

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1885-6.

1885.

AUGUST.

24. Demobilisation of the first-class Army Reserve.
25. Publication of Lord Wolsey's and General Graham's despatches on Soudan Campaign.
27. Great meeting of unemployed London workmen on Hackney-downs.
30. Demonstrations in Spain against the conduct of Germany in connection with the Caroline Islands.
31. The Pedestrian Championship: George (amateur) beat Cummings (professional), one mile. Time, 4 min. 20 1-5 sec.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Land Reform Association Meeting at Portree declaring the Crofters Bill inadequate, and calling for the restoration of security of tenure, and the establishment of a Land Court.
7. New Hall of the Butchers' Company opened in Bartholomew-close.
9. Outbreaks of cholera reported in Sicily and Belgium.
- British Association met at Aberdeen: Presidential address by Sir Lyon Playfair.
10. Brigade of Guards returned from the Soudan.
11. Violent gales and heavy rains prevailed throughout the country.
14. First race for the America Cup between the Puritan and Genesta won by the former in 6 b. 6 min. 5 sec., the Genesta being 16 min. 19 sec. later.
16. Second race between the Genesta and Puritan won by the latter by 2 min. 13 sec.
- St. Leger Race won by Melton; Isobar, 2; Lonely, 3.
17. The Court of Common Council resolve to prepare forthwith a scheme for the creation of several municipalities for the Government of London.
18. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to the electors issued.
- Parliament prorogued to Dec. 5.
20. Particulars received of a rising in Eastern Roumelia, union with Bulgaria, and the issue by Prince Alexander of a proclamation accepting the crown of the united Bulgarias.
22. Mobilisations of Bulgarian and Servian troops.
23. Prince Alexander's Circular to the Powers announcing the union with Eastern Roumelia, and asking them to recognise it as an accomplished fact. Protest by the Porte against Prince Alexander's action.
28. The English yacht Genesta won the Cape May Cup at New York.
- Cummings beat George in the final race for the Pedestrian Championship, 10 miles; time, 51 min. 6 3-5 sec.
29. Serious rioting in Montreal, consequent upon a resolution of the authorities to enforce vaccination.
30. Mobilisation of troops in Turkey and Servia.

OCTOBER.

1. Sixpenny telegrams came into operation.
5. County Convention at Wicklow to select Nationalist candidates; important declaration made by Mr. Parnell.
7. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Newport (Mon.), enunciates the policy of the Conservative party.
- Particulars received of the defeat at Kufelt, by an Abyssinian army, under Ras Alula, of the rebels under Osman Digna, who was killed, with 3000 of his followers.
8. Funeral Service in Westminster Abbey over the remains of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.
12. The Cork Steam-boat Company "boycotted" by Irish cattle-dealers for carrying cattle belonging to "obnoxious persons."
13. Cesarewitch won by Plain-santer; Xena, 2; Postscript, 3.
14. The Ambassadors at Constantinople informed the Porte that they

condemned the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by Bulgaria and Roumelia.

- King of Burmah's definite reply with regard to the dispute with the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. Reinforcements asked for by the British Commissioner.
15. Return of Sir Charles Warren from South Africa.
- London School Board rejected by 22 to 11 a proposal to allow the use of school buildings for political meetings.
16. The Servian army entered Bulgarian territory.
17. British Ultimatum sent to the King of Burmah.
18. Reply of the Porte to the Collective Note of the Powers on the subject of Bulgaria delivered to Ambassadors.
20. Memorial to Archbishop Tait unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral.
21. Reopening of St. Albans Abbey after its restoration.
22. Bicentenary of the Edict of Nantes celebrated in London.
23. England agreed to join a Conference on the Bulgarian Question.
25. Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Egypt signed at Constantinople.
27. Cambridgeshire won by Plain-santer; Bendigo, 2; Eastern Emperor, 3.
28. Dr. Wordsworth consecrated Bishop of Salisbury.
- The steamer Great Eastern sold by auction for £26,200.
29. Sir Drummond Wolff arrived at Cairo as Special Ambassador.

NOVEMBER.

2. London School Board elections resulted in the return of a large number of members pledged to an economical policy.
4. Imperial Order issued at St. Petersburg removing the name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria from the Russian Army List.
6. Conference on the Bulgarian Question opened at Constantinople.
6. The Queen opened a new bridge across the Dee at Ballater.
9. Hostile reply to the British ultimatum from King Theebaw.
10. William Thomas Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, at the Old Bailey, for the abduction of a girl named Eliza Armstrong, with the intention of assisting the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
14. War declared by Servia against Bulgaria.
16. Rapid advance of the Servians on Sofia; retreat of the Bulgarians after severe fighting at several points.
- Louis Riel executed at Regina for raising a half-breed rebellion in the North-West Provinces of Canada.
17. Minla Forts on the Irrawaddy captured by the British.
- Servian army advancing on Sofia defeated by the Bulgarians at Slivnitsa.
18. Parliament dissolved; writs issued for the elections.
23. Mr. Gladstone handed over to the Provost of Edinburgh the Market Cross, which had been restored at his expense.
24. Great defeat of the Servians by Bulgarians, who occupied Tsaribrod. The retreating Servians suffered terrible hardships. Jovanovich, a Servian General, shot himself.
25. Alfonso XII, King of Spain, died; Mr. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States died.
27. Advance of British up the Irrawaddy; capture of Myangyan.
- The Prince of Wales visited Birmingham, to open the Jaffray Hospital.

DECEMBER.

1. King Theebaw made his submission, and British troops enter Mandalay without opposition.

2. Prince Alexander rejected a Servian proposal to prolong the armistice until New Year's Day.

- Durbar at Gwalior: Treaty with Scindia signed, and the Gwalior fortress handed over.
8. Joint application to Servia and Bulgaria by the Powers to prevent the renewal of hostilities.
14. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton appointed Bishop of Ely.
- Arrival of King Theebaw at Madras.
16. Continued skirmishing between the advancing Arabs and the frontier positions in Egypt beyond Wady Halfa.
18. Close of Elections: 249 Conservatives, 331 Liberals, 4 Independents, and 86 Parnellites returned.
24. Nine election petitions presented, six Liberal and three Conservative.
- A boy named Light found in an extreme state of exhaustion in the hollow of an old elm-tree at Ashton, into which he had slipped on the 18th inst., and had there remained.
25. Much indignation expressed in the Indian vernacular press at the decision to impose an income tax.
- The Servian troops quit Bulgarian territory.
26. Great sufferings are reported among the troops, both Servian and Bulgarian, encamped on the frontier; and the losses from cold and disease were very great, men being frozen while on sentry duty.
- Prince Alexander makes a triumphant entry into Sofia amid great enthusiasm, on his return from Piro, at the head of a large detachment of his victorious army.
- A rumour is spread that Osman Digna is alive, living at Kassala, and that he is preparing to march against Senheit, and drive back Alula's forces.
27. Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, lands at Alexandria, and proceeds to Cairo, where he is met by Sir H. Drummond Wolff.
28. General Stephenson and General Grenfell proceed to Ferket; the enemy in force shelled from the fort.
- The Congress for the election of the President of the Republic of France met at Versailles; after a stormy scene, M. Jules Grévy re-elected by 457 votes.
30. General Stephenson telegraphs from Koshel that he has routed the enemy and occupied Ginnis; their loss being heavy, two guns and at least twenty banners being captured.
- Snowstorms are reported from nearly all parts of the country. In the north of Ireland and in Scotland a heavy gale raging; a keen frost sets in in London.

1886.

JANUARY.

1. At a parade of the garrison at Rangoon the Royal Proclamation notifying the annexation of Upper Burmah to British Empire read.
- Bishop Hannington, of the Church Missionary Society, captured by the King of Uganda in East Equatorial Africa.
4. The Greek Government addressed a Note to the Powers demanding, as compensation for the loss sustained by the Union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the restoration of the original boundary, as fixed by the Berlin Congress.
5. Mr. Grantham, M.P. for Croydon, appointed a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division.
6. A severe snowstorm in London.
11. Meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party; resolutions passed pledging members to secure Legislative independence.
12. Parliament was reopened by Royal Commission. Mr. A. W. Peel elected Speaker of the House of Commons.
- Note from the Powers presented to the Servian Government, demanding disarmament.

13. Commons: The Speaker having read letters from Sir M. Hicks Beach and others, protesting against Mr. Bradlaugh being allowed to take the oath, stated he had no power to intervene. Several members, including Mr. Bradlaugh, then took the oath.

14. Dr. Moorhouse, appointed Bishop of Manchester.
15. John Magee, who pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey to sending a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.
16. Lord Carnarvon resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.
17. Note published from the Greek and Servian Governments, refusing to disarm.
20. Mr. W. H. Smith appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in the room of Sir W. Hart-Dyke, resigned.
- Parliament formally opened by the Queen in person.
- French Ministry defeated by a majority of three, on a motion by M. Henri Rochefort for an amnesty to all political prisoners.
24. The British Minister at Athens having informed the Greek Premier that, should Greece fail to disarm, a British fleet would be sent into Greek waters to prevent an attack on Turkey, the Greek Premier declined to give way.
25. Collective Note from the Powers forwarded to the Greek Government supporting the declaration of the British Government.
26. Lords: Irish Land Registry Bill passed.
- Commons: Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave notice that the Chief Secretary for Ireland would, on the following day, move to introduce a bill for the suppression of the "National League" and other dangerous institutions, and for the protection of life and property in Ireland. Defeat of the Government, Mr. Collings's amendment relating to the acquisition of land by agricultural labourers carried by 329 to 250.
27. Croydon Election: Herbert (C), 5205; Buxton (L), 4458.
28. Announcements were made in both Houses of Parliament that, in consequence of the adverse vote of Tuesday night in the Commons, a communication had been made to the Queen by Lord Salisbury.
29. Elections. — Carlow: J. A. Blake (P) unopposed. Edinburgh (South): Mr. Childers (L), 4029; The Master of Polwarth (C), 1730.
30. Mr. Gladstone summoned by the Queen to Osborne.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen at Osborne, and kissed hands on appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.
- France and Madagascar: Terms of peace published.
2. Lord Alwyne Compton and the Rev. E. Bickersteth consecrated Bishops respectively of Ely and Japan at St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Mid-Armagh Election: Sir J. P. Corry (C), 3930; Mr. T. A. Dickson (L), 2974.
3. List of new Ministers submitted by Mr. Gladstone to the Queen, and approved.
4. Sculling-match on the Thames: Perkins beat Lagan.
8. Meeting of unemployed working men in Trafalgar-square; resolutions passed asking that public works should be started, and facilities rendered for the employment of British capital. Subsequently, a mob of "Social Democrats" marched along St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Piccadilly, smashing windows, wrecking shops, and doing much damage.
10. Panic in London in consequence of the report that bodies of unemployed were marching from Greenwich, Deptford, and other places with the object of pillage. Shops nearly all closed, both in London and the suburbs, and business suspended.

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11. Elections:—South Hackney: Russell (L), 3174; Scoble (C), 1979; Munster (I), 17. North Monaghan: O'Brien (P), 4032; Hall (C), 2534. Galway: O'Shea (P), 935; Lynch (N), 65.

12. Newcastle Election: Morley (L), 11,110; Hamond (C), 8449.

— Arrangements come to between the Powers with regard to Servia and Bulgaria.

— Riots at Leicester in connection with a strike in the hosiery trade. — Parliament reassembled: Lord Rosebery stated that the Government would maintain the policy of preventing a rupture of the peace by Greece.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone intimated that there would be no repressive measures for Ireland.

— Court of Common Council agreed to guarantee £10,000 towards the expenses of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

19. Lords: Bills for the Amendment of the Lunacy Laws read second time.

— Waterloo Cup: Mr. Carruthers' Miss Giendyne beat Mr. Pilkington's Penelope II.

22. Commons: Mr. Childers laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the Committee which had inquired into the conduct of the police with reference to the riots of the 8th inst., and announced the retirement of Sir E. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police. Resolution charging upon the Indian revenue the cost of the Burmese Expedition carried by 297 to 82.

23. Report published of the Committee appointed by Mr. Childers to inquire into the rioting in London on Feb. 8.

26. The Queen came from Windsor to London to attend a performance of Gounod's "Mors et Vita" at the Albert Hall.

— Rioting at Birmingham in connection with a strike at Nettlefold's.

28. Result published of the Cardiff Election: Sir E. J. Reed (L), 5708; Mr J. T. D. Lewellyn (C), 4815.

MARCH.

1. Severe gale and heavy snowstorm throughout the British Isles.

— Formal entry announced of the Russians into Persia on Feb. 13.

— Commons: Supply—Discussion on Sir H. D. Wolff's mission to Egypt, motion to reduce the charge by £12,500 defeated by 185 to 98.

2. Snowstorm continued over the north of England and Scotland. Several trains snowed up. Communication entirely suspended in many places.

3. Treaty of peace signed at Bucharest between the Servian and Bulgarian delegates.

— Incorporation of Burmah with the Indian Empire.

— Flintshire Election: Smith (L), 4248; Pennant (C), 2788.

4. Commons: Motion by Mr. Holmes pressing for a disclosure of the Government policy towards Ireland led to a debate on the Irish question, and a proposal to adjourn the debate was negatived by 364 to 204, and the original motion was negatived without a division.

5. Lords: Royal assent given to the Land Registry Bill.

— Commons: Motion by Mr. Labouchere with regard to hereditary legislation negatived by 202 to 166.

9. Commons: Disestablishment of the Church in Wales negatived by 241 to 229.

11. Lords: Motion agreed to for the appointment of a Committee to act with the Committee of the House of Commons in inquiring into the government of India.

— Commons: Supply—Motion to reduce the vote for Royal Palaces not occupied by the Queen by £8000, negatived by 240 to 125; reduction in vote for Royal Parks by £50,000, carried by 131 to 114.

12. Lord: Motion in favour of opening the National Gallery, the

British Museum, and the Natural History Museum to the public on three week-day evenings till ten o'clock agreed to.

13. Sir Charles Warren appointed Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

14. Cunard steamer Oregon sunk off Long Island by collision with a schooner.

— Earthquake in Grenada, Spain.

16. Commons: Motion for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts carried.

— Circular issued from the Local Government Board to Boards of Guardians with reference to the distress among the working classes.

17. Commons: Second Reading of the Church of Scotland Bill negatived by 202 to 177.

18. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria.

19. Lords: Motion by Lord Thurlow in favour of opening the national collections of art and literature in the metropolis on Sunday carried.

22. Commons: Resolution in favour of an increased Capitation Grant to Volunteers negatived by 187 to 168.

23. Commons: Local Taxation—Motion for amending the present system carried by 216 to 176.

24. The Queen laid the foundation-stone of the new Examination Hall of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons on the Embankment.

— Reported defeat of rebels by Abyssinians near Kassala: over 500 killed.

— Great railway strike in America. — Lincoln Handicap: Fulmen, 1; Bread Knife, 2; Cohort, 3.

26. Cheshire (Altrincham Division) Election: Sir W. C. Brooks (C), 4508; Mr. J. S. Leadham (L), 3925.

— Grand National: Old Joe, 1; Too Good, 2; Gamecock, 3.

28. Desperate rioting, pillage, and arson by men on strike in the Charleroi district, Belgium: Collisions with the military; many killed and wounded.

29. Mr. Bullard (C), Norwich, unseated on petition.

— Resignation officially announced of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan. Mr. Stansfield appointed President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Dalhousie Secretary for Scotland.

— Steinitz won the Chess Championship, beating Zukertort.

— Commons: Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on April 8 he would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the future Government of Ireland, and on the 15th one for the Sale of Land in Ireland.

30. Commons: Motion for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of Scotland rejected by 237 to 125.

31. Meetings of several of the great railway companies held to protest against the Railway and Canal Rates Bill.

APRIL.

1. Messrs. West and Collings (L), Ipswich, unseated on petition.

5. The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople signed a Protocol appointing Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to be Governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years.

6. Barrow Election: Caine (L), 3109; Gainsford Bruce (C), 2174.

7. Norwich Election: S. Hoare (C), unopposed.

8. Commons: Mr. Gladstone, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the provision for the future Government of Ireland, expounded his scheme of Irish National Independence. Mr. Trevelyan explained his secession from the Government.

— Prince Alexander of Bulgaria signified his acquiescence in the Protocol signed at Constantinople appointing him Governor of Bulgaria for five years.

9. Funeral service in Westminster Abbey over the remains of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.

13. Commons: Debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion concluded; and leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the provision for the future Government of Ireland.

14. Meeting in Her Majesty's Opera House to denounce the legislative separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

— Ipswich Election: Mr. Dalrymple (C), 3687; Lord Elcho (C), 3662; Lord J. Hervey (L), 3635; Sir B. Davey (L), 3627.

15. Lords: Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed.

— Commons: Letter read from Sir Erskine May announcing his resignation of the office of Clerk of the House. The Budget: Expenditure for 1885-6 showed a deficit, £2,612,543, which, added to that of the previous year, made a deficit of £3,692,316. The estimated Expenditure for 1886-7 would be £90,428,599; Revenue, £89,885,000, showing a deficit of £543,599, which it was proposed to turn into a surplus of £274,000, by taking in the proceeds of Sir Stafford Northcote's Sinking Fund, £818,000. Taxation would remain unaltered, except a remission to cottage brewers.

16. Commons: Vote of thanks passed to Sir T. Erskine May on his retirement from the office of Clerk of the House. Mr. Gladstone's bill brought in for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. He proposed the issue of Consols to the extent of £50,000,000 to insure the efficient progress of the experiment, the sum required in all being at least £180,000,000; the issue of the £50,000,000 to extend over three years.

18. The town of Stry, Galicia, destroyed by fire; more than a hundred lives lost.

19. Commons: Crofters' Bill passed through Committee.

— The Bishop of Madrid shot by a priest at the Church of San Isidor.

20. The French Senate passed a bill for the loan of 900,000,000.

28. Volunteer reviews and sham-fights at Dover, Portsmouth, Colchester, &c.

28. Two Thousand Guineas: Ormonde, 1; Minting, 2; Mephisto, 3.

29. Greecereplied to the Ultimatum of the Powers, adhering to her former statement that she would disarm on the understanding that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were strictly enforced, and that the combined fleet withdraw.

30. One Thousand Guineas won by Miss Jummy; Argo Navis, 2; Jewel Song, 3.

MAY.

3. Manifesto to the electors of Midlothian issued by Mr. Gladstone.

— Declaration published between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany relating to the demarcation of their spheres of influence in the Western Pacific.

4. The Queen opened the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, South Kensington.

— Socialist riots in Chicago; twelve or more policemen killed by bombs, and several of the rioters.

5. Chester Cup won by Eastern Emperor; Beaver, 2; Sir Hamo, 3.

6. Industrial Exhibition at Edinburgh opened by Prince Edward of Wales.

7. On the refusal of Greece to disarm, the Foreign Ministers (except those of France and Russia) left Athens.

10. Commercial Treaty signed with Spain. The Duke of Buckingham elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords by 122 votes, against 103 for Lord Morley.

— Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, and detailed the modifications he was prepared to make in it; Lord Hartington that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

— Resignation of the Greek Ministry announced.

11. The Queen opened the International Exhibition, Liverpool.

11. Commons: Resolution for the abolition of capital punishment rejected by 117 to 62; motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the levying of income tax negatived by 174 to 63.

12. Terrible cyclone reported in Madrid; about forty persons killed.

14. Meeting of Liberals, convened by Lord Hartington, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals.

— Serious floods in many parts of England.

17. Queen Christina delivered of a son—the King of Spain.

— Annexation announced of Kermadec Islands, in the Pacific.

— Text of the treaty between France and Madagascar (Dec. 17, 1885) published.

18. Mr. James Stirling appointed Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

— Dr. Moorhouse, late Bishop of Melbourne, enthroned Bishop of Manchester.

20. M. Stefanopoulos, of the Tri-coups party, elected President of the Greek Chamber, and M. Tricoups formed a new Ministry.

22. Folkestone Exhibition opened by the Lord Mayor of London.

24. Lords: Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill rejected by 149 to 127.

— Armistice agreed to between Greece and Turkey.

— Sculling championship of England, Putney to Mortlake, won by George Perkins (England) against Neil Matterson (Australia).

25. Lords: Durham Sunday Closing Bill rejected on third reading by 97 to 70.

26. The Derby won by Ormonde; The Bird, 2; St. Mirin, 3.

27. Lords: Crofters' Bill passed through Committee.

— Meeting of Liberal members of Parliament convened by Mr. Gladstone, who announced his readiness to make certain modifications in the Home Rule Bill in order to secure its second reading. The principle of the bill being thus affirmed, its further consideration to be postponed to an autumn Session.

28. Agreement entered into between Turkey and Greece for mutual disarmament.

— The Oaks won by Miss Jummy; Argo Navis, 2; Braw Lass, 3.

29. New Putney Bridge opened by the Prince of Wales.

31. Lords: Arms (Ireland) Bill read third time and passed.

— Intelligence received of the wreck, between Melbourne and Sydney, of the steamer Ly-ee-moon, with the loss of seventy lives.

JUNE.

1. At a meeting of Lord Hartington's supporters it was determined to vote against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

2. President Cleveland, of the United States, married to Miss Folsom.

4. The Australian cricketers beat Gentlemen of England at Lords by seven wickets.

7. Lords: Lord Rosebery announced that the blockade of the Greek coast had been raised.

— Commons: Debate on the Home Rule Bill concluded, and the Government defeated by 341 to 311, amid a scene of some excitement.

— Protest published from Prince Napoleon against the expulsion of the Princes from France.

8. Annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company in Paris; report stated that the traffic of 1885 exceeded that of any previous year by about 464,000 tons.

9. Rioting took place in Belfast, five persons shot dead, and two died from wounds received.

10. Dissolution of Parliament announced in both Houses.

— Lords: Statement by Lord Carnarvon with regard to an assertion made by Mr. Farnell that on certain conditions the late Conservative Government were prepared to give

Ireland a statutory legislature and the protection of Irish manufactures.

10. Louis II., King of Bavaria, having been declared insane, Prince Luitpold, his uncle, was appointed Regent.

— Ascot Gold Cup won by Althorp; Bird of Freedom, 2; Buzgo, 3.

11. A terrible volcanic eruption, accompanied by violent earthquakes, occurred in the north island of New Zealand. One hundred lives lost, and the hot lakes, together with the marvellous pink and white Terraces of Rotomahana, entirely disappeared.

13. The deposed King Louis of Bavaria committed suicide by jumping into the lake at Starnberg.

14. Prince Otto, brother to King Louis of Bavaria, succeeded to the throne, but he being also insane, Prince Luitpold was reappointed Regent.

16. Commons reassembled: Clause added to the Returning Officers' (Scotland) Bill, making the expenses of returning officers chargeable upon the rates.

21. Lords: Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Bill after the clause introduced in the House of Commons, at the instance of Mr. Labouchere, charging the returning officer's expenses upon the rates, had been expunged, passed through Committee.

— On behalf of the Queen, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Tower Bridge.

22. The French Senate passed a bill for the expulsion of the French Princes.

23. Lords: Shop Hours Regulation Bill and other measures passed.

24. The Comte de Paris arrived in England.

25. Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

28. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the People's Palace in Mile-end-road, erected by the Beaumont trustees.

30. The Queen opened the Royal Holloway College, Egham.

JULY.

1. Prince of Wales installed Grand Master of Mark Masons.

— The first poll of the election: Colchester: Trotter (C), 1936; Causton (G), 1701.

2. Review of troops at Aldershot by the Queen took place.

5. The first through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec reached Vancouver, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and opening up a new and short route to India.

7. Declaration by Russia of the abrogation of Berlin Treaty declaring Batoum a free port.

8. The Queen receives a number of the native workmen from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at Windsor.

11. An English cooper, Graham, of Buffalo, successfully shot the Niagara rapids in a barrel he constructed for the purpose.

12. Royal Agricultural Society's Show opened at Norwich.

12. Shooting commenced at Wimbledon.

13. The French President signed a decree expelling the Duke d'Annale, approved by the French Chamber.

14. Further serious riots in Belfast: five persons killed and many injured.

20. Cabinet Council held, at which the Ministry determined to resign.

— Text published of the Convention relative to Extradition with the United States.

— Wimbledon: Private Jackson, 1st Lincolnshire (Grimsby), won the Queen's Prize.

21. Mr. Gladstone's resignation accepted by the Queen.

— Wimbledon: Kolapore Cup won by the English Team.

— At Lord's: England beat the Australians by an innings and 106 runs.

22. Wimbledon: Elcho Challenge Shield won by Ireland.

23. Naval Review at Spithead in honour of the Colonial and Indian visitors.

26. Lord Salisbury accepts office as Prime Minister at the hands of the Queen.

27. Meeting of Conservatives at the Carlton Club, at which the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement as to the position, explaining that Lord Hartington had given assurances of support by the Liberal Unionists.

29. Goodwood Cup: The Bard walked over.

30. A successful balloon voyage from Cherbourg to London accomplished by MM. L'Hoste and Mangot.

AUGUST.

3. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry delivered up their seals of office to the Queen at Osborne, and they were handed over to the new Conservative Ministers.

— Departure of Lord Aberdeen from Dublin; great Nationalist demonstration.

5. Parliament opened by commission: Mr. A. W. Peal re-elected Speaker for the second time within seven months, and the third time within thirty months.

6. Lords: The Lord Chancellor announced the Queen's approval of Mr. Peal's appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons.

— Further rioting in Belfast, several persons shot, and property destroyed.

— The King of Portugal arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

8. Renewed rioting in Belfast: twelve persons killed, and over one hundred wounded.

11. All the members of the Cabinet re-elected without opposition.

— The Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, received a deputation of Colonists and others asking for a conference of representatives of self-governing classes to discuss the defence of the Empire, and the development of commercial intercourse with the mother country.

12. Shoeburyness: Queen's prize won by 4th Detachment 2nd Middlesex (Woolwich).

13. Colliery Explosion at Leigh, Lancashire: thirty lives lost.

CANADA: ITS PRODUCE AND TRADE.

In the Colonial Exhibition of 1886 the natural history, trade, and wealth resources of the Dominion of Canada were well represented. From the report of last year we gather that the furs alone exported were valued at 1,600,000 dols.; while the fisheries produced food estimated at 31,000,000 dols. The value of the cod alone amounted to 4½ millions of dollars. Next come lobsters, 2½ millions; then herrings, 2½ millions; mackerel, 1½ million; and salmon, 1½ million. Of tinned salmon the weight amounted to 5,000,000 lb. Passing from the fisheries to the forests, the total value of the wood exported amounted to 21,000,000 dols. Of this about 9½ millions each went to Great Britain and the United States. This sum does not include the manufactured articles of wood, which amounts to several millions of dollars. But it would be hopeless to attempt to give in a small space an adequate idea of the multitude of manufactured goods which Canada annually exports. The capital invested in manufactures increased from 77,690,000 dols. in 1871 to 165,300,000 dols. in 1881, and the annual value of the products from 221,618,000 dols. to 309,675,000 dols. The first cotton-mill was established in Canada only fifteen years ago; now there are twenty-four mills in the Dominion, with 600,000 spindles. In 1869 the imports of raw cotton were 1,245,208 lb.; in 1885 it was 23,727,525 lb. The magnitude of many other industries is seen to have increased at an equally rapid rate.

OBITUARY RECORD OF 1885-6.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1885.

AUGUST.

Attye, Lieut.-Colonel Francis L. O., of Ingon Grange, co. Warwick, J.P.—22.

Bigge, Arthur, Esq., many years stipendiary magistrate of Brighton.—28.

Bury, Captain Kenneth Howard, late Royal Horse Artillery.—24.

Clarke, Lady (Rosa Mary), of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk.—23.

Copeland, the Rev. William John, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.—26.

Donovan, Lady Kathleen.

Douglas, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, Ceylon.—23.

Halkett, Captain Wedderburn Conway, 79th (Highlanders).—23.

Jebb, Robert, Esq., barrister-at-law, late counsel to the Inland Revenue, Ireland.—29.

Loceok, Sidney, Esq., H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.—30.

Loyd, William Jones, Esq., of Langleybury, Herts.—27.

Ogilby, James, Esq., of Pellipar House, Londonderry, J.P.—17.

Ord, Major-General Sir Harry St. George, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Royal Engineers.—20.

Ord, Colonel John Thomas, of Fornham House, Suffolk.—25.

Ratcliff, Colonel Charles, late of Wydrington, Edgbaston, J.P. and D.L.—28.

Steel, the Rev. Anthony William Wilson, M.A., Senior Tutor of Gonville and Caius College.—30.

Thornycroft, Thomas, Esq., an eminent sculptor.—30.

Vavasour, Sir Edward, second Bart., of Hazlewood, co. York.—23.

Walker, Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands.—28.

Webb, Theodore Vincent, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Great Grandson, Huntingdonshire.—31.

SEPTEMBER.

Aikman, the Rev. Dr. Logan, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, Glasgow.—13.

Amiel, Colonel Charles Frederick, late of the 80th Regiment.

Anderson, Lieutenant-General, late Political Agent, Kolapore, Bombay.—19.

Anson, the Rev. Frederick, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Sudbury.—9.

Bannerman, Lady (Katherine), widow of Sir Alexander Bannerman, ninth Baronet of Elsick.—30.

Barlow, Captain, Vice-Chairman General Prisons Board, Ireland.—5.

Blair, Edward James Stopford, of Penningham, Wigton, J.P. and D.L.—17.

Breton, Mrs. Le, author of "Memoirs of Seventy Years," and niece of Lucy Aikin, the historian.

Bulley, the Rev. Frederic, D.D., thirty years President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.—3.

Chambers, Montagu, Q.C., formerly M.P., an able and well-known member of the Home Circuit.—18.

Corrie, the Rev. George Elwes, D.D., formerly Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.—20.

Crawford, E. T., Esq., R.S.A., of Leamouth, Broomieknowe, Lasswade.—27.

Davies, D. C., Esq., F.G.S., of Ebnal Lodge, near Oswestry.—19.

Doherty, General Henry Edward, C.B., late 14th Hussars.—15.

Dunalley, the Right Hon. Henry Rittie, third Lord, in the Peerage of Ireland, J.P. and D.L.—10.

FitzHerbert, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Henry, of Somersal Herbert, Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L.—2.

Fraser, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Edward, brother of Lord Lovat.—20.

Glover, Sir John Hawley, R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland.—30.

Grant, Lady (Ellen), wife of Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I.—5.

Guy, W. A., Esq., M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician of King's College Hospital.—10.

Horsford, General Sir Alfred Hastings, G.O.B., formerly Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade.—13.

Hudson, Sir James, G.C.B., Assistant Private Secretary to William IV., and subsequently filled various diplomatic appointments: was Minister at Turin during the Italian struggle for Unity.—20.

Lyons, Henry, Esq., of Croome House, co. Limerick, D.L.—26.

Mansel, Lady (Maud Sarah Margareta Bowen).

M'Dowal, Benjamin George, M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, Kingstown, Dublin.—15.

Muirhead, John, Esq.; was honourably and usefully connected with the Practical Development of Telegraphy.—24.

O'Hara, Robert, Esq., of Durham House, Chelsea.—21.

Pakenham, Thomas Robert, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of Sierra Leone.

Parker, Captain John R., Theophilus Hastings, of Dudwick House, Buxton, Norfolk.—26.

Pearce, the Rev. Thomas, M.A., Rector of Charborough.—24.

Petre, the Hon. Mrs. (Mary Anne Eleanor).—3.

Rossell, Francis William, Esq., C.B., C.M.E., Director of Naval Contracts, &c.—4.

Shairp, John Campbell, LL.D., Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's, University of St. Andrews.—18.

Southgate, Thomas, Esq., Q.C., an eminent member of the Bar.—3.

Southwood, the Rev. Thomas Alexander, formerly Principal, Military Department of Cheltenham College.—19.

Teignmouth, the Right Hon. S'r Charles John Shore, second Lord, D.C.L., LL.D., &c.

Walford, Cornelius, Esq., barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, and a member of the Royal Historical, Statistical, and other learned societies.—28.

Weldon, Walter, Esq., F.R.S., Chevalier of Legion of Honour.—20.

Wentworth, Frederick William Thomas Vernon, Esq., J.P. and D.L., &c.—13.

Whetham, Sir Charles, Alderman of London.—4.

Wight, James Lane, Esq., of Tedstone Court, Herefordshire, D.L., &c.—28.

Winthrop, the Rev. Benjamin, J.P., of Hardenhurst Park, Wilts.—22.

Yolland, Colonel William, of the Royal Engineers, and for many years one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade.—4.

OCTOBER.

Abercorn, His Grace Sir James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., Duke of.—31.

Adams, Commissary-General Arthur Fulford.—13.

Babington, the Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Cossington.—16.

Blaikie, Lady (Agnes), widow of Sir Thomas Blaikie, of Aberdeen.—22.

Bowes, John, Esq., of Streatham Castle, Durham, formerly M.P. for South Durham.—9.

Buckinghamshire, the Right Hon. and Rev. Sir Augustus Edward Hobart, sixth Earl of.—29.

Carroll, the Rev. William George, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bride's, Dublin.—9.

Clare, John, Esq., inventor of the ironclads British Navy.—12.

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