

Highness takes that oath, then he goes to the world that among his chosen companions who have given evidence for Sir William Cumming, he has one, more than one, unscrupulous per-

The same paper challenges the powers to carry out the verdict to its conclusion, and indicts Sir William for demeanour of cheating the future of England at cards, and if they are going to do so the public will know what. The Prince of Wales is reminded he is not now required to lead our armies, initiate great measures of policy, but the public expect he should show in his life how a simple cleanly life can be led in imitation. That is the last use of money in England, and the incidents brought to light last week do not seem to increase the illness. The Bishop of Carlisle deposed yesterday before the Curates Aid that "there had been more in the papers during the past week to debauch the mind of the working classes and do them a greater injury than could be counteracted by a thousand clergymen." Religious and moral organisations all over the country are bringing the matter up. We trust some good will result from the evil. The moral of the community revolts from the absence of duty and responsibility exhibited by the Prince during the trial, and is over so abjectly by the Lord Chief Justice. It is felt the head of the Criminal Law of England would have adopted quite a different attitude if he had before him any other than a thimble-rigger going about the country with his apparatus. The example set by the Prince and demoralising in the extreme, and the opinion shows no disposition to tolerate a state of things that degrades and prostitutes the influence of the law to the lowest, meanest, and vulgarest

Census returns with regard to Limerick show the population of the county has decreased from 30,632 in 1831 to 158,563 in 1891, the loss being 22,069 persons, or 12.2 per cent. of the population. In 1841 the population of the county was 331,003, or more than double what it is at present. In Clare the numbers have decreased from 141,457 to 128,859. Under the heading Religious Professions the numbers of each county are—Roman Catholics, 150,151; Protestant Episcopalians, 6,604; Presbyterians, 1,000; Methodists, 606; Jews, 112; all others, 243; who refused information on this head. In Limerick the numbers are—Roman Catholics, 150,151; Protestant Episcopalians, 2,123; Presbyterians, 105; Methodists, 78; Jews, 1; all others, 243. The population of the electoral division of Limerick is 56,763, and of East Limerick, 15,000. What of East Clare is 31,341 and West

appointed a Professor and vice-President of the Diocesan College in Ennis by the late Most Rev. Dr. Ryan. On the appointment of Dr. McRedmond (now Coadjutor Bishop) to be parish priest of Killaloe, Dr. Egan succeeded him in the office of President, which he held for a short time; for on the resignation by the late Dean Neville, of Cork, of the Rectorship of the Roman Catholic University in Dublin, the deceased was appointed by the episcopacy of his church to that office. On the establishment of the Royal University he was appointed one of its fellows, and he succeeded the late Lord O'Hagan as a Commissioner of Intermediate Education. He remained Rector of the Roman Catholic University until his appointment, at the close of 1889, by the Pope to preside over the see of Waterford and Lismore. On the 19th January, 1890, he was consecrated Bishop in Waterford Cathedral by Archbishop Croke, metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Munster, on which occasion the deceased prelate was presented with addresses of a congratulatory character from the representatives of several public bodies and religious societies in his diocese. He was an ecclesiastic who sought retirement more than mundane distinction, and this disposition resulted in his being a man of culture and deep learning as well as piety. Dr Egan's personal character may be summed up in the few words of one of the clergymen of his diocese, who, when referring to his death said—"The late bishop was beloved by all his priests, who looked on him as a father from his kind-heartedness towards them. To all his curates he greatly endeared himself, for his advice and assistance, whenever sought, were available, and he was always easily approached." The priests of the deconate of Kiltrush adjourned a meeting at which the Very Rev Dr White, P.P., V.G., presided, upon hearing of the death of the Most Rev Dr Egan, Bishop of Waterford, as a sign of reverence and respect to his lordship's memory.

INQUESTS AT THE WORKHOUSE.

Dr Cleary, coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Workhouse on the body of Daniel Ryan, 55, a mechanic on the Waterford and Limerick Railway. The death of the deceased was caused by erysipelas setting in, consequent upon his neglect of a cut received while at work, upon the index finger of his left hand. He died on Sunday morning from blood poisoning, having been admitted to hospital on the 28th ult. The jury found a verdict according with Dr Nolan's evidence as given above.

An inquest was also held by Dr Cleary in reference to the death of Patrick Madigan, 75, an inmate of the infirm ward of the house. Madigan was discovered dead in his bed on Sunday morning. Report stated that he had retired drunk on Saturday night, but evidence was produced to disprove this statement. Dr Nolan averred that death was the result of heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.
Merton Square, Kilkee,
June 10th, 1891.

DEAR SIR—I read with much pleasure your remarks in Saturday's *Chronicle*, re Technical Education. I do hope they will bear fruit. Although not objecting to tradesmen getting a good sound education in the branches absolutely necessary, still I believe, and have always held, that no tradesman should be without a certain amount of technical knowledge. I believe a carpenter can make a good panel door or run up a staircase without understanding Greek, or a nailer can make a twelpenny nail without understanding Latin, and a shoemaker can put a *theeven* on a shoe without understanding French; but I am firmly convinced each and every mechanic should possess a certain amount of technical knowledge of the particular trade he follows. I believe a smith should know something of the ductility and breaking strain of

a scandalous state of things could exist in a civilized country. This burial ground closed by order of the Local Government on three distinct grounds, namely—for over-crowded; for the protection of public and public decency, and to preserve the rights due to the remains of the deceased person would now proceed to take evidence.

Evidence having been given of the post the necessary notices, Mr H. J. Guinane, Clerk of Union and Board, deposed that this ground was vested in the Board of Guardians; it was about a quarter of an acre in extent; complaints had frequently been made regarding the condition of the ground. Shanahan, Sub-Sanitary Officer Coffey, an expert frequently reported about it; he could say from his knowledge that it was over-crowded; he saw some of the coffins over the surface; the average depth of the surface was hardly 18 inches; he noticed several coffins there, fully covered with some were boxes, and others coffins with the lid off; he saw in about a dozen cases the remains of children exposed; he saw human remains about, both inside and outside; the soil appeared to be very rocky; there was not sufficient earth there for the purposes of interment; he did not think it a suitable place for a burial ground, considering the advantages in the city when the Corporation allow interments of people in the New Cemetery; on the ground public decency and respect to deceased persons it ought to be closed; judging from some of the coffins he would say that some of the bodies had been eaten or picked away; the ground was used for illegal purposes, he thought, for the deposit of the remains of stillborn or illegitimate children; he made inquiries, and found that bodies had been thrown over the wall and left for the crows to inter; it had the reputation of being a resort of persons of indifferent character; then drew the Inspector's attention to a notice made by Mr Bryan O'Donnell.

Dr J. F. Shanahan, medical officer of the district in which the graveyard is situated, was pretty well acquainted with it; he inspected it on several occasions and reported it at some length; he visited it on the 4th inst. in company with Mr Coffey, and found the state of things existing as when he reported it before; at the entrance he found a path covered with sods and some loose stones, the lid off and the remains exposed; he found a coffin close by with only half a foot of earth covering it; he found two infants' coffins containing recent remains, and the heads appeared as if they had been picked up by birds or something; he found another coffin on the same side with the lid off and lying in it; he could not account for the state of the coffins, but the flesh must have been picked by birds from time to time; there was a coffin over the ground altogether with no earth on it, and the lid off; he found one fixed to the ground with the top of it exposed and no earth on it; at the same side he found another coffin exposed and human remains in it; there was also a blacking box with putrid remains exposed; the lid was off the top of it, and was a stone placed on the remains; he found several empty wine boxes with no remains in them; on the east side he found a box with the lid off and a stone placed on it; some remains; he found another infant's coffin at the eastern side partially covered with earth and another quite recently covered over with stones, and human remains in it, one was a few inches of covering and an empty box on the south-east end he found an adult's coffin with the stones and surface; there was no mound over it; he found another adult coffin partly exposed with stones, with adult remains quite exposed with an infant's coffin inside; there were also some empty boxes; in nearly all the coffins he took a note of the state of the earth on the eastern side they found a pretty fair surface; the remainder of the ground was very hard and there were large stones in it, and it would be hard to make a grave; the burials that took place there during the year are very few