

return for the City and County was published last evening in copy of it reached us this morning summary which precedes the letter we learn that the city and Limerick cover an area of 680,842

Of this 51,600 acres are under 10 under meadow and clover, under pasturage, thus leaving 40 thousand acres, or one-seventh to be classed as turf-bog, marsh, roads, &c. The population at 1891 was 139,112 (78,607 males and 60,505 females) against 180,632 ten years ago. In the County of Ireland, the population in 1891 was what it is now, and amounted to 2,299,000. The decrease since 1881 is 10 per cent of the population. It is noted that unlike Clare and Cork the number of females in Limerick exceeds the number of males. The number of families is 29,904, and the number of inhabited houses is nearly double that of a separate house for making this return the number of houses in public institutions is the greatest decrease of the population by baronies, occurs in Upper Limerick, Coshma, and Ownybeg. In the County of Limerick, on glancing at the County of Cork the least decrease in that direction also. Considered as the greatest diminution of population in the County of Limerick, which is so large a per-centage as 18.4 per cent next with 16.6. The losses in the County of Limerick are in excess of the most of Clare, with the exception of the County of Limerick. The total loss of population in the County of Limerick, as distinct from the County of Limerick, and is greater than that for the County of Limerick. This dwindling away of the population is much greater than had been expected. Limerick is a fertile and fertile country have been in general well-conducted, and whilst a population was to be expected we were prepared to learn that in ten years one-seventh of the population had been lost. It is to be hoped the population will cease, for the county can very well support its present diminished number. The population of the city has fallen from 139,112 to 137,155, a loss of 1,957, or 1.4 per cent. Consequently, as far as the County of Limerick is concerned, the city of

871 women find employment as milliners, 478 as shirtmakers, and 182 as tailoresses. The number of foreigners in the city is small. 24 have been born in Europe, including 7 born in Germany, 5 in France, 4 in Sweden, 4 in Switzerland, and 1 each in Belgium, Italy, Norway and Spain. Query—Where did the 93 Jews come from? We cannot lay aside this large volume of figures without complimenting the compilers on the rapidity and, as far as we can judge, the accuracy with which the returns were completed.

In our report of Lady Roche's funeral we inadvertently omitted to state that Sir Stephen E. De Vere, Bart., sent his carriage.

The Assizes concluded this evening, and the Judges left by the evening train for Tralee, where the Commission opens to-morrow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Bateyayer, Newcastle Union," will kindly favour us with his name and address, which, however, are not necessary for publication.

DEATH OF MR. ABRAHAM DENNY.—Mr Abraham Denny, senior partner in the extensive bacon concerns at Limerick, Waterford, and Cork, died at his residence in Cahir, county Tipperary, on Saturday. The deceased was Chairman of the Waterford Steamship Company, and of the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore, and Waterford and Tramore Railways.

MR. C. A. CONYERS.—It is with much pleasure that we have just heard of the appointment of Mr C A Conyers, of Limerick, to the management of the Dovedale Dairy Factory, Derbyshire. Two years ago, when managing the Castletown Conyers Dairy Factory, Mr Conyers won first prize for butter at the London Dairy Show, a fact which was not lost sight of by our enterprising neighbours across the channel.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The movements of troops which are announced to take place during the present year include the following:—1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, from Kinsale to Limerick; 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, from Limerick to Glasgow; 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, from Portsmouth to the Curragh; 10th Prince of Wales' Own Hussars, from Dublin to Cahir, a detachment being quartered in Limerick; and the 15th Hussars from Cahir to Dublin.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Limerick Diocesan Council, a vote of condolence was passed as follows:—

"The members of the Diocesan Council of Limerick, both lay and clerical, at this, their first meeting after the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, desire to express their sense of the loss the nation has sustained, and also to assure her Majesty, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, of their deep sympathy in the sad affliction which has befallen them.

"C. LIMERICK.

"25th Feb 1892." The following replies have been received:— "Sir Francis Knollys is desired by the Prince and Princess of Wales to thank the members of the Diocesan Council of Limerick both lay and

On the rates was £12 ar 5d. The Chairman inquired if the £120 the moneys borrowed for new works. Dr O'Neill said not. The Chairman asked if the doctor had of the gross expenditure of the house. Dr O'Neill said that he could not tell the loans did not pass through their accounts through the books of the Grand Jury, and county paid for the loans. The doctor included everything except the interest principal of loans.

Dean Bunbury referred to an item of £11d for farm and garden expenses, and said by side with this should appear to of the receipts from that source.

Some discussion of a desultory nature and the matter dropped.

THE DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE—THE ROXBOROUGH SCHOOL.

Mr Harris, as chairman of the commission reference to the doctor's residence, read to the effect that having considered the report from the Board of Control relative to the alienation of land for that required for the residence of the Resident Medical Superintendent, they inspected the premises and made every inquiry into the view to the purchase of premises for an asylum and failed. They recommended the Board would consent to the house being the piece of ground approved of with the proviso that this piece of ground had only to be used for growing of turnips, &c, and was not to be used for exercise ground, and consequently they believed, not interfere with that use of the premises as before.

The Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer said that the piece of ground just where the Roxborough school stood. It was originally the property of the city, and was built out of the proceeds of the city and county, and it was likely to be dealt with by the endowed school commissioners shortly. He thought it would be better for the Governors to look after it if it could be got for a reasonable figure.

Dr O'Neill—Anticipating your remarks, a committee consisting of Mr M. Mr Spillane, and Mr Greene Barry, were here after the last Board, and at that time a suggestion was made similar to the one you have already made. The result was that Mr Gregg was approached by Mr Hunt subject, and here is the letter I hold in my hand. Hunt which he received from Mr Barry who is solicitor to Canon Gregg. "I have seen Mr Gregg to-day and explained to him the suggestion to buy out his interest in the School, but he is not willing to sell, as he has the prospect of obtaining a suitable place elsewhere. Mr Hunt who, I regret to say, is unwell, forwarded this letter to me.

Most Rev Dr O'Dwyer—I happen to have had a good deal about that house. Canon Gregg was the owner whatsoever. He paid £20 to the school who was ever-holding possession some 10 or nineteen years ago. He has given whatever to the place, and the school grounds are now in the hands of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, who are to be the public, and at a very early date will reason to know that the Endowed Schools Commission will deal with the public rights concerned there, and I suppose they will give Canon Gregg whatever justice he is entitled to. But it seems to me a preposterous thing for the school to have paid £20 to a woman who had the house and grounds, who went into possession in 1874, and who has been in possession since then without ever having paid a shilling of rent. It is for that man to turn round to this day and being the legal owner, whereas in the opinion of the Board of Control he is not.