

The Wednesbury Herald.

And South Staffordshire Recorder.

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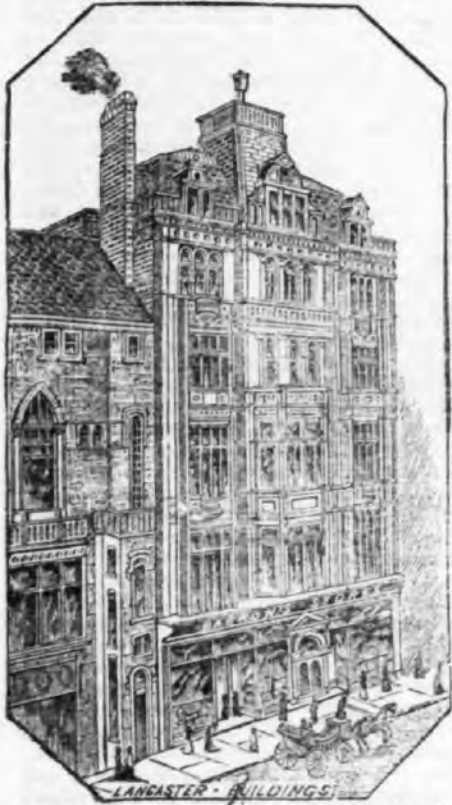
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

{ ALL COMMUNICATION TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE PROPRIETOR, ROBT. RYDER. }

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

THE Cheapest and Best places in the Midland Counties for the chief articles of household consumption, including the FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES IMPORTED ARE
BARROW'S,
TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE
98, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



AND BARROW'S STORES,
CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM

GREEN'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE
27, Market Place, Wednesbury.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS,
at Lowest Cash Prices, or on the Easy Payment
System, by Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instal-
ments. Every Instrument Warranted.
REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ESTIMATES FREE
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Pianos Tuned from 2s. 6d.
ACCORDIONS, MELODIANS, CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS,
and a great variety of other Musical Instruments.
STRINGS, FITTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Bands Supplied.

A Concert Piano on Hire by the Night.
G. F. GREEN,
WEDNESBURY AND DUDLEY.
BUTTER! POTTER!! BUTTER!!!

The only place to get
GOOD BUTTER
in

THE DANISH DAIRY COMPANY
16, MARKET PLACE,
WEDNESBURY;
and
67, QUEEN STREET, WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE
FINEST DANISH BUTTER
At 1s. 2d. per lb.,
MARGARINE, 6d., 7d., 8d., 10d., and 1s.

HENRY STALEY,
WHOLESALE
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ANCHOR HOTEL,
HOLYHEAD ROAD, WEDNESBURY.
Ordinary Daily, 1.15 p.m.

Families supplied with Evershed's Ales and Porter
in Cask, all sizes, at Brewery Prices.

Dinners, Suppers, &c. supplied to Clubs and Societies
on Economical Terms, or by Special Contract.

FOR substantial GOLD
and SILVER JEW-
ELLERY, WATCHES,
and CLOCKS,
GO TO
R. C. MARSH,
76, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
NEWEST PATTERNS AT
LOWEST POSSIBLE
PRICES.

A CAUTION.
People who buy the vile, rubbishy FOREIGN
WATCHES that Mock Antiquarians, Bookkeepers, &c.,
are trying to sell will find to their cost that the
expense of Repairs will soon come to more money
than decent Watches can be bought for from people
who have a reputation at stake and understand the
Goods they deal in.
Nor is the English Hall Mark any guarantee; for
the very worst of the Common Foreign Works are
put in Cases bearing the English Assay Mark for the
purpose of deception, and are sold by ignorant or
unscrupulous people for English.

R. C. MARSH,
76, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BAI PILLS is war-
ranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary
Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), a
Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from
Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World;
or sent to any address for 60 Assays by the Makers,
**THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG
COMPANY, LINCOLN.** Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY &
SONS, London and all the Wholesale Houses.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITAL POWER
and ENERGY.—A Gentleman, having been a
sufferer, will be pleased to forward a Physician's
description that cured him, on receipt of stamped
envelope.—Address, W. Rose, Esq., Somersetley
Lane, Brixton, Surrey.

Business Announcements.

HOW TO FURNISH WITH
£1 0. 0.

For particulars apply to
THE GREAT WESTERN

Furnishing Company,

62, SNOW HILL,

Who supply all kinds of FURNITURE for Cash, or
on the

HIRE SYSTEM,

By Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Payments.

CALL AND COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH
OTHERS.

Our only Address—

62, SNOW HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

Principal,

Mr. J. S. BIND.

RAILWAY FARES PAID TO ALL PURCHASERS
OF £5 WORTH OF GOODS.

GEO. MORRIS,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST,

No. 1, Union Street, Five Ways,

MARKET PLACE, WEDNESBURY.

Five Years with the late W. E. Johnson, Esq.,
Surgeon, Dudley.
GEO. MORRIS begs to thank the public for
past favours, and assures them that all Medi-
cines at his Dispensary are of the best and purest
description, and most careful attention is given to
the Dispensing Department.

PATENT MEDICINES AT WALSALL PRICES.

Better Articles, and at much lower prices than you
may see quoted in printed Lists or Newspapers.

In all cases of a Private Nature, Consult
G. MORRIS, M.P.S.,

1, UNION STREET, FIVE WAYS, MARKET PLACE,
WEDNESBURY.

Money

**THE BIRMINGHAM AND GENERAL LOAN
AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

Head Office
5, CHERRY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Branch Offices: 6, King Street, Wolverhampton
Open on Wednesdays.

72, Bridge Street, Walsall; open on Tuesdays.

3, Stone Street, Dudley; open on Mondays.

Loans promptly advanced at the following Rates:—

£10 If repaid in one year £1 0 0

£20 do. £1 10 0

£30 do. £2 0 0

£40 do. £2 10 0

Loans on DEEDS AT REDUCED CHARGES.

TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.

£25 APPLY TO THE SECRETARY.

£2 TO £200 advanced at a few hours' notice on
personal security. Repayable by easy
instalments.

STAR LOAN CO.,

93, ALBERT STREET, WEDNESBURY;

and
ST. GEORGE'S PARADE, WOLVERHAMPTON.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

J. S. BIND continues to advance MONEY from
£2 10s. to £500, to all classes of Borrowers
for long or short periods, at a few hours' notice.—
Note the Address: 127, Holyhead Road, Wednes-
bury; and 24, Paradise Street, West Bromwich.

N.B.—Caution to Borrowers: Be not misled by
flattering advertisements, but apply as above.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

The Public are informed that
THE GENUINE ADVANCE COMPANY

Are prepared to advance to persons needing tempo-
rary assistance sums from £1 to £100, on personal
security, at a few hours' notice.

Easy repayments to suit borrowers. Distance no
object. Letters and telegrams promptly answered.
All business transacted at this office is strictly confi-
dential. Interest 2s. in the pound.

APPLY—
JOHN H. CATTELL,

5, Loxdale Street, Wednesbury.

N.B.—J. H. C. wishes to inform the Public that he is
in no way connected with any other office, save the
above Company's office, situate in Loxdale Street.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY.
From £10 to £2,000.
In Town or Country, on approved note of hand alone,
at 5 per Cent. Also upon Furniture, Trade, or Farm
Stock (without removal), and to assist persons into
business. No sureties required. Strictly private,
and no delay. Write or call on actual lender.

Mr. F. DUNBAR,
Kent Villa, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden, London.

MONEY.

£5 to £5,000 Advanced Privately, without delay,
to Tradesmen, Householders, and all Respon-
sible Persons.

Special features:—1st, Strictly Private. 2nd, Low
Rate of Interest. 3rd, Repayments to suit Borrowers.
Distance no object.
For Particulars apply,
Mr. H. C. WOOD,
32, MOUNT STREET, WALSALL.

Business Announcements.

BOROUGH GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE,
88, HOLYHEAD ROAD.

MISS GRAINGER

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Wednesbury and district that she has OPENED THE ABOVE
ESTABLISHMENT, with an entirely New Stock of

GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE,

And trusts, by strict attention to business, combined with Moderate Charges, to merit a share of their support.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Note the Address—

85, HOLYHEAD ROAD.

ASH TAYLOR,

GENERAL OUTFITTER, 41, UNION STREET,

Is now showing a large assortment of

BOY'S JERSEY SUITS from 1s. 11d., upwards.

ALL NEW GOODS.

ALL AT

6¹/₂d.

GENT'S TIES, IN ALL SHAPES,

COLLARS AND FRONTS,

BRACES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

MUFFLERS,

ALL AT

6¹/₂d.

ANY GARMENT MADE TO MEASURE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
NEW SPRING PATTERNS.

The CHEAPEST SHOP in Town for SHIRTS, all Prices.

HEALTH, APPETITE, AND DIGESTION!



THE GRAND SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

IF THE BOWELS HAVE NOT BEEN MOVED DURING THE DAY, MAKE IT A RULE TO TAKE
A DOSE OF

LOWE'S PILLS.

REGISTERED No. =
39,661.

AT BEDTIME.

Sufferers from Epileptic Fits have been permanently cured by adopting this rule; and also cases of indiges-
tion of 30 years' duration. Their effect in Rheumatic Affections is simply marvellous, and they are also a
preventive of all Diseases.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, or Post Free from the Proprietor for the price in Postage Stamps.

THESE PILLS produce singularly successful Cures of
Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Fits, Palpitation of
the Heart, Indigestion, Toothache, Bile and Liver Com-
plaints, Gastric Fever, Cholera, Pains in the Back, Stomach,
Side, &c. They are a comforting, Aperient Medicine
for all Seasons, and a Preventive of all Diseases.
The effect of taking a dose of these Pills at bed time is
exceedingly refreshing, grateful, and soothing, generally
giving a quiet sleep and a gentle purge. Their aperient
properties are mild and certain, being a medicine equally
adapted for Business Men, Working Men, Delicate Females,
and Children.

LOWE'S PILLS

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Woodside, Gnosall, Stafford, May 19th, 1888.

To Mr. R. H. Lowe, Sir,—I would like to forward two Boxes of
your most valuable Pills, we cannot do without them. I
have used and recommended them to our acquaintance for
nearly 20 years, and never known them to fail.—I remain,
yours truly obliged,
M. SUTTON.

LOWE'S PILLS

SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

52, Dunstall Road, Wolverhampton, October 19th, 1888.

Mr. R. H. Lowe, Sir,—I have used your Pills for years
upwards of 25 years in Wolverhampton. I am unable to say
that they have cured any specific illness, but under Pro-
vidence, I believe my regular use of your Pills has kept me
in the normal state of health that I at present enjoy. During
that long period, I have not had occasion to spend a
penny with the medical profession. I must add that I
always call or send to your own establishment for my boxes
for fear of being the victim of the numerous impostures
and imitations of other vendors. It may be that, as your
circulars state, the seal mentioned in your circulars renders
such a precaution unnecessary, but I like to make assurance
doubly sure.

You are at liberty to make any legitimate use of the fore-
going statement.
Yours truly,
J. E. DOYLE, B.A.

LOWE'S PILLS

SAVE LIFE.

I, John Lockley, suffered for three or four months with
very severe pains in my head and chest, and could get no
relief. My medical attendant told me I should not be able
to follow my employment as foreman, and in fact that I
was dangerously ill. Naturally discouraged by his infor-
mation, I thought I would try Lowe's Pills, although most
hopeless of receiving any benefit; but before I had taken
the second small box I was completely restored to health,
and am able to do as good a day's work as ever.

No. 2 Court, Waterloo Street, Wolverhampton,
April 11th, 1887.

Note (1888).—Mr. Lockley is a hale and hearty man.

LOWE'S PILLS,

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists; or post free for 15 or 36 postage stamps. You
are strongly recommended to have these Pills direct from the Proprietor—freely made! Notice.—A Box of
these Pills, at 1s. 1½d., will be forwarded, post paid, upon receipt of this Coupon—cut out—and 12 penny
postage stamps. In some districts, where these Pills are not so well known, attempts are made to foist
inferior Pills upon customers. Be not deceived, but write for them to

ROBERT HENRY LOWE,

PROPRIETOR,

330, BILSTON ROAD, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Business Announcements.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS

AT THE
THE LONDON DRAPERY STORES,
17, MARKET PLACE, WEDNESBURY.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ALL ROUND.

J. DAWES, Proprietor.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS.

GO TO
J. ROBERTSON'S,

56 AND 59, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

PERSONS ABOUT TO FURNISH SHOULD INSPECT THE STOCK AND JUDGE FOR
THEMSELVES. SUITES FROM FIVE GUINEAS.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

56 AND 59, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SEE CLARK'S WINDOWS.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF
CHARMING NOVELTIES,

Suitable for PRESENTS, consisting of

FANS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LADIES' SACHELS,
PURSES, WOOL WRAPS, CLOUTS, FANCY APRONS, &c., &c.;

ALSO

CHOICE SELECTION OF FLOWERS & GLOVES for Evening Wear.

CRADDOCK BROS.'

STOCK OF

WINTER AND SPRING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specialities—Ladies' Morocco Boots for Winter wear.
Ladies' Call Lace Boots for Skating.
Ladies' Charles IX. for evening wear, from 1s. 4½d.
Ladies' Coloured Satin Shoes, from 2s. 6d.

Specialities—Gents' Watertights for Walking, Fishing,
and shooting.
Gents' Patent Oiled Shoes for evening wear, from 5s. 9d.
Gents' Dress Elastic Shoes, from 5s. 6d.

We hold a Large Stock of

BOYS' and GIRLS' BOOTS and SHOES SUITABLE for the PRESENT SEASON.

CRADDOCK BROS.,
11, MARKET PLACE, WEDNESBURY

X X

DENTISTRY.

TWELFTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT WEDNESBURY.

MR. ARTHUR HORTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

MAY BE CONSULTED AS USUAL UPON ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION
WEDNESBURY: At Mr. Hays', 5, VICTORIA STREET, EVERY TUESDAY.
Hours, 10 till 6.

WEST BROMWICH: 86, PARADISE STREET, DAILY (Tuesday and Thursday
excepted). Hours, 10 till 6.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Mr. A. H. in the construction of Artificial Teeth employs every modern scientific
improvement, and guarantees perfect success and satisfaction in every case
entrusted to his care.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.

X X

"BELL"
AMERICAN ORGANS

As supplied to the ROYAL FAMILY.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.
THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
Governor General of Canada.

The Right Hon. ROBERT BOHRKE,
Governor of Madras, India.

His Excellency LORD DUFFERIN,
Viceroy of India.

THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
His Excellency COUNT VON FELDINGER,
of the Austrian Court.

And the Nobility and Gentry generally.
ARE THE LEADING

HIGH-CLASS INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD
AND ARE FOR SALE BY
ALL FIRST-CLASS MUSIC-SELLERS
Everywhere.

Our "Concert Organ" is the largest single-
manual Organ ever successfully constructed
either by us or any other manufacturer. It
has seven sets of reeds in the treble and five in
the bass, both hand and foot blowers, and also
the celebrated "Scribner's Patent Qualifying
Tubes," which were invented by Mr. G. W.
Scribner, a partner of our firm.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS.

There are 200 "Bell" Organs made weekly
for over 10,000 a year, which is the largest
number actually produced by any single manu-
facturer, notwithstanding all the assertions
and extensive blowing of our numerous
competitors.



Head Office and Factories (the largest in the world) at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Branches also at
146, Fifth Avenue, New York. 22, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 211, O.Z. Voorbergweg, Amsterdam.
85, Dorothea Strasse, Berlin. 44, James Street, N. Hamilton, Canada. 321, Talbot Street, St. Thomas,
Canada. 462, Main St., Winnipeg, Canada, and 12, King Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

LONDON BRANCH—35, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

W. BELL & Co., "BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS.

SUPPLIED TO THE ELITE OF EUROPE. AGENT—R. RYDER, SPRING HEAD, WEDNESBURY.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his speech introducing the usual financial statement for the year in Committee of Ways and Means in the exceptional year of 1887-8, said in a somewhat exceptional manner, "I stand in a somewhat exceptional manner in the year, from the introduction of the Local Government Bill (hear, hear). Generally, it falls to the lot of the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply to have to consider the claims of the taxpayers to the remission of taxation; but on this occasion the claims of the ratepayers have had to be considered. The ground over which I shall have to travel is wider, therefore, than it usually is, and I trust that, in accordance with the usual custom, the committee will permit me to pass with perhaps more rapidity than is usual over some of those matters which are customary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to submit to the committee on this occasion. I commence, as usual, with making a statement with regard to the expenditure of the past year—or, rather, the year 1886-7. The total expenditure will be £27,972,000 for the year. The total exchequer issues will be £27,972,000, or about £241,000 over the estimate, which is due to an increase in the National Fund, which is now being practically brought to an end. I will go through the various items of supply. The army expenditure will be £18,167,000, £18,294,000, with a total estimated expenditure of £18,294,000, or about £1,600 over the estimate. The navy will be £12,326,000, £12,326,000, or about £151,000. The Civil Service issues will be £18,210,000, showing a saving of £52,000, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £241,000 as compared with the total estimated expenditure, including the Supplementary Estimates. The issues for the Post-office will be £230,000, showing a saving of £18,000. The expenditure for telegraphs will be £1,940,000, showing a saving of £10,000. The expenditure for the packet services will be £398,000, showing a saving of £10,000. The Customs and Inland Revenue expenditure will be £2,708,000, showing a saving of £10,000. The issues for the total supply services amount to £27,972,000, showing a saving of £167,000, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £658,000, as compared with the total estimated expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The total expenditure is £27,972,000, showing a saving of £423,000 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £612,000 as compared with the total estimated expenditure. I trust that these figures will not be unsatisfactory to the committee. (Cheers.) I do not wish to go into details with regard to savings that we have secured. I may remark of the sum included in the Consolidated Fund that there has been a saving of £100,000 on the interests of the funded debt, which saving, of course, has gone to diminish the funded debt. This saving is due, partly, due to the low rate of interest on Treasury Bills, and partly due to the average of which has been £2 1/2 per cent. There has also been a saving of £15,000, to which I am going to allude. It is a saving that I have secured by watching the balances at the Bank of England more closely than has hitherto been done. I have not thought it necessary always to renew the Treasury Bill notice when the notice expires, but waited to see the needs for the new issue of months at the Treasury, and by this way I kept down the bills at the Bank of England. The result has been that I have been able to save £15,000.—(cheers)—an amount which again goes to the credit of the Sinking Fund. I call attention to the fact that no Supplementary Estimates are required for the army and navy. (Cheers.) Again, I may remark that there have been no Supplementary Estimates for the Revenue Department. The Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Service have been lower than in any five years, except last year, for the last 20 years. They were only £208,000, and last year they were £430,000. I do not wish to include the Supplementary Estimates for the army and navy, which are included in the Budget, and over which we have more control. But I am speaking of the ordinary Supplementary Estimates in the ordinary sense, which are in excess over the amounts voted by Parliament. Well then, we have spent less by £423,000 than our original estimate, and less by £612,000 than the original and Supplementary Estimates together. (Cheers.) I will now pass to the consideration of the receipts. Again I am able to submit a satisfactory account to the committee. (Hear, hear.) I presume that the committee will wish to have each separate head of revenue. (Hear, hear.) The revenue from Customs, taking the year as ended, is £19,630,000; it is more than the estimate of £19,630,000. The receipts from the excise are £29,597,000, an excess of £305,000 over the estimate. The receipts from stamps amount to £12,000,000, showing an increase of £200,000. The receipts from the land tax is £1,050,000, giving a deficiency of £15,000; the house duty is £1,890,000, showing a deficiency of £30,000; and the income tax is £14,340,000, or almost exactly the sum that was estimated. If there is any change, it will be that it will realise somewhat more than in the past year. The total receipts are £55,472,000, showing an excess over our estimates of £1,000,000. The Office receipts will be £28,650,000, showing an increase of £50,000; the telegraph service £1,950,000, which is the exact estimate; Crown lands £2,930,000, which is an excess of £20,000; interest on advance on local works of purchase money £242,000, an excess of £200; and miscellaneous revenue, £2,910,000, showing a deficiency of £10,000. The total receipts are £55,472,000, showing an excess of £1,000,000. The non-taxable revenue is £14,142,000—£15,000 less than the estimate. The total revenue is £59,590,000, being £1,454,000 more than the estimated Budget receipts. The committee will wish to have some little information with regard to some of the heads of income. I will now take the Customs. It will be seen is £19,650,000, and the receipts will be £19,630,000. That is a remarkably close estimate looking at that enormous sum. (Hear, hear.) Now, I will say a very few words with regard to the smaller differences on the Customs' Revenues. Coffee and its two substitutes, chicory and cocoa, have all shown no remarkable excess. They seldom increase, and they seldom decrease. The estimate; they are a dull item. Tea is fairly, though not remarkably progressive. In 1880-7 the receipts from tea were £5,515,000, in 1887-8 they were £5,618,000—an increase of £103,000. With regard to tobacco, in consequence of the reduction of duty that took place last year, it was estimated that there would be an excess of £100,000, but the actual receipts showed an excess over the estimated loss of over £80,000. This was not so much due to the dislocation of the Customs as to the considerable delay that took place in the voting of the Budget last year, and the action of the "watering" clauses, which prevented an excess of water being put into the tobacco; these clauses, which are now being amended, were in operation. When, however, they did come into operation they considerably increased our receipts on the consumption of tobacco. This means that each individual smoker smoked more tobacco and less water than before. (Hear, hear.) Since 1st August there has been this gratifying increase in the amount of tobacco smoked, which has resulted in an increase of £80,000, as against 25,000,000lb, in the corresponding period of the previous year, which gives an increase of 1,000,000lb, of tobacco.

Coming to the revenue from wines and spirits, he stated that the income from that source in 1876-7 was £30,900,000, and in 1887-8 only £27,043,000—a fall of £3,857,000. The decline, however, had been arrested in the past year, and the revenue from spirits was shown in the amount of beer manufactured. He was decidedly informed that the loyal demonstrations—(Radical cheers)—of last year had added to the consumption of beer. (Laughter.) The amount of foreign spirits was stationary, but low spirits had been sold for a long time for £290.

The revenue from beer was £13,350,000, or about £100,000 on the whole, there was an increase of £300,000 on the revenue from drink. Of the income tax he could not speak with satisfaction, the yield per penny having fallen from 22,000,000 in 1884-85 to £1,956,000 in 1887-88. To sum up the result of the present year, the actual revenue was £59,590,000. The estimate was £58,590,000, or about £1,000,000 less. Thus being an excess over the estimates of £1,454,000. He added a saving on expenditure of £422,000, and a surplus over which he estimated—namely, £220,000, and he was happy to be able to place before the committee for the year 1887-8.

stated that in future imperial and local taxation would be separated. The sum of £3,600,000 now granted in relief of local taxation would be withdrawn, but there would be surrendered to the new county authorities existing licences amounting to £5,000,000 and some new licences amounting to £2,000,000. The new licences would be divided into two classes, one portion amounting to £1,000,000, which publicans' licences formed the bulk to be collected by the county authorities. Another portion, about £1,600,000, composed chiefly of dog, gun, and game licences and carriage tax would still be collected by the income tax authority. The county authorities would have no power to increase their own gain in relief of local taxation would be £2,400,000. He proposed that

THE SUCCESSION DUTY SHOULD BE RAISED on half-per cent, and that a longer time should be given for the payment of succession duty upon the personalty—viz., eight years instead of four. He asked them not to look at this single point of the scheme, but to take it as a whole, getting the relief in other directions against the increase. Coming to the arrangement with county authorities he proposed to pay in this year 4d. a head towards the mortgage contributions on account of the turnpike roads, and 1s. 6d. towards the Quarter Sessions boroughs. They proposed to give a third, there was 1 per cent. of the Probate Duty, and to impose at once other local licenses. The 1 per cent. of the Probate Duty would almost pay for the indoor poor and a small amount for the turnpike roads. He proposed to put a duty of 11 up on a vehicle exceeding 10cwt. in weight, excepting agricultural carts. He further proposed to put a tax of 2s. 6d. a wheel on all carts over 2cwt. in weight. The four-wheeled vehicles would have to pay a duty of 11 10s. The amount estimate in the bill for the duty would be £300,000. A duty of £1 on all pleasure horses he also proposed. Racelovers would pay a duty of £5, and horse dealers would pay a tax of £15, making a total return of £530,000. The duty would dispose of £1,976,000, and this he would dispose of for £1,512,000 in the bill. For indoor poor: grant for main roads £250,000, and contribution to metropolis £256,000. He had a surplus after the deductions he had made of £1,302,000. He proposed to make the taxation on carriages as follows: one horse, 21s.; four wheels, drawn by one horse, 21s.; four wheels, drawn by two horses, £2 2s.; hackney carriages, 15s.; and four-wheeled carriages, 15s. He proposed to reduce the tax on hire for less than three months 15s. There would be a relief in taxation under Schedule A of the Income Tax in the case of husbandry and agriculture, where the tax was made at 1s. He proposed to repeal the law which gave the less to the landowner, and to make the duty £25,000. The total amount would be £75,000, and reduce his balance point to £1,227,000.

Then he approached the Income-tax, on which he would like to make a reduction on both political and Imperial considerations. In a time of profound peace it would be practical to make the world like to take off Id. in the pound, but that would amount to a reduction of less than £. more than the amount of his surplus. To make up the deficit he proposed to raise a sum of £50,000, by preventing certain evasions by which deeds required by law to be stamped were permitted in many cases to remain unstamped. The suggestion had been made before, but would not be taxed. They were, as a matter of fact, not taxes, but the Government proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with revellers from the point of view of police rather than of finance. On the transfer of pigive securities he proposed to put a tax of 1s. per cent. per year, which would touch stocks and shares, and this would bring in a revenue of £200,000 to the Exchequer. He further proposed to put a 6d. stamp on all new contracts, and to put a stamp on all new companies. He also proposed the imposition of a tax of £1000 upon new companies and the new issue of old companies. He should get £110,000 out of that. He had £110,000 to meet the £50,000 deficit which he had to make up. He cast his eyes on wine—not the cheap wines—(laughter)—but on the finer wines, and proposed the Act of 1851, and put a tax of five shillings per dozen on the finest. The wine tax would, together, bring his surplus up again to £1,762,000, and this would enable him to take a penny off the Income-tax, and leave him a surplus of £1,212,000. (Cheers)

A WRONGFUL ARREST.

Walter Fry, a well-dressed young man, described as a canvasser, of Ainslie-road, North-end-road, Fulham, was charged before Mr. Partridge, at the Westminster Police-court the other day, with unlawfully resisting and obstructing a police-constable in the execution of his duty. The constable said that on Friday night he saw a man of colour in the Fulham-road, whom he thought was a person described in police informations as "wanted" for assault on a girl. The man at first showed no inclination to go to the station; but the prisoner eventually agreed to go with him. The witness then took him to the station, and the man was taken to the black man in custody. Mr. Partridge: On what authority? The witness: Because he was "circulated." He answered the description. Mr. Partridge: In what respects? The witness: He is a black man. The magistrate: There are a good many persons of colour. At this stage of the proceedings some one at the back of the court shouted out, "Oh man, here, sir." A young man of colour (not a black man) who is known by the name of Miles and who was dressed in a long light check coat, stood up and made his way towards the witness box. The constabedified him as the man he had taken into custody, and went on to say that after the arrest the prisoner pushed him away, and the man, getting of a workhouse and expelled him temporarily to leave the station. Mr. Partridge: Whom he ultimately got to the station with great difficulty. The prisoner followed behind, inciting the black man to resist. Mr. Partridge: How did he resist? What did he say or do? The witness: He said, "Don't you go. He has no authority whatever to take you." Then your worship I took him (Fry) to the station. Mr. Partridge: Mected that the police information should be brought in, and he read the description on which the constable arrested Miles, "Wanted, for indecent assault, a man of colour, aged thirty, height 5ft. 10in, dress, long brown overcoat and a brown felt hat." The policeman went on to say that he thought the notice was issued by authority to apprehend. It was the only authority he had. Mr. Partridge: How many of these hundred persons in London to whom such notices would apply? The constable admitted this, and added that when he got the "black" man to the station he was placed between two other men who had their faces blackened," but the child who had been assaulted did not identify him. Mr. Partridge: Suppose you are pretty well satisfied now that Fry is innocent? The witness: Yes. Mr. Partridge: You had no authority to arrest, and the prisoner is discharged.

AN UNREHEARSED INCIDENT.

The representation of a stage tragedy at the little theatre of Colere, in the Canton of Grisons, the other day, resulted in a real one.

ay, resulted in a real hit. The players were performing a drama, entitled "The Last Postillon of Gothard." It was part of the hero's business to pretend to shoot his fiancée with a gun, which had already served the same purpose some twenty times. To obtain a better effect he applied a cap to the weapon, pulled the trigger, and the actress fell dead at his feet. It transpired that the gun had been loaded for four years without the knowledge of its possessor.

A COSTLY TOMB.

Henry Eberle, of Philadelphia, who is somewhat superfluously described as an eccentric man, died recently, leaving a will in which his executors are cautioned to use every dollar that his estate will yield in decorating his tomb. Mr. Eberle's wife died some years ago, and a codicil was appended to the will which provided for a granite covering for his entire lot in Cedar Hill Cemetery, to be two feet in thickness, with marble pillars supporting a canopy, under which are to be placed the busts of himself and wife.

The murderer 77 years old; his victim 90. The crime was committed at Lichères, near Aligrement (Yonne). Old Begue had a dispute with his wife, g the midst of it he pushed her into the fire, and then stabbed her in the heart with a knife. He concluded his effort by cutting his own throat with a razor.

The pony ridden by the late Prince imperial of France when he received his "baptism of fire" at Saarbrück has just come to a painful end. After sodan, the pony was bought by a German baron, and was kept on his estate in Silesia for his children to ride. Last week it broke its leg, and had to be shot.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Once more the University Boat Race Day came refreshing break in the monotony of the lives of those thousands with whom, perhaps, it is the only dissipation they permit themselves. Throughout the day, the river was crowded with boats from Putney to Mortlake, and the river banks were filled with a motley and unimpeachable appearance, and long before the time when the start nearly every tree overlooking the course added forth into juvenile and noisy humanity a cry in which the men in the story sprang from the water, their teeth down by Jason was nothing to the manner in which the crowd—path—deserted to the river bank. Through the year except during the winter months—because thronged with a dense and noisy company exhibiting their light and dark fibrous and tentatively as if they were Victoria Crosses—did not quite approach the numbers that gathered on that year we cannot say that the gathering was somewhat incredulously those who were to regard with any degree of accuracy a comparison between numbers so enormous. Considering the early hour fixed for the race, however, it may doubtless be assumed that the crowd was not so large as that of a football match. Suffice it to say that the river bank that day was there in its masses; that the boats formed flotillas at suitable mooring places along the sides of the course; that the windows of the barges seemed to be overloading with spectators, and that the Hammonds appeared to be so crowded with titles but not with things. Freshly by the way of these thousands of onlookers and a local tradition of the amount of previous preparation, the agreed restrictions of beer and wine, total abstinence from the perilous delights of tobacco, and *expressed* reduction of the undone beefsteak, which had gone to reduce the *University* of our modern English Ecclesiasticism—a University, that is to say, hardly an organisation more completely handicapped than the examination more severe, than that by which we picked men of our two great English Universities slowly sorted out and educated up to the level of an annual aquatic contest. Rowing at Oxford and Cambridge was then reduced to a regular system, with a sort of hierarchy of titles, by which the better men are continually picked out, and the common herd of rollers and splashers, and professed by assiduous coaching to fill the vacuous higher ranks as they occur from time to time.

The public interest in the race had been rather huge when the crews had first arrived at Putney each day saw it give space, thanks to the capstans rowed by both Cantabs and Oxoniens, and the wind took punts altogether. As Oxford got more and more into the habit of starting the races early, and the probability of a start being made was slipping being fostered, till the day found as many punters being felt in this year's race as in the major part of its predecessors. Of course this refers to the fighting portion of the public; but in regard to the throng, the fearful odds laid on Cambridge prevented anything like the usual speculation. There were even some who had never remembered the "bars and gates" which break up the river, and so they sometimes "away," and therefore took courage except the odds; but the young sports from the Stock Exchange and the City in general appeared to be a man on the Light Blues. The crowd seemed all sorts and conditions of men, from the poorest of artisans to those who, like the lady of Uxbridge, could afford to spin, and are yet magnanimous enough to take all comers.

All this considered, however, the fact that a majority meant a rush, a dim glimpse, a leader's eye, and a knowledge that the two crews had swept it in a moment, leaving the spectator to learn the result afterwards. However, to paraphrase Johnson we were on all sides such sprightliness of air and activity of fancy as might have suited beings deemed to inhabit regions inaccessible to care or fatigue. No one would have dreamed of the possibility of the losing side never occur. And you were probably many who dreaded the time when the winning of the wrong crew might deliver us over to the tyranny of impunctuality. Sometimes in the scrambling for coils of vantage, or through the inconveniences of crowding, a bit of snubbing would arise, but the sightseers were, as the poet says, good humouredly affected upon the reflection suggested by Sheridan, that

A bumper of good liquor.

Will end a contest quicker
Than justice, judge, or vicar.

occasionally, too, among the vast concourse of people the commotions were to be observed, as, for instance, when some blundering gentleman in the throng made a mistake of looking for his watch in somebody's pocket, or when a pair of sightless men, who resembled the happy-go-lucky strolling porter, with a rumpled cap, removed the gentleman to go through the formality of explaining his inadvertence to the Inspector on duty at the nearest police-station. The "riverside" "salts," who know all about it yourself, were early engaged discussing the relative merits of the two crews, and while the majority fancied the Cantabs, there were not a few who argued that the Oxford men were a better lot than they looked like. The former, however, were in the wrong, of course, the lamentable mistake being the result of early arrangements of Oxford into confusion by their successor, Mr. H. Parker, who was at first in despair about getting a respectable eight together at all. However, matters worked fairly well, and Frere, although light as a feather, voted a perfect stroke by many. The Light Blues had a great advantage in having so many oarsmen in their boat, while, according to the "reputable" reporter, they were the best crew ever seen on the river. The morning was dull, the breeze fresh but heavy, and threatening when the sun came out, and the rain, as usual, left the Temple Pier, and the great light mist hung over the river, which made matters rather unpleasant. Only four steam launches followed the race, one for the umpire, one for the Press, and one for each of the Universities. Mr. Sir John Lloyd, who has filled the post of umpire since the retirement of Mr. Justice Chitty, again officiated as umpire. Mr. Geo. Farris was the distance judge. When the boats were about half-way down the river, a rough, of Oxford. Cambridge rowed a Clasp, and the two crews used the patent button. Both crews were gone down in weight of late, the Dark Blues being more than the Cantabs, so that now there is a 99 lb. difference, the totals being—Oxford, 958 lb.; Cambridge, 952 lb.

The Dark Blues first took the water, at a quarter of seven, followed five minutes later by the Light Blues. The crews were loudly cheered. Cambridge won the race, and took their position on the Surrey side of the river, and at 10.55 a good start was effected. The Light Blues took the lead rapidly, and it was at once apparent that they were the superior crew. The wind was fresh, but the tide was running up very strong, and such a head of 300 yards had been gained when the crews were half way along. The Light Blues gradually went to the fore, until the Putney and Hammersmith-bridge they were three lengths to the fore. They continued to lead by this distance until they came into Corney Reach. Here the Cantabs put up a stout fight, and at Barnes-bridge they were five lengths in front of their rivals. The Dark Blues then tried their hardest, but it was of no avail, and

CAMBRIDGE WON BY ABOUT SIX LENGTHS, finishing up fresh as paint. The crowd at the finish cheered the Light Blues, who certainly rowed a grand race throughout. There was little betting, but the friends of the Cambridge crew wanted to lay 4 to 1, but there were few takers.

Time: 20min. 48sec.

The following are the names of the crews, with their weights:

	OXFORD.	st. lb.
W. F. C. Holland, Brasenose (bow)	...	19 13
A. P. Parker, Magdalen	...	11 11
M. E. Bradford, Christ Church	...	11 9
S. R. Fothergill, New	...	12 9
H. Cross, Hertford	...	13 6
H. R. Parker, Brasenose	...	13 6
G. Nickalls, Magdalen	...	12 4
L. Freer, Brasenose (stroke)	...	10 1
A. Stewart, New (cox.)	...	8

CAMBRIDGE.		st.	lb.
R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Trinity Hall (bow)	10	10	10
I. Hannon, Trinity Hall	11	4	4
C. R. P. Orde, First Trinity	11	8	8
C. F. B. Bell, Trinity Hall	12	13	13
S. D. Muttibule, Third Trinity	13	8	8
P. Landale, Trinity Hall	12	4	4
F. H. Mangham, Trinity Hall	11	5	5
J. C. Gardner, Emmanuel (stroke)	11	7	7
J. R. Roxburgh, Trinity Hall (cox)	8	8	8

BLACKBURY is a generous town. Its Town Council has voted £3000 to be used for reception purposes on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 9th.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A CURIOUS CASE.

At Bow-street Police-court two women named Alice and Harriett Woodhall have been charged before Sir James Fagham, under an extradition warrant, with forgery within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. The women appeared on behalf of the American Government, and Sir James asked the prisoners Alice had been brought from Birmingham, and formally remanded in order that she might be charged with her sister, who was then too ill to be brought up. She was subsequently removed to London.

Inspector Tourbridge, of Scotland-yard, who had been in Birmingham, where he discovered that she resided, "What has America to do with me? I am in England now, and they cannot touch me there." Witness searched the house, and amongst other things found coupons relating to bonds of great value, £40 in Bank of England notes, and books showing the names of persons relating to property. Inspector Tourbridge further stated that he had been told by Alice, Harriett was at the house, 58, Astou-lane, near Birmingham. Alice had a small reticule in her hand, in which witness stated he was a police officer, she rushed to the door and attempted to throw the bag to her sister, who was then coming downstairs. She was seized by the wrist, and the bag was taken away, and it contained coupons relating to nine bonds of £100 each, and one Spanish bond. Harriett came into the room, and the warrant was read over to them. Harriett made no reply at the time. Later on she said, "Is this a case of forgery in the second degree? I have never failed in this on once before, but failed?" "What chance have you?" "I have no chance." "Take look from a chest of drawers, and there was a leaf, which showed the amount to her credit at Lloyds, Barnett and Company's bank, Wednesday. She crumpled the leaf up and put it in her mouth. Witness endeavoured to get it, but she was so excited that she would not do so. Hei had, however, a piece of paper in it. He found it was a receipt. The doctor certified that she was too ill to be removed from the house. She was left in charge of a constable. Alice was brought to London and Harriett was charged at Bow-street Police-station. In reply she said, "I am innocent, and I don't care. Of course I don't wish to go to America, and my sister Alice was his housekeeper for five years." The witness produced a list of the property he had found at the house, and now estimated that the coupons represented bonds for between £8000 and £9000. The accused were then remanded.

THE STRATFORD FIND.

Mr. Savage, the town librarian of Stratford-on-Avon, has lost no time in examining the ancient documents found in the "tumble-down, cobwebbed attic," and has pronounced them to be "a good flutter of expectation." The result has been so far corroborated by Halliwell-Phillips's recent assurance that he himself examined the "thousands of documents" referred to long ago, and ascertained that they comprise "not a single paper that alludes in any way to any natural poet, or to any other old apprenticeship or journeyman who constituted the last of Shakespeare's education, there are, it appears, some of Shakespeare's days, and one of these bears the signature of Richard Hathaway, who may have been the Richard Hathaway, or Hathaway, of Shottery, who possibly was the poet's father-in-law, if his name was Richard, which is not certain. There are also Thomas Greene, Julye Shawe, Thomas Heywood, and Thomas Heyes, for their persons more or less indirectly associated with the poet's history, have also been found by Mr. Savage, as no doubt they were found by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips; but unfortunately the documents to which they are affixed have no biographical significance. So vanishes the last of new light to be thrown upon the poet's life by the discovery of the new discovered records of the Stratford Guild. It is little to be regretted that the Stratford Corporation that they should have permitted this Shakespearean "mare's nest" to be proclaimed so loudly to the world when a simple question addressed to the eminent Shakespearean scholar who long since thoroughly explored the Stratford archives would have saved the Corporation from much needless labour and expense, and spared credulous people a grievous disappointment.

A SERIOUS CRIME.

Alfred Myatt, working jeweller, was indicted under the Assay Act, 1842, 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 23, for passing off as 18-carat gold a ring marked to represent it as of superior quality. He really was. Mr. Alfred Young and Mr. Keen appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Hugo Young was for the defence. The practice of the Assay Office is to stamp gold with the assay marks to show its quality when it is sent in by firms who are known to them and whose marks are registered. Some firms employ travelling jewellers who have no registered marks, and allow them to use theirs. In December last, Messrs. G. and M. Myers, jewellers' factors, who have a registered mark, received an order from a Mr. Colburn, a jeweller at York, for an 18-carat gold ring. The order was given to the prisoner to make, and he supplied a ring invoiced as 18-carat. This ring was returned on December 8 on account of defective workmanship. A second was supplied in its place, and was sent on to the prisoner on December 10. It had the assay mark for 18-carat gold on it. The ring was returned to Myers to be made smaller, and was by them given to the prisoner, who did the necessary work on it. He sent in a bill in which the ring was charged for as 18-carat. Suspensions were subsequently aroused, and the ring was got back and found to be only 13-carat gold. It was ascertained that the prisoner had used inferior quality gold, some gold and gold solder, nominally 14-carat, but really rather below that standard, were purchased, and that the second ring was made from it. The marks from a genuine 18-carat bar of gold were inserted into the ring. This was done by a workman named Green, employed by the prisoner, who was called in as a witness, and who said that he cut the marks into the ring in obedience to the prisoner's order. The fact that Green did transpose the marks was not disputed, but the defence was that Green was ordered to put the mark on to 18-carat gold, and if he used inferior quality he did so without the prisoner's knowledge, and, in fact, had been robbing him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Justice Smith, in passing sentence, said there was no evidence of any arrangement on the part of the prisoner had been otherwise, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

The most distressing news comes from the flooded districts of Southern Hungary. The localities which have suffered most this time are situated about half-way between Budapest and the Adriatic. Csaba, the dykes have already been devastated. It is one of the saddest spectacles to see that every time a city or a district is in imminent danger, and when its fields have been inundated by the floods, the population, unwilling to bear the whole brunt of the catastrophe, breaks the dykes and allows the water to pour into the fields. In the neighbourhood of Csaba, the water in the vicinity was thus exposed to a common danger when a dyke has given way. The other night a train was sent on the railway dyke as far as it would go, advancing between two seas, the waves of which were furiously raging against the embankment. The inhabitants of Buda and Pest were taken by surprise, and the furniture, feather beds, and the wooden parts of houses are floating in quantities on the flooded fields. The train carried off a hundred of the distressed peasants, whose cries rang through the night, as they had to give up all hope of ever getting back their homes. The train was sent on at a great speed. As the train slowly went backwards the water reached some little distance up the wheels of the carriages. In one place the dyke is broken down for 2000 yards and the flood is rushing over it into the fields beyond with the violence of a strong, rapid river. Near Csaba the dyke is also broken, as is asserted, by the breaking of a dam. The water is so high that the water sank almost a foot and a half in one day. The peasants in these places where they had to be given up, the dykes are being repaired by superhuman efforts, 4000 soldiers and more being employed in one spot. In other parts the masses of snow suddenly thawing have caused the water to rise, owing to these of the floods. Many of the smaller rivers have also swollen to broad streams, and the danger to the towns in their neighbourhood is very great indeed. The rain has at last, however, ceased, and it is hoped that the most critical time is past.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Berlin empowering the Crown Prince William to represent the Emperor Frederick on certain State occasions, and to discharge such functions as the Emperor shall assign to him, including the affixing of necessary signatures, without obtaining a special authorisation to do so.

SHIPOWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

deputation in the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has waited on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the President of the Board of Trade, to lay before him certain grievances under which shipowners labour. The deputation was accompanied by Sir C. Hill, M.P., for the County of Associated (Members of Commerce), Mr. Gourley, M.P., for London, M.P., Mr. Joicey, M.P., Mr. Craig, M.P., and General Sir C. B. Hamley, M.P. Colonel Hill having headed the deputation, Mr. R. Grey, of Hartlepool, stated that the load line not being applicable to the steamer, a foreign vessel could be loaded to the extent of 100 tons more than the limit set on an English vessel could, to the manifest advantage of the British shipowner. Mr. Grey, of Sunderland, pointed out that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1876 which enacted that the load line should be applicable to foreign ships sailing in British waters, but it was not carried out. Mr. Hicks-Beach, in reply to the observations of Mr. Grey, said that it would be a considerable difficulty with the German Government to give this very subject, sufficient to show what might be if the action which was so strongly pressed by that speaker were adopted, but there was force in the suggestion which Mr. Roche made as to the possibility of the Government of England going to ascertain the laws of the foreign countries whether some amendment might not be taken in this matter. Replying to observations made by Mr. Scrutton and Provost Brown, Glasgow, as to foreign steamers calling at ports in country and shipping passengers without being subject to the Trade regulations, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said British ships were not subject to the same position in this respect as foreign ships were British ports, and, replying to observations by Mr. Scrutton and Mr. Chadwick (Liverpool), spoke of the great injury and loss to shipping from the crippling of their crews by American laws. Mr. Chadwick, of San Francisco, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he would be able to inform them that Mr. Chamberlain, during his recent visit to the United States, placed before the American Secretary of State a proposal for a Consular Convention, to deal chiefly with this subject, and that he might go so far as to say that the principle of this Convention was adopted by the American Secretary of State, and the details were now under the favourable consideration of the American Government. Referring to a proclamation of the President of the United States stating that as vessels belonging to the United States might not be allowed to carry passengers when trading in German ports, the United States Government had remitted the tonnage dues of 6 cents per ton on German vessels entering American ports. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said shipowners would naturally be for the abolition of light dues altogether, and the Government might be in agreement with them on this point, but there was another side to the question, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might be asked to consider. The extension to English vessels of the privilege granted to German vessels, however, called for consideration of the Department whether the light dues were confined to the coast or whether some dispensations by Mr. John Glover, as to the necessary clearings of the channels of the Thames, and particularly the Duke of Edinburgh Channel, he said that he had been before the Trinity House. Recently a proposal had been discovered in the Channel, the proposal was not to be suspected. The proposal had been brought forward by the Germans, but it seemed hardly reasonable to go to the expense of lighting at night considering the shifting character of the Channel. If any definite proposal were made by the Trinity House he should be glad to consider it.

deputation together with a deputation from Associated Chambers of Commerce, waited the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the deputation connected with quarantine regulations, initial dues at Smyrna and Constantinople, and of British steamers at Kertch. Colonel Hill, having introduced the deputation, Mr. Milburn (Westcastle), Mr. J. Glover, Mr. Scrutton, Mr. Royster, and others, then submitted that certain regulations might be necessary, and that they were now in existence were arbitrary, unless to a great extent, and subjected shipowners to heavy fines. Sir J. Fergusson, in reply, said with regard to quarantine regulations, "they must make some allowance for the popular feeling on the subject. We maintain the regulations at Cyprus, Malta, and Aden, because if we did not those places would always be placed in quarantine by other nations as a detriment of trade. Until we obtained the natural immunity of the country, we should be afraid we should have to follow suit with them. We same time owed what we could to get them cured. With respect to the hospital dues, the Treasury had consented that the Smyrna dues should be lowered by a farthing, and that in future the dues at Constantinople should be charged at the same rate as at Smyrna." Colonel Hill, then asked the right hon. gentleman for the courtesy which he had received them, and the deputation withdrew.

GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

Press Association says: A most extensive variety of gold coins and jewellery took place in the morning recently, at the Paris establishment, in Rue de Louvois, of Messrs. Rolin and Feuardent, of Paris, medallions, coins, and antiquities, and being on loan to the London Museum, the total value alone of the gold coins taken is estimated at 100,000 francs, representing a weight of nearly six ounces, and it is impossible to say, owing to the variety of the coins and medals, and also the fluctuations of the market, what is the actual loss to Messrs. Rolin and Feuardent. It is probable that all events is far in excess of the amount above stated. The apartments occupied by the firm for purposes of their business are on the first floor of 4, Rue de Louvois, and the earliest intimation of the burglary was given by a servant in their employ, who, on going to the kitchen, discovered a window which had been broken in the vestibule leading to the apartments on the first floor. A search at once revealed the fact that the place had been ransacked by a burglary on an extensive scale perpetrated. A number of cabinets had been forced open, and from them had been extracted almost the entire collection of gold coins and medals which the firm had on hand, of valuable and unique in France. These included a large quantity of coins and medals of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and a series of such coins dating from the dynastic period down to the present time. A number of Greek silver coins were also taken, as well as the bulk of the firm's jewelry. The burglars left no trace behind them beyond a few broken choppers. They seem to have carried off their valuable booty in a leather bag stolen from some tenant belonging to the concierge of the house. It is supposed that prior to the robbery the men had concealed themselves in the house, and made their way out by the back staircase. The burglar alarm in the house all was quiet, breaking a window in the vestibule, and then, clambering over a little balcony, and easily gaining an entrance to the apartments. The glass was very clumsily broken, and this has induced the suspicion in some quarters that the visitors did not come from the street, but from within the house. It is noted that whoever was the man who actually effected the burglary, he must have known the premises well and have studied the disposition of the property generally, for he had—though fortunately unsuccessfully—attempted to force open the drawer of the safe, and to break in the door. Messrs. Rolin and Feuardent, who are anxious to recover, are prepared to give double the metal value of property restored to them. The matter has been placed in the hands of the French authorities, who, in turn, have communicated with the authorities at the Criminal Investigation Department in Whitehall.

LOTTON signed by Bonaparte has been knocked down at a Paris auction for 3000 francs. The Great Western express passenger train from London to Paddington had a narrow escape the other afternoon when entering Shrewsbury Station. The engine due at Shrewsbury at two o'clock was entering the station at a high rate of speed when the engine, passing over the points, was thrown off the line. The vacuum brake was immediately applied, and the train came to a standstill five yards before reaching the bridge which spans a road just outside the station. If the brake failed to act, the engine and, at least, several carriages would in all probability have gone over the bridge, and been precipitated into the street below. As it was, the engine was damaged and unable to proceed on its journey, and the points were damaged. The carriages and the train left soon after the usual time. The traffic on the Great Western was entirely suspended for five hours, during which time the traffic was carried on by means of the London and North-Western Railway.

MR. BALFOUR AND IRELAND

[illegible]

THE Constitutional Union will hold a meeting on the 2nd of May, to consider and discuss proposals for the reform of the House of Lords. The chair will be taken by Mr. St. J. Brodrick, Financial Secretary to the War Office.

SIR BERNARD SAMUELSON, M.P., has resigned office as one of the trustees of the Bankers' Savings Bank, and in a communication to the managers of the bank he wishes it to be understood he withdraws from the general and public ground that, under the present circumstances of savings banks, those trustees who, like himself, are unable to give personal attention to the duties of the institution, are placed in a position of responsibility without any corresponding advantage.

DRIVEN ASUNDER:

WAITING FOR THE DAY-DOWN.

The Author of "Lost in the Winning."

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CHAPTER XIV.

STILL THOUGHTFUL AND UNDECIDED, Mrs. Cranston was in the shop on the morrow, selecting silks for a pair of slippers she talked of embroidering, when Darleston Lee and his friend came to spend the evening with her. The young man glanced with some curiosity at the elegantly dressed woman whose white and jewelled hands were toying so languidly with the brightly-coloured silks, while Tishy stood with her eyes fixed on her Princess robe and the new style in which the trimmings were arranged.

"I hope you will join us," Darleston went on saying, "for this will be my last evening at home for some weeks to come, and I have promised my mother that she shall hear the part-songs of which we were speaking."

Gracie had scarcely promised for herself and sister when, to her surprise, Mrs. Cranston, annoyed, Mrs. Cranston turned to Darleston with the look of the stagey looks of arch entreaty that might have been effective when she was younger, and joining her hands, cried—

"Please may I come, too? These dear girls have happened to introduce me; but as I am one of the family, and I wish to be as much as her deputy, I hope you will admit me into your pleasant circle."

Mrs. Cranston's mention of her mother's name sealed Marian's lips, and she was obliged to stand by in silence while Gracie went through the form of introduction, and Darleston politely assured the lady of a welcome from his mother.

The invitation was more pressing repeated ere the brother and sister went away, although the restraint visible on the faces of both Gracie and Marian had not wholly escaped his notice; but, like most very young men, Darleston was gratified by the smiles and approving glances bestowed upon him by this still handsome woman, some years his elder; a woman, who had exclaimed so flatteringly at the sight of encountering someone who had lived in the larger world of London, and could sympathize with her for being compelled by her health to bury herself in Eston.

"I cannot and will not go to the Lees with Mrs. Cranston," said Marian vehemently, as soon as she was alone with her sister. "No one would expect of delicacy would have thrust herself upon them in such a manner as she has just been doing."

"But what excuse can we make?" demanded the more pacific Gracie.

"To her—any that offers. To the Lees—the plain truth, that she is not a friend or relative, as she led them to think; but a person who has foisted herself upon us by something very like a falsehood. If mamma's blindness to Mrs. Cranston's doubtful character and malignant disposition compels us to endure with her at home it shall not force her society upon us elsewhere."

But our refusal to keep the engagement is sure to give offence; and Mrs. Cranston, who is so kind to us, will surely not yield gracefully this time, and by giving the Lees a hint of the truth, avoid such an awkward dilemma occurring again?"

But Marian only said, with more decision than before, "If you fear her displeasure, I do not; but I think that staying at home this evening will be, for Gracie, the easiest way out of our difficulty."

Gracie, shrugging her shoulders, and pettishly wished that Mrs. Cranston had chosen any family but theirs to inflict herself upon; but the wish was breathed in a whisper, for that lady was just entering the room, and dinner was on the table.

"Shall we have a pleasant evening?" she inquired presently, in spite of a great deal of murmuring at the windows, the lady continued to make an excellent dinner. "I suppose these Lees are respectable? I must not let you form any low acquaintances. Oh, I shall prove myself a vigilant duenna!" she and she laughed, as much at Marian's resentful look as her own jest. "Pray tell me what kind of creature she is, your cousin's daughter."

"She is a very inquisitive old lady," was the significant reply. "Whenever she meets with strangers, she never rests until she has gleaned every particular concerning them."

"She is welcome to be as inquisitive as she pleases concerning me," cried Mrs. Cranston, defiantly, "but I shall not allow her to pry through my eyes. I cannot put her on some wrong scent, my dear—what it is."

There was another long pause, which Gracie broke by asking her sister whether she understood from Letitia that Mr. Courtney had been persuaded to stay till the morrow.

"Darleston, who for the last five minutes had been silently scowling at the tablecloth, looked up and asked abruptly—

"What name did you say? Courtney! There's no Courtney here; not in the Directory, at all events. What Courtney do you mean?"

A gentleman from London—a guest at Mrs. Lee's—Gracie reluctantly told her.

"But that all you know about him?" the undaunted lady queried. "Who is he, and where does he come from? The name is not a common one."

"The gentleman to whom I am alluding comes, I believe, from New York."

"Does he belong to one of the old American families?"

"I do not know," said Gracie, tired of this catechizing. "He is connected with the firm in which Mr. Lee is junior partner, and is a very pleasant sort of person. That is all I can tell you about him."

But Mrs. Cranston, who had been slipping her rings up and down her fingers—a habit she had when anything disturbed her—was not satisfied with this; but she knew the name of the firm, did you?"

"Yes," and Gracie smiled. "I have heard it often enough, for Mrs. Lee is very fond of telling how her son is connected with the old-established and wealthy house of Gravesby and Minter."

Mrs. Cranston leaned back on her chair and passed her handkerchief over the fan that had suddenly grown troubled and haggard, but she soon recovered herself, and observed, with a contemptuous gesture—

"Pooh! some specious Yankee, who has imposed himself upon the Lees as a fine gentleman. There's too many of such people in the world."

Mr. Courtney is neither specious nor a Yankee," retorted Marian, speaking for the first time. "I happen to know that this is his native country, and that he was intimately acquainted with my father."

Gracie looked astonished, and Mrs. Cranston became so ghastly that the bloom on her cheeks could not conceal it.

"What is he doing here?" she demanded, in such harsh, abrupt tones, that Marian, who rebelled against being questioned at all, did not choose to reply; but Gracie quietly said that he was at Eston by Darleston Lee's invitation—that was all.

Mrs. Cranston said no more, but sat musing over something that perplexed her, until she discovered that Marian was fixedly regarding her, when, in some confusion, she pushed back her chair and rose.

"What a stilling room this is! Eston cannot be a healthy place, for I am continually suffering with headaches. I came here," she added passionately, "to be happy and to make others the same, but I have been cruelly disappointed. It seems my lot to be a miserable woman; a harassed, mortified woman, whose best intention is to land her into trouble! I wish I had died in my youth. I do—I do!"

This outburst ended in a flood of hysterical sobbing, which the bewildered sisters did their best to relieve; and presently Mrs. Cranston, looking a little ashamed of the attack, declared herself better.

"These headaches always unnerve me so terribly, that I do not know what I am saying or doing," she explained. "I shall have to keep myself very quiet for the rest of the day. I think I will go and lie down, and you must make an excuse to your inquisitive friends; their curiosity to know all about me will not be gratified to-day."

"Poor woman, how much she seems to suffer!" Grace remarked compassionately, when Mrs. Cranston had gone to her room.

"She is not ill," cried Marian; "she's afraid to meet Mr. Courtney."

"Now, Minnie, how can you be so absurd! Any one must have seen, but you, that Mrs. Cranston knows nothing about him? You certainly do jump to the most outrageous conclusions."

"No, I am sure you are too unselfish ever to wrap yourself up in your own affairs, and forget others."

"Thanks for your good opinion, but I think you are too hard on poor Mr. Danvers. He loved his young wife passionately, and when she was taken from him

could not forget the change, the absolute terror that stole across Mrs. Cranston's face when she learned the name of the firm with which Darleston Lee and his friend were connected. If able to have any quiet conversation with Mr. Courtney during the evening, she determined to ask him what he knew respecting this strange woman.

But the much-wished-for opportunity did not occur. Darleston never left her side, not even when his mother, a little vexed with him for paying so much attention to a girl whose prospects were doubtful, endeavoured to prevent it. Mrs. Lee was too polite, however, to risk annoying her son, and on finding that her nods and winks had no effect, she desisted.

"Pulling against the stream never was much good yet," she mentally concluded, "so I'll hold my tongue till to-morrow, when I have him to myself for show her a night before he goes back to London. Darleston has too much good sense to throw himself away on a pretty face and figure, if there's nothing to back it."

And having comforted herself with this reflection, the worldly-wise old lady gave herself up to her enjoyment of the singing. She had no ear for the concord of sweet sounds; but then she experienced a pleasant kind of pleasure in listening to music, and she smiled and gently nodded her head to the motion of the melody, or both, combined to make her double chin sink on her capacious bosom, her eyelids droop, and the singers of "Sweet and low," or "Breathe soft, ye winds," hear their efforts accompanied with a long-drawn snore.

Darleston had extorted a promise from Mr. Hartley to join them on their particular design for the society, but because reasonable basses were rare in Eston. There were several who possessed bass voices, but as they were all smitten with the idea that it was their bounden duty to overpower the altos and sopranos, and Mrs. Lee's parlour was not large enough for such volumes of sound to be agreeable, they were not invited.

Frank Hartley sang well and tastefully, but he soon withdrew himself from the party at the piano, to converse with Mr. Courtney, who, having lost himself in the wood, had gone to the workshop to inquire his way back to the village, encountered their owner, and the resting and enjoying his hospitality, had so interested him with the description of the wooden dwellings of Chicago, &c., that both were pleased to meet again.

When the singers began to grow hoarse, the piano was closed, and Marian, attracted by the animated looks of the talkers, would have drawn near enough to listen, but Darleston prevented it. He wanted to show her a night-blooming cereus, that stood in the adjoining room, and led her thither under cover of a little confusion created by the appearance of the servant with a tray of refreshments.

"I feel strangely unwilling to leave Eston," the young man said as Marian, blushing beneath his ardent gaze, leaned over the flower. "London will seem wretchedly dull, and hot, and smoky, after our delicious evenings here."

"But you will soon pay Mrs. Lee another visit?" "It is difficult to get away from business at this time of year, but I shall certainly contrive it, if I may hope that some one else will be glad to see me, as well as my mother," and as Darleston spoke he possessed himself of Marian's hand, but it was modestly withdrawn, for though his homage was very flattering, she was too delicate to be quite satisfied with the manners of her wooer.

"I can answer for my sister and myself, Mr. Lee. We have to thank you for some pleasant evenings, both here and at other houses. I often recall our first visit to Cowley Farm."

"And I find my thoughts often dwelling on our walk to Frank Hartley's. It was one of the happiest hours of my life. I should like to stay at Eston for a month—and wander away into some quiet nook every day with you. I never loved the country till your delight in it opened my eyes to its beauties."

His voice was very low and tender, and Marian's dropping face was growing rosier and more conscious every moment when Tishy flung the door open crossly.

"My goodness, Darleston! ha'n't you heard me asking for you?"

"Through two doors, and both closely shut, till you rushed in like a whirlwind?—No, I have not."

"It is all right, is it, to leave your company in this way?" demanded Mrs. Lee, who, as she followed them back to the parlour, said to herself, "I should advise you to go back to them, as soon as I have apologised to Miss Cranston for the interruption of your evening."

"Is Miss Marian telling you all about her long visit at Hartley's?" asked Letitia, who had just remembered that she had this in her quiver.

Darleston pointed to the door.

"My dear Tishy, you are standing in a draught. Either come in or go away."

"I have just been talking to Hartley's?" he asked, as soon as his sister had shut herself out with a slam that shook every article in the room.

"Yes, for a couple of days with Kezia. I wish a very well, and Mr. Hartley, who is kindest itself, invited me. Was it wrong to go?"

Delighted to be thus referred to, Darleston assured her that nothing she did could be wrong in his eyes; but Marian would not choose to hear more of Tishy's comments that reminded her that others might have noticed her absence, and she was glad to glide back to Gracie's side, and keep in the shadow till the flush on her cheek had subsided.

Darleston Lee vexed her a little by seeking her out, and assuming an air of proprietorship, which the few words she spoke in the room certainly did not justify. They were not declared lovers, and Marian shrank from the notice drawn upon her with positive pain. Yet as soon as the young man—rebuffed by a coldness he could not understand—had moved away, she reproached herself for being so fastidious.

"He loves me—he is proud to acknowledge it, and I ought to be proud of it, as it is a compliment to him. I wish I could be more like Gracie, so pleased to please every one, while I offend those whose affection I am most anxious to obtain."

It was some consolation to remember that he always contrived to escort Gracie and herself to their own gate, and though the presence of her sister might prove a little annoying, she was sure to be wise to say, a look—a word—would tell her convey to him her regret for having driven him away.

But she had wounded his self-love. Darleston Lee really thought Marian the dearest and most piquante girl he had ever met with. Her lady-like reserve pleased him, yet he expected her to be flattered by his preference, and to let the world see that she was; and when, therefore, she turned away, and then, when she shrank from his attentions with such evident distress.

When, therefore, Mrs. Lee planned for him to accompany Miss Martha Jones to the paternal brewery, he made no resistance, and it was Frank Hartley who walked home with the sisters. He was so silent a companion that Gracie called him merrily on his absence, declaring that he was as bad as Kezia, and that he was certainly much weaker than I was."

Marian shuddered. "You are speaking of your death as if it were to be desired."

"By me, it is. I have not found the cup of life so sweet as to have any desire to drain it to the dregs. I cannot imagine any fate more terrible than lingering on to a great age, a burthen to oneself and others."

"But old—very old people often seem not only contented, but even cheerful," Marian reminded her.

"Yes, we are all differently constituted. Some live their life, whether long or short, without ever seeming to go below the surface. On them all events fall lightly; their troubles are soon wiped away, their smiles easily evoked. They cannot comprehend the meaning of a great joy or a great sorrow, for they have never felt either the one or the other."

"Perhaps they are happier than those whose feelings lie deeper," Marian observed thoughtfully.

"I dare say they are. Since we have been here, I have seen your sister extract pleasure from the simplest natural beauties."

At last the conversation had taken the desired turn, and quivering with suppressed eagerness, Marian knelt down beside the bed and ventured to lay her hand on her mother's; it was encouraging to find that she was not withdrawn.

"Don't you think, dearest mamma, that your spirits would be better if you did not shut yourself up from us so much?"

"I was not complaining, child; solitude suits me; I am better alone."

"But Gracie and I want our mother worse than she imagines; as children we could be satisfied with our studies and our playfellows; now we want a companion. Your dear sister, mamma, your advice, your suggestions would help us every hour in the day."

"I hope my children have not found me unkind of their interests," she answered, so coldly that the discouraged girl scarcely dared to proceed.

"But, mamma, we want to feel that you are not

without an hour's warning to soften the blow, who can wonder that his grief overpowered him?"

"Yes, with equal ardour; they were devoted to each other—young, light-hearted, handsome, and wealthy. I do not think either of them knew what trouble meant till the bolt fell that carried off one and scathed the other."

Gracie drew her shawl more closely around her.

"Oh, what a tale! I wish you had not told it to us to-night; it will haunt my dreams. Poor Mr. Danvers! I wish I had not spoken so sharply to him, and yet he deserved it, too."

"Has my tale affected you as well as your sister?" Mr. Hartley turned to Marian to enquire. She raised her eyes; they were not full of tears like Gracie's had been, but there was an awed, troubled look in them, and a something of the same feelings in her tones as she answered:

"I don't know. It was very terrible to be separated so suddenly, but I was wondering if those who have adored each other ever grow cold and indifferent as the years roll on, or when some sudden wrench estranges them, find hate growing up in their hearts."

"Such love as Mr. and Mrs. Danvers lavished on each other could not last; it would have been a misfortune for both if it could, as it must have excluded their obligations to others; but the love that is founded on the worth of its object, that is neither passionate nor selfish, that looks sometimes to a life beyond the grave as well as to wedded happiness on this side of it, must surely be more enduring."

"Aren't these strange sentiments to fall from the lips of an old bachelor?" asked Gracie saucily.

"I think they are a little heavy, for the love that is because my ideas of what matrimony should be, are very grave ones, that I am as I am. It often grieves me to see my friends enter into a life union with so little real knowledge of their fitness for it."

"But, dear Mr. Hartley," Gracie remonstrated, "there are no perfect wives, nor husbands, and the higher we stand, the more our standard, the more difficult people will find it to put up with the faults of their spouses."

"Not if they commence with your axis, that none of us are perfect. I still think it quite possible for a faulty couple to dwell in tolerable harmony, if they resolve to bear and forbear."

"I'll make a note of that, and if ever I marry I'll bind my husband down not to have his moods, as the American authoress calls them, till my own are over. Good-night, Mr. Hartley."

"Miss Wynyard is blessed with a happy disposition," he observed, as he shook hands with Marian; "you are reconciling yourself to Estonate at last?"

"I have always liked both the place and the people. What made you think to the contrary?"

"A remark of your own—that you wished you could quit our village for London."

"Your memory is too good, Mr. Hartley, for it retains what I have said so long ago. I would rather have forgotten," she told him, as she turned away.

"It was your harassed look that impressed this one upon me. I have thought several times lately that—may I go on?"

She murmured an assent.

"I have thought that some affair, which perhaps you have taken on your shoulders to spare your mother trouble, may have weighed too heavily for her. If I am right, will you let me—I mean Kezia's help, or advise you? or have you found another counsellor?"

"I am sure I could not find a kinder or more upright one than yourself, Mr. Hartley," exclaimed Marian, impelled to do him justice for the first time since they had been acquainted. "But I do not require more advice just now, than you have already given me; that is, to wait with patience till I see a way through the clouds."

"Are you quite sure of this?" he asked. "Recollect that in a newly-established business a loan from a friend may sometimes—"

"Mine has not been a difficulty of that description," she interrupted. "If I were, I would tell you, for I have no false shame with regard to misfortunes; my father cannot help, and I would sooner ask your advice than any one else's, Mr. Hartley—always excepting Aunt Bell, of course."

"Thank you. Then, if there should be a difficulty will come to us. Is this a promise?"

Impressed more by the earnestness of his manner than by words which too often mean nothing, Marian said yes, little thinking under what circumstances that pledge would be redeemed.

When she went in-doors, Gracie had already sent the sleepy Hannah to bed, and was preparing to follow her; but Marian lingered in the sitting-room, indulging in a little retrospection, till the striking of the clock warned her that it was midnight, an hour of unpremeditated lateness in their quiet household.

Slipping off her shoes to avoid disturbing her mother or Mrs. Cranston, she went softly up-stairs, and after nearly reaching the door of the chamber she shared with Gracie, when Mrs. Wynyard called out—

"Who is there?"

"It is I, mamma—Marian," her daughter responded, as she hurried to her room. "What can I do for you?"

Mrs. Wynyard was still up, for she had been too intent on a manuscript she was about, to leave it till it was finished, and tied up ready to be sent to the publisher on the morrow; but in cutting the twine with which she had fastened the pages of copy together, the penknife had slipped, and cut so severe a gash in her hand that she was obliged to call for assistance.

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Mrs. Wynyard was still up, for she had been too intent on a manuscript she was about, to leave it till it was finished, and tied up ready to be sent to the publisher on the morrow; but in cutting the twine with which she had fastened the pages of copy together, the penknife had slipped, and cut so severe a gash in her hand that she was obliged to call for assistance.

"Sipping off her shoes to avoid disturbing her mother or Mrs. Cranston, she went softly up-stairs, and after nearly reaching the door of the chamber she shared with Gracie, when Mrs. Wynyard called out—

"Who is there?"

only careful for our interests, but with us in every little trial or success. They might seem trivial in your eyes, as we know that they are, but we should bear the one and enjoy the other better, if you shared them."

"This sounds as if my daughters were beginning to find fault with me," Mrs. Wynyard observed; "perhaps they think I am too self-indulgent because I do not take an active part in their new undertaking."

"No, mamma, no! Oh! pray do not misunderstand me! Does not your own heart tell you that your children are not as close to it as they ought to be? Perhaps the fault is ours—oh, do not think that I cast a shadow of blame upon you; but I hunger for your affection, dearest mother; I want to feel that I am nearer to you, that I may come to your arms freely, and be sure of a welcome there always."

"Have I ever been wanting in proper consideration for my children that you reproach me in this manner?" Mrs. Wynyard demanded, raising herself in her chair.

"Reproach! No, no; I did not reproach you, mamma! I must have expressed myself very badly if you think that."

"Then the fact is, you demand of me what I cannot give—caresses, endearing words, and all the thousand and one falsehoods that are always on the lips of those whose hearts are cold. I tell you, Marian, it would be contrary to my nature. I cannot play the hypocrite, though it be to please my daughters."

"Mamma," said Marian, tremulously; "once when you thought you had punished me unjustly, I woke and found you kissing and weeping over me. Ah! those kind words, those loving words you spoke were so precious, that I seem to hear and feel them now. Why have they never been repeated? One such embrace would compensate for the coldness of years."

Mrs. Wynyard extended her arms as if to clasp her daughter in them, but instantly repented the impulse, and pushing her violently away, sunk back, and covered her face with a groan.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. E. STANFORD is the new chairman of the Constitutional Union.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Rutland has been conferred on the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount of Londonderry.

It is probable that a meeting of the whole Conservative party will be held after the Easter recess to discuss the Local Government Bill.

HER MAJESTY has announced her intention to present a 100 guinea cup to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at 101, to be competed for at the next regatta, which will be a very brilliant one.

Parliament was at work in the Tydesley Pit, Bolton, when a fall of the roof took place, and he was crushed to death.

BATTLEBOURNE, VT., cleared 2700 tons, during the past five years by the sale of liquor at its town agency. Over 19,000 tons of liquor was sold.

INCIDENTS that have been made tend to show that about a third of China, northward of the Yellow River, is suffering from more or less acute distress.

THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEEN ANNE'S Bounty have selected 83 beneficiaries for augmentation, the total amount of the grants promised being £20,000.

THE CITY FATHERS of Leavenworth, Kansas, have adopted an ordinance making it necessary to obtain a 500-dol. license for practicing Christian science, or faith cure.

THE CHINA OF CHINA has lately been supplied with a plant capable of manufacturing 10 million bricks, roofing and flooring tiles per annum.

A NAUHAIA reservoir is to be constructed in the harbour of Odessa, at a cost of two and a-half million roubles. It will have a projecting sea-wall 1200 yards in extent.

DR. FRANK WILSON, of Paisley, whilst suffering from a cut hand, performed an operation which resulted in his contracting blood-poisoning. His death is now announced.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, a coloured pauper in the poor house in Williams County, Tennessee, set the building on fire. He and Dr. Shannon, a coloured woman, perished in the flames.

BALCH SIMONS, of Glasgow, is the first Jew who has held that office in Scotland, where his Glasgow co-believers have presented him with an address and casket in celebration of the fact.

THERE is, the *Spectator* London correspondent understands, a clear understanding in the Cabinet that the case of Scotland in relation to Local Government shall not be in any way prejudiced by anything done this year with the Bill.

THIS is how an Australian journalist speaks of the Prime Minister of New South Wales: "Parkes derives all his power from his ability as a trickster, none of it from his moral worth." And, of course, when Sir Henry denounced him as scurrilous, he protested.

MR. P. J. O'BRIEN wishes to immediately resign his seat for North Monaghan. That, however, Mr. Parnell refuses to acquiesce in. The hon. member has thus given the Nationalists, who his application for the Clifton Hundreds, to be used at their discretion.

THE *Philadelphia Ledger* gravely assures us that Mary Ludlins, of Portland, Me., whose death is reported at the age of 117, always vowed that when the "Prince, who was afterwards William IV. of England," visited Quebec, she did his laundry work for him.

It is said there are few negroes in Richmond (U.S.) who can be induced to go near Liberty Prison after nightfall. They have a tradition that the cellar of the old warehouse is a huge pit of human bones, and they believe that the spirits of the dead men stalk about at night.

MR. BRADLAUGH's application to commit Mr. Allison for contempt of court in publishing in the *8th Stephen's Review* comments on an action pending, in which he was the defendant, has been again before Justices Manisty and Hawkins. Mr. Allison tendered an apology, but was ordered to pay a penalty of £20 to the Crown and the costs of the proceedings.

THE libel action brought by Miss V. Dallas against Mr. Leese being dismissed, the Lord Chief Justice the other day, he said if he had been applied to at the end of the plaintiff's case, he should have nonsuited her, but as the jury had awarded her 40s. damages he should not deprive her of her costs, though execution would be stayed.

PROSECUTIONS will be made from the Conservative Benchers that the control of the police should remain for a time in the hands of the magistracy, until, at all events, the new Councils have become accustomed to the general details of county administration.

AN AMATEUR BREADMAKING COMPETITION.—Several hundred loaves of bread were the other day distributed to the poor in the East of London, and to some of the poor in the West, by the Editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, on behalf of the competitors for a prize offered by him for the best home-made loaf. Amongst the institutions thus benefited by this novel competition were the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, the Middlesex Hospital, and Dr. Barnard's Homes, at Stoney-cussey.

WE get some idea of what the snowstorm has been in Germany by the fact that the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, after having set out for Russia, was compelled to return to Berlin in a despairing state of mind, his train not having been able to plough its way further than the fortress-city of Kistrin.

A SYMPATHETIC correspondent wishes to relieve the discomfort experienced by the hard-worked of the policemen when constabulary duty is to be done. "Why not, he asks, provide these subjected to point duty with soupy-boxes, so that they may rely on shelter during the more severe weather?"

MISS ALCOCK, in a note to a friend, written on the Saturday before her death (the last words, probably, that she ever wrote), said: "I am told I must send another year in this 'Saints' Rest,' and then I am promised 20 years of health. I do not want so many, and I have no idea I shall see them. But as I don't live for myself, I will live on for others."

MISS HERTIE GREEN is an American celebrity. She has amassed a large fortune, estimated at from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 dol., by some of the most daring enterprises ever undertaken on the American Stock Exchange. She is ambitious in her habits, rigid in her economy, and dresses with puritan simplicity, and may be continually encountered proceeding to business in trams.

DR. MATTHEW HAY, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the city of Aberdeen, Police Surgeon, Medical Attendant to the City Hospital, and Examiner of the quality of gas, at £300 per annum (without private practice), vice Thomson, appointed Medical Officer of Health, Sheffield.

MADON KILDAKE BROWNE, of the 11th Hussars, attended at the Middlesex Sessions, for the purpose of attending the judgment of the Court delivered at the previous session, with reference to his assaulting Lord Howard de Walden. Mr. Bodkin stated the fine of £400 had been paid, and the cost of the prosecution had been arranged. Lord Edmund Talbot and Major Mathewson were present to enter into their recognisances in the sum of £250 each for the future good conduct of the defendant, who was prepared in his own bail of £500 to keep the peace. Mr. Paul Taylor said the bail offered was quite satisfactory, and the recognisances having been entered into in the usual way, the parties left the court.

THE marriage of Miss Mary Davies, the popular Welsh vocalist, with Mr. Cadwaladr Davies, Secretary of University College, Bangor, has been celebrated at Tolmers-square Church, London, by the Rev. David Charles Davies, of Bangor. Amongst those present were Madame Antoinette Sterling, Madame Patey, and Madame Edith Wynn. Mr. and Mrs. Davies subsequently left for London.

THE Highland steamship Islay, with passengers, mails, and cargo, broke down the other morning off Lamlash, Arran, while on her run from Glasgow to Islay. She was taken in tow, and brought back to the tail of the bank, her passengers being afterwards transferred to the steamer Cavalier, which proceeded to Islay. The Islay was towed to Glasgow for repairs.

A ROLL has been taken at Southbridge on the occasion of the adoption of the Free Library Act. About £2000 had been subscribed to provide books, but considerable opposition and great indifference were manifested. The poll showed that 757 were in favour of the Act, and 366 against. Only eleven hundred out of about six thousand ratepayers voted.

MR. NEVILLE, the South Staffordshire stipendiary magistrate, has fined John Stringer, a bricklayer-hill publican, £20 for attempting to defraud the Revenue of 10s. 10d. by closing his beer in evening hours.

MR. EDWARD JAMES WARD, Mr. Charles Henry Herbert, and Mr. Charles Rotherington, solicitors, and Mr. John Mobbs, of Southgate-road, have appeared at Bow-street Police-court, to summon charges against them with conspiring to obtain £50 by means of false and fraudulent pretences of Mr. Joseph William Clark, an estate agent of High Holborn. Mr. Vaughan dismissed the summonses.

The electric light is about to be established at St. Louis, in Senegal.

This Ceylon pearl fishery is expected to be a total failure this year.

The French fund for the erection of a monument to Paul Bert now amounts to 42,000 francs.

Ten licensed victuallers in the London Excise collection number 7872, and the beer sellers 3051.

SCANDINAVIAN wishes to levy a new selling in taxes—a rate for the purpose of advertising the excellencies of the town.

It seems likely that the Baptist Union will once more accept the proffered hospitality of Yorkshire in the forthcoming autumn.

ALMOST everybody has a candidate for the new Chancery judgeship. Mr. Ince and Mr. Lawrence are among the latest suggestions.

DR. ARTHUR DEBASSSET, of Pittsburgh, is spending 150,000 dollars on an "air-ship," 650ft. long, cone-shaped, and 140ft. in diameter, weighing 130 tons.

Two pieces of land in the Rue Haxo, Paris, where the hostages were shot by the Communists in 1871, has just been bought by the Franciscans, who are about to erect a chapel upon it.

FASHION'S revolution is provoking an extraordinary effect in Paris. It is gradually producing the deposition of the opera hat and the re-appearance of the ornate velvet waistcoat.

TURKEY is a rumour that one of the Budget proposals will take the form of a duty on foreign securities. The amount to be gained by the transaction is said to be about a million and a-half.

By a singular coincidence, Dr. Hannay and Dr. MacLaren—representatives of Congregationalists and Baptists—are proceeding in Aug. to the Antipodes, to be engaged in preaching denominational jubilees.

WILLIAM LANKER was sentenced at Durham Easter Quarter Sessions to 18 months' hard labour. At the time he was suffering from bronchitis and heart disease. They have now wrought his death in the goal.

MYRTHE BRENSWICK, a Belgian; Mario and Prospero Romano Roumanians; and Leon Richer, a Czech, have been arrested in Paris on charges of swindling a number of tradesmen out of sums amounting to about 100,000 francs.

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A TEACHER'S SUICIDE.

At the last meeting of the London School Board, the Rev. J. Diggle presiding, the question of the recent painful suicide of Mr. Silverlock, one of the Board's teachers, was introduced by Mr. Phillips.

He asked the chairman of the School Management Committee, Did not Mr. Silverlock enter the service with excellent testimonials, both as student and teacher?

Mr. Diggle: I have to reply to that question that I presume the testimonials were satisfactory to the School Management Committee at the date when he was appointed. Mr. Phillips: Did not his class pass a good examination? Mr. Diggle: That is a question that ought to be addressed to the examiners of his class. Mr. Phillips: Was not his certificate refused by Mr. Dibben, the inspector, solely because he said the boys, by asking questions, lacked discipline?

Mr. Diggle: That question ought to be addressed to Mr. Dibben. Mr. Phillips: Did not the managers, to whom the matter was referred by the School Management Committee, strongly recommend, supported by the headmaster, that Mr. Silverlock should have another year's trial to enable him to get his parchment? Mr. Diggle: The facts in the question do not accurately represent the case. Mr. Phillips: Was it also known that his sister was laid up with rheumatic fever, and that he was the sole support of an aged father? Mr. Diggle: We have no knowledge of these facts. Mr. Phillips: Did the School Board refuse to employ him solely on the recommendation of headmaster and managers?

Mr. Diggle: I think I shall consult the dignity of the School Management Committee by declining to answer the question, which would assume that the committee would do anything that would entice one of their servants to commit suicide.

CHARLES MAX SCHRODER, 37, pleaded not guilty at the Central Criminal Court, before the Recorder, to indictments charging him with forging and uttering bills of exchange, arrested in Paris on charges of swindling a number of tradesmen out of sums amounting to about 100,000 francs.

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THE annual meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the report stated that during the year its crews and boats had been instrumental in saving 368 lives and ten vessels, while it had rewarded the saving of life in more than 200 other cases.

A VERY large number of persons assembled at Kensington Oval to witness the final contest arising out of the tie in the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup. The West Bromwich Albion gained the victory over the Preston North End by two goals to one.

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A VERY large number of persons

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

AN ODDBITY IN NATURE.
curious city like group of rocks near Milan has described to the Paris Academy of Science. It but 2500 feet above the sea and is known as pelier-le-Vieux. An irregular mass of rocks 200 feet high resembles the towers of a citadel, this is surrounded by five depressions 300 or 400 deep, of which one appears like an amphitheatre, and a necropolis, a parade, and another a market. Early laid out city quarter with public monuments, gates, straight streets and intersections resting at once such places as Pompeii, Athens and Persopolis. The whole, of some 200 is surrounded by a rocky wall 300 or 400 feet high, the ravines beneath and the neighbouring groups appear to the fortified appearance.

THE SARDARD.
He exhibits no facility
In matters of acility.

In line of immobility
He is usually great.
Averse to things static,
He is fond of the aesthetic,
And a lassitude pathetic
Is his customary state.
He is happy in appearance,
Quite a "Bruce" in perseverance
Then he's searching for a seat whereon to sit.
He's a kind of human tickler—
When his lazy bones enrich
Another chair he'll not be missed a single bit.

COLTS.

(his remarks a writer in *Murray's Magazine*) are
punitive, too, as monkeys. I nearly lost one
ugh this trait in their character. Several of my
brood horses were playing about on the ranche
the house, when a young colt got hold of a
that was lying there and began throwing it
t. In one of its chuckes it caught over his ears.

then, as he threw up his head, it slipped down over his eyes, and a moment later he had opened feeding, and looked at him. Then they were simultaneous snort of terror, threw their tails in the air and dashed off at full gallop. Poor David was the colt's name, with the sack over his blindly galloped off after the sound of their peeing hoofs. After going at least two hundred feet he had pulled up and looked back at the masked comrade, and then, with another snort, again! And here were all my most valuable greyhounds stampeding in blind terror—one of them by blindfold—over ground honeycombed with real holes and broken with sunracks. What was I doing? Shuts wanted to gallop after David, and I told him, but he pulled up and looked at me, throwing him up so as not to injure him. At length, ever, I concluded there was nothing else for it, a suddenly, David put down his head and the slipped off.

antiquity, both for use and ornament, are of very various kinds, says the historian. The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans made their combs from hard woods, generally boxwood, and this material was used for the handles of razors, and for the shafts of spears, till horn, ivory, gold and shell were substituted. The gold combs of the middle ages, worn as ornaments or to support the hair, were frequently made of tortoise shell. The heavy, oval, carved plates of the hawkbill turtle were known to ancient Romans, who used them in inlaying furniture and in other ornamental work. The tortoise shell afterward became an important article of commerce. The invention of vulcanized India rubber and ornaments with hard rubber resulted in the discovery that it is one of the best and cheapest materials ever used for making combs.

aged; but female bears with cubs are very strong and will almost always pursue anyone they overtake. These aggressive animals are not b tree-sitters, rarely attempt to climb, but the black species; and, unless the bear can spot before it come to close quarters, a man, never active and well armed, stands but a poor chance. I have in mind an event which happened one focky day in the mountains of the Yukon. I was on the mountain side, working with pick shovel one day, when, turning round, he saw a male bear with two cubs approaching him. He left his rifle in his cabin and so proceeded defend himself as best he could with his pick. The bear soon caught him by the legs and threw him and the mother bear began eating pieces of flesh out of his back with her claws. He fortunately enough presence of mind to lie and feign death, so that the bear, hearing the whining, left him and departed with them, supposing it had killed him. When the bear was well

gth, and contrived to crawl as far as a stream of
and get a drink. Then he fainted, but came to,
and, felt so far restored as to be able to walk
miles to the nearest rancho, where he was
well received and well cared for. A doctor was
d, who said his case was hopeless; but another
called afterwards, took a better view of the
and, and banded him up so that he survived, and
lives, I believe, in West Cliff. Bears are fond of
r. A hunter told me how, being out in the moun-
as we come other men, they all left the camp one
coming with the clearest trail, the bread of the moun-
their return all was as when they left, except that
sugar tin was upset and every grain of its con-
gone. This at first seemed inexplicable, for no
an being was likely to be near, or to take the
for true; but after a careful search the footprints
have were found, the clearest proof as to who
the guilty party.

WITHERED BY POTASH. CURED BY S.S.S.

Mercury has destroyed more human lives than pestilence and famine. Its baneful effects are every day in the degeneration of the human race in the alarming increase in Mercurial Poison, Rheumatism and even Consumption, which largely induced by the unwise use of Mercury

[illegible]

I began to see the Swift's Specific a thorough trial in its effects upon my general health, if it did not cure the disease. This was the only encouragement I had, and I cleared up, the blotches disappeared, and all this morning I am as well as water. I have not yet got rid of the skin eruptions, but gained in flesh, and am altogether pleased with the result. I will not say here to answer any letters that I receive respecting this, I cannot take any trouble of answering them and double the statement - I am, Gentlemen, gratefully
Victoria Bred, Westminster, W. S. October 28th, 1876.
W. P. S. - Swift's Specific.

VICTORIA MEDICAL DEALERS. Prices - Liquid, 1/6 bottle, Dry, 2/6 per package, and posted on top of above price. Send for treatise on Blood Skin Diseases, posted free.

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CONSTIPATION AND SLUGGISH LIVER.

THE
BEST REMEDY
FOR
CONSTIPATION.



THE
BEST REMEDY
FOR
SLUGGISH LIVER.

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, etc., etc.

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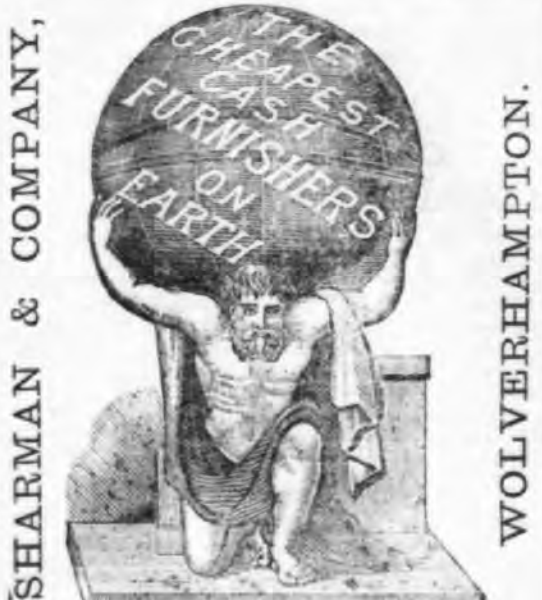
are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—Constipation and Sluggish Liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

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of the same for the future.

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which are in every way adapted to the Trade.

Competent Workmen kept on the Premises.
Branch:—
VICTORIA STREET AND ALBERT STREET,
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who have PASSED EXAMINATIONS,
Military, and other professions, sent free from Professor
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Box for Bilious and Nervous
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Headache, Giddiness, and
Nausea, and Swelling after meals,
Dizziness, and Drowsiness,
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BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Difficulty of
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Fair white hands. Bright clear complexion Soft healthy skin.

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IN A FEW DAYS
ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES
Entirely fade away.
BEAUTIFULLY FRAGRANT. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
CURES OLD-STANDING SKIN DISEASES.
Removes every Kind of Eruption, Spot, or Blotch,
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Renders the Skin Clear, Smooth, Supple, and Healthy.
SKIN AFFECTIONS
THAT QUICKLY YIELD TO SULPHOLINE.
ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES,
BLOTCHES, DISCOLORATIONS,
ECZEMA, ROSA, SCURVY,
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SULPHOLINE LOTION.

There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to SULPHOLINE
in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if
seemingly past cure. Ordinary Pimples, redness, blotches,
scurf, roughness, which creep in by magic; whilst old,
enduring Skin Disorders, Eczema, Psoriasis, Acne, Black-
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It destroys the animalcules which mostly cause these
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a clear, smooth, supple, healthy Skin. SULPHOLINE LOTION
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever causes arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and war-
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COCKLE'S PILLS.
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CUKE FOR ALL!
No More Suffering.
The Discovery of this Ointment has proved an
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