

of tables and letterpress. Notwithstanding the immense mass of details to be dealt with the Census Commissioners have been able to bring their work to a conclusion at an extremely early date. The report concludes with a well-deserved acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by the staff of the department, and the great ability and energy of Mr Matheson, the secretary of the Commission. The general summary of the results prefaced to the detailed tables contains a great deal of information in a small compass. The population of Ireland in 1891, including the naval and military serving in the country, was 4,704,750, of whom 2,318,953 were males, and 2,385,797 females; the females being, therefore, about sixty-seven thousand in excess of the males. The number of Roman Catholics is over three millions and a half, or in exact figures, 3,547,307, and shows a decrease of 10.4 per cent since 1881. Protestant Episcopalians are in round numbers six hundred thousand and exhibit a decrease of 6.2 per cent. Presbyterians number 444,000, and decreased 5.5 per cent. Methodists afford the only instance of increase, which is as high as 13.6 per cent, and their numbers amount to 55,500. The ratio of Roman Catholics to the rest of the population is slightly less than 3 to 1. It is worthy of notice that the number of persons born in England and Scotland who are residents in Ireland is considerably on the increase. Illiteracy has greatly declined during the past ten years, and though the population has diminished the number of children attending school has considerably increased. This is the case both with primary and superior schools. The rateable valuation of Ireland has increased by about two hundred thousand pounds in the ten years, and is at present a little over fourteen millions sterling. One of the strangest features presented by the Census returns is in connection with the area of land under cultivation in one form or another. To judge by the competition there is for it, land is a very desirable object of possession. The total area under crops has diminished, but the diminution is not altogether owing to arable land being turned into grass. The change from crops to grass accounts for some of the deficiency, but it is ominous to learn that the area of turf-bog, marsh, and barren mountains has increased by a hundred and seventy thousand acres in ten years. On the other hand the number of live stock shows very large increases without exception, especially in sheep. The number under the heading "Cattle" has risen from 3,956,594 in 1881, to 4,448,516 in 1891, in itself a very large increase, but this is far exceeded by the advance in sheep. The numbers in 1881, which was 3,255,185, mounting to 4,722,613 in 1891, representing an increase of nearly 50 per cent on this item alone. Sheep

across the track. A man named Butler, who lived near, and who saw the tree falling, went at once to the Bansa station, and reported the matter to Mr Fitzgerald, the station-master, who got a number of men together, and, with their assistance, had the tree cut up and the line cleared before the mail train was due.

DEATH OF MRS. DELANEY.

We regret to announce the death, which took place at her residence, Quinlan street, on Tuesday morning, of Mrs Delaney, a lady of estimable qualities, and highly respected in the city. The unexpected news of her death came as a great shock to her friends and relatives, amongst whom she had been the previous day. On Monday night the deceased lady retired to bed in her usual health, but about midnight she was awakened by violent knocking at the door, and fearing some unfavourable news regarding the illness of a relative she became greatly excited. She was assured that it was only an alarm of fire, but the shock she sustained was too much for her, and before medical aid had arrived the deceased was found to be beyond recovery, and she passed peacefully away. The deceased had always evinced the greatest interest in anything tending to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor, and her many good qualities endeared her to all classes. Her death will be learned of with unfeigned sorrow by all who had made her acquaintance, and to her relatives we offer our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. The funeral took place to-day, the remains being interred in the New Cemetery. The cortege was of immense proportions and its representative character was ample testimony of the esteem and respect in which the deceased lady was held.

The chief mourners were—Mr James Delaney, son of deceased; Mr Richard Harris and Mr George Harris, nephews; and the Messrs Harris, junr., Rev Father O'Meehan, Rev Father White, and Mr James Browne, relatives. The attendance also included—Rev Dr Hallinan, Adm., St Michael's; Rev Father O'Donnell, C.C., do; Rev Father O'Grady, C.C., do; Rev Father M'Dermott, O.S.F.; Rev Father Quigley, O.P.; Rev Father O'Hanlon, O.S.F.; Rev Father Quin, Rev Father Head, S.J.; Rev Father Brown, S.J.; Rev Father Dundon, the Mayor (Mr D. F. M'Namara), Mr S. M'Carthy, Dr J. Holmes, Dr Euright, Dr Robert Barry, Dr Malone, Dr Shanahan, Mr M. J. DeCoursey, Mr Jer. M'Carthy, solicitor; Mr J. Spillane, Mr Maurice Lenihan, J.P.; Mr Cullen, Newport; Mr J. Lavertine, Mr James Haran, Manager Bank of Ireland; Mr W. J. O'Donnell, J.P.; Mr F. W. M'Carthy, Mr Jas. Nash, J.P.; Mr R. Nash, solicitor; Mr W. E. Corbett, C.E.; Mr H. Blackall, solicitor; Alderman J. Counihan, J.P.; Major Plummer, Mr R. C. Baker, solicitor; Mr D. Begley, T.C.; Mr J. F. Power, W. F. O'Grady, J.P.; Mr Octavius Wallace, J.P.; Mr John Guinane, J.P.; Mr J. Wallace, Mr R. Wallace, Mr T. A. Ferguson, Mr Barrett, (McBirney & Co.); Mr Thomas Hartigan, Mr E. H. O'Callaghan, Mr Jeremiah Anglin, T.C.; Mr M. Cumming, Mr J. Elliott, Mr B. McGann, Mr J. Delaney, Mr P. Boyle, Mr James Quin, J.P.; Mr Robert McDonnell, J.P., Town Clerk; Mr Wm. Leahy, sol.; Mr S. Hastings, sol.; Mr J. Bernal, T.C.; Mr R. Lee (the firm of Messrs Harrison Lee and Son); Mr J. T. O'Dea, Mr J. Bodkin, Mr P. D. Bourke, T.C.; Ald. S. O'Mara, Mr C. O'Donoghue, Mr J. Hayes, Mr Wm. M. Nolan, T.C.; Mr James T. Ryan, J.P.; Mr John Clune, T.C.; Mr Wm. Lloyd, Mr E. Smith, Mr J. B. Kennedy, Mr M. Cusack, T.C.; Mr Matthew Riordan, sol.; Mr P. O'Donnell, sol.; Mr M. Pope Hayes.

The following amongst others sent carriages—Mr James Quin, J.P.; Mr James Harris, Mr D. Tidmarsh, Mr A. Murray, Mr Martin McGuire, Mr J. Nash, J.P.; Mr H. Blackall, solicitor; Mr B. O'Donnell, Mrs O'Brien, South Hill; Mr J. Ryan, Dr Holmes, Mr James M'Ghie, Mr J. Hayes.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs P. M'Carthy and Sons, George street.

SHEEP DIPPING.—Fresh consignments from all the best makers. J. LARD & Co., Chemists, 118, George-street, Limerick.

Council of the Diocese?

Mr Barton said yes. The Protestants of rick, the Presbyterians, etc., were supporting in the interest of the Diocese. In November by arrangement with Mrs Hall, he got possession of the place for £20, and he acquainted the missionaries of Education with this fact in following month. On the 17th Decemb received a letter from Mr Arnold Graves was the Secretary to the Commission Education, in which he informed Canon that he was directed by the Commission state that they had reconsidered their resolution of the 25th January, 1875, and had determined to accept him as tenant from year to year, on condition that he (Canon Gregg) signed a proposal which was enclosed. He did so, and became yearly tenant from 1880, and previous to that had spent about £400 in saving this building which otherwise would have gone into ruin school had ever since been a most prosperous school, and there were 80 girls in it, and school had the support of the Protestant denominations. In 1885 the Commissioners were in favour of Canon Gregg's right of preference. Suggestions were then made that this school be a proselytising school, and it was on that point alone that it was held an exception should be made in his case. The matter was fully inquired into—Mr Gregg challenged inquiry on the subject, and Council did not know that his school was able to show a case of proselytising. That five per cent of the pupils in the school were of mixed marriages, and Canon Gregg claimed the same right to children of mixed marriages as the Roman Catholics claimed. No other exception was ever claimed by him. Was it to be supposed that the special exception of penalisation should be made, because he asserted a right which Roman Catholics properly asserted, and they (the Protestants) equally properly asserted, namely, a claim to the education of children of mixed marriages. The suggestion now was that the school should be put up for auction, and Canon Gregg should get credit out of that chase money for £450.

Dr O'Dwyer said that he objected to his anything.

Mr Barton said that it amounted to this the school was to be bought by those who to extinguish Canon Gregg. At the inquiry in Limerick, Bishop O'Dwyer said that he subscribed out of his own pocket to get rid of the school. Other schools had been treated differently. Counsel might mention that in the case of the Mungrat Endowment in the County Limerick Agricultural Model School, had become a College, with the right of pre-emption, and (the Protestants) did not question that policy of the Act was to secure the usefulness of the Endowments, and was it to be seen extinguishing this school, which supported children, and which had the entire approval of the Protestant bodies of Limerick. Let send down a valuer and Canon Gregg, and for over 17 years preserved the school was to pay any price they liked.

The Lord Chancellor asked if, in respect of the outlay of £450, Canon Gregg disclaimed a personal or private interest.

Mr Barton—Yes, my lord. Canon Gregg was then examined and when Mr Hall commuted and compound school was discontinued for several years. Hall, having failed to dispose of the place had offered the building to him but he did not because witness did not know what the title was. After he gave Mrs Hall, his £20 he wrote to the Commissioners formed the Bishop of Limerick that he possession. He was there with the knowledge of the Commissioners, and he made several demands about purchasing the place, and the difficulty was that they had not done prove any title. In fact Dr Hall was told into the place in the best way he could (Canon Gregg) had spent a great deal of money was allowed him in permanent improvement had to make the place habitable. As regards question of proselytising, witness said always required a legal document from the guardian of the child when it was a