

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1884-5.

1884.
AUGUST.

25. Admiral Courbet's first engagement with Chinese at Foochow.
26. Lord Wolsley appointed to the command of the army in Egypt.
27. British Association met at Montreal, under the presidency of Lord Rayleigh.
28. Prince of Wales presented new colours to Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen.
— Destruction of the Kinpa Forts by the French fleet.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Reported spread of cholera in Italy and in Spain.
— Mr. Gladstone in Edinburgh.
— General Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, orders the expulsion of unnationalised residents.
2. Joseph Livesey, the founder of teetotalism, died.
— Letters from Khartoum, dated Aug. 10, announcing defeat of rebels by General Gordon.
4. Kelung shelled by the French.
— An association formed in Hamburg to extend German commercial relations with West Africa.
7. Salvation Army riots at Worthing and Brighton.
8. The transport Pelican left Woolwich with the first of the boats for Nile Expedition.
9. Spreading of cholera in Italy: 329 deaths in Naples.
— The Emperor of Russia reviewed his troops at Warsaw.
— Lords Northbrook and Wolsley in Egypt.
10. Lord Dufferin appointed Viceroy of India.
— St. Leger: The Lambkin, 1; Sandiway, 2; Superba, 3.
11. Bombardment by the French of Mahanoro, east coast of Madagascar.
12. Release by the Rajah of Tenon of a portion of the crew of the Nisero.
15. Centenary of the first balloon ascent in London celebrated.
— Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria at Skierniewice, in Poland.
17. The completion of the Inner Circle Railway celebrated.
— French troops landed at the Kinpa Pass, river Min, defeat the Chinese with great slaughter.
— Social Science Congress opened at Birmingham.

18. The captain and mate of the yacht Mignonette committed for trial, at Falmouth, for the murder of a boy named Parker, whom they had killed and eaten while suffering terrible privations in a boat at sea.
22. H.M. gun-boat Wasp wrecked on Tory Island, coast of Donagal—52 lives lost.
— Death of Mr. G. C. Leigh, M.P. for South Warwickshire. His body was found at the foot of a precipice in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming.
— Dedication of the old Eddystone Lighthouse on its re-erection on Plymouth Hoe.
26. Departure of the first Camel Corps for Egypt.
29. Alderman Nottage elected Lord Mayor.

OCTOBER.

1. Bicentenary of the death of Cornelle celebrated in Paris.
— The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh pay a visit to Hull.
2. Meeting of the Alsace-Lorraine Association in Paris, at which a strong feeling was manifested against the policy of forming an alliance with Germany against England.
6. Underground Railway, complete inner circle, opened for traffic.
7. Cesarewitch: St. Gattien, 1; Polemic, 2; Archiduc, 3.
8. Engagement between the French and Chinese in Upper Loo-chuan.
10. Withdrawal of the Boer proclamation annexing Montsoia's territory in Bechuanaland.

10. British protectorate declared over the southern part of New Guinea and adjacent islands.
13. International Conference at Washington adopted Greenwich as the prime meridian.
15. Race from New York between the Cunard steamer Oregon and the National Liner America resulted in favour of the former.
16. Mr. Gladstone cut the first turf of the Wirral Railway, at Birkenhead.
20. The "Claimant" released from prison on ticket-of-leave.
21. Speech by Lord Salisbury at Dumfries—serious disturbances.
— Cambridgeshire: Florence, 1; Bendigo, 2; Pizarro, 3.
— Ministerial changes: Mr. Dodson elevated to the Peerage.
22. Major-General Scratchley appointed High Commissioner for New Guinea.
23. Autumn Session commenced.
— Commons: Debate on the Address; amendment moved by Mr. Harrington to discuss the Maamtrasna murders.
24. Commons: Mr. Gladstone introduced the Franchise Bill.
— Mr. Campbell-Bannerman sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland.
26. Radical demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords.
27. Colonel Stewart and party murdered on board a steamer from Khartoum, wrecked near Fourth Nile Cataract.
— Celebration of the one-hundredth birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore.
— Despatches received from General Gordon.
28. Commons: Mr. Harrington's amendment to the Address rejected by 219 to 48.
29. Radnor Boroughs Election: C. C. Rogers (L) unopposed.
30. Commons: Address: Amendment by Lord Randolph Churchill, expressing regret that recent speeches and actions of the President of the Board of Trade were an incitement to interference with the freedom of political discussion, rejected by 214 to 178.
— Stirling Boroughs: Mr. Campbell-Bannerman re-elected.

NOVEMBER.

3. Arrival of Lord Wolsley at Dongola.
— Khartoum reported to be surrounded and General Gordon summoned to surrender.
— Scarborough Election: Colonel Steble (L), 1805; Sir G. Sitwell (C), 1606.
4. Mr. Gladstone laid the foundation-stone of the National Liberal Club, on the Thames Embankment.
— Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping gazetted.
6. Bank rate raised to 5 per cent.
7. Franchise Bill read the second time by 372 to 232.
8. Governor Cleveland, Democrat, elected President of the United States.
17. Lords: Earl Granville, on behalf of the Government, offered to submit the draught of the Redistribution Bill on receiving an assurance that the Franchise Bill be passed.
— Commons: A similar statement made by Mr. Gladstone, who stated that he considered the passing of the Redistribution Bill as "vital" to the existence of the Government. An additional 1d. in the £ to the income tax was agreed to to cover the cost of the Nile and Bechuanaland expeditions.
— Lord Wolsley received a letter from General Gordon at Khartoum, dated Nov. 4.
18. Meeting of Conservative leaders to discuss the concessions offered by the Government with regard to the Redistribution Bill.
— Lord Northbrook's report on Egyptian finance published.

18. Mr. Shaw Lefevre appointed to succeed Mr. Fawcett as Postmaster-General; Sir Thomas Brassey to succeed Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Secretary to the Admiralty; and Mr. W. S. Caine made a Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
19. Hackney Election: Professor Stuart (L), 14,540; Mr. M'Alister (C), 8543.
20. Fortescue-Garmoyle breach-of-promise case settled by payment of £10,000.
21. Commons: Mr. Labouchere's motion for the abolition of the House of Lords rejected by 145 to 71.
24. Commons: Income Tax Bill read the third time, and the House adjourned till Dec. 1, to allow of negotiations being concluded with the leaders of the Opposition with regard to the Redistribution Bill.
— The Mounted Infantry advanced to a spot twenty miles beyond Dongola on account of the prevalence of small-pox in that place.
35. Arrival at Herat of the escort for the Afghan Boundary Commission.
26. Scarborough Election: Caine (L), 1832; Sitwell (C), 1639.— Greenock: Sutherland (L), 3558; Scott (C), 2417.
— Prince Bismarck defeated in the German Reichstag by 180 to 99 on the question of payment of deputies, which the Chancellor opposed.
27. The steamer Durango sunk by collision with the Lake Bruce—twenty lives lost.
28. County Down Election: Captain Ker (C), 4387; Mr. Crawford (L), 3698.
— Resignation of the Archbishop of Dublin.

DECEMBER.

1. Commons: Redistribution of Seats Bill introduced.
— Mr. Courtney resigned Secretaryship of the Treasury.
2. Lords: Lord Northbrook intimated that an expenditure of £5,525,000 was required for the purposes of strengthening the Navy, armaments, &c.
4. Lords: Franchise Bill passed through Committee.
5. Lords: Franchise Bill passed.
6. Parliament adjourned.
7. The steamer Pouchard foundered off Holyhead, with all hands.
8. Mr. Hibbert appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
— Arrival of Lord Dufferin at Bombay.
— Judgment given against Mr. Bradlaugh on his application for a new trial of the action in which he has been found liable for penalties for voting in the House of Commons without taking the oath.
9. Knaresborough election: Colonel Gunter (C), 319; Mr. A. Holden (L), 267.
— Dudley and Stevens sentenced to death for murder and cannibalism at sea, and respited.
15. Lord Reay appointed Governor of Bombay.
— Prince Bismarck defeated in the German Reichstag, on a proposal for the salary of a second Director at the Foreign Office.
16. Lord Wolsley arrived at Korti.
18. Lord Plunket elected Archbishop of Dublin.
— The Court of Common Council offered a reward of £50.0 for information respecting the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at London Bridge.
22. Official announcement of the annexation by Germany of a portion of New Guinea and adjacent islands.
— Three men sentenced to death at Leipzig for plotting to blow up the German Emperor and his Court at the inauguration of the Niederwald Monument.
25. Australian protest against the German annexations in New Guinea.
— Severe earthquakes in Spain.
26. Lord Wolsley ordered the expedition to proceed up the Nile at once.

1885.

JANUARY.

1. New Franchise Bill came into operation.
2. Dynamite explosion on the Underground Railway between Gower-street and King's Cross.
5. General Camponon, French Minister of War, resigned on account of difference of opinion with M. Ferry on the subject of Tonquin.
6. Arrival at Gakdul of advanced column of the Nile Expedition under General Stewart.
8. Celebration of the coming-of-age of Prince Edward of Wales.
15. Mr. Maskelyne recovered £10,000 damages from Mr. Irving bishop for libel; reduced on appeal.
16. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal against Mr. Edmund Yates, proprietor of the *World*, in connection with a libel on Lord Lonsdale in that paper. Mr. Yates committed to serve out the term of four months' imprisonment.
17. Edmund About, French author, died.
— Engagement at Abou Klea Wells between General Stewart's column and a force of about 10,000 Arabs, who were defeated with great slaughter—British loss, seventy killed (including Colonel Burnaby) and eighty wounded.
23. Convention for the extradition of criminals agreed to between Russia and Prussia.
26. The United States Senate passed resolutions expressing indignation at the dynamite explosions in London.
27. Grand reception given to Lord Ripon at Ripon on his return from India.
28. The arrival of General Stewart's column at Gubat, on the Nile, above Metammeh, after a sharp engagement, in which General Stewart was wounded. Communications opened with Khartoum by means of Gordon's steamers.
29. Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
— Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, appointed Bishop of London.

FEBRUARY.

1. Occupation of Berti by our troops under General Earle, the enemy having retreated to Berber.
2. Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Gloucester, appointed Bishop of Exeter; Dr. King, Canon of Christ Church, appointed Bishop of Lincoln.
— O'Donovan Rossa fired at and wounded by an Englishwoman named Dudley in New York.
5. Telegram received from Lord Wolsley announcing the fall of Khartoum on Jan. 26. Great excitement throughout the country.
6. Instructions sent to Lord Wolsley to take what measures he might deem necessary for the further conduct of the war operations.
8. Brindley, a private in the Shropshire Infantry, killed by a comrade on duty, whom he approached in the dark, and without answering the challenge.
9. Reinforcements ordered of 6000 men to the Sudan to open up the Souakim-Berber route.
10. Intelligence received that General Gordon was treacherously murdered on Jan. 26, and the whole of the Khartoum garrison massacred.
— Engagement at Kerbekan, above Berti, in which General Earle was killed, and the enemy driven from a strong position and completely routed.
12. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners offer Grael Pit Wood, Highgate (sixty-nine acres), and thirty acres of land at Kilburn to the City Corporation, to be converted into public parks in perpetuity.
17. Naval engagement off Ningpo river: two Chinese vessels sunk by the French.
— General Stewart died at Gakdul from wounds received in the engagement near Gubat.

(Continued on page 20.)

19. Parliament re-assembled. Vote of censure on the Government policy in Egypt moved by Sir Stafford Northcote.

— Inspection of Grenadier Guards by the Queen at Windsor, and departure of Coldstream Guards for Souakim.

20. Lords: Earl Granville read a message from the Queen embodying a portion of the Militia, and ordering that those soldiers who would otherwise be entitled to enter the reserve should continue in the Army service for a certain period.

21. Scots Guards (2nd Battalion) left for Souakim.

23. Three unsuccessful attempts made at Exeter to hang John Lee for the murder of Miss Keyse at Babacombe, the drop failing to act. Lee respited.

24. Commons: Application of the "cloture" for the first time on the interposition by Mr. J. Redmond of extraneous matter in connection with the debate on the Vote of Censure, and Mr. O'Brien suspended.

26. Lords: Lord Salisbury moved a Vote of Censure on the Government policy in Egypt: Amendment by Lord Wentworth in favour of the exercise by the Egyptian people of the right to select their own Government.

— Explosion of a fuse during experiments at Shoeburyness: six persons killed.

— General Buller's force fell back upon Gakdul.

27. Lords: Lord Salisbury's Vote of Censure carried by 189 to 68.

— Commons: Sir Stafford Northcote's Vote of Censure rejected by 302 to 288.

MARCH.

2. Soudan Campaign: Plan of advance altered; General Brackenbury ordered to retire to Korti.

3. Mid-Somerset Election: J. K. D. Wingfield-Davy (C), unopposed.

— Explosion at Usworth Colliery, near Newcastle—over forty lives lost.

4. Installation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States.

9. Commons: Addition of 3000 men to the Army voted, and general discussion on the Government policy in the Soudan.

— Return of General Brackenbury's column to Korti, previous to going into summer quarters.

10. Commons: Redistribution Bill in Committee: Amendment to disfranchise Universities defeated by 265 to 79.

11. Madrid Chamber of Deputies ratified the commercial agreement between England and Spain.

West Gloucestershire Election: H. B. St. John Askew (C), 4837; Sir W. Marling (L), 4428.—Glasgow: T. Russell (L), unopposed.

13. Commons: Mr. Gladstone stated that an agreement had been come to with Russia that no further advance should be made in the disputed territory near Afghanistan on either side. Mr. Fowler's amendment to omit the restriction of the City of London to two members defeated by 162 to 117.

Bombardment of Chinhai by the French.

16. Lords: Address agreed to thanking Her Majesty for having accepted the loyal offer of military service from New South Wales, and expressing satisfaction at the announcement of similar offers from other colonies.

17. Commons: Redistribution Bill: Motion to fix the total number of members at 658 defeated by 149 to 47.

18. International Convention respecting the finances of Egypt. This provided for a loan of £9,000,000, with an international guarantee, a reduction of 5 per cent on all coupons, and 2 per cent on Suez Canal shares, England to receive £200,000 a year as the costs of occupation.

19. General Graham, with 10,000 men, made a reconnaissance from Souakim to Hasheem: a slight skirmish with the enemy.

19. Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

20. Lords: Motion for opening Natural History Museum at South Kensington on Sundays rejected—the votes being equal. Amendment by Earl Cairns in favour of opening museums on week-day evenings carried.

— General Graham advanced from Souakim and captured the enemy's position at Hasheem, fourteen miles distant, after a series of skirmishes lasting over seven hours. British loss, nine killed and forty wounded.

22. Troops under General McNeill having advanced from Souakim to erect zerebas in the direction of Tamai, were surprised by the enemy, and a desperate fight took place, British losses, about fifty killed and 150 wounded. The enemy lost above 1000.

— Revolt of half-breeds in Manitoba under Louis Riel, and encounter with the authorities, in which fifteen of the police were killed.

23. Reinforcements ordered to Quetta in connection with the Afghan Boundary question.

24. The French Chamber voted the *Scrutin de Liste* Bill by 412 to 99.

25. Lincolnshire Handicap: Bendigo, 1; Bird of Freedom, 2; MacMahon, 3.

26. Lords: Message read from the Queen calling out the Army and Militia Reserves.

— News received of a defeat of the French at Dong-Dang.

27. Arrival of Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindi to meet the Ameer.

— Grand National: Roquefort, 1; Frigate, 2; Black Prince, 3.

28. University Boat-Race: Oxford won.

30. Resignation of the French Ministry, consequent on an adverse vote arising out of the recent French reverses in Tonquin.

— Zehber Pasha and other prisoners arrested in Alexandria landed at Gibraltar.

31. Departure of the Queen for Aix-les-Bains.

— Arrival of the Ameer of Afghanistan at Rawul Pindi.

APRIL.

3. General Graham having advanced in force from Souakim, found Tamai deserted by the enemy, and was unable to follow them to Tamanieb through want of water.

6. Volunteer Review at Brighton—about 18,000 men present. Sham fights at Dover and Aldershot.

— New French Ministry formed under M. Brisson.

7. Statement by M. Brisson, the French Premier, and a vote for 150,000,000, for the Tonquin Expedition agreed to, preliminaries of peace having already been signed in Peking.

8. A portion of General Graham's force occupied Handoub.

— Dr. Temple enthroned Bishop of London in St. Paul's Cathedral.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Dublin, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

9. Information received that on March 30 the Russians attacked the Afghans at Penjdeh, and occupied that place.

11. Alderman Nottage, Lord Mayor of London, died.

13. The Prince and Princess of Wales left Dublin for the South; disturbance at Mallow.

— Commons: Statement made with regard to the attack on Afghans at Penjdeh.

14. Alderman Fowler elected Lord Mayor in the room of Alderman Nottage, deceased.

15. In a scouting expedition from Handoub the Mounted Infantry captured a party of Arabs, together with a number of camels, sheep, and cattle.

— Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cork.

16. Egyptian Loan Bill passed through Committee.

18. Alderman Nottage, late Lord Mayor of London, buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

20. Prince and Princess of Wales visited Limerick, and met with a cordial reception.

21. Commons: Mr. Gladstone, in laying on the table a vote of credit for £11,000,000, explained the circumstances under which it was required—£4,500,000 would be for the Soudan, and £3,500,000 for naval and military preparations. Redistribution Bill passed through Committee.

23. Explosion at the Admiralty: Mr. Swainson, Assistant Secretary, seriously injured. Discovery of portions of an infernal-machine.

— Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Belfast, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

24. Suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptian*. The French flag hauled down at Cairo.

27. Commons: Motion to consider the Vote of Credit for the Soudan and other military purposes separately negatived by 229 to 186. Vote of Credit for £11,000,000 agreed to without debate or division.

— Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to Ireland.

28. Lords: Egyptian Loan Bill passed.

— Commons: Redistribution Bill, as amended, in Committee.

29. Redistribution Bill: Sir Charles Dilke's motion to reduce the number of members for Westminster, from four to three members carried by 171 to 91.

— City and Suburban: Bird of Freedom, 1; MacMahon, 2; Woodlark, 3.

30. Commons: Budget: Expenditure, 1884-5, £89,063,000; revenue, £88,043,000. Proposal to increase the income tax from 5d. to 8d.; 2s. per gallon added on spirits, 1s. per barrel on beer; alteration on probate duty, &c., and suspension of the Sinking Fund.

— Presentation to Convocation of a copy of the Revised Old Testament.

MAY.

1. Lords: Lord Derby announced that Sir C. Warren had completely restored order in Bechuanaland, and established a protectorate over a large extent of territory to the north.

— Commons: Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway Bill read the second time by 187 to 117. Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

3. Defeat of insurgent Indians, at Battleford, by Colonel Otter.

4. Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, opened by the Prince of Wales.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced, with regard to the Afghan difficulty, that the impediments to a friendly correspondence with Russia had been removed, and the two Governments had agreed to a settlement of the differences by arbitration.

5. Commons: Registration Bill: Motion by Sir M. Lopes that the cost be defrayed out of the Imperial Fund instead of by local taxation rejected by 240 to 238.

6. A successful raid made from Souakim on a party of Arabs under Osman Digna's Lieutenant, Adam Sardoun, at Takool.

— Two Thousand Guineas: Paradox, 1; Chopette colt, 2; Child of the Mist, 3.

7. Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

— Mrs. Weldon obtained £10,000 damages against M. Gounod for libel.

8. One Thousand Guineas: Farewell, 1; Jane, 2; Satchell, 3.

11. Commons: British troops withdrawn to Wady Halfa and Assouan; the Souakim-Berber railway stopped. On the Vote of Credit Bill, Lord George Hamilton moved an amendment demanding further information as to the purposes to which the money was to be devoted—defeated by 290 to 260. Redistribution Bill read the third time.

11. Defeat of Riel's forces near Batouche by troops under General Middleton; Battleford relieved.

12. Commons: Channel Tunnel Bill thrown out by 281 to 99. Registration Bill: A new clause, providing that parochial medical relief should not be a disqualification for the franchise, carried against the Government by 87 to 50.

13. Chester Cup: Merry Prince, 1; Lonsdale, 2; Stone Clink, 3.

14. Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone moved that a grant of £6000 a year be made to Princess Beatrice for life—carried by 337 to 38.

15. Presentation to Sergeants Cox and Cole of £118, subscribed by members of Parliament in recognition of their bravery at the dynamite explosion in Westminster Hall.

— Tennis Championship at Hampton Court, between Lambert (England) and Pettitt (Boston, U.S.), won by Pettitt by 7 sets to 5.

18. Burton and Cunningham sentenced at the Old Bailey to penal servitude for life for complicity in the dynamite outrages at Westminster, the Tower, and elsewhere.

19. Revised Version of the Old Testament published.

— Canadian Pacific Railway completed.

20. Lords: English, Scotch, and Irish Registration of Voters Bills and the Vote of Credit Bill read the third time.

— Commons: Lords' amendments to Registration of Voters (England) Bill agreed to by 107 to 66.

21. Lords: Royal Assent given, by commission, to the Registration, Vote of Credit, and other bills. House adjourned till June 5.

— Antrim Election: Sinclair (L), 3971; O'Neill (C), 3832.

24. Communist riots in Paris.

26. Landing of the Guards from Souakim at Alexandria.

27. New sea canal to St. Petersburg opened.

JUNE.

1. Earthquake in Cashmere: fifty lives lost.

3. The Derby: Melton, 1; Paradox, 2; Royal Hampton, 3.

4. The French Chamber rejected a proposal for impeaching M. Jules Ferry by 322 to 153.

5. Commons: Mr. Childers' detailed changes in the Budget proposals: One shilling per gallon of the additional two placed on spirits to be remitted; additional beer duty to remain in force only until next May; £9,000,000 on y of the £11,000,000 would be spent. The Governments of England and Russia agree to a reference of the Afghan question to arbitration.

— Oaks: Lonely, 1; St. Helena, 2; Cipollina, 3.

8. Lords: Redistribution Bill passed through Committee with slight formal amendments.

— Commons: Customs and Inland Revenue Bill: Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved an amendment declaring the increase on the beer and spirit duties inequitable, in the absence of any additional duties on wine. This was carried by 264 to 252—a majority of 12 against the Government.

9. Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced that, in consequence of the adverse vote of the previous night, a Cabinet meeting had been held, and, as the result, a communication would be made to her Majesty. The House adjourned.

— Darwin memorial unveiled in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

10. Prince Edward of Wales admitted a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

11. Lord Salisbury summoned to Balmoral.

12. In the House of Lords Earl Granville, and in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, announced that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Government.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1886.

12. Fire at the India Museum, extending to the Inventions Exhibition.

15. Commons: Mr. Gladstone announced that Lord Salisbury had undertaken the formation of a Government.

— Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the German Emperor, and father of the Duchess of Connaught, died.

16. Earthquakes in Cashmere: upwards of 2000 lives lost.

17. Field-Marshal Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, died.

18. Colliery explosion at Pendlebury, near Manchester: over 160 lives lost.

— Dongola evacuated by the British troops.

— Ascot: Gold Cup, St. Gatien, 1; Eole, 2; The Dutchman, 3.

19. Lords: Lord Salisbury announced that negotiations had not sufficiently advanced to enable him to make a statement with regard to the Ministerial situation. Lord Kimberley's motion to consider the Redistribution Bill defeated by 124 to 56.

24. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues delivered up the seals of office to the Queen at Windsor, and they were handed over to the Conservatives.

— Commons: Parties changed sides in the House, the Conservatives taking their seats to the right of the Speaker. Several new writs were moved for the re-elections rendered necessary by the new Ministerial appointments. Mr. Gladstone read the letters which had passed between Lord Salisbury and himself, through her Majesty, with reference to the amount of support to be afforded by the late Ministry to their successors in closing the business of the Session.

25. Lords: Royal Assent given to the Seats Bill and the Princess Beatrice's Annuity Bill.

26. The Lord Chancellor (Sir Hardinge Giffard) took the oath as a Peer and his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Halsbury.

29. Presentation of the freedom of the City of London to Prince Edward of Wales.

30. Great naval sham-fight of the Evolutionary Squadron in Bantry Bay.

JULY.

1. At a meeting of the Mansion House it was resolved, on the motion of the Prince of Wales, to form a Boys' Gordon Home as a memorial to General Gordon.

— Northumberland Plate: Blue Grass, 1; Hambleton, 2; Greenbank, 3.

— Elections: Luneston: R. E. Webster (C), 417; W. Pethick (L), 374. Eye: E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C), 473; M. Hawkes (L), 336. North Devon: J. C. More Stevens (C), unopposed.

2. Wakefield Election: E. Green (C), 1918; W. H. Lee (L), 1661.

— Judgment given by the House of Lords in the Aylesford Peasage case, awarding the earldom to Mr. C. W. Finch.

3. Woodstock Election: Lord Randolph Churchill (C), 532; Mr. Corrie Grant (L), 405.

— Henley Regatta: Grand Challenge Cup, Jesus College, Cambridge; Diamond Sculls, Mr. W. S. Unwin, Oxford.

6. Parliament reassembled. Lord Salisbury made a statement with regard to the foreign policy of the Government, and Lord Carnarvon announced that it was not intended to reintroduce the Crimes Act for Ireland.

— Commons: On Mr. Bradlaugh presenting himself to be sworn, Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved a resolution, directing that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the House until he engaged not to disturb its proceedings. Amendment by Mr. Hopwood, supported by Mr. Gladstone, defeated by 293 to 219.

— Big Bear, who took part in Riel's rising in North-West Canada, captured.

7. Lords: Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway Bill read the second time. Discussion on payment of interest out of capital during construction.

9. Commons: Sir M. Hicks-Beach announced that the 8d. incise tax would be retained, and the deficit would be met by £4,000,000 Treasury Bills.

— County Down Election: Lord Arthur Hill (C), 5097; Mr. Brown (L), 4696.

13. Lords: Earl Spencer's motion in connection with the Tramways (Ireland) Bill carried by 95 to 20.

— Lord Wolseley arrived in London from Egypt.

14. Suspension of the Munster Bank, from defaultations of manager.

15. Commons: The restoration of Westminster Hall determined by vote of the House.

— A statue of Béranger unveiled in the Square du Temple, Paris.

16. Lords: Housing of the Working Classes (England) Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury.

— Arrival in London of the Guards' Camel Corps from the Soudan.

17. Aylesbury Election: Baron F. De Rothschild (L), 2353; Mr. Graham (C), 1416.

— Lords: Sir N. M. Rothschild took the oaths and his seat as Lord Rothschild.

— Arrival of Captains Yate and Pyacock, of the Afghan Commission, at Herat.

20. Commons: Resignation of Captain Gosset, Serjeant-at-Arms.

— Wimbledon: International Trophy won by Scotland with 1688 marks.

21. Lords: Irish Land Purchase Bill passed through Committee.

— Commons: Medical Relief Disqualification Bill. Mr. Courtney moved a resolution of disapproval of the measure defeated by 225 to 22.

— Arabs attack Kassala, and were defeated with the loss of 3000 men, the garrison capturing large supplies of cattle, sheep, &c.

— Wimbledon: Queen's Prize won by Sergeant Bulmer, 2nd Lincolnshire, with 207 points.

— Foundation-stone of a new building for the Guildhall School of Music laid on Thames Embankment.

22. Reported death of the Mahdi from smallpox on June 29.

— Wimbledon: Kolapore Cup won by the Mother Country with 650; Guernsey second, 639.

23. Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, amendment by Mr. Jesse Collings enlarging the scope of the measure opposed by the Government, but carried by 180 to 130.

— Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenberg at Whippringham Church, Isle of Wight.

— Wimbledon: Elcho Shield won by England, beating Scotland by 6 and Ireland by 20 points.

27. Opening of new docks at Antwerp by the King of the Belgians.

28. Commons: Motion by Mr. Callan, to declare certain expressions used by Mr. Bright a breach of privilege, negatived by 154 to 23.

— Egyptian Loan issued for £2,000,000.

29. Great mortality from cholera in Spain; over 80,000 deaths reported.

30. Lords: Medical Relief Bill passed through Committee.

— Goodwood Cup: Athorp, 1; Metal, 2; Cosmos, 3.

31. Commons: Sixpenny Telegram Bill passed.

— Prince Henry of Battenberg took the oath of allegiance.

— Wingfield Sculls won by Unwin.

AUGUST.

4. Funeral service in memory of General Grant, in Westminster Abbey.

— Reported outbreak of cholera in Marseilles.

7. Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein.

7. Commons: Criminal Law Amendment Bill read the third time, and passed.

— Army Rifle Meeting: Champion prize won by Corporal Wilson, 2nd Royal Highlanders.

11. Lords: Labourers (Ireland) Bill passed.

— Commons: Housing of the Working Classes Bill passed.

12. A vote of thanks proposed to officers and soldiers engaged in the Soudan passed by both Houses of Parliament.

13. Prevention of Crimes Amendment Bill passed both Houses of Parliament.

— Mr. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons, proposed to award gratuities to the troops engaged in the Soudan.

13. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon appointed Secretary of State for Scotland.

— First meeting of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade and Industry.

14. Prorogation of Parliament.

— Reported completion of Russian survey of Zulfikar Pass.

— Mr. Gladstone arrived at Bergen, Norway.

19. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught inspected troops at Aldershot.

20. Capitulation of Kassala on July 30.

— The Prince of Wales left London for a tour in Sweden.

— Professor J. Wordsworth, M.A., Oxford, son of late Bishop of Lincoln, appointed Bishop of Ely.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment; Office Hours from Ten to Five.

CLERK TO THE BOARD: G. H. CROAD.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF ENGLAND.

The report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education for 1884-5 shows that 18,761 schools came under inspection, and that these schools had accommodation for 4,826,738 scholars; the names of 4,397,321 children on the registers; 3,925,045 of them present on the day of inspection; an average attendance daily throughout the year of 8,273,124; and 1,534,629 of them able to pass the examination in the three elementary subjects. These figures show a rate of progress far exceeding the numerical progress of the population. When the first Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870, the population numbered 22,090,163; last year it was reckoned at 27,132,449. This shows an increase of 22.8 per cent. But in the same time the number of inspected schools shows an increase of 128 per cent, and the accommodation of 157 per cent. In 1870 there were school-places for 1,878,584; in 1884, for 4,826,738. The actual attendance of children is even more favourably striking, and has sprung from 1,225,764 in 1870 to 3,273,124 last year—an increase at the rate of 165 per cent. But the increase in the number of teachers is greater still, and equals 173 per cent, or a rise from 30,120 in 1870 to 82,447 in 1884. Not only are there more teachers, but they are paid better; for whereas in 1870 the average salary of a male teacher was £95, and that of a mistress, £58 a year, now the average salary of the former is £119, and that of the latter £72; besides which 30 per cent of them have free residences. To provide the schools, £1,735,354 has, since 1870, been borrowed by 1740 School Boards. Including loans, the 1862 English Boards received last year an income of £4,922,517, and spent £4,852,524, as against an expenditure of £4,272,346 in 1883. In Wales, 291 Boards received £282,558, and spent £278,852. In the voluntary schools the school pence came to 11s. 2d. per child, and in the Board Schools to 9s. 5½d. Voluntary contributions in the former came to an average of 6s. 8½d. per child, and their substitutes, the rates, in the Board schools to 16s. 3d. per child. There is a great difference between the extremes which go to make up this last average; for London rates came to £1 9s. 9d. per child, while Hull rates are only 3s. 8½d. Yet each Hull scholar contrives to earn 16s. 6d. from the Government grant, while the London scholar earns no more than 17s. 9½d. The total capital expenditure on buildings in schools in England and Wales had been no less than £23,000,000. The statistics for Scotland bear the same witness to progress in education. If we compare the cost in this country to that of the Australian colonies when the population was about three millions, and the expenditure on education was just over £2,000,000. If this rate be applied to the English population, education would cost about £30,000,000 a year. The whole cost of education in England, including science and art, amounted to under £12,000,000, and £2,000,000 should be taken off that sum for the fees paid by the children, thus giving a net sum of £10,000,000 for thirty-five millions of people, or about 6s. per head of the entire population per annum. The cost in Australasia was 14s. per head, in Massachusetts it was 19s. per head, and in Paris it was 12s. 6d. per head. As the schools fill, the juvenile criminals appear to decrease and the prisons empty. The number of prisoners under sixteen years of age in March, 1880, was 429, and that number fell in 1883 to 268, and since that time the number had been still further reduced. The report showed also that the number of prisoners under sentence of penal servitude had fallen from 11,668 in 1869 to under 9500 in 1884, and the greater portion of the reduction was in the case of prisoners under thirty years of age. The number of prisoners under that age had decreased by one-half. This decrease is believed to be mainly due to the Education Act and the work of the reformatory and industrial schools. Just as we were going to press the triennial election of the Board was taking place.

Return for the years 1874 to 1884, showing the Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance in the Voluntary schools; the Average Grant per Child; the Average School Fees per Child; and the Voluntary Contributions per Child.

Year.	The Average Cost per Child in Average Attendance.	The Average Grant per Child in Average Attendance.	The Average School Fees per Child in Average Attendance.	The Voluntary Contributions per Child in Average Attendance.
1874	£ s. d. 1 10 10½	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 10 5½	s. d. 7 9
1875	1 11 10½	12 9½	10 1½	8 1½
1876	1 13 5½	13 3½	10 6½	8 8½
1877	1 13 9	14 4	10 8½	8 8½
1878	1 14 0	15 2	10 8½	8 1½
1879	1 14 6	15 3½	10 10	7 8½
1880	1 14 7½	15 5	10 9½	7 3
1881	1 14 11½	15 7½	11 0½	7 1
1882	1 14 6½	15 9	11 0	6 10½
1883	1 14 10½	15 11	11 1	6 8½
1884	1 15 2	16 4½	11 2	6 8½