BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FROM THE TEA GARDEN TO THE TEA POT.

2D. PER LB.

OFF

LIPTON'S TEAS.

IT gives me great pleasure to inform all Tea Drinkers, that in consequence of the reduction of the Duty on the Tea, I am now able to make a PURIFIER REDUCTION in the price of my TEAS.

MAGNIFICENT CEYLON, INDIAN, AND CHINA BLEND,

PURE AND FRAGRANT,

1S. PER LB.

SPLENDIDLY SELECTED CEYLON, CHINA AND INDIAN BLEND

1S. 4D. PER LB.

This quality is sold as the Highest-class Tea by many of the Leading Tea Dealers and Stores at Double the Price.

EXTRA CHOICEST INDIAN AND CEYLON BLEND.

1S. 7D. PER LB.

This is the Finest and most Delicious Tea the World can produce, and is equal, if not superior, to what is sold by most Tea Dealers and Grocers at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

GOSCHEN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his great Budget speech of 12th April distinctly states that the Public pay as much as 2s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. per lb. for Tea which generally not cost more than 1d. to 1d. per pound. He proves plainly that the Middlemen make away with the large portion of the price paid by the unwary Public for Tea. This contains what I have always clearly demonstrated to the public. There is no need to pay such an extortionate price as 2s. per lb. for Tea, if you go to the proper Establishment for your money away, by purchasing your TEA at LIPTON'S you save at least half-a-dozen different Middlemen's profits, and get your TEA direct from the GROWER. Being sole Proprietor of several of the MOST FAMOUS TEA GARDENS IN CEYLON, I am in a position to supply my customers direct at Wholesale Prices.

WHO PAYS THE MOST TEA DUTY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT?

LIPTON

Unquestionably pays more Duty to Her Majesty's Customs for Tea supplied direct to Consumers than any other firm in Great Britain or Ireland. This is entirely owing to the unusually good of the Extraordinary Value and High-class Quality of the FAMED LIPTON'S TEAS.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that I am offering TEA of the Finest Quality at a SHILLING to TWO SHILLINGS per lb. less than most Tea Dealers and Grocers.

Why pay the exorbitantly prices that are now being charged for Tea, when you can get the Finest Quality Qualities Absolutely Pure Tea at about half the money from

LIPTON,

THE LARGEST TEA AND PROVISION DEALER IN THE WORLD.

5, 7, 10, and 20 lbs. Tea packed in Patent Air-tight Canisters, without extra charge.

NOTTINGHAM—GREAT MARKET PLACE (CORNER OF ST. JAMES'S STREET).

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE KINGDOM.

TEA SALE ROOMS:

27, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE TEA BLENDING AND DUTY PAID STORES:

203, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TEA GARDENS & SHIPPING WAREHOUSE CEYLON.

BOOT'S

CASH PRICE DISPENSING

CHEMISTS,

HAVE THE

LARGEST DRUG AND DISPENSING

BUSINESS IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES,

EMPLOYING

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,

INCLUDING

THIRTEEN FULLY QUALIFIED

CHEMISTS.

CENTRAL DEPOT:

16 TO 20, GOOSE GATE.

ALSO BRANCHES AT

1, ARKWRIGHT STREET,

159, ALFRETON ROAD,

88a, ST. ANN'S WELL ROAD.

SHEFFIELD:

78 TO 82, SNIG HILL,

599, HIGH STREET, ATTERCLIFFE,

212, LONDON ROAD.

LINCOLN:

281, HIGH STREET,

155, HIGH STREET, ST. MARK'S.

BOOT'S PURE DRUG CO., LTD.,

PROPRIETORS.

JESSE BOOT, Managing Director.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.

FREE OF CHARGE, ONE WEEK ONLY.

MR. RAPP, Specialist, will give invaluable Advice to any sufferer calling on him; hope for all; success once. Mr. Rapp has discovered a cure by which, combined with his advice' mode of living, will speedily and permanently cure the most hopeless case brought to his notice of any of the following diseases:—Paralysis, Spinal Complaints, Wasting Limbs or Muscles, Weak, Stiff, or Enlarged Joints, Weak or Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Spasms or Stiffness, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weak Action of Heart, Nerve Pains, Nervous Debility, Coughs of Long Standing, Asthma, and Consumption. Don't let this golden opportunity slip; attendance daily at the

ALBERT HALL, NORTH STREET, DERBY ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

HOURS 11 till 2 and 3 to 8, morning, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30TH, TILL TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6TH.

N.B.—Cyclists, Runners, and Athletes wishing to become perfectly superlative to all fatigue and strain should call on Mr. Rapp. 2848.

THE NEW MIDLAND RAILWAY STATION AT LEICESTER.—In connection with the enlargement of the Midland Railway Station at Leicester the Corporation have acquired, at a cost of £8,600, an adjacent chapel, and as the Midland directors have agreed to take over the greater portion of the site, the new station, with an extensive frontage to the London-road, promises to be one of the most handsome and commodious in the Midland Counties. The company intend to lay down four lines instead of two miles of rails on the main line between Leicester, London, and Birmingham.

THE EVENING POST.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1890.

Nofewer than thirty-four members of the Opposition have given notice to move the rejection of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties Bill, among them being Mr. Caine, Sir Wl. Lawson, Mr. Burt, Mr. P. Stanhope, and Mr. R. T. Reid.

Some American young ladies in Paris have discovered a way of studying Shakespeare which has not yet found favour with the English or German students of the bard. One of them was lately asked by the inevitable interviewer, "What is your method of study?" "Oh! we don't do much studying," she said. "We only meet once a fortnight and read him for an hour. The rest of the evening we dance!"

Barcelona is one of the most turbulent of Spanish cities, and the Carnival festivities for a short time on Friday and Saturday to have had practical possession of a good portion of the business part of the town. Yet, on the whole, little harm was done, and records as Carnival Sunday could gather troops the attempted revolution collapsed. Much the same experiences are reported from Valencia and other places, but nowhere could the Anarchists make even a show of serious fighting, and it is evident that the strength has been grossly overestimated. Workmen in Francisco, Spain, Germany, and England may be many of them reformers of a very sweeping and "advanced" type, and they may be misled by their political leaders, but they are not the people who are the anarchists or Anarchists, and recognise plainly enough that "law is one with liberty, and order universal gain." Such stupidly wicked proceedings as the sacking of bakers' shops, the throwing of dead cats about the streets, the breaking of machinery, outrages on women and peaceable citizens, &c., never yet benefitted the cause of labour, and never will.

It is very sad, but we hasten to remark that it is quite true. From the quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths registered in England, which has just been issued, we learn that the marriage rate shows an increase, and this in spite of the recent edict of the directors of the National Provincial Bank of Ireland! Philanthropists and philosophers are trying to explain the melancholy circumstance that times are hard, rough-edged things to deal with. They cannot dispose of two facts—one, that the marriage rate in the fourth quarter of 1889 was 15·6 per 1,000; and the other that the return shows that in England during the three months ending December last the marriages of 126,552 persons were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17·3 per 1,000 of estimated population. This marriage rate was an increase of 0·6 upon that recorded in the fourth quarter of 1888 and 1887, and was most marked in Bedfordshire, Herefordshire, Derbyshire, and Monmouthshire. In Surrey the rate was lowest, being 13·5, and in the county of London it was 18·4, the same as the corresponding quarter of 1888. These are facts, and the sickly sentimentalists who wrote sickly letters as to the failure of marriage can't gainsay them. The man of the world may say they are due to improved trade. On the other hand, the poet reminds us:—

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

A general taxation of teetotallers is amongst the latest proposals of the summer season, and we are seriously asked if brandy be taxed why not soda-water? We confess on a pure question of logic we can't tell. Mr. Watts, we notice, proposes to get a revenue out of temperance drinks, and on Thursday the worthy member of the Camlachie Division of Glasgow will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meditate upon the policy of taxing lemonade and ginger-beer waters at the rate of sixpence a dozen. The question has been previously raised, but Mr. Watts has compiled some original statistics, according to which the Exchequer will obtain the handsome sum of a million a year from this source, while a profit of fifty per cent. will still be left to the manufacturers, on the assumption that the duty will be sixpence a dozen. There seems something unusual in a financial argument based on the view that the manufacturer's percentage of profit is considerably in excess of what is generally considered to be a fair profit. Mr. Watts, however, is not the main point at issue. In spite of the increased surplus from the consumption of intoxicating liquors, there is no doubt men are drinking more temperance, and it is urged that teetotallers should pay their share of the expenses of the State just as much as the citizen who finds a glass of beer does him "a power of good." Soda-water, lemonade, ginger-beer, and hop bitters, however, represent temperance—and temperance is generally a great virtue; and virtue, we are assured, ought not to be taxed. It is a pretty line of argument, but we fear it will not convince everybody most deeply concerned. For instance, it might be asked why should not those of people who never smoke, who never drink, who abominate the tea and to whom currant cake represents long pangs of indigestion, contribute to the expenses of the Government just as much as that lusty band who fail to believe life is all "beer and skittles?"

Spectators and reporters are unanimous in declaring that the labour demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday was the greatest in point of numbers ever held in the metropolis. Numerous processions of the various trades, accompanied by bands, marched from all parts of London to the place of rendezvous, where several platforms were erected from which speeches were delivered in advocacy of the eight hours movement. Among the speakers were Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. T. Mann, and Mr. Tillett, but we cannot affirm that any of them advanced new or striking arguments in favour of a compulsory eight hours day. Mr. Cunninghame Graham, who knows, informed his hearers that on this eight hours question the newspapers of England, Liberal and Tory alike, constituted "a reptile Press," which tried—after the manner of reptiles we presume—to "obfuscate in men's eyes the truth." This is discouraging, but in spite of Mr. Graham's scathing criticism, we fancy that on this point the newspapers and the section of operatives represented by Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Broadhurst are right, and the self-appointed champion of the working classes is wrong. We suspect, indeed, that Mr. Graham's audiences did not quite grasp the full meaning of his argument when he urged that if men only worked eight hours a day there would be no unemployed. If this means anything it means that each workman would do less work, and produce less than he does now. It follows, then, as clear as daylight, on this, that there must either be a reduction of wages per individual, or a considerable rise in the cost of production. Common-sense people ask if either of these would benefit the English workman, or tend to increase the amount of English trade. Mr. Davitt spoke more of landlords than of employers. He told the crowd that the agricultural value of the land on which London stands would be about £70,000 a year. The rents really paid amounted to some fifteen millions, and the whole of this sum, deducting the £70,000 allowed, should, if justice was done, go to the County Council, not to the landlords, and be spent for the benefit of the poorer classes. Such stuff as this is really not worth answering. Mr. Tom Mann seems to have spoken in reasonable strain, and Mr. Tillett tried to meet the "advance in the price of production" argument by the citation of certain statistics—on which we know how arrived at we do not know—which declared that 10 Englishmen could do as much work as 20 Frenchmen, as much as 26 Germans, 27 Austrians, 45 Spaniards, 53 Italians, or 70 Portuguese. We are ready to admit that the British workman has been equal in the world-wide America, but we have not the magnificent confidence in his powers which the compiler of these figures evidently has. The other speeches call for no comment, but it is a fact worth notice, a remarkable fact, that not one word was included in the workmen assembled and to their leaders, that the whole proceedings passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

There was much keen sense as well as much humour in the speech which Lord Salisbury made at the Royal Academy banquet on Saturday. The Premier told the assembled Academicians that they owed their prosperity to Parliament and the Government because Parliament and the Government represent the nation, "and I said Lord Salisbury, "we had inspected you—if we had superintended you and regulated you—if we had put you into all the various swaddling-clothes which modern ingenuity has invented, you never have attained these great heights. I have seen amongst the other countries encourage Art in a much more solid and practical manner, and I have heard the expression of wishes that we should do the same. I earnestly, as a friend, entreat you that you will never do any such thing. I do not invite the evil which is too ready to rush upon you." It is too true that nowadays people are far too ready to call upon the Government to help them or to interfere with their affairs, and there is a growing of "a short Act." The multiplication of inspectors and other functionaries is going on at a rapid rate, and the tendency to over-legislation is becoming a peril. Lord Salisbury hinted at a real danger when he spoke of "swaddling-clothes" which men would look for aid, protection, guidance, and general dry nursing to "our grandmother, the State." "The committees that will examine us and the committees that will reconstruct us," of which Lord Salisbury spoke, are not the people who are the bodies which would exist in reality if some of the more ardent of the philanthropic enthusiasts who believe in perfection by Act of Parliament had their way. The moral of Lord Salisbury's speech is alike plain enough and sound enough. Communities like corporations are oftentimes the better for letting alone, and the united efforts of individuals can do more than can corporations moulded, and ordered, and regulated, and supervised by State officials. What is more to the purpose, the educational effect of freedom instead of restraint is beyond price in the case of such a nation as our own.

METROPOLITAN NOTES.

[FROM LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Sunday Evening.

I believe that great pressure will be used in order to obtain a day for the discussion of Sir Henry James's motion for a Commission in connection with the granting of sentences and the mode of carrying them out. Nothing will be exciting much interest on both sides of the House, and the Government will probably be compelled to give a day for the inquiry.

I think the most notable figure at the Academy private view yesterday was that of Cardinal Newman. The venerable looking over eighty the Cardinal is wonderfully active. He went through all the rooms, catalogue in hand, examining the various pictures, and holding lively conversation with more than one artist. When I saw him leaving the exhibition he looked none the worse for a physical exertion which is no small matter to many a younger man.

There is a clause in the will of the late Mr. Macdonald, member for Stockton, which has not attracted as much notice as it deserves. Mr. Macdonald bequeaths £250 to Mr. E. C. Houston, the author of the "Bible Jesuit," as a mark of his entire confidence in that much-abused gentleman. Mr. Macdonald, who knew more about the *Times* case than any other man, had full faith in Mr. Houston, who introduced the "Pigott Letters" to the *Times*.

After Mr. Caine had sat down on Friday afternoon he received a telegram from the Licensed Licensee Bill, no fewer than 35 other members followed the example, a demonstration of unanimity which promises well for the proposal. Of the 34 opponents thus loudly declared 31 are Gladstonian Liberals, two Nationalists, and one Liberal Unionist. Tomorrow Mr. Caine will ask the Financial Secretary of the Treasury whether, in consideration of the great importance of the subject and the great diversity of opinion throughout the country, he will postpone the second reading until after the Whitsuntide recess; Mr. John Ellis will ask if it is intended to allow a week to pass off intervening days; and Mr. Summers will ask Mr. Goschen whether he will consider the propriety of dividing the measure into two bills, and of dealing with the licensing question separately.

Whatever the replies to these queries, it is now evident that the Licensed Bill, or, as it is improperly but conveniently called, will be vigorously fought. The ardent teetotalers are up in arms against it, and no agitation is being organised which will speedily become burning. In addition to the effect this may produce, the Government will be asked to propose some cruel in the effect of Parliamentary obstruction. Government is trying to pass four other measures of various importance, and, if necessary, but all threatened with unrelenting and prolonged opposition—the Purchase, the Tithes, the Allotments, and the Employers Liability Bills—and there is a set determination to resist to the last the dates these are disposed of there will be little time left for any other disputed measure.

Private business has been in a bad way, one of Mr. Balfour's private secretaries, who had spoken in support of the Land Purchase Bill, was knocked out of the House in its favour, results in a not dissimilar episode which occurred in the Parliament of 1880. At a time when divisions on the Egyptian policy of the Liberal Government were frequent and consequently dangerous, the majority one night was, as now, one less than the close calculations of the Whips had reckoned on. The Whips were in a panic before the cause was discovered. Sir Arthur Otway, the then chairman of Committees, had accompanied the Liberal party, but, having comfortably settled down to sleep in the place allotted to him in his official capacity, was quietly snoring in the Chairman's Chair, unknown to policemen, and other dim incident to a division, and did not awake until everything was over.

Unfortunately, Stanley is the lion of the day. He holds the field from all other topics, politics, or processions. Everywhere the voices of society continually cooes "let him roar again." He is cool, perhaps, about it himself. He keeps a cool head, and will not give away in speeches the valuable material of the book which Mr. Boone's house and Co. have paid him £40,000. People who read his speech yesterday morning, after vainly endeavouring to hear bits of it last night, recognise that he has said nothing that not more or less in the Press already published. No doubt Mr. Stanley will continue to retouch and revarnish the graphic passages in his three hours' speech with a capital speech, and will do duty until his book is out.

Meanwhile his appearance as the lion of the season has housed the Stanley Exhibition in Regent-street into favour as a fashionable resort. The Victoria Hotel was hardly spacious enough to allow of comfortable circulation by the society crowds that come to inspect and admire the immense collection of objects of interest connected with African exploration. Arms, utensils, and tools figure largely in the exhibits. The native hut and the three joyous, untroubled, but remarkably intelligent little African boys are also objects of interest, especially with the lady visitors, who smilingly converse with these unsophisticated children of the Dark Continent, and greatly enjoy their smart replies.

There is another African traveller in London, or was until a day or two ago, who has seen many adventures by sea and land. This is Mr. Roger Casement, who has come back for a time from the Congo, bringing a useful information concerning the slave question, which is now occupying the attention of an International Conference at Brussels. Mr. Casement, who has fallen ill within the fascination of African exploration, and will be returning to the Dark Continent before long, is the adventurous son of a venerable clergyman. Of the latter a remarkable story is recorded. At the time when Kossuth was leading the Hungarian revolt, the liberator, himself a Protestant, was hunted by Austria, claimed as a Protestant by the Protestant Prussian Duke of York. Kossuth, disguised, was conducted by a small peasant boy, "Lost, lost, Kossuth is lost," he said. Captain Jones, of Cornwall, called the Duke of York. If this should get into anybody's hands, please send it to the Duke." Please report. My crew has mutinied. April 14, 1890."

INSULT TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

A scandalous incident is said to have occurred during the journey of the Empress Eugenie through Belgium. At Liége a traveller, it is stated, entered the compartment occupied by the Empress and began to meet her. When the train reached Verviers the door was told by the railway officials to leave the carriage, which he refused to do, on the plea that it was for his seat. He then commenced to smoke, whereupon the Empress got out of her compartment and proceeded to Cologne in a second-class carriage. It is not stated if the traveller who thus insulted an illustrious lady was a Belgian or a Frenchman.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A mysterious occurrence has taken place at Gourock, near the Clyde watering-place, which named William A. Mitchell, engaged a bedroom on Saturday night as the Royal Hotel. After supper he played on the piano, which he touched about twelve. As he did not make his appearance on noon yesterday, the chambermaid, who was also engaged, thinking he had received a telegram, and the police were called in. Mitchell was found dead in bed, and quite cold. Two small bottles were found on the dressing table, and a tumbler on the chair at the bedside. Mitchell was a native of Wales, and lived in Scott, publisher, London, was found in Mitchell's pocket-book, and telegrams to his address, but yet made known. An inquest will of course be held.

AN INHUMAN RITE.

Many curious stories, says the *Madras Mail*, are circulated about the Burmese Queen at Alya a few weeks ago. It is stated that "the woman who performed the inhuman rite was, after her husband's death, seen to kneel down in the presence of Wahlu that it caught fire all of a sudden, and she was burnt to Ashes. The priests were sitting, and angry, and made her way towards the cremation-ground. There were no fire in the room, and it was alleged that she took her without any attendants entered the funeral pyre of her husband without the least hesitation. The priests, who had followed, saw her burned to death. When both bodies were burnt to ashes, the priests collected the remains by the side of the pyre and extinguished the flames."

SCENE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

One of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the Canadian Parliament, was enacted on Friday night, when John C. Rykert, member for Lincoln, rose to make a personal explanation. He had been charged by a Toronto paper with using his position as a member to benefit his own pocket, and he had consulted his friends for advice. Mr. Rykert, the Minister, was appointed to investigate, and he had found that he was guilty. He was on the commissioning of the House after the recess, and he would resign his seat. He said, he was in a broken vein, that he had not been fairly treated. He had been 33 years in Parliament and was entitled to better treatment than he had received. He then left the Chamber.

HONOURS FOR AN ENGLISH NURSE.

Miss Kate Marsden, one of the five English nurses who volunteered to go to Russia to tend sick and wounded in the campaign of 1878, has been received by the Russian Empress at Gatchina with much ceremonious attention, and has been given the insignia of the Russian Red Cross. Miss Marsden has also received the permission to visit all the hospitals in the Empire, and she intends making a tour in order to ascertain if she can find a cure for a country where leprosy, although known to be very prevalent by one or two specialists, has hitherto been almost wholly neglected. The disease is said to yet been properly investigated or subjected to any organised measures of treatment. Miss Marsden's Marsden's more or less accidental creation of an official interest in leprosy in Russia may lead to important results in the same line in Asia. Mr. Thomas Cook, of the Howard Association, is visiting all the hospitals in Europe and Russia.

THE QUEEN AND THE DANCING BEAR.

The Queen and Prince Albert Victor of Wales drove through Windsor on Saturday evening to the Royal Stables to see the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Upon reaching the road which intersects the Long Walk near the Prince Albert's statue the Queen and her guest of the Royal Majesty saw two foreigners with a brown bear roaring and dancing to a painful extent. The Queen and Princess ordered her carriage to be stopped, and the men were requested to allow the bear to give a performance. The Queen and Princess then left the carriage with a stick in its paws on the greensward, and approached the bear, which was in the last stage of fatigue. The royal party, who laughed heartily at its antics, then left the men to continue their performance, and subsequently returned to the Castle. The bear owners, who were from Russia, were taken to the Queen's Stables, and the royal largess, refreshed themselves after the Queen's departure, and the poor bear, exhausted, and the animal was rewarded with a biscuit or two.

LETTER FROM EMIN PACHA.

A letter from Emin Pacha to an old college friend, who has sent the explorer a greeting in verse, is published in the Berlin Gazette. It is dated Bagamoyo, March 30, and in Emin says:—"You may well understand that in memory of Oxford I would have been to one once more to visit the ancient seat of the Muses in Sheila, and so I do in thought. Alas! Fate will have it otherwise; and instead of drinking a glass of good beer at the Schweinsteiger I shall have to content myself with beer in Central Africa. It is, however, of no consequence; my sphere of activity is more extensive than the Oxford Group, I suppose, I shall leave my house. The structure which I have put together by years of unceasing toil has fallen to pieces. Emin empties thing out of it to begin all over again, but on a more solid foundation, and I hope that I am going to succeed. Up to the present time I have worked for strangers, but I have now a sphere of activity in which I am in the service of my own country. I am not at present in a position to give a more detailed account of my work, but I hope to be able to do so in a few months' dence after a break of nearly 20 years, you will, so I hope, excuse me for not coming to see you from time to time with a few lines."

A CHESTERFIELD CENTENARIAN.

Mr. Adam Scott, of Chesterfield, will to-day (Monday) be a hundred years old. The baptismal register shows that he was born on 5th October, 1790, may be seen at Walton-on-Thames, near Wapon in Surrey. Mr. Scott's father was a gardener to the father, John Scott, being head gardener to the Duke of Wellington, and he left Surrey because involved in financial embarrassment, and Oatlands Park, Walton, into other hands. John Scott, with his wife and children, left Surrey on foot, and settled in his native place in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where he established a business, and remained the whole of this time. Mr. Bunny not only stuck faithfully to his post, but was the only one of the officers of the regiment who escaped the fate of the remainder of the deserters from the advance column that Stanley was to Bonny, which, should he have shown more than his comrades in the honours that are falling thick and fast on the heads of the survivors? He was, it is true, to have participated in the great gathering at St. James's Hall on Friday, 12th of that month, but he was not in any to share equally in to-night's function at the Albert Hall, when Sir Francis Newton, Mr. Parke Evans, and Jephson are to be publicly presented with the medal of the Royal Geographical Society, while Mr. Bonny will have to stand behind and be privately dealt with as he may, is that? Will Mr. Stanley, or the Royal Geographical Society, or the Royal Geographical Society kindly explain?

THE WORKING MAN'S LAW.

A working man applied to Mr. Fenwick, at Durham Police-court, on Saturday, for a summons against a Hackney baker for selling a 4lb. loaf 6oz. deficient in weight. Mr. Fenwick: Under what Act do you apply?—Applicant: I apply under the Act of Parliament. What section and clause?—Applicant: I don't know. Mr. Fenwick: Under what Act do you apply?—Applicant: I don't know. Mr. Fenwick: I only ask you because it is a local Act, which we have not here. When was the bread purchased?—Applicant: Last night, and the baker refused to weigh it when I asked him. I don't see why the loaf should be reduced of their bread in this way.—Mr. Fenwick: Quite so. Where did you wish the bread weighed?—Applicant: At a neighbouring shop a few minutes afterwards.—Mr. Fenwick: As a baker's?—Applicant: No.—Mr. Fenwick: Have you a witness?—Applicant: Yes.—Mr. Fenwick: Is he a baker?—Applicant: No.—Mr. Fenwick: Then it is no use. The Act of Parliament allows 6oz. in weight in as many minutes.—Applicant: I think it should be, sir, or 1oz. would have gone by the time it got home.—Mr. Fenwick: Well, Fenwick: You may take your summons, and I will look up your Act of Parliament.

Elizabeth Countess of Wilton and Mr. A. V. Pryor arrive at 35, Wilton-place, to-day.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam come to town in a few days from Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham.

Major-General Henry Woodhouse Parish, C.B., late of 1st Royal Dragoons, and Mrs. Parish, who died last week, at the age of 69, was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Parish, F.R.S., was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in 1839. He served in the Caffre campaign of 1846-7, and commanded a mixed force in aid of the British Resident in the Sovereignty, South Africa, in 1861-2. He also commanded his regiment in the Abyssinian campaign, 1868 and was present at the capture of Magdala. For his various services he received two medals and two clasps, mentioned in dispatches. He was made C.B. in 1868. From 1856 till 1861 he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Madras. He retired from the Army in 1880 with the rank of Major-General.

THIS DAY'S GENERAL NEWS.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

Mr. Ankers, a Chester gentleman, was walking along the Navigation Cop, near Chester, on Monday, when he picked up a bottle containing the following message, written in pencil on a torn sheet of a small pocket-book:—"Lost, lost. Ketch on a rock, Bermuda Isl. Captain Jones, of Cornwall, Duke of York. If this should get into anybody's hands please send it to the Duke. Please report. My crew has mutinied. April 14, 1890."

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A mysterious occurrence has taken place at Gourock, near the Clyde watering-place, which named William A. Mitchell, engaged a bedroom on Saturday night as the Royal Hotel. After supper he played on the piano, which he touched about twelve. As he did not make his appearance on noon yesterday, the chambermaid, who was also engaged, thinking he had received a telegram, and the police were called in. Mitchell was found dead in bed, and quite cold. Two small bottles were found on the dressing table, and a tumbler on the chair at the bedside. Mitchell was a native of Wales, and lived in Scott, publisher, London, was found in Mitchell's pocket-book, and telegrams to his address, but yet made known. An inquest will of course be held.

AN INHUMAN RITE.

Many curious stories, says the *Madras Mail*, are circulated about the Burmese Queen at Alya a few weeks ago. It is stated that "the woman who performed the inhuman rite was, after her husband's death, seen to kneel down in the presence of Wahlu that it caught fire all of a sudden, and she was burnt to Ashes. The priests were sitting, and angry, and made her way towards the cremation-ground. There were no fire in the room, and it was alleged that she took her without any attendants entered the funeral pyre of her husband without the least hesitation. The priests, who had followed, saw her burned to death. When both bodies were burnt to ashes, the priests collected the remains by the side of the pyre and extinguished the flames."

SCENE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

One of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the Canadian Parliament, was enacted on Friday night, when John C. Rykert, member for Lincoln, rose to make a personal explanation. He had been charged by a Toronto paper with using his position as a member to benefit his own pocket, and he had consulted his friends for advice. Mr. Rykert, the Minister, was appointed to investigate, and he had found that he was guilty. He was on the commissioning of the House after the recess, and he would resign his seat. He said, he was in a broken vein, that he had not been fairly treated. He had been 33 years in Parliament and was entitled to better treatment than he had received. He then left the Chamber.

HONOURS FOR AN ENGLISH NURSE.

Miss Kate Marsden, one of the five English nurses who volunteered to go to Russia to tend sick and wounded in the campaign of 1878, has been received by the Russian Empress at Gatchina with much ceremonious attention, and has been given the insignia of the Russian Red Cross. Miss Marsden has also received the permission to visit all the hospitals in the Empire, and she intends making a tour in order to ascertain if she can find a cure for a country where leprosy, although known to be very prevalent by one or two specialists, has hitherto been almost wholly neglected. The disease is said to yet been properly investigated or subjected to any organised measures of treatment. Miss Marsden's Marsden's more or less accidental creation of an official interest in leprosy in Russia may lead to important results in the same line in Asia. Mr. Thomas Cook, of the Howard Association, is visiting all the hospitals in Europe and Russia.

THE QUEEN AND THE DANCING BEAR.

The Queen and Prince Albert Victor of Wales drove through Windsor on Saturday evening to the Royal Stables to see the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Upon reaching the road which intersects the Long Walk near the Prince Albert's statue the Queen and her guest of the Royal Majesty saw two foreigners with a brown bear roaring and dancing to a painful extent. The Queen and Princess ordered her carriage to be stopped, and the men were requested to allow the bear to give a performance. The Queen and Princess then left the carriage with a stick in its paws on the greensward, and approached the bear, which was in the last stage of fatigue. The royal party, who laughed heartily at its antics, then left the men to continue their performance, and subsequently returned to the Castle. The bear owners, who were from Russia, were taken to the Queen's Stables, and the royal largess, refreshed themselves after the Queen's departure, and the poor bear, exhausted, and the animal was rewarded with a biscuit or two.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL.

A quarterly meeting of the Nottingham Town Council of unusual importance was held at the Exchange Hall to-day, when the Mayor (Ald. Goldschmidt) presided, and there were also present—The Sheriff (Councillor Pulbrook), Aldermen Barber, Blackburn, W. Ford, J. P. Ford, Fraser, Gripper, Lambert, Lindley, Renals, Sir John Turney, Kt.; Councillors Abbott, Adcock, Anderson, Bailey, Bonnett, Bentley, Berryman, Bexon, Bright, Brown, Brownsword, Etherne, Fitzhugh, Forth, Froggatt, Gregory, Hardy, Hill, Horner, Hunter, Jelley, Kirk, Lee, Lewis, Lovett, McCrath, Minch, Press, Place, Perry, Pratt, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Soar, Stanley, Sutton, Truman, White, Woodward, Wilson, Wright, and Young.

In anticipation of the discussion on Mr. W. Lee's resolution relating to the prohibition of betting at Nottingham races, there was a larger attendance of ratepayers than usual, among those present being—Mr. F. Weirot, J.P., the Rev. J. Cross, President of the Notts. Congregational Union, the Rev. R. Baldwin, the Rev. H. J. Bailey, the Rev. E. R. Coleman, the Rev. J. McClune Uffen, &c.

MR. FELIX JOSEPH AND THE CASTLE MUSEUM.

The Town Clerk read the following letter which had been addressed to him:—

Sir,—I have received from the information of the Town Council that Mr. Felix Joseph has made a very important offer of his collection of pictures, large frames, antique drawings, studies, and designs by Thomas Stothard, R.A., to the Nottingham Castle Museum. I am writing letter and telegram. In addition to this gift Mr. Joseph has offered to pay the cost of the carriage of the pictures for land transportation, and he has also purchased 20 drawings by Stothard, which he has selected for himself, and he is adding to his gift. Among the artists represented are Stothard, R.A., Turner, R.A., Leslie, R.A., Mr. Westall, R.A., Mr. Hamilton, R.A., S. Wale, R.A., John Gilbert, R.A., Frederick Tayler, R.A., Mr. Cope, R.A.

Mr. Joseph, in his letter to Mr. Wallis, said:—I have just now at the request of the Royal Academy should like you please to inform the Corporation of your town that I have presented to them for the use of your Castle Museum the collection of my Stothard drawings, studies and designs consisting of 50 large frames, and I have purchased 20 more, which I intend you will receive to-day as we are all in the Almighty's hands. I have selected the Stothard drawings, and I only to arise in your having this collection, which I bought purposely for the Castle Museum."

Ald. Barber said, the Town Council accepts with pleasure the valuable gifts presented to the Corporation by Mr. Felix Joseph. He (Ald.) that a special vote of thanks from this Council be accorded to Mr. Joseph for the same, and also for the continued interest shown by Mr. Joseph in the institution." He said they had had no better friend, or any so good, as Mr. Joseph in the matter of the Museum, and they felt they were indebted to him for the interest he had taken in the Museum. He found a vote of thanks. From a conversation he had had with Mr. Joseph, he (Ald. Renals) was justified in stating that he was very anxious that the Town Council and the town appreciated the interest he had taken in the Museum.

Mr. J. T. McCRATH seconded, and the resolution was carried.

PROPOSED ART CONGRESS IN NOTTINGHAM.

The MAYOR moved the adoption of a joint report of the Castle Museum, School of Art, and University College Committee, recommending that the Council should invite the National Association for the Advancement of Art and its Application to Industry to hold its annual congress in Nottingham in 1891. The report, he observed, emanated from the committees which were mainly entrusted with the work of higher education in the town. It was unnecessary for him to tell the Council what a great benefit would be for the industries of the town that an association such as this should be invited to hold its annual congress here. It would be a great pity if that it would be a waste of time to go into the general question. Those societies could not undertake to visit a town unless they were assured of having a guarantee that no loss would be incurred. It had been suggested that if a guarantee to the extent of £20,000 could be raised, either by donations to the guarantee fund or by the sale of tickets, the association would come to Nottingham. There had it upon the assurance of the hon. secretary of the association that if a certain number of tickets could be sold in Nottingham the rest would be taken up outside they would be required. If they could sell 500 guinea tickets, was a small number for a town like Nottingham, and 400 half-guinea, or 800 tickets—which again was putting it at a moderate figure—the deficiency in the guarantee to be expected would not exceed from £250 to £300. The Council would not lose the John Cotton money had been trying to get up a guarantee fund, and that morning he had the pleasure of announcing that already £250 had been promised towards it. He was that no responsibility would fall upon the Council—the guarantee was a guarantee only—and the loss could accrue to the Council from giving the invitation to the association. It was stipulated by the association, that the Mayor and Town Council should issue the invitation. He supposed it was because it was the greatest honour conferred on the association. He moved "That the joint report of the Castle Museum, the School of Art, and the University Committees now presented to the Council be received and adopted; that as therein recommended the Council invite the National Association for the Advancement of Art and its Application to Industry to hold its annual congress in Nottingham; and that the above-mentioned committees do and are hereby authorised to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Congress.

Mr. McCRATH seconded the motion with much pleasure, as he thought it was one which would meet with the full approval of the Council. He took it that the Council was not called upon to adopt the report merely that official invitation, but also to offer the members of the society a most cordial and hearty welcome. Nottingham was proud of the advancement of art, it was a little further, and touched them in a commercial sense. It was a fine appreciation of art in industry which should make them anxious to have that association in their midst.

Ald. Renals seconded the proposition.

THE GOOSE FAIR SHOWS.

Mr. LEES, in the absence of Ald. Acton, the chairman, presented the report of the Fairs Fairs Committee. He said the report spoke for itself. The Council had instructed the Fairs Committee and shown of an objectionable character should for the future be not allowed. A form of agreement had been drawn up by the Town Clerk which was submitted to the Council, which was expected to sign. The classes in that agreement were—Firstly, that if there should be an exhibition of an improper character attending the hands of Mr. Nicholls, the agreement was to be forfeited upon that day, as notice of it had not been given. Ald. THEMAY seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

FINANCE.

On the proposal of Ald. RENALS, seconded by Mr. THEMAY, the monthly report of the Finance Committee was adopted, and payment of accounts.

ANALYSIS OF BUTTER AND MILK.

The Town Clerk presented a report of the Borough Analyst, showing that during the past quarter 16 samples of butter had been analysed, and that 14 of the butter nearly all the samples were found to be pure, which is regarded as very satisfactory, and the cases in which there was any large proportion of adulterated water.

THE CORPORATION AND THE RACES.

BETTING ON THE RACECOURSE.

The Town Clerk, at an earlier stage of the meeting, had