

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1883-4.

1883.
SEPTEMBER.

3. Funeral of the Comte de Chambord at Göritz.
4. The Order of the Varter conferred on Prince Albert Victor.
— A bust of Fielding unveiled at Taunton by the American Minister, Russell Lowell.
5. Death of Ivan Turguenief, the Russian novelist.
— Insurrectionary movement in Croatia.
6. International Medical Congress opened at Amsterdam.
10. Miss Booth and Miss Charlesworth arrested at Geneva and conveyed over the French frontier.
11. Admiral Pierre, the French commander at Tamatave, died.
— Sobiesky Bicentenary celebration took place at Vienna.
12. The Duke of Hamilton won the St. Leger with Ossian.

13. Luther Festival opened at Wittenberg by the Crown Prince of Germany.
14. Three days' engagement between the French and the "Black Flags" in Tonquin, in which the latter were routed with heavy loss.
— Cortachy Castle, the Forfarshire seat of the Earl of Airlie, destroyed by fire.
17. Mr. Gladstone visited Copenhagen in the Pembroke Castle.
— Failure of the Exchange Bank of Montreal; liabilities, 3,000,000 dols.
— The ship St. Leonards, with emigrants for New Zealand, run down and sunk by the steamer Cormorant off Dartmouth.
18. O'Donnell, the assassin of James Carey, the informer, landed at Southampton.
19. British Association, meeting, opened at Southampton.
20. Commemoration of the entry of Italian troops into Rome.
24. Arrival in England of Mr. Shaw, the missionary, who suffered imprisonment at the hands of the French Admiral at Tamatave.
— Explosion of Rocket Factory at Woolwich Arsenal: two lives lost.
25. Kadi Keni, a suburb of Constantinople, destroyed by fire.

OCTOBER.

1. King Alfonso, meeting with an unfriendly reception, hastily left Paris.
— Miss Booth, Miss Charlesworth, and four other Salvationists, arrested by the Swiss authorities, acquitted and released.
2. King Alfonso, on his arrival at Madrid, met with an enthusiastic reception.
— The Church Congress opened at Reading.
3. The Exhibition Buildings at Pittsburg (Penn.) destroyed by fire.
— Dedication of Burnham Beeches to the public use.
4. Manchester Election—Houldsworth (C), 18,188; Pankhurst (Rad), 6216.
14. Forty women killed during a panic in the Synagogue at Siwonka, Podolia.
16. Cetewayo surrendered to Mr. Osborne, the British Resident in Zululand.
17. Earthquake in the neighbourhood of Smyrna: 100 lives lost.
— An observatory opened on the summit of Ben Nevis.
18. The remains of Dr. Harvey placed in a marble sarcophagus, provided by the Royal College of Physicians, at Hempstead Church, Essex.
— A sword of honour presented to Sir Archibald Alison by the citizens of Glasgow.
22. Count Stefan Bathanyay shot dead in a duel with Dr. Julius Rosenberg, at Termesvar, Hungary.
23. The Marquis of Lansdowne landed at Quebec, and sworn in as Governor-General of Canada.
— Mr. H. T. Barclay won the Cambridgeshire Stakes with Bendigo.

23. The City Commissioners of Sewers determine to light certain parts of the City by electricity.
24. Opening of the South Wales University at Cardiff.
26. Mr. Copeman crossed from Dover to Calais on his patent life-saving raft.
29. International Trades Union Conference opened at Paris.
— Mr. Irving made his first appearance in New York at the Star Theatre in "The Bells."
30. Two dynamite explosions on the Underground Railway, by which forty persons were injured.
31. The Fisheries Exhibition formally closed by the Prince of Wales.
— Collision in the Irish Channel between the steamer Holyhead and the German barque Alhambra: fifteen lives lost.

NOVEMBER.

— Disturbances at Londonderry consequent on the visit of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
2. Departure for India of the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, to take command of the Meerut Division.
— River Plate Bank Frauds discovered.
5. Return of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne from Canada.
8. Celebration of the 99th birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore.
9. Luther Commemoration held.
13. The Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation-stone of a new wing to the General Hospital, Croydon.
14. Bombardment of Foulpoint (Madagascar) by the French.
— Depositing the Scotch regimental colours in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.
16. M. De Lesseps visited Liverpool and addressed the merchants on the Exchange.
— Limerick Election: McMahon (N), 922; Spaight (C), 473.
19. Defeat of a detachment under Captain Moncrieff, British Consul at Souakim, who was killed in the encounter.
— Completion of the Arlburg tunnel.
20. Joseph Poole, a Fenian, found guilty at Dublin, after a second trial, of the murder of another Fenian named Kenny, and sentenced to death.
21. Army of Hicks Pasha, in the Sudan, annihilated by the troops of the Mahdi.
22. York Election: Milner (C), 3948; Lockwood (L), 3927.
23. Conference between the London Chamber of Commerce and M. De Lesseps.
26. Warden, late manager of the River Plate Bank, sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, for stealing the securities of the Bank.
27. John Davis Watters, stockbroker, sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for receiving with a guilty knowledge from Warden, secretary of the London and River Plate Bank.
30. Meeting of the Shipowners' Association and M. De Lesseps; basis of an agreement for the future regulation of the Suez Canal agreed to.
— Judgment of the House of Lords pronounced in favour of Mr. Dobbs against the right of the Grand Junction Waterworks to charge upon the gross value of premises.

DECEMBER.

2. Serious rioting occurred in Wexford.
4. Calcutta Exhibition opened by the Viceroy.
7. Lord Ripon intimated to the Indian Legislative Council that the Secretary of State had approved the Ibert Bill, but it had been limited so as to include only ex-officio district magistrates and sessions judges.

10. Report of a defeat of Egyptian troops near Souakim by the Mahdi.
— Smithfield Club Cattle Show opened at Islington.
11. At a meeting of representatives of Cricket Clubs at Lord's, it was resolved not to employ any bowler whose delivery might be regarded as doubtful.
— Presentation of £37,000 to Mr. Parnell as an Irish national testimonial.
12. Ipswich Election: West (L), 3226; Charley (C), 2816.
— A heavy gale swept over England, causing much destruction of property and great loss of life.
14. Statue of Lord Beaconsfield unveiled at Liverpool.
17. The Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Rome.
— Patrick O'Donnell executed at Newgate for the murder of James Carey, the informer.
— Capture of Sontay by the French.
21. Wigan Election: Eckersley (C), (unopposed).
— Five of the prisoners connected with the dynamite explosions in Glasgow sentenced to penal servitude for life, and five to seven years each.
26. Jockey Club decided that jockeys shall not be licensed who run horses, and that betting by jockeys shall not be allowed.

1884.

JANUARY.

2. Terrible railway accident near Toronto: twenty-nine lives lost.
— The body of Mr. John Broome Tower, found in the Stoke Newington (New River Company) reservoir. Murderer not discovered.
4. The Egyptian Government ask for decision of British Cabinet on the Soudan question.
6. A convent burned at Belleville, near St. Louis (Mis.): 31 lives lost.
8. Formation of a new Egyptian Ministry, under Nubar Pasha.
10. Derry County Election; Mr. Walker, Solicitor-General for Ireland, returned unopposed.
16. Meeting of Nationalists at Black Lion (Enniskillen) proclaimed by the Government.
17. The Reformatory ship Clarence burned at Liverpool.
20. Lusby's Music-Hall, Mile-end-road, burned.
21. Loss of the steamer Columbus off the coast of Massachusetts: 104 lives lost.
22. Judgment against Sir J. P. Heywood in the case of the Bishop of Manchester, who refused to institute Mr. Cowgill to the living of Miles Platting, in place of Mr. Green, deprived.
23. Heavy gale swept over the British Islands: great damage to property and many lives lost.
24. General Gordon arrived at Cairo en route for the Soudan.
25. The Khedive appointed General Gordon "Governor-General of the Soudan."
— Ibert Bill, as amended, passed into law.
27. Fifteen lives lost by an explosion at Pen-y-graig Colliery, Rhondda Valley.
28. Collision between the ships City of Lucknow and Simla off the Isle of Wight: latter sunk.
— Sculling Championship on the Thames: Bubear beat Elliott.
29. Launch of H.M.S. Warspite at Chatham.
30. Sir Stafford Northcote installed as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

FEBRUARY.

1. Meeting at Mansion House to form a Hospitals Association.
4. Defeat of Baker Pasha in attempting to relieve Tokar; 2000 killed out of a force of 3500.
5. Parliament opened by Commission. Lords: Debate on the Address, which was agreed to. Commons: Amendment to the Address proposed by Mr. Bourke, asking for a

distinct recognition by her Majesty's Ministers of the obligations incurred by their intervention in Egypt. There being no reply from the Ministerial side, a division was taken, and the amendment was defeated by 77 to 22.
7. School Board budget: rate increased to 5s. in the pound.
— The manager and four members of the committee of the Park Club, Park-lane, fined £500 each, and three members of the club £100 each, for gambling.
8. Baker Pasha recalled from Souakim, in view of the protection of the place being undertaken by British troops.
— Conference of delegates from vestries and district boards to consider the continuous increase of School Board expenditure.
10. Death of Cetewayo, in the reserved territory.
11. The Queen's Book, "More Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," published.
— General Gordon arrived at Berber, on his way to Khartoum.
— Commons: Mr. Bradlaugh advanced to the table of the House and apparently administered the oath to himself. The Speaker directed him to withdraw, and Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the ceremony Mr. Bradlaugh had gone through not being in accordance with the statute, he be not permitted to take the oath. Carried by 290 to 113. Mr. Bradlaugh himself voting, but his vote was expunged on a division by 255 to 161. A motion that he be excluded from the House till he engage not to disturb its proceedings carried by 228 to 120.
12. Canon Stubbs appointed Bishop of Chester, in place of Dr. Jacobson, resigned; and Dr. Ridding, of Winchester College, first Bishop of Southwell.
— New writ issued for Northampton, Mr. Bradlaugh having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
— Souakim captured; the garrison and population massacred.
15. Paisley Election: Mr. Clarke (L), 3049; Lord Ernest Hamilton (C), 1806.
18. General Gordon arrived at Khartoum, and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants remitting taxation, &c.
19. Northampton Election: Bradlaugh (L), 4032; Richards (C), 3664.
20. West Norfolk Election: Mr. C. S. Read (C) returned unopposed.
21. Meath Election: Wm. Meagher (Lord Mayor of Dublin), unopposed.
— Commons: The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, upon which Sir S. Northcote moved to re-affirm the resolution that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the precincts of the House until he undertake not to disturb its proceedings. Carried by 226 to 173.
— Tokar surrendered to the rebels, commanded by Osman Digna.
22. Lords: Appointment of a Royal Commission into the Housing of the Working-Class Population moved by Lord Salisbury, and agreed to. Speech by the Prince of Wales.
25. Commons: Thanks of the House voted to the Speaker for his services in the Chair for over twelve years.
26. Mr. A. Peel, member for Warwick, elected Speaker without opposition, in place of Mr. Brand.
— English Cart Horse Society opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.
— Explosion of dynamite at Victoria Railway Station.
27. Her Majesty's approbation of the choice of Mr. A. W. Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons.
— New Convention with the Transvaal delegates signed in London.
28. South Lincolnshire Election: Mr. M. E. Finch-Hatton (C), unopposed.
— Discovery of dynamite and infernal machines in the cloak-rooms at Charing-cross and Paddington Railway Stations.

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MARCH.

3. Details published of the battle on Friday at El Teb, between 4000 British troops, under General Graham, and about 10,000 Arabs under Osman Digna, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 1500 killed, and the British occupied Tokar.

— Commons: Franchise Bill read first time.

— Reward of £2000 offered for the apprehension of the authors of the dynamite plot in London.

— Catherine Flannagan and Margaret Higgins executed at Liverpool for murders committed to obtain life insurance money.

4. Great meeting of shipowners in London to discuss the proposed Merchant Shipping Bill.

5. Return of British troops from Tokar to Trinkitat.

— Banquet to Lord Shaftesbury at the Mansion House.

9. Mr. C. Lambert's Don Juan won the Cesarewitch.

10. Wallace Ross, of St. John's, N.B., beat Bubeer (with 10 sec. start), from Putney to Mortlake, by 38 sec.

11. The Severn Tunnel works flooded.

— Lords: Lord Tennyson took his seat.

— Commons: Metropolitan Water Bill rejected by 197 to 152.

— Dr. Shapira, who offered a forged parchment to the British Museum, committed suicide at Rotterdam.

12. The Marquis of Lansdowne left Londonderry for Canada.

— At a meeting of Suez Canal shareholders in Paris, M. De Lessesps' agreement with the British shipowners accepted.

— Advance of the British force under General Graham against Osman Digna.

13. Bank rate reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

— General Graham defeated Osman Digna's force at Tamanieb, sixteen miles from Souakim, with heavy loss.

— Colliery explosion at Lynchburg (Va.): 159 killed.

14. Indian Financial Statement for 1883-4 published, estimating revenue at £70,500,900, and expenditure at £70,295,500.

16. Proclamation issued by Admiral Hewett offering a reward for the capture of Osman Digna.

17. The Egyptian gendarmerie having refused to obey orders, Admiral Hewett had forty of the ringleaders seized and flogged.

— The Court of Appeal gave judgment in the Belt libel case, restoring the verdict of £5000 returned by the jury, and discharging the rule for a new trial, the defendant Lawes being ordered to pay costs.

18. Unveiling a memorial to Samuel Pepys in St. Olave's Church, Hartstreet.

20. Cambridgeshire Election: Thornhill (C), 3815; Coote (L), 2912.

21. Lords: Lord Thurlow's motion for opening museums, &c., on Sundays, rejected by 46 to 38.

— Commons: Motion to exclude Bishops from the House of Lords rejected by 148 to 137.

— Huntingdon Election: Sir Robert Peel (C), 455; Veasy (L), 446.

25. General Graham's troops again advanced from Souakim to attack Osman Digna.

26. Tonans won the Lincolnshire Handicap.

27. General Graham advanced on Osman Digna's position beyond Tamanieb, and after a slight skirmish the enemy dispersed. Cavalry returned to Souakim.

29. The Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) died suddenly at Cannes, aged 31.

— Commons: Local taxation: Motion by Mr. Pell carried against the Government by 208 to 197.

— Voluptuary won the Grand National.

30. Riots at Cincinnati: The Jail and Court House attacked by a mob: about 75 persons killed.

31. Both Houses of Parliament voted addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Albany on the death of the Duke of Albany.

APRIL.

2. Great fire in Paternoster-row.

— Mr. Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, sentenced to four months' imprisonment for a libel on Lord Lonsdale.

3. Bank rate reduced from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. Loss off Sambro' Head of the Belgian White Cross steamer Daniel Steinman, with 120 lives.

5. Funeral of the Duke of Albany, at Windsor.

7. Cambridge won the University Boat-Race, by three lengths.

— Commons: Franchise Bill read second time by 340 to 210.

14. Presentation of the freedom of Dundee to Lord Rosebery.

15. The Queen left for Germany.

16. Arrival of the Queen at Darmstadt.

17. Poole Election: Harris (C), 877; Clarke (L), 815.

— Tercentenary Festival of Edinburgh University.

18. Encyclical Letter of the Pope against Freemasonry published.

22. A severe shock of earthquake was experienced in London and the Eastern Counties, doing considerable damage in and about Colchester.

— Commons: Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill: Mr. Dodson moved to restore the bill to its original form as introduced into the House of Lords.

On a division the Government were defeated by 185 to 161.

23. International Exhibition opened at the Crystal Palace.

— City and Suburban: Quicklime, 1; Thebais, 2; Royal Stag, 3.

24. Commons: Budget night. Estimated revenue, £85,555,000; expenditure, £85,292,000; proposed conversion of Three per Cent Consols.

25. Commons: Mr. Dodson announced, as the decision of the Government with regard to their defeat on the Contagious Diseases Bill, that they would propose an amendment in accordance with the decision of the House.

— British invitation to the Powers to confer on the Egyptian question.

— Opening of the new Oratory at Brompton by Cardinal Manning.

28. Berber abandoned, a portion of the garrison joining the rebels.

— Lord Falmouth's horses sold at Newmarket for 36,420 guineas—an average of 1517½ guineas each.

29. Commons: Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill: Mr. Dodson's amendment to the first clause carried by 357 to 48, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

30. Marriage at Darmstadt of Prince Louis of Battenberg to Princess Victoria, granddaughter of the Queen.

— Disembarkation at Portsmouth of time-expired men and invalids from India, ex-troopship *Crocodile*, on board which six deaths from cholera occurred during the passage.

— Commons: Disposal of the Dead (Regulation) Bill (legalising Cremation) rejected by 149 to 79.

— Two Thousand Guineas: Scot Free, 1; St. Médard, 2; Harvester, 3.

MAY.

1. Lords: Earl Granville announced that the Powers (except Turkey) had accepted the invitation of her Majesty's Government to a Conference on the financial affairs of Egypt.

— Official Correspondence on Egypt published.

2. One Thousand Guineas: Busybody, 1; Queen Adelaide, 2; White-lock, 3.

— Suspension of the Oriental Bank.

5. Further despatches on Egypt and General Gordon issued.

— Opening on the site of Horse-monger-lane Jail of the first public playground under the auspices of the Metropolitan Public Gardens, Boulevard, and Playground Association.

6. Commons: Resolution by Mr. Broadhurst in favour of legalising marriage with deceased wife's sister carried by 238 to 127.

— General Graham's despatch on the Soudan published.

7. Accounts received of the loss of the steamer State of Florida, which was run into by the barque *Pomema*. Both vessels sunk: 138 lives lost.

— Statue of William Tyndale erected and unveiled on the Embankment.

— Chester Cup: Havock, 1; Louis d'Or, 2; Sophist, 3.

8. Health Exhibition, at South Kensington, opened by the Duke of Cambridge.

9. Lords: Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment Bill rejected by 76 to 48.

11. Death of Midhat Pasha.

12. Treaty of Peace signed between France and China.

13. Commons: Vote of Censure negatived by 303 to 275.

— The Australians won their first match of the season against an eleven selected by Lord Sheffield by an innings and six runs.

14. Mid-Kent Election: Hon. Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, unopposed.

— Heavy failures and commercial panic in New York.

16. Stadt Theatre, Vienna, destroyed by fire.

19. Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter appointed Bishop of Ripon.

— Commons: Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Merchant Shipping Bill.

21. "Gazette" containing list of honours and promotions for the Soudan campaign.

23. Wady Halfa occupied by Egyptian troops under Colonel Trotter.

— Lords' Committee passed the preamble of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill subject to £5,000,000 being raised.

— M.C.C. beat Australians at Lord's by an innings and 115 runs.

26. Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of his bill for the conversion of £212,000,000 of 3 per Cent Stock into 2½ per Cent Stock at £102, or 2½ per Cent Stock at £108, at option of holders.

— In the Queen's Bench Division a jury awarded Mrs. Weldon £500 damages against the London correspondent of the *Paris Vignaro* for libel in that paper.

— Serious dynamite explosion at the Junior Carlton Club, and at Scotland-yard.

— National Rifle Association meeting.

27. Admiral Hewett cordially received by King John of Abyssinia.

JUNE.

1. Attack on Souakim repulsed, after four hours' fighting.

3. Lord Spencer intimated to the Orange party that he would prohibit all counter demonstrations to Nationalist meetings in the North of Ireland.

— Accident on the Salisbury and Wimbourne branch of the South-Western Railway: five persons killed and thirty injured.

4. The East London Aquarium, Bishopsgate, burned.

5. Funeral of Sir Bartle Frere, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

6. Commons: National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Bill read by 117 to 34.

10. Fall of Berber and massacre of the garrison.

12. Commons: Franchise Bill in Committee, Mr. Woodall's proposal to enfranchise women negatived by 271 to 135.

— Ascot Gold Cup: St. Simon, 1; Tristan, 2; Faugh-a-Ballagh, 3.

— Athlone Election: J. H. McCarthy jun. (N.), unopposed.

15. Marriage of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia and the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse at St. Petersburg.

17. Commons: Franchise Bill in Committee.

— Prince of Wales presided at inauguration of the work of the juries, Health Exhibition.

18. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., fined £500 for contempt of Court in certain com-

ments in his paper, *United Ireland*, on a pending action.

19. Bank rate reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.

— Commons: Franchise Bill passed through Committee.

20. Lords: The Earl of Rosebery moved for a Select Committee to consider the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Lords.

— Presentation of the Freedom of the City to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

— South Hants Election: Fitzwygram, (C), 4209; Deverell (L), 3772.

21. Mid-Surrey Election: Ellis (C), 7645; Stern (L), 4949.

23. Papers laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament relating to the negotiations with the Powers on the subject of the Conference on Egyptian affairs.

— Outbreak of cholera in Toulon.

25. Commons: Second reading of the Cemeteries Bill carried by 176 to 154.

— Prince of Wales opened the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute, at South Kensington.

— Dr. Hornby, Head-Master of Eton College, appointed Provost.

— Leicester Election: J. Allanson Picton (L) returned unopposed.

26. Commons: Franchise Bill read third time, *nemine contradicente*.

27. Lords: Franchise Bill read first time.

— Spread of the cholera in France: outbreak at Marseilles.

30. Commons: Mr. Gladstone's resolution to suspend the Orders of the Day to discuss Mr. Bruce's motion of Censure on the Terms of Agreement with France negatived by 190 to 148, the Government and the Opposition, voting together, being defeated.

— Lord Falmouth's stud sold at Newmarket.

— A verdict for the Crown returned in the case of the Attorney-General v. Bradlaugh, which raised the question of the oath having been properly taken by the latter.

JULY.

1. North Warwickshire Election: Muntz (C), 5282; Corbett (L), 3538.

— International Forestry Exhibition opened at Edinburgh.

3. Lords: Bill to extend Parliamentary Franchise to Women read first time.

— Commons: Mr. Chamberlain announced the withdrawal of the Shipping Bill.

— Presentation by the Queen at Windsor of medals to soldiers for service in the Soudan.

— Distribution by the Duke of Cambridge of medals to firemen for long service and bravery.

4. Statue of Liberty presented by the French Government to the United States, the festival of American Independence being chosen for the formal presentation in Paris of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, to serve as a light-house at the entrance of New York harbour. The statue, from the feet to the uplifted hand, is 150 ft. high, being slightly higher than the Vendôme Column, and double the height of the largest statue hitherto known, that of St. Charles Borromeo, on the banks of Lake Maggiore.

7. Lords: Debate on the second reading of the Franchise Bill. Lord Cairns moved an amendment that the bill should not come into operation except as part of an entire scheme.

— French Government resolved to demand from China, for the attack at Lassaon, an indemnity of two hundred and fifty million francs.

8. Lords: Franchise Bill: Second reading rejected by 205 to 146.

— Prince and Princess of Wales opened "Sandringham Buildings," Soho.

9. Commons: A new Standing Order agreed to giving *locus standi* to any representative body to be heard against any railway or other bill, if injuriously affected thereby.

9. Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the Chapel of St. Anne's Asylum, Redhill.

10. Important conference of the Liberal party, at which Mr. Gladstone announced that, in consequence of the amendment to the Franchise Bill passed by the House of Lords, all measures before the Commons would be abandoned, and an autumn Session held to pass the Franchise Bill.

— Lords: Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill withdrawn.

— Commons: Statement by the Premier with regard to the autumn Session and the measures to be withdrawn.

11. Democratic Convention at Chicago nominate Mr. Cleveland, Governor of New York, for the Presidency.

— Prince and Princess of Wales attended a Working Men's soirée at Bethnal-green Museum to promote the work of the Beaumont Trust Fund.

12. Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a new bridge across the Thames at Putney.

14. Lords: Lord Weymss gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the House of Lords do proceed with the Franchise Bill on the understanding that the Government bring in a Redistribution Bill in November.

National Fête celebrated in Paris. A German flag torn down by the mob and burned in the Place de la Concorde.

— Meetings held in various parts of the country urging the Government to force through the Franchise Bill.

15. Franchise Bill agitation continued. Meetings in condemnation of the action of the Lords.

16. Accident on Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway near Penistone, twenty-three persons killed and many injured.

17. Lords: Lord Weymss's motion to pass the Franchise Bill rejected by 182 to 132.

— Greeley Relief Expedition, under the command of Captain Schley, in the *Thetis* and *Bear*, arrived at St. John's, N.B., with seven survivors. Eight having been found alive, but one afterwards died.

18. Two policemen shot by burglars in Hoxton.

— Wimbledon: St. George's Challenge Vase won by Private T. Osborne, 1st Warwick.

21. Great demonstration in favour of the Franchise Bill in Hyde Park.

22. Private Gallant, 5th Middlesex, won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon with 110 points.

23. The new St. Paul's School at West Kensington opened.

— Cricket: A representative English team beat the Australians by an innings and five runs.

24. Wimbledon: Elcho Shield won by Ireland with 1583 points.

25. Reported that the French had attacked the Hovas on June 27.

— Earthquake at Massowah.

28. Mrs. Weldon obtained £1000 damages from Dr. Semple for signing certificate of insanity.

29. Conference on Colonial Confederation at Westminster Palace Hotel.

— British Medical Association opened at Belfast.

30. Cholera reported at St. Petersburg.

— Liberal Conference at St. James's Hall on the action of the House of Lords.

31. Libel action brought by Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor for Tipperary, against Mr. O'Brien, M.P., for libels in *United Ireland*, resulted in a verdict for £350.

— Goodwood Cup: St. Simon, 1; Ossian, 2; Friday, 3.

AUGUST.

1. Commons: Motion by Mr. Gladstone that for the remainder of the Session the House go into Committee of Supply on Saturday without debate on notices carried by 123 to 23.

Jubilee of the Anti-Slavery Society celebrated at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.

— Manchester Ship Canal Bill thrown out by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

— Captain Pollard, of her Majesty's ship *Defence*, ordered to be dismissed his ship for causing a collision with the *Valiant* in Bantry Bay.

— Warwick Assizes: John Daly sentenced to penal servitude for life for being in possession of explosives for an unlawful purpose, and Patrick Egan to twenty years.

— Australians defeated the Players at the Oval by ten wickets.

4. Franchise agitation in Birmingham: speeches by Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, &c.

5. Lords: Earl Granville announced the appointment of Lord Northbrook as High Commissioner to Egypt, accompanied by Sir Evelyn Baring.

— Commons: A Vote of Credit for £300,000 for the relief of Khartoum carried by 174 to 14.

6. Commons: Vote for Queen's Colleges, Ireland, carried by 106 to 35.

Formation in London of a League to Promote a Reform of the House of Lords.

7. Letter from General Gordon to the *Mudir* of Dongola published.

— Commons: Vote for the funeral expenses of the Duke of Albany carried by 69 to 23.

11. Remarkable heat in England. Thunderstorms in many parts of the country, accompanied by loss of life.

12. The Earl of Lauderdale died from being struck by lightning while grouse-shooting.

13. South Devon Election: Mr. J. N. Tremayne returned unopposed.

— Parliament prorogued by Commission.

20. The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Newcastle to open a Park, Natural History Museum, and Library, the former the gift of Sir William Armstrong to the town.

— Ross and Cromarty Election: Mr. R. C. Munro Ferguson (L), 717; Mackenzie (C), 334; Macdonald (Land Law Reformer), 248.

FINANCES OF INDIA, 1884-5.

From the lucid statement made by the Under-Secretary just before Parliament was prorogued, the financial position of India was seen to be not only sound, but improving. The closed accounts of 1883-4 exhibit a surplus of nearly half a million above the estimated surplus: and for 1884-5 there were good reasons for expecting the same. Taking the revenue for the current year at £70,564,000, with an expenditure of £70,241,000, there remains a surplus of £323,000. The actual taxation imposed on the people of India was £40,361,000, and, if the land rent of £21,888,000 be deducted, leaves a total amount of taxation of something over 18 millions, or an average of 14 annas 9 pies per head. Examining the separate heads of the revenue, there will be a reduction of £1,378,000 on the opium revenue. In regard to expenditure, a gradual reduction of the charge of the Debt was expected, the reduction in the last year being £206,000; there was, however, an increase on the telegraphic service, cost of law, justice, police, and education. The cost of the Army will occasion no great increase, the gross charge for 1883-4 being £16,121,000: the estimate for 1884-5 was £15,238,000. During the past year from £60,000 to £70,000 was spent in bounties of 120 rupees per man, to meet a slackness of recruiting for the Army, and an increase in the number of men who have taken their discharge, 7000 to 8000 of whom had been re-engaged. As to exchanges, these are always subject to great fluctuations, the decrease in 1882-3 being £476,000, followed by an increase of £779,000, and by a decrease again in the coming year of £522,000. The gross charge of the ordinary works for the three years under review was £20,094,000 (the net cost for the year 1881-5 being £5,171,000) and the gross receipts only £2,575,000, the cost to the Indian Government being £17,519,000 for the three years. A detailed examination of items shows a heavy expenditure; but this is in no way increasing, there being a reduction of rather over half a million during the current year. As to productive public works, the gross receipts for 1884-5 will, it is estimated, be £13,631,000, there being progressive increases of £746,000 and £661,000 in the receipts of the former and current years. The charges, including everything but loss by exchange, were estimated for 1884-5 at £1,088,000; this gives an advance in net receipts of £609,000 in two years, and being due to an increase in the earnings of East Indian and State railways. With regard to the question of railway extension in India, the policy that railway extension shall not subject the people of India to increased taxation will be adhered to; but with regard to the extension of railways generally, it is more than probable that the Indian Government may have come to Parliament next Session for power to borrow in England. The total amount of the Indian debt is £246,948,000, against which there is the set off of public works, guaranteed railway loans to native States and municipalities, and other assets, of the value of £182,367,000, leaving uncovered liabilities to the amount of £64,581,000. According to the latest information, the revenue of 1883-4 will, it is expected, exceed the revised estimate by half a million—the results of the railways being considerably better, and the cost of the army some £100,000 less, than estimated. The year 1882-3 is of exceptional interest in the history of Indian finance. From the closed accounts of that year we see the results of the changes made by Sir Evelyn Baring in the customs duties and in the salt tax. Several duties were swept away, and the salt tax was reduced by about 25 per cent. The consequent loss to the revenue was put down in the estimates for the year at £2,800,000. It has proved in the event to be £2,313,000. The net loss on salt was put down at £1,400,000; it was really only £1,169,000, the lowered price having given a sharp stimulus to consumption. There was a progressive increase on the Post Office, and a small increase from the Telegraph Service. In the estimates for 1884-5 a full allowance is made for a prospective falling off in the opium revenue. In 1883-4 the opium crop was bad, and the stock was so far reduced that the sales for the following year had to be kept down. At the same time the expenses of cultivation were greater. The crop for 1884-5 promised better results. It was hoped it would be an extraordinary crop. Loss on both sides of the opium account was to be expected. The sales, it was thought, would bring in less, while the outgoings would be larger than before, to the benefit, of course, of a more distant year which is not yet taken into account at all, and which will enjoy the benefit of the increased produce which the current year may yield. In each of the three years under review there have been extraordinary outgoings. The year 1882-3 is charged with the cost of the expedition to Egypt. In 1883-4 a clear million was applied to paying arrears of non-effective charges. The next year's accounts are affected by fluctuations in opium revenue.

The disputed question of loss by exchange by no means involves the unmixt loss it was credited with. In payment from India to England the rupee has been calculated as worth two shillings. It is really worth a good deal less, since it takes twelve and a half rupees to make an English sovereign. The difference between the calculated and the actual value being put down under the heading of loss by exchange means only that the rupee, as an article of merchandise, is of less value than it used to be. If the price of silver were to go up, the loss by exchange would be lessened or entirely disappear. But the change would probably be far from an unmixed benefit to India. Rent and taxes are paid in silver coinage, so that the lower the value of silver, the lower the taxation which the Indian native bears. His crops, too, are bought and paid for in silver, so that he gains considerably as a producer. If he travels by railway, he pays his fare in silver, and pays therefore less than he would have to pay if the value of silver were raised. On the whole case, the taxation of India is lighter all round than the figures seem to imply, and the expenditure of the Government a good deal less.

AGRICULTURE, 1884.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1884, collected down to June. The acreage under cultivation for the five principal crops was as follows:—Wheat, 2,676,477; barley, 2,159,485; oats, 2,892,576; potatoes, 562,344; and hops, 69,258. Compared with the previous year, 1883, these figures show an increase in the area devoted to wheat of 2.4 per cent, and increases in potatoes and hops of 3.5 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively; while there are decreases in the area occupied by barley of 5.8 per cent, and by oats of 2.8 per cent.

The live stock in Great Britain at the same period numbered 6,241,127 cattle, 16,371,284 sheep, and 9,665,937 lambs (total sheep and lambs, 26,037,217), and 2,582,323 pigs. Compared with 1883, these figures show an increase of 4.7 per cent in cattle, of 2.6 per cent in sheep, of 6 per cent in lambs, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent in pigs.

THE THAMES AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Few persons are aware how enormously the demand for water has increased, as the metropolis keeps spreading over fresh ground. In 1850 (thirty-four years ago) the daily supply was 44,383,332 gallons, which had risen in six years' time to 81,000,000 gallons. By 1871 the figures had reached to 106,924,244, and in 1879 to 134,443,669. At the commencement of the present year the amount stood at 139,569,229 gallons, of which rather more than half was supplied from the river—namely, 70,869,659 gallons. If we look at the question in another way it shows very strikingly the continuous extension of London:—In 1820 there were 127,000 houses supplied; in 1827, 174,205; and in 1850, 270,581; in 1856, 328,561; in 1871, 487,592; in 1879, 564,620; in 1884, 665,437; and of the latter, 321,598, or rather less than half, were supplied by the river companies. As the tendency of London is to increase westward, the burden of the extra water supply will fall upon the five river companies; and in the Thames basin above Hampton there is a large and increasing population of a million and a half, also depending upon the river more or less. The high farming of the day also assists in harming the river, for the water is now so rapidly carried off the land that the very feeders of the main stream and its tributaries are lessened.