according to letting value should be substituted for the old Irish principle, still retained, of valuing according to scales of prices of agricultural produce. That the Irish principle conflicts with live and let live tenant-right.

(10) That the adoption of a uniform basis of valuation for the purposes of taxation throughout the United Kingdom, besides its natural justice and equity, is of importance as a recognition as far as possible.

(11) That the principle of simplifying and codifying the law, which has in recent years been so successfully carried out in India, should be applied to Irish law, and especially to the whole of the laws relating to land in Ireland.

Mr. Dawson pointed out, in regard to one part of the paper, that the difficulty in Ireland was that the tenants' valuation was so far below the mark that the tenant did not come up to the valuation required by law in order to be able to vote.

Professor Kavanagh thought the unit of rating in Ireland was utterly and entirely wrong, and contrary to the principles of equity and justice, and required remodelling.

Mr. Jordan said that some tenants were apprehensive that if the rates were raised the rental would also be increased, and that they would rather be without a right to vote under such circumstances.

Mr. Gamble, Q.C., agreed in this, and said that the landlord was also afraid that if the rates, and subsequently the rents, were raised, he would have to pay more in the shape of income-tax. The only true statesmanlike way in which the question ought to be dealt with was to consider what, in fair honesty, the value was to the country, without reference to the tenant on the one side, or the landlord on the other, and apart also from all political considerations. As to union rating, he was afraid that, if it were adopted, it would lead to great abuse.

Mr. Foley contended that the landlord had a right to get a fair rent for his land, but if he got a fair rent for his land he ought to exercise no control over his tenant; he should be free. A man who took his land and paid rent for it ought to be as free to use that land as a man who borrowed his money and paid him interest for it. (No, no.) Land should be treated as money or any other kind of property, and its possessor should have absolute control over its disposition. The old feudal notion of the sacredness of land ought to be exploded, and land, like any other property, should be dealt with on commercial principles between man and man. Let the man deal with his land, and let it at a fair rate, and let the tenant be free.

Mr. Constantine Molloy alluded to three instances in which Ireland had been excluded from the benefits of recent legislation. One was with reference to the proving of wills, and Mr. Molloy humorously described the journey which the inhabitants of some parts of the country were compelled to take for that purpose, instead of being able to go to District Registries. The next point was as to the service of County Court decrees, and he suggested that the office of Sub Sheriff or High Bailiff should be made a permanent instead of an annual one, giving the officer an interest in his position, and making him responsible for the parties he employed to discharge his duty. The third question was as to Local Bankruptcies, which he hoped would, as was the case in England and Scotland, be dealt with in the local courts, instead of being centralized in Dublin.

[illegible]

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

[illegible]

LECTURE IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE.

[illegible]

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

THE "JOURNAL" TO-DAY (SATURDAY).

[illegible]

THE DUBLIN TRAMWAY COMPANY.

[illegible]

BELFAST STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

[illegible]

IRISH BANK RETURNS.

[illegible]

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

[illegible]

THE PARIS BOURSE.

[illegible]

THE BERLIN BOURSE.

[illegible]

THE MARKETS

[illegible]

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