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BIRTHS. MARRIAGES. DEATHS

BIRTH.

ATKINSON—January 18th, 1910, the wife of the Hon. Col. Atkinson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STACK AND KENNEDY—January 17th, 1910, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, W., by the Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, assisted by the Rev. J. Bagot Stack, Dr. Hugh Stack, of Arvalee, Clifton, Bristol, son of the late Canon Stack, of Derry, and Mrs. Stack, of Lower Leeson street, Dublin, to Caroline Marie Dorothea, only daughter of the late Tristram Kennedy, and of Mrs. Kennedy, of 14 Pembroke Place, London, W.

DEATHS.

PATERSON—At St. Margaret's, N. Strand, Limerick; Caroline, second daughter of the late Col. Paterson, D.L.; Clifden, Corofin, county Clare. Funeral to St. Mary's Cathedral, 10.15 on Saturday.

SULLIVAN—January 15th, 1910, at 36 Cleveland road, South Woodford, Henry Major Sullivan, in his 63rd year.

**WREATHS**  
**CROSSES**  
**BOUQUETS**  
**CUT FLOWERS**

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TUESDAY'S MARKETS.

BREAD-STUFFS—Retail patents, 36s 6d per sack; Bakers' patent, 36s 0d per sack; Whites, 33s 6d per sack; Specials, 34s 0d per sack; Fines, 33s 0d per sack; Oatmeal, 29s 6d per sack; Flake Oatmeal, 13s 6d per cwt; W. Bran, £7 0s 0d per ton; Special Bran, £6 0s 0d per ton; W. Pollard, £6 10s 0d per ton; Sharps, £8 10s 0d per ton; Indian Meal (coarse), £7 4s 0d per ton; Do. (Fine), £7 8s 0d per ton; Barley Meal, £7 10s 0d per ton.

MEAT—Roasting beef, 8d per lb; steaks and chops, 8d per lb; hind quarters of mutton, 7d per lb; fore quarters of mutton, 7d per lb; boiling beef, 6d per lb; corning beef, 6d per lb; soup beef, 3d per lb.

FISH—Whiting, 6d per lb; herring, 1s 6d per lb;

TURKISH CALAMITY.

CHIRAGAN PALACE BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Constantinople, Wednesday. A fire broke out this morning in the Chiragan Palace, in which the Turkish Parliament meets. The fire destroyed a large part of the building.

The outbreak was the result of an accident. The Chamber of Deputies was practically entirely consumed.

7.30 p.m. The Chiragan Palace has been entirely destroyed. The material loss is very serious, as the building cost four million Turkish pounds.

The fire originated at a point between the private apartments reserved for the use of the Sultan and the Chamber of Deputies. It is believed that the conflagration was due to defective heating apparatus, although suggestions are afloat that it was the work of reactionary agents.

Ranned by a strong wind the flames spread rapidly, the ornamental woodwork with which the whole of the interior of the building was decorated providing abundant and highly inflammable material. Very little of the furniture and but few of the documents were saved.

The salvage work was effected by sailors of the Embassy Stationnaires, especially those of the Russian and American vessels, who were the first to arrive on the scene, and worked splendidly.

Practically all the archives of the Chamber of Deputies, including a number of important Bills in course of examination by the various committees, and the Budget estimates for 1910 to 1911, were burnt.

The destruction of the Palace is nothing short of a national calamity, and the disaster will produce a certain dislocation of Parliamentary business owing to the loss of the papers, and the necessity for obtaining new premises.

The event has produced a deep impression on the public, and the superstitious Oriental mind is inclined to regard it as an evil omen for the new Cabinet.

Thousands witnessed the conflagration from the house-tops of Stamboul, and from other points of vantage, and were profoundly moved by the sight.

The Foreign Ambassadors have expressed to Rifaat Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, their sympathy with the Turkish nation in their great loss.

It is rumoured that the Session will be continued at the Tashishla Barracks, which will be remembered as the scene of the stubborn resistance offered to the Salonika troops in April last, when they were subduing the mutinous garrison.

Fortunately, owing to the Armenian and Greek