

Under an Empire upon which the age to learn that the rights of citizenship outside the range of that women, because it remain for ever de- the State sees fit to worthless and degraded tion of women is alter- s altered very much ty or thirty years. been opened up to ey were formerly ex- now numbered by noble army of workers. ading part in the pro- They have made their le one, in literature, science. As teachers it of the stage of mere chools, and Gerton, leges have taken their l Cambridge. Women to distinction in the nd from that pro- ey have shown that e difference of type," Gladstone charges in n is able to earn her of the man, and able the community good doctor, the brilliant ter, the active and ener- f intellect, of property, ication, has less civil that props up the street ler, and decorates the patterns of tobacco manage a vast estate, ness establishment, but e community than her ter. The state for all its women, taxes her as as a man, and although it representation" is plicable to men only. cannot long continue Women after all are

corresponded to the following annual rates per 1,000:—Armagh, 42.0; Belfast, 35.6; Cork, 29.1; Drogheda, 13.2; Dublin, 3.51; Dundalk, 29.3; Galway, 34.0; Kilkenny, 18.9; Limerick, 28.1; Lisburn, 35.7; Londonderry, 14.1; Lurgan, 18.2; Newry, 16.1; Sligo, 15.5; Waterford, 22.5; Wexford, 40.6 The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases in the 16 districts were equal to an annual rate of 5.2 per 1,000, the rates varying from 0.0 in ten of the districts to 10.1 in Sligo; the 3 deaths from all causes registered in that district comprising 1 from scarlatina and 1 typhus. Among the 176 deaths from all causes registered in Belfast are 18 from measles (an increase of 5 as compared with the number for the preceding week), 2 from scarlatina, 4 from whooping-cough, 1 from diphtheria, 1 from simple continued fever, 2 from enteric fever, and 4 from diarrhoea; the 42 deaths in Cork comprise 3 from measles, 1 from typhus, and 1 from diphtheria; among the 9 deaths registered in Galway are 1 from whooping-cough and 1 from diarrhoea; and the 3 deaths in Drogheda comprise 1 from typhus and 1 from diphtheria.

FUNERAL OF MR C REDDAN, KILLALOE.

The funeral of Mr C Reddan, Proprietor of the Shannon View Hotel, Killaloe, took place on Tuesday last, and it was of very large proportions and most representative character. It bore ample testimony to the popularity of Mr Reddan, and to the universal respect with which he was held by all classes of the Community. A large number of clergy, gentry, and a vast crowd of the general public followed the remains to their last resting place at St Flannan's Cathedral. The massive oak coffin was strewn with beautiful floral offerings sent by Mrs Lefroy, Ballina; Mrs Hare, and Miss Hare, Killaloe; the Right Rev Dr Chester, Mrs Enright, Castleconnell; Mrs Nolan, do; Mr W S Studdert, Mr Parker, Ballyvalley, etc. The following clergymen were present: Dr Culligan, P P, V G; Rev E Meagher, P P; Rev T Vaughan, C C; Rev T Moloney, C C; and Rev J O'Brien, C C.

THE LATE CONVENTION AT LIMERICK.

ACTION FOR ASSAULT.

In an action tried yesterday in Dublin, before Judge Gibson, in which Mr Patrick Kelly, victualler, of Limerick, sought damages from Mr Thomas Donnellan, T C, for assault, on the occasion of the Limerick convention on December 2nd, the jury disagreed, and were discharged.

NEW BARRISTERS.

Yesterday in the Chancery Court, before the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Appeal Court, among the gentlemen called to the Bar were:—

Roger John O'Sullivan, Esq., eldest son of Roger O'Sullivan, Esq., deceased, late of Bathkeale, in the county of Limerick. Certificate signed by Richard Adams, Esq., Q. C. Proposed by William M'Laughlin, Q. C.

John Gerald Howley, Esq., second son of Lieutenant Colonel John Howley, J. P., deceased, late of Rich Hill, in the county of Limerick. Certificate signed by Mathew J Burke, Esq., Proposed by the Solicitor-General.

interests to be looked after, and also by keeping them constantly in those official relations—if he might so use the words—with their clergy that they might never forget that they were Catholics above and beyond all other things, while they were there. They (the members) must make them feel that it was worth their while for Catholic interests to sustain this place, and that an adequate motive would be put forward to their fellow-citizens for the support they were asked to give. Their amusement would not do that, but if they saw that the interest of their faith was advanced there they would stand to this place to the very last, and they would never allow it to go down. Let them know that the tone of the house was good, that religion was always spoken of there with respect, that ministers of religion were received there and spoken of with reverence, that a young man was the better of the atmosphere of this house, and then they would sustain it always, because they would find that, without making a pretext of preaching or anything of that kind, they were doing there the work or religion for all the members that belonged to them. They meant also that this should be a literary institution: that it should be an intellectual place where a man who merely wanted to indulge in a literary taste, or a young man whose education had been incomplete through various circumstances, might come and improve himself, or pass his time usefully in the prosecution of library work. For that reason they tried to found a library, and for a long time it was certainly very inadequate. They had various classes for the instruction of their members, and these did a considerable amount of good. The Council or governing body should direct their special attention to these classes, which his Lordship pointed out would be of great advantage to young men. He remembered spending one or two winters there, and had a French class for young men from the shops, and he was aware that the knowledge that they obtained became very useful to them in their business. They had also an English class, and his Lordship gave an illustration as showing its necessity. He proceeded to say that any gentleman who was in the habit of receiving a number of letters from business men, would tell them that the evidences were overwhelming of the utter imperfection of the education that numbers of these young men had received. They spoke very well; they could pass off fairly well in conversation with broken sentences, and even more broken grammar, but when some of these gentlemen came to write letters it was really deplorable to see how badly educated they were. It ought, he pointed out, be the purpose of an institution of this kind to give members an opportunity of avoiding these difficulties in life, and to create a craving amongst them for the benefits within their reach.

The Mayor proposed—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Committee of the Catholic Literary Institute for their exertions in connection with its rebuilding."

Mr Cregan, in seconding the resolution, said that he had not the honour of being a member of this institution before it was burnt down, but as a friend of his said to