privilege at energing says and narboars refelor, remain word or water. Noticentain ith these restricted privileges. American herman are southernally sicilating the law by tempting to buy but anotice the first they catch outside the recemble fluids. The american statement we also continually chaffed under this Tranty. deevenred from time to time to terms. Yet though there have sen temporary modifications, the same Treaty, ow seventy years aid, rules the sea on this heries are their property, and are very vala-le. A writer in a Caundian paper says: maritime provinces have valuable aters contain their greatest, their most access Inited States fishermen are kept off Canadian will people, and the general wealth of the will be increased by so much. Every worth of fish taken from Canadian he constry, as though it was a dollar's worth of lumber, or of stock that The interest that Chuadians outside ritime provinces have in this matter is iot merely sentimental. An ingressed catch of ose previnces means increased trade the rost of the country and increase outributions by their people to the Federa. ish : it is a question of men. If her fisheries are handed over to a foreign. Power to d at will, and exhausted at no distant , the fishing industry and the trade resulting in it will disappear, and the men, the vessels engage in other occupations, or, perhaps, must abandon the country altegether; but if they are retained she is, in spite of herself, a maritime Power of no mean consequence, and has of herthe means to market the produce of field, of forest, of mine, and of mill, wherever in the wide world a market can be found." Yet, it is evident that the United States, which can offer the Canadians a magnificent and, if necessary, an untaxed market for their fish, have it in their power to bribe the Dominion into some A Washington correspondent, shadowing a compromise, says: must be concessions, whether existing treaty relations are to be amended or a new series of and Administration of Canada, during the past two seasons, here put the American fishermen down to the maked legal rights, it seems evident that, whatever the indirect or ultimate consequences may be, the immediate concessions must come mainly from the Canadian side Still, the United States have commercial pri rileges at their disposal that Canadians would legard as a full equivalent for all that they have been pressed to surrender of their Fishery rights, and the popular temper here is adshaping itself towards Protection that Mr Bayard and his colleagues may find themselves in a position to make good to Canada Platever she is asked to abandon. At all events the authoritative belief of the moment here is that the negotiators will reach an agreement, which both Governments will ratify, and all concerned will accept the less demnr than night on the whole be elected." These are excellent tidings, and the prevailing impression at Washington at the latest dates was that Mr Chamberlain, acting as British mediator bewill accept achieved success in his great mission. In England and Ireland it was joyfully prophesied by the Separatist press that Mr Chamberlain's would prove a failure, because the Irish vote would be cast against the ratification of signs of any such feeling in the tone of ashington society, or in the utterances of the American russ. The Irish influence in America is on the wane. The great question of the hour is Tariff Reform, and there are many tokens that President Gleveland by his elever and geous Message has given his party a new lease of life, and greatly increased the chance of his own re-election. The Democratic idea is far removed from Free Trade : if is to American remutacter are, and to reduce the tariff on foreign manusctured goods, while retaining sufficient to afford the American ble protection. It is eviden that under the present system many American capitalists have combined to establish gigantic monopolies, and that they plunder the consumers right and left. These abuses President Cleveland would remove, and he has gained great personal popularity by his message. All that is very important as regards the Fisheries question; for, if Mr Bayard succeeds in his negotiations wit. Mr Chamberlain and the Canadian representative, the President will have influence enough to secure the acceptance of the arrangement by the Senate. As to the proposals backed up by Mr Goldwin Smith, that America and Czuada should form one Zollverein by means of a complete commercial union, the best verdict on such a plan is that pronounced by an eminent Canadian statesman:
"There are only three objections to it—America does not want it, Cauada does not wantat, and Great Britain does not want it." Whatever the future may have in store, it is not likely that a commercial union between two countries politically apart can possibly be adopted. Nor is there any tendency in Canada towards actual annexation. Every year of her present virtual iddependence removes the chance of such a The Deminion develops in each generation a higher sense of national life.

THE IRISH LANDLORDS. In a letter addressed to the Times on the subject of merigages, Dr Wentworth Erck, says—Sir,—I trust you will permit me, the originator of the Landlords' Convention, to make remarks as to one of the applications.

other morroger many to be conserve their incomer outstanding. Show could not be permitted to do to and every single penny of the amount avail-male for sholone must be applied for, and so the

the se to the second condition-vis.. that the Then as to the second condition—viz., that the benefit should be such as was intended by the State—that is bear, the relief of the landlorfis and I will venture to add on the second-class mortgages, who are in the same evil plight as the landlords themselves. The proposed loans would undoubtedly benefit she lightly encumbered daudlords, whose scottages would thus be paid off and their incomes increased. This class was well represented on the deputation. But these are not the principal sufferers from recent legislation. The men to be relieved and the market. men to be relieved are the more wavily incumbered landlords, whose means of xistence have been entirely swept away, and he second-class mortgages, who have lost, or are about to lose, everything unless some provision be now made to save them. Those men wer ot represented on the deputation, and it is of represented on the explosions and its opin and pose to suggest a method whereby y may be greatly relieved at far less to the State than by the great the impossible loans already referred. The present benefit from these loans would consist in the difference between the present rate of interest on the first class mortgages, which fors not on the average exceed \$4, and the rate at which the installments are now calculated that is, 4 per cent; and the trifling benefit of a quarter per cent would be wholly absorbed by the first of the second class mortgages, to the exclusion of every one else. Further, when the ralus of the estate had increased, either by inrovement in the times or by reduction of the netsiment mortgage, then the first of the second class mortrages would insist on selling, thereby cating a possible remedy, it is necessary to consider the present position of the second class mortgagee. His security is at present nearly worthless. At any moment the estate may be sold without his concurrence to the first mortsold without his chacurrence to the first mort-gazee, or possibly to the tenants, who, knowing that the heavily encumbered estate must ulti-mately be sold at any sacrifice, will bid no more than sufficient to pay off the first mortgage. It needless to say that the mortgagee's remedy against the personal property of the bankrupt owner who has contracted second class mortgages is in the present time of no ayall. Under these is in the present time of no avail. Under these circumstances it is the interest of the second circumstances it is the interest of the second class mortgagee to make any sacrifice to enable his debtor to obtain the public loan, and so avoid a ruinous scale. For this purpose a certain amount of interference with the nominal rights of the second class mortgagees is necessary; and it is indispensable that means should be devised whereby the first class mortgages may be left where by the first class mortgages may be left outstanding, thus reducing the application for the public loans to a comparatively small amount. According to a scheme which has now been below the public for some time, it is proposed that first class mortgages should have the option of being paid in full by the public loan; that the interest on second class mortgages should also be reduced to the same rate; and that in these cases where a sinking fund was not provided for the where a sinking fund was not provided for the redemption of the first class mortgages a special sinking fund of 1 per cent in addition to the interest at 34 per cent shall be provided for the ultimate payment of the second class mortgages, which shall not be called in pending the time necessary for repayment. It is calculated that onethese terms mortgages to the amount of 24 times the present or 16 times the formal rental could ultimately be paid in full; and where they did not exist to so great an amount, in these cases the owners would reap the benefit of the loan. Having regard to the constant decrease in the rate of interest, an annuity at the rate of 3 per cent for a term of 50 years would be a profitwith security practically as good as Government security, would be a strong inducement to the first class mortgages to allow their principal to for some such scheme of arrangement between mortgagors and mortgagees are that by reducing the applications for the loans to a comparatively small amount it would render such loans pract cable, and also that it would distribute the benefits resulting from the loans equitably

NEW FASHIONS AT PARISIAN DINNER

PARTIES:
A writer on this subject in the Tablet says:
Of attempts at originality of which French society has not approved let nothing here be said. Amongst accepted novelties must be said. said. Amongst accepted moverues many permentioned an premiere lights the now general fashion of much silver brie a brac upon the tables. To each guest a tiny silver salt cellar, of a different shape to each cover. This in the shape of a murmite, this of a saucepan, that of a shell. Also at small familiar dinners to each guest a little butter dish, also of silver, in a functful shape, and a tiny knife thereto—an excellent addition to the table when pysters are served, and pretty withal, also appetizing with the ice-spangled pat of xellow butter in the silver shell. Still at the diner intime, in front of the host, the mustard pot, the pepper mill; youder a silver pickle jar. The table should resemble a children's feast. Lilliputian trifles everywhere. Candles are much used now, with tinted shades, in silver candlesticks. The light is pleasanter, while the arrangement has a more correct appearance than any other. At grand dinner parties the most luxury possible is the order of the day. It is in these lean years a matter of serious consideration the giving of a fashionable dinner party, the expenses being enormous. Including wines, flowers, and the indispensable brehestra, it is seen to essent that a fashionable Military. it is safe to assert that a fashionable dinner of twenty or thirty covers in a good house costs the entertainers a minimum of five louis, a head: Candelabra of silver or gold are much used. It candenabra of silver or gold are much used. It is the object to have as much light as possible. Bare and recherchs flowers and fruits are sought for at no matter what expense. It is indifferent whether the flowers be beautiful or the fruits of pleasant savour, provided they be costly and unique. It is the role of Cleopatra, swallowing a pearl for carclessness and caprice that the Parisian hostess, if she would keep in the mouvement, has to play to-day. Hors d'ouvres are now almost invariably served in the Russian host and the play to day. way. No dinner begins nowadays which is not preceded by caviar, smoked salmon, and Russian cordials. The host must also play the costly role of Monte Cristo, and there must be at least one unique and rare dish on the menu—a sterlet, a bustard, a cuissot of bear, a roti de cerf. Fole-

LATE ME D. B. LYDDY, NEW YORK.

or, a New York paper, gives a report of edings in reference to the willof the lat-il leadily. New York, and a pative of The report has the following ---

The separation is the following .—
The semantion promised is the contests over the will of the inter Beniel B Lyedy was made public yesterday. When the bearing was hid before Surrogate Ranson on Tuesday bear in the Ottation for proof of the deathbod will filed by Mr. tion for proof of the deathfield will filed by Mr.
Lyddy's wife, generally kn wn as Mne
Connolly, the Fifth arenus dro-maker, it was
found that the proceedings had been irregular.
The Surregate, however, allowed Mine Connolly
to amend her petition, and directed a supplementaty citation to issue, making it necessary to go
over the same ground again. The numerous
affidavits filed on behalf of Mine Connolly alleged
that the two wills filed by her were the only ones over the same ground again.

affiliavits filed on behalf of Mine Connolly alleged that the two wils filed by her were the only ones executed by the deceased. Under thisse she is entitled to all his property. Yesterday the case assumed a new aspect. Shortly before the Surrepute adjourned court for the day, Mr. James M. Lyddy, brother of the deceased, accompanied by Lyddy, brother of the deceased, accompanied by the Shafer and Mr Wolf, of Sewell, Pierce, and Sheiden, attached a copy of an alleged genuine will executed by the deceased several years ago, in which he leaves his entire estate to his horbors. This will have a large his brothers. 'This will is dated 1880, and his brothers. This will is dated 1880, and is alleged to have been made on the day that he and his wife sailed for Europe. The witnesses to the signature are Mrs Charlotte L Reilly and William Wagstaff. The latter died long ago, but Mrs Reilly makes affidavitt as to the facts. It is alleged that Mine Connolly executed a fund will, witnessed by the same parties. These are the documents which Mrs Hartnett, a half sister of the decays of the hear a policy upon Mme the deceased, has been calling upon Mme Councily to exhibit, and which it is alleged she destroyed on the of her husband's death.

destroyed on The petit im that full and corre copies of all the rs were carefully prepared; that upward of seven or eight people witnessed their execution in the back parlour of their residence, and that several others have seen the papers since they were executed. It is that photographic copies of these dual and will be produced, with other evidence, when the case comes to trial. The following is a copy of the principal clauses in the

will filed yesterday:
"I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved of all my real and personal estate wherever situated, together with my law and private library. All the rest, residue and remainds of my estate, both real and personal and wherever situated, I give, devise and bequeath to my brothers, Thomas Lyddy, John H Lyddy and Willi m H Lyddy of New York city, and their heirs share and share alike. In view of the prosperity of my wife, Mary A Lyddy, and as she has a separate estate of her own. I do not deem has a separate estate of her own. I do not deem it necessary, as well, indeed, in deference to her own wishes, to make any provision for her in this, my will. Lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint my brothers, James M Lyddy and Thomas Lyddy, as executors, without security, of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other of former wills by me made. This is a codicil to the above, my last will and testament, as follows—My hother will and testament, as follows-My brother Thomas having died since the execution of the foregoing will by me, I give, devise, and be-queath the share or portion of my estate bequeathed and given to my brother Thomas by the third clause or sub-division of my foregoing will, to my sister, Mrs Margaret O'Riordan, of Limerick, Ireland, and her heirs forever. Except as thus amended and modified by this codicil. in all other respects I ratify and confirm the above

On the application of Mr Shafer, the Surrogate received the will, and directed that a citation should issue to Mme Connoly, returnable March 6, to show cause why the will proposed for probate should not be accepted as the genuine will He also directed that a subpoena should issue directing Mme Connolly to appear in person on that day and produce and file the original of the will, or account for its absence or destruction.

Lyddy brothers are quite sensational. Mrs Piel man, who was called in to nurse the deceased at the request of Dr Walton, testifies as to his condition, and says that she found him "a very sick man with a burning fever averaging 102 to 104 degrees." She describes his delivious con-dition on the night of November 23, when he "jumped out of bed, broke a glass goblet and was wildly raving about some fire at Long Branch," where most of his property was situated. The affidavit continues that Mure Connoly called in Pielman says that in the same evening she wa called out of the room by Mme Connolly and directed to go upstairs and stay in her own room. During her absence, it, is alleged, the death-bed will was executed.

Another affidavit is made by Dr Walton who for several years had been the family physician

James M Lyddy, one of the brothers, in his affidavit states that the wills were in his possession for upwards of seven years, but that a short time previous to the death of Daniel R Lyddy they were placed among private papers. That during the last illness of the deceased, Mme Connelly without any authority of law, and without even the knowledge or consent of the brothers and members o his family, broke open Daniel E Lyddy's desk and safe, in which he had his private papers, and ransacked the same, and that among the papers she found the dual wills."

A large portion of the affidavit is devoted to correcting "the erroneous and popular idea that when his brother, 1874 married Mme Connolly. she was then a rich women, or that in a wordly sense, the deceased married a rich wife." He testifies that on the contrary, Mmc Connolly was then a very poor woman; that all her property consisted of a house in Has Seventeenth street, upon which she had paid 15,000 dols down and owed the balance on mortgage, and that even this money was the proceeds of sales of goods for which she was indebted to her European creditors. The affidavits filed by Mme Connolly have already been given in 'I'ms STAR and are diametrically opposed to the statements above. She denies, and brings the affidavits of several other persons to her kid, all the statements and affidavits of Mrs Rielly, Mr Lyddy,

Obsecty.

"I desire that none of my children have power over their property till they are 13 years of age, troops Sophia Mary Cross, we may be of age at 23, when she is to have it is cover over her noney. In the event of any of their dring before they come of age-18 and 23 respectively, as specified above—their property is to be divided anong the same members of the family sons and dauranters.

anding the same members of the family sone and daughters.

"I desire that none at my family wer mourning for me. They all know my contempt for it. They will mourn for me in their tearts. As my stater has a great interest in Shandy Hall, I will that the house, plate linen, and intuitive, with out-offices in the inside yard, and coachnones, together with the kitchen garden, happard, the field known as the nursery or orthard, and the lawn consisting of about 14 ages, with the two less toows, be set spart for her bee, and that of my wife, as well safer that of any of my children who may from time to time wish to reside and visit there, till my son Harry reaches the age of 21 years, which will be I believe in 1809. This much ground will supply the family with fruits much ground will supply the family with fruits and vegetables, bitter and milk and ix uries of a doubtry life, to which they will all be entitled to have there free of cost. In the avent of my son Henry Eustabe Cross dying, I shall put down the time of their occupancy to the year 1898. I do not know whether my wife and sisters will avail themselves of this, but they are welcome to do so. Their living there will keep the house dry, and will not detract much from the value of the rest of the farm. A small sum should be paid by each member of the family, prop tional to their means, to keep the house and offices in order, as they may wish to have it as a place of resort from time to time. they may wish to have it as a place of resort from time to time. A borse and vehicle, with harness may be also added for the use of the family. Should they tire of the place they should make such arrangements with the trustees as might be considered tending to the general family advan-tage, who, I trust will stick tegether on the principle that union is strength; I hope such schools as may tend to the sdvan-

I hope such schools as may to tage of the children may be quickly availed of by my trustees, who have a responsible task under the guidance of the d. As my of ldren have been brought up in the Protestant faith, I desire that no act unt be made to teach them any other to which they object, and have solidited my interest

having a great regard for each other, and Sophia Mary Cross, in particular. I trust they will be permitted, to enjoy as much of each other's cociety as may be, and when absence frem school will permit. Their aunt is a very good woman, and will teach and set them good example in above sense of file word. very sense of the word.
"With respect to my two daughters, Elizabeth

Laura Cross, and Henrietta Emiline Cross, who are both of weak intellect, their uncle, H Mariott, has promised to make them his special care still I trust their brothers and sisters their endeavours to promote their wellare, as they are both very helpless, and have so few wants, as well as perfectly ignorant of the value

of money. "PHILIP HENRY EVETAGE CROSS."

A SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND EDITION.

(FROM THE LOSDOM SUNDAY TIMES.)

A few weeks ago we published an article giving some wonderful and astonishing experiences of numerous persons. In the article referred to such wonderful cases were mentioned, and verified by a gentleman connected with this paper on his own experience and that of other well-known persons—that it would seem impossible for anything more remarkable to be brought forward; but, as some of the persons are so well known, comment on these cases will be unnecessary. Mr W Y Peel, a nephew of the are so well known, comment on these cases will be unnecessary. Mr. W Y Pell, a nephew of the late Sir Robert Reel, and BA of Cambridge University writes that his attention having been called to the remedy by the article published by us, he, being a sufferer from heuralgia, used it and was decidedly benefitted, and that he is fully satisfied of its left anny. Another confidment satisfied of its efficiency. Another gentleman from the same eminent seat of learning, Mr R Buller, MA, writes: Having used St Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, it is with much pleasure that Oil for rheumatism, it is with much provers; it not only cared all pain, but seems to have removed it entitlely as it has never returned. Many prominent persons with whom I am acquainted and who have been strongly opposed to the use of any remedy recommended outside The following is

The following is perhaps the most remarkable proof of the wonderful powers of this astonishing remedy:—Henry Coates, of 11, Cheatham Flace, Adelaide street, Hull, railway employé, who bad been a terrible sufferer for many years from rheumatism in its worst forms, having had the before-mutioned article readto him, determined before-mentioned article read to him, determined upon a trial, which has been attended with the most extraordinary results; being anxious that his experience should be known to other sufferers, he decided to bring it forward in 1stoh a manner as to leave no possible doubt of its reliability. So on July 17 he appeared before Mr. E. Singleton, a commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and made bath as follows:—He sifficient that he had been totally unable to work for a long time, and had been confined to his bed for a considerable period; that he had tried various doctors and many remedies. perore-mentioned article read to him, de he had tried various doctors and many remedies, but that he grew worse instead of better; that at that time his joints were so swollen that he could not wear boots, and two crutches were hardly sufficient to support him. After having heard of St Jacobs O.l. in the manner before stated, he St Jacobs O.I. in the manner before stated, he purchased a bottle. In twelve hours he found relief, and persevering in its use, he is now cured of his rheumatism, works daily, and can not only walk with ease without a stick, but can run; he enthusiastically recommends this great remedy to those suffering from any form of rheumatism, as it has not only done wonders for him but many of his friends. One of the oldest chemists of Hull, Mr T W Robinson, in commenting upon this maryellous cure, writes that this is only one ments and affidavits of Mrs Rielly, Mr Lyddy, and others, while she broadly insinuates that the contest is the result of a conspiracy to defraud ther out of the property. She claims that when her out of the property. She claims that when Mr Lyddy died he was possessed of no property.

WILL OF THE LATE DOCTOR PHILLIP CROSS.

The following is a copy of the will of Dr Cross. who was executed on the 10th January last, in Cork Jail, for the murder of his wife at Shandy Hall, near Coachford. The will, it may be mentioned, was drawn up by the condemned man is particularly adapted for the cure of muscular is particular in the most market to his and the market has a particular to the most market has a particular to the most market has a particular to the most market has

Libra Kerry an order to Bases

labourers, and servants on the estate.

Lord Londonderry same over last week to
Hence of Lords to vindicate his Irish admi
tration, but neither Lord Speccer, Lord S
bery, nor Lord Ripon raised the question. bery, nor Lord Ripon raised the question Lady Londonderry did the adnours and be littles in his brief absence, and among her sweet the Duchessid Mariberough, Lady Charchill, Lord and Lady Characham, Lor Lady Annesl v, Lord and Lady Klimorey. Chatle, and Lord Edmund ross out whenever

The venerable Sir James Bacen, the last of the Vice-Chancellors, completed his ninetieth year. Sturday last. The old rentleman is in wonderful health and spirits, olders a little over his enforced leisure; at ill amuses himself with this pencil, and contemplates the purchase of country residence. When he entaged the house in Berkshire, whose 21 years's class has just expired, he was 68 years of age, and was considered a very bold man; but he has more than outlive the term, and this apring, like the wanton lay ving, he will "make himself spotter heat." grand old man truly, and one to whom a goomany people, if a day or two late, will be glad to

It is announced that the imprisoned Irish men bers intend to apply for the Caltern Hundred in order that Mr Parnell's awaysard equad me not be diminished by their absonce from Parliment. This is vanily file, but it is no part of b kind. People do not appear to be aware that is by no means a matter of course to apply and obtain the nominal appointment, accepted of which occasions isso fact the vacating of a se in the House of Commons. matter of discretion with the Exchequer, and it is a well-known fact that Hundre is" was refused to several applica-by Mr Goulburn during Sir Robert Peel's A ministration.

Sir Redvers Buller has not bllowed the gra to grow under his feet since his assumption duties of Quartermaster-General of the For duties of Quartermaster-General of the Force As regards the question of Commissariat at Transport organisation, with which he had deal, he has made considerable progress, and a few weeks' time we may expect to hear finitely what his proposals are. It is well know that he has pronounced against many of trecommendations of Sk Evelyn Wood's Comittee, and his intention is to device a system his own the result of which will be it is and stood, to place the Supply and Fransport Servicus, the result of which will be, it is und stood, to place the Supply and Fransport Servicus, a much better rectifing than they have eithern before. But it is a big subject, a patience must be exercised by those immediate interested. It is satisfactory to know that the exists throughout the Asymy is feeling of co exists throughout the Army a feeling of co dence in General Buller's stility to grapple w the difficulties of the situation

Mr Gladstone did not trouble himself ab political affairs during his stay at Florence, though he was quibe ready to expound the sdy tages of his Irish policy to either English Italian audiences if the subject was brought Except when sightseeing, he devoted himself studies of Italian literature and art, principa studies or Italian interdure and art, principa Dante, on whose works he has been pastur with renewed delight. Ar Gladstone paid seve visits to Franceschiut strange book-cavern the Burgo del Greci, where he parchased a num of commentaries on Dante for his collection Hawarden. He has also been engaged with works of Leopard, which he reviewed in Quarterly, by special request of Lockart, in 18 Mr Gladstone made several excursions in neighbourhood of Florence, and he paid mathen one visit to Flesche, and explored they hand. He was entertained on two days by I T Leader at the neighbouring Villa which, like the Palmieri, is associated which, like the Palmieri, is associated with Decamerone, the view from the terrace embrac Decomprone, the view room the therace emorac the whole of the clienthing. Valle delle Doi The Pope is said to have expressed his reg that Mr Gladstone did not visit Bome, as Holliness would have creatily enjoyed a conv sation with him on the subject of Dante.

The maintenance of the Union with Irels is a fact of terrible so emnity, presenting a painful spectacle of on nation holding down force another nation. So said Mr Gladstone Shorneliffe last Wedne day. It is idle, of conto appeal to Mr Gladstone's speeches of a years ago, when he vehemently protested again the supposition that Mr Parnell and his follow represented the Irish nation, or that Irel could ever be allowed sny measure of Home R which could not be equally offered to the ot pertion of the United Kingdom But his stament of to-day will repay analysis. What is Irish nation? The country contains an at male population of about one imilion and quarter. The majority of these believe in Gladstone, and demand what they call Haule. The minosity, who haven hands neal the trade and wealth in the countriling to the Union with passociate eagern The maintenance of the Union with Irela all the trade and wealth in the coun-cling to the Union with passionate eagern and detest Mr Gladshone and all his works. these circumstance to talk of the Irish nat being kept down by force is mere clap-to And suppose the demand for Home Rule sho grow into a demand for Separation? A years ago both Mr Gladstone and Mr Par asserted that such would certainly be the is Is Great Britain to yield to that demand al-And if not, shall we not then present "the p And if not, shall we not then present "the p ful spectacle of one nation helding down by f another nation" P

## MISCEILANEOUS.

The Registrar-General reports that the am rate of mortality has week in 22 great town England and Wales averaged 22 2 per 1,00 their aggregate population.

At Killarney Petry Sessions on Tuesday Mic Doyle and John Moriarty were committed trial at the next Kerry Assizes, on a charg shooting at a constable named Kearney, place called Coolgarive

The Press Association is officially infor that Admiral Sic William Hewitt wacates