take away more—much more than the Old Age Pension Act brought in. Yet Mr. Lloyd-George and his Party posed as the friends of Ireland. Did anyone ever hear of such gross hypocrisy. Continuing, Mr. Quin said that just before the deputation met the Chancellor they had an interview with Mr. John Redmond, who complained bitterly of being represented as not opposing this Budget. He explained that two hours after the Chancellor's speech he had animadverted on the clauses affecting Ireland, but observed Mr. Quin, he forgot to be remind them that he accorded the Budget in every other way his heartiest support. He told them that the whole weight of the Irish Party would be against those clauses, but again he overlooked the fact that up to that date not one-fourth of the party had turned up in the divisions. He told the deputation that in order to have the united backing of the whole party all Irish amendments in future would be referred to a special committee appointed for the purpose, the effect of which would be that the ablest Parliamentarian, and the only man who had the affection for any English party; the only man who grasped the fact that the Budget meant greater ruin and loss to Ireland than any ever known, would be debarred from putting an amendment of his own. Mr. Redmond farther informed them at the interview that the conduct of debate should be left to the old Parliamentary hands, and their methods not questioned, and that he hoped to get some concessions. Well, continued Mr. Quin, trifling concessions were not what was required, but a determination that every clause vitally affecting Ireland should be resisted to the utmost (hear, hear). They had every right to question the methods of the Irish Party, when they saw them backing up a Government so hostile to Ireland. Deeds and not words were what they had to go on, and though their words were fair, the deeds of the present Government were as black as night for Ireland. How the Irish Party could be so fooled it was impossible to understand. But "Brutus was an honourable man"; so were they all honourable men. But they were dazzled by the glare and glamour of the huge Radical majority. They were no longer an Irish Parliamentary Party but a hypnotized Irish Party. Yet if they could be awakened from their trance, and be made to do their duty and oppose the Government in season and out of season on this Budget Bill, he (Mr. Quin) knew from good authority that the Lords would reject it. The Peers knew that the recent elections showed a great change in England against the Government, and a united and hostile Ireland in addition would be quite enough for them (hear, hear). Let them, therefore, do what was in their power to dissolve this unholy alliance. Let them start in Limerick and pledge themselves to work with all their might against any member or Party that was guilty of helping the present Government. He believed the effect of their present exertions would spread through the length and breadth of the land, for he could not think that his countrymen were so stupid or so lethargic as not to see the crisis that was upon them nor how to grapple with it. The Irish members of Parliament were not the masters but the servants of the Irish people, and if they were untrue to their trust, the votes that elected them could not stand. But he could not believe that the Irish Party were so unworthy of their great trust. It seemed to him that they were confronting to crisis in their country's fortune, and that they would even at the eleventh hour do what was in their power to prove the bitterest enemies and the false friends of this country, and for which they would receive the heartiest thanks of the whole Irish race (applause).

Mr. Griffin remarked that he was in thorough accord with every word said with regard to the Irish Party. He was firmly convinced that the Party did not care a "tranneen" about the traders in Ireland. They were purely the tail of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Quin hoped that everyone at the meeting entertained the same feelings on the subject as Mr. Griffin. It was the duty of the members of the Licensed Trade to make it clear that they were not going to be wiped out so easily. They should oppose everyone who did not help and assist them in this crisis.

Mr. Conway said in the matter of agitation they had a very good example set them by the agricultural community. If they did not kick up a noise no attention would be paid them. Let there be no lukewarmness about the matter, but a genuine effort to justify themselves in their cause. The licensed trade in this country deserved more from the Irish Party than they were getting. They had given their money, time, and services to the national cause, and certainly for that they deserved some recognition. The member for their own city had treated them badly in not even acknowledging the resolutions passed at the meeting at which the Earl of Dunraven spoke against the Budget proposals.

Mr. Egan expressed himself in agreement with the address delivered by Mr. Quin. Such pressure as they were capable of exerting should be brought to bear on the Irish Party, which professed to represent Ireland and work for her good. If the party were going to allow two or three millions sterling extra to be taken out of the country, they certainly could not be said to be doing any good (applause).

Mr. Griffin said from one sentence in Mr. Quin's speech it was quite clear that the very vast majority of the Irish members were merely voting machines in the House of Commons, and wasting money by their presence there.

The Chairman believed if the party opposed the Budget at every stage they would get very large concessions—the fact was, it might not pass at all.

Mr. Quin—I have good reason to believe that it would never pass. The Lords would reject it.

The Chairman could not understand why determined opposition should not be given to the proposals outlined in the Budget. It was monstrous to think that the country was to suffer the loss of two millions—more by this measure, however, he could not deny that Mr. Redmond made a very able statement against that portion of it which affected this country. With regard to Alderman Joyce, and the excuse given by him for not acknowledging the resolution passed at the meeting against the Budget, he looked upon his explanation as all nonsense.

Mr. Griffin looked upon Ald. Joyce as antagonistic to the licensed trade, but the next election might teach him something.

Mr. Quin said while Alderman Joyce was a personal friend of his, he could not refrain from expressing his feelings towards the Party of which he was a member, in this matter. If the Irish Party did not do their duty new, the licensed trade should start a candidate in opposition to him at the next General Election.

Others of the meeting having expressed their views, a resolution on the lines of Mr. Quin's remarks was unanimously adopted.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN BAZAAR.

Tea Gardens.

Mrs Russell, Mrs Frank Cleeve, and Mrs Abbott, acknowledge with many thanks the following donations to the, Tea Gardens:—Mr T. A. Ferguson, £2 2s.; Mr W. M. Beaumamp, £2; Mr F. C. Cleeve, £2; Lady Cleeve, £2; Lord Lansdowne, £1; Mrs Browning, £1; Mr R. T. Levery, £1; Mr A. Murray, £1: Hon. Mrs Eyre Massey, 10s; Mrs Vincent, 10s; Mrs J. E. Delmege, 10s; Miss Constance Delmege, 10s: Mr George Massy, 10s; Mr Ed. Moreny, 10s; Mrs Ed. Moreny, 10s: Mr McBirney, 10s: Miss Mary Studdert, 7s; Mrs Robertson, 5s: Mrs Pat r Fitzgerald, 5s; Miss Roche (Carass), 5s: Mr R. Studdert, 5s; Mrs Arthur White, Miss Maunsell, 5s: Mrs Mercier, 5s: Mr A. Jordan, 5s: Colonel Godfrey Massy, 5s: Miss Annie Massy, 5s: Miss Susan Massy, 5s: Miss Wubbs (Fort Etna), 5s: Mr Riordan) 5s: Miss Hosford, 2s 6d: a kind friend, 2s 6d: Also contributions in cakes, etc., from—The Countess Dunraven, Mrs C. Blood, Mrs Gelston, Mrs Welsh, Mrs Plummer, Mrs Milton Henn, Mrs Daly, Mrs Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Rose, Miss C. Delmege, Mrs S. Lee, Mrs Russell (Glenview), Mrs O'Grady Delmege, Mrs C. F. Conyers, Mrs Vanderkiste, Mrs Furnell, Honble. Mrs Vanaittart, Mrs J. B. Barrington, Mrs H. G. Molony, Mrs W. Barrington, Mrs George Ievers, Miss Nixon, Mrs Waugh, Mrs C. Fitt, Miss Bell, Mrs F. W. Kennedy, Mrs J. Hunt, Mrs and Miss Day, Mrs H. V. Morony, Mrs Ievers (Belfield), Mrs Hugh White, Mr and Mrs Ed. Russell, Mrs Gerald Goodbody, Mr Woodhouse, Mrs Peter Fitzgerald, Mrs Luther, Mrs Matterson, Mrs Henry Ievers Miss Shier (Glanlon), Rev Dr. McClean, Mrs Winter, Mr. R. Hanna, Mr. W. Kidd, Mrs Sandes, Mrs Welsh. Grateful thanks too, to the Countess of Dunraven for supplying the milk each day; to Mr. Frank Cleeve for butter and cream each day; Messrs. Goodwin for ware; Mr. W. Fitt and Mr. Toppin (Messrs. Cannock and Co.), for tables; Mr. Murray (Messrs. Todd and Co.), and Mr. Waugh for table cloths; Mr. E. Kidd for plants: the Shannon Laundry (per Mr. P. Toppin) for washing table linen, free of charge. Thanks are due to the ladies who kindly assisted and to Mr. Alfor and Mr. Alesger Nixon. Also best thanks to Sir Alec Shaw for all his kind help in connection with the fires and water supply.

The Hon. Mrs. Vansittart and Lady Shaw, beg to thank the following who so kindly gave to their stall:—Lord Massy, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Kilbie Stewart, Hon. Mrs. Warde, Hon. Mary Massy, Lady Clarica, Mrs. Gabbett, Mrs. Leland, Mr. Cyril Browne, Mrs. Prettie Perry, Sir Alec Shaw, Sir Charles Barrington, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Murray, Mrs. C. Barry, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. C. Ievers, Mr. Hobson, Mrs. Henn, Captain Verschoyle, Mr. Cleeve, Mrs. Harris, Miss Cochrane, Mr J. B. Gubbins, Miss Gubbins, Mr Eric Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs Petrie, Mrs Marshall, Mrs Wylie, Miss Wylie, Miss Shaw, Mrs Gilloy, Mrs Ievers, Mrs Westropp, Mrs J. J. O'Grady, Mrs Vanderkiste, Miss J. Vandeleur, Mr J. C. Vansittart, Miss Rich, Mrs G. Russell, Miss Ida Gabbett, Mrs J. B. Barrington, Mrs Barrington, Mrs Baunatyne, Miss Bayly, Mrs Nugent, Miss M. Massy, Mr T. Irwin, "A Friend," Mrs Farmer, Mrs Riddle, Messrs J. and G. Boyd, Messrs Edward Kidd and Co., Messrs Woodhouse, Messrs J. Laird, Mrs Waugh, Messrs Caillers and Co., Norwich. Also to thank very much their helpers, whose hard work tended to make their stall a success—The Misses Warde, the Misses Vansittart, Mrs Marshall, Miss Gubbins, Miss May Gubbins, Miss Cochrane, Miss Elsie Conyers.

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SAD CITY FATALITY.

YOUNG MAN FOUND DROWNED.

The Inquest.

Messrs. Wm. Holliday and A. J. Bakuse, City Justices, held an inquest yesterday respecting the death of Timothy Riordan, whose body was recovered from the river on Sunday morning.

District Inspector O'B. White appeared for the Crown.

The following jury were sworn—David Kiely (foreman), Andrew Conlan, James Foley, Timothy Moroney, William O'Hea, John Stunden, John McNamara, John Halpin, James Carew, John Ryan, Patrick Cowhey, John O'Brien, Thomas Andrews, and John Frawley.

Evidence was given.

John Hennessy stated he knew deceased, whose remains he had identified for the jury. He was a labourer at the Limerick Junction Creamery, and on Saturday witness and deceased started at twenty minutes past six in the evening to cycle into Limerick, which they reached at 8.30. From that to half past ten they "knocked about," and visited some public houses. At the latter hour they came out of O'Dea's public house in Mungret street. There was another "boy" with them, whom witness did not know. They had their bicycles with them when they left the public house. They walked down Mungret street, where they were met by some police. The constable asked where was witness's lamp. Witness identified Acting Sergeant Brown as his interrogator. After that witness and deceased crossed Ball's Bridge. The strange "boy" was behind witness and Riordan, who left his bicycle at the side of the bridge. The police came up again. There was no argument. Riordan said to take it easy, that they would go home soon. The acting-sergeant told witness to go home, and the acting-sergeant and Riordan had some words.

District-Inspector White—Did the acting-sergeant's helmet fall off?

They witness—I did not see. Riordan then ran away to the left of Barrington's Hospital. The acting sergeant followed. While he was away four or five minutes, the other two constables came up to me. They advised me to go home, and I said I would not until I got my companion. I remained about the place for half an hour looking for Riordan. I did not go down the street where he went. I could not know the streets I went through. After waiting half an hour I determined on cycling home.

D. I. White—It was only the next day as the result of a wire I sent that you heard the poor chap was drowned.

The witness—Yes, it was only at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning I got the telegram.

The witness said he wanted to know why the constable did not follow Riordan.

D. I. White said that was for the jury.

A juror asked what became of the bicycle.

District Inspector White said the man with the deceased was stated to have taken the bicycle.

Mr. Holliday asked was the bicycle got yet.

District Inspector White answered in the negative. They had searched the river near where the body was recovered, but they could not find it.

James Kavanagh, a blacksmith, said he was fishing near the Courthouse, between six and seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when he saw the body of a man, face downwards, on the stones. There was no water at the time where the body was, as the tide was going out. Witness reported the occurrence to the Mary street police.

Acting Sergeant John Brown deposed he was stationed in John street. On Saturday night he was on duty with Constables Fenton and Lochead in Mungret street. About twenty minutes to 12 he saw a number of people on the street near Miss O'Dea's public-house. When he got there he observed the crowd, women principally and some men and young girls, were excited.

District Inspector White—Not an unusual thing in the Irishtown on Saturday night?

The witness—No. He asked what was the matter, and got no reply. He then saw Michael Ryan, of Whitewine-lane, with a bicycle. Witness asked him if it were his, and Ryan replied "No. Do you think I am stealing it?" Asked whose it was, Ryan said it belonged to a young fellow there, pointing to a certain direction in the crowd. A young fellow came up then, and witness asked if the bicycle was his, and he said "Yes," and took the machine from Ryan.

D.I White—Who was this?

The Witness—John Hennessy, the first witness examined here. Riordan at this time was a few yards in towards the wall. When Hennessy got the bicycle witness asked his name and where he was from. Hennessy said they were from the Limerick Junction, and that they came to Limerick for a cycle run and a bit of diversion. Hennessy said they were going home now, and witness said "You had better light your lamp before you start." He lighted the lamp, and Riordan came up and held the bicycle while Hennessy was doing so. They both walked on then, Hennessy and the deceased both wheeling their bicycles down Mungret Street. Witness and the two constables followed some distance behind. Later on, after the two men had turned a corner, the police received a complaint of a row in Watergate from a young chap named Braddish. This delayed witness some minutes until he got to Ball's Bridge, where he saw Hennessy and Riordan again, and on the Mary Street side of the bridge.

District Inspector White—What did they appear to be doing?

The Witness—They appeared to be quarrelling and witness went over to them. As he come up Riordan caught the upright bars of Hennessy's bicycle and endeavoured to wrench it from him. The bicycle was between them.

D.I. White—Only one bicycle as far as you could see?

The witness—Yes. The deceased had no bicycle then. Witness caught Riordan by the shoulder and asked him what did he mean. Riordan said nothing, but raised his hand, and moved backwards a few steps.

D. I. White—As if to strike you.

The Witness—I don't think so. In raising his hand he caught the loaf of witness's helmet and knocked it off his head. Witness let him go to pick up the helmet. Riordan tripped as if he hit the front wheel of Hennessy's bicycle, and fell on his back on the road. Witness got his helmet, and by this time Riordan was on his feet and ran away down past Barrington's Hospital.

District Inspector White—Did you follow him for a while?

Witness—Yes, for a short distance, and seeing he had outdistanced me I gave up the chase. I saw him for a hundred or two hundred yards until he was at the bakery.

District Inspector White said that in view of the hostile attitude taken up by the relatives of the deceased he would have to probe this matter to the very bottom. They appeared to think the Constabulary neglected their duty, and so he hoped they would help in having the whole circumstances made public.

Mr. Holliday—Quite right.

The witness—I may add that the men were not drunk. They were well able to take care of themselves, and I had no charge whatsoever against them. Neither did they do anything, nor had they done anything, that I could take cognisance of.

Mr. Holliday—It is evident that the man could not be drunk from the way he managed to outdistance you.

The father of the deceased intervened, and said he supposed the witness saw him lying down.

District Inspector White said there was no evidence of that. If they could give any evidence they would be most happy to hear it.

The Witness, continuing, said the man having outdistanced him he returned to where the two constables were standing.

The Witness—Riordan was a young able fellow and Hennessy can state that.

Constable Fenton corroborated the evidence of Acting-sergeant Brown. Witness saw Riordan running away until twenty or thirty yards past the hospital. He could not see Riordan run as far as Matthew Bridge. The acting-sergeant was away about three or four minutes. While he was away in pursuit of Riordan, Hennessy said to witness that Riordan might have thrown the second bicycle into the river. The police searched the river for the machine, but failed to find any trace of it.

District Inspector White—What condition were the two men in as regards sobriety?

The witness—They were sober, sir.

Doctor Thomas Mulcahy stated he examined the body. There were no marks of violence whatever. Deceased, in witness's opinion, had been drowning.

District Inspector White said that was all the evidence he proposed to give. He thought it was proper to say the police had done their duty. It was not their duty to follow the man. They thought they could not overtake him. Riordan was not drunk. He was not proved to be so, or that he was not in a state to enable him to look after himself.

Mr. Holliday said the magistrates thought the police did all they could in the matter. The men were not drunk, though evidently they had a little drink taken, and were quarrelsome. There could be no blame attached to anyone but themselves, for the constabulary did everything that was fair and reasonable in the circumstances. But the magistrates considered that Riordan's companion, Hennessy, should have stayed behind and found him. He surely could have found him. Hennessy's evidence appeared to be unsatisfactory. He went away home and left Riordan after him.

D.I. White—What he did was to throw the onus on the police.

Mr. Holliday—That is what occurs to me, he should have stayed behind and looked after him.

Mr. Kiely, foreman, said some of the jury were anxious to know what became of Riordan's bicycle.

D.I. White said the police made every search and could find no trace of it. It was with the man when they were in Mungret street, but the man Ryan who had it there was not at the bridge at all afterwards.

Michael Ryan said he saw the men in Mungret street. Witness had the bicycle there, but parted with it. He gave it to another chap and then went home.

The jury found that death resulted from drowning, and that no blame whatever attached to the police, but quite the contrary, for their action in the matter.

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION.

Dr. Jameson's Views.

In an interview with Reuter's representative at Southampton on Saturday, Dr. Jameson, who has come to England in connection with the passing of the South African Union Bill, said, speaking of the Union—"The Union is that of the peoples of South Africa, and South Africa naturally expects that there shall be no material alterations in the provisions of a Bill they have unanimously agreed to. The spirit of conciliation and compromise shown in the Union discussions has been most marked, and it has been a surprise even to those people concerned to find how far we could go in the direction of real unification as compared with the Federal system already established in Canada and Australia. In South Africa we regard with confidence the passage of our Bill through the Imperial Parliament. The only trouble seems to be likely to arise from extreme negrophilists, who probably honestly desire to benefit the natives, but by agitation are really doing a great deal of harm to the native peoples. This was especially shown by the only division taken at the last meeting of the Cape Parliament, when Mr. Schreiner brought forward an amendment for altering the clause dealing with people of European descent, and when only he himself and one other voted in the division, the rest of the House voting for the Union Bill as it stands. Especially significant is this when it occurs in Cape Colony, which all through the union negotiations has fought for its policy of equal rights for the educated natives. It shows how hopeless an agitation for further concession really is. The vote of Natal was the greatest difficulty, and here in the only quarter where trouble was likely, the people themselves voted nearly four to one in favour of union. The mandate for union is from the people, who are commencing to look for enormous benefits which the whole country will reap from it. The people expect these benefits, and what they expect they will try to realise." Speaking on the question of racial feeling, Dr. Jameson said: "Of course, this still lingers to a certain extent among the ignorant and badly informed people, but even among these there are marked signs of its disappearance, as they see that the leaders are of one accord. Among these latter we rejoice that it has absolutely disappeared. Asked regarding the general outlook, Dr. Jameson said the situation is distinctly improving in South Africa generally, but especially up country.

TERRIBLE GUN ACCIDENT.

Kerry Farmer Killed.

On Saturday the Kenmare police received a message from the sergeant in charge of the Kilgarvan Constabulary Barracks, conveying the news of a shocking gun accident which occurred at a place called Inchree, about twelve miles from that town. From the information to hand, it appears that late on Friday evening a young man of the farming class, named Michael Twomey, aged 23, went out shooting rabbits, and while he was getting over a fence, the gun, which was at full cock, went off, the contents lodging in his head and inflicting terrible injuries. The upper portion of his head was completely blown away, death being instantaneous. This is the second gun accident which has occurred in the Parish of Kilgarvan within the past nine months, the previous one occurring in October last, when a domestic servant named Kate Sweeney, had her head blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun.

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SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses—Victor E. Smyth, Optician, 3 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

SHOP Fitters and Shop Front Builders—Squires and Co., 12 Upper Abbey street, Dublin.

SACKS, Rick Covers, Waterproof Covers on best terms—M. Coleman & Co., 25, 26, 27, Chancery street, Dublin.

SLAINTE Cigarettes, five for 1d. A cool and pleasant smoke. Great value. Manufactured by T. P. & R. Goodbody, Dublin.

STOP at Buswell's Hotel, 25 & 26 Molesworth street, Dublin.

TEA Dealers—Becker Bros, George's Street, and N. Earl street, Dublin.

WATERPROOFS Cart and Van, Sacks Rick Covers on best terms—M. Coleman and Co., 26, 26, 27 Chancery st., Dublin

BLANKETS

Beautifully Cleaned, Stoved, Purified Wool Raised, and returned like New

Prescott's

DYE WORKS,
94 CECIL STREET
LIMERICK.

PICTURE FRAMING

ARTISTIC AND VERY CHEAP.

O'MAHONY & CO.,
129 GEORGE ST.

87 (x156)

TENNENT'S Lager Beer

In Patent Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED AT BREWERY,
Also in Casks of 44, 22, 11 Gallons.

DELIVERED EX STOCKS IN LIMERICK AND WATERFORD.

The Trade only supplied. Quotations on application to

JOSEPH J. HALPIN,
CORNMARKET ROW, LIMERICK,
Agent for Limerick, Waterford, Tipperary Kerry, and Clare.

COALS.

SEND FOR YOUR SUPPLIES TO THE

LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

A LARGE SUPPLY ALWAYS IN STOCK

NEW DOCKS AND LOWER GERALD GRIFFIN-ST., LIMERICK.

HARRIS'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD.

warded Honourable Mention Best Brea at London Bread Competition.

Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and General Order thereunder, dated 18th April 1899. (The County Councils Order, 1899.)

Form 31.

Notice of Rate having been made.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Poor Rate has been duly made on the property situated in the above County Borough, rateable under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and of the Acts incorporated therewith.

The Poor Rate for the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1910, chargeable to the Borough of Limerick, is at the following rate in the pound:—

Union charges in respect of the demand on the County Borough of Limerick by the Board of Guardians of the Limerick Union, and the expenses incurred by the Council in meeting said demand and in connection with said Poor Rate.—Rate to be levied: 3s. (Three Shillings) in the £.

The Rate Books are now in my custody, and may be inspected by any person affected thereby at the Offices of the County Borough Council in the Town Hall, Rutland street, on any day between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 4 p.m., exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays, and the said rate will be payable from and after the publication of this Notice—in manner as follows, namely:—The Rate shall be collected in two equal moieties, one moiety for each half-year, the Collector to furnish one Demand Note, in which it shall be stated that the second moiety is not payable until after the 30th day of September, 1909.

Signed this 15th day of June, 1909.

WM. M. NOLAN, Town Clerk.
Secretary to the Limerick County Borough Council. (x215)

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.
TO WIT.

Notice of Rates having been made

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of this County Borough, at Special Meeting, held on the 10th and 14th June, 1909, has made the following rates—viz.: An Improvement Rate of Six Shillings in the Pound, and a Domestic Water Rate of Eightpence in the Pound, for Twelve Months from the First day of April, 1909, to the First day of April, 1910; also a General Purposes Rate of Eleven Pence in the Pound for Six Months from First April 1909, upon the assessable property in the County Borough of Limerick liable thereto; and that statements of the Rates are deposited in the Office of the Treasurer of the Borough Council at the Town Hall, Rutland Street, for the inspection of the Ratepayers.

The Rate Books are now in my custody, and may be inspected by any person affected thereby at the Offices of the County Borough Council in the Town Hall, Rutland Street, on any day between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 p.m. exclusive of Sundays and Bank Holidays, and the said rates will be payable from and after the publication of this Notice—in manner as follows, namely:—The Improvement and Domestic Water Rates shall be collected in two equal moieties, one moiety for each half year, the collector to furnish one demand note, in which it shall be stated that the second moiety is not payable until after the 30th day of September, 1909, and the General Purposes Rate shall be collected in one sum.

Signed this 15th day of June, 1909.

WM. M. NOLAN, Town Clerk of the said County Borough of Limerick. (x215)