IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

(BY TELEGRAPH PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at 4-10 o'clock.

The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1881 Amendment Bill passed through committee.

THE SALE OF GOODS BILL.

The Sale of Goods Bill, which was stated to be in the exact form in which it passed their lordships' House last year, after careful consideration by a standing committee, was read a second time.

THE HARES BILL.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the Hares Bill which, he stated, had passed the other House. It proposed to prohibit the exposure of hares for sale during the months from May to July.

The bill was read a second time.

OTHER ORDERS.

The Millbank Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Poor Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill passed a second reading.

The Labourers (Ireland) Allotments Bill went through committee.

The House adjourned at 5-10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH presented a special report by the committee on the Hours of Railway Servants, and it was ordered to be printed.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

In answer to Mr. Cobb,

The HOME SECRETARY said that in 1889 there were in England and Wales 167 verdicts of wilful murder found by Coroners' Juries, 71 prisoners committed for trial, 20 convictions, 11 executions, and 9 cases were commuted. In 1890 there were 159 verdicts of wilful murder, 86 persons were committed for trial, 24 convictions, 15 executions, and 9 cases were commuted.

A SOLDIER'S SHAMROCK.

In reply to Colonel Nolan and others,

Mr. STANHOPE said—I have received the following report from the officer commanding the battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in which Private O'Grady is serving:—

To the Brigade-Major 2nd Brigade Aldershot,
21st March, 1892, 10-15 p.m.

Sir,—With reference to your minute of this date on the minute of the Adjutant-General at Aldershot, forwarding a copy of a telegram from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, calling for a report on the subject of the accompanying paragraph extracted from the *Daily News* of Saturday last, I have the honour to report as follows:—On the morning of the 17th inst., as musketry fatigue party (markers), of 36 non-commissioned officers and men, of which number 2,980 Private Thomas Grady formed one, paraded at 6-55 on the barrack square, under Captain Tindall, for the purpose of proceeding to the rifle range at Ash. Captain Tindal stated that while inspecting his party he observed a man with a bunch of green stuck in his Glengerry cap, and, not being aware that it was St. Patrick's Day—(ironical Irish cheers)—and that it was shamrock, gave an order to the senior non-commissioned officer to direct Private Grady to remove it. On being ordered to do so Private Grady replied in the most insubordinate manner, "I won't do it"—(Irish cheers)—and on a second order from another non-commissioned officer in the rear again replied, "I won't do it." (Renewed Irish cheers.) Captain Tindall thereupon ordered him to be made a prisoner—(loud Ministerial cheers)—for refusing to comply with the order. (Hear, hear.) On being brought before me on this charge, I awarded him 48 hours' imprisonment with hard labour. (Interruption.) Explaining to him that the punishment was not on account of wearing shamrock, but on account of his insubordinate refusal to comply with the order given. I attach a copy of Private Grady's defaulter sheet. I regret I was out of barracks at the time your minute arrived, and the second in command was not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the case to report fully upon it.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Barnett N. Anley, Colonel.

I think the House will agree that the punishment of the soldier was amply justified under the circumstances. I may add, in reply to the hon. and gallant member for North Galway, that officers of high rank may, on certain occasions, have worn shamrock in their uniforms, but His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief is not cognisant of the fact.

Mr. SEXTON—Are we to understand, from the reply of the right hon. gentleman, that Irish soldiers in the British army are to consider they are not at liberty to wear the shamrock? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STANHOPE—When off duty, an Irish soldier can wear any badge he likes. When on duty, he can only do what he has permission to do.

COUNTY COUNCILS AND THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

Mr. CHAPLIN (Minister of Agriculture), in reply to Mr. Hobhouse, stated that it was not intended that the maximum amount which a County Council was to be allowed to borrow under the Agricultural Small Holdings Bill should depend on the amount of existing charges on the county rate. The limit was to be 1d. in the pound, irrespective of any existing liabilities.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. DALZIEL asked the First Lord of the Treasury when the Government intended to move the appointment of a committee to enquire into the present system of reporting the debates of the House?

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR replied if it were the opinion of the House that such an enquiry should be held he would be glad to move its appointment after Easter.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Thomas Healy took the oath and his seat for North Wexford in the room of Mr. John Redmond, who now sits for Waterford.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was resumed by

Mr. CHANNING, who pointed out that the Allotment Act had failed because it did not bring compulsion to bear on the grant of allotments in a sufficiently direct manner. Much more was this measure—which dealt with longer holdings—likely to fail when compulsion was altogether excluded from its scope. Why did not the Government provide the raw material for an experiment of this kind by devoting the Glebe lands, the Crown lands, and those of the Duchy of Lancaster to the creation of small holdings? At the present moment there was no doubt that plenty of cold clay land or outlying farms might be bought at the augmented price resultant from the artificial market created for them by this bill, but good and conveniently-situated land could not be obtained at a fair price except through the means of compulsory powers. (Hear, hear.) He thought, however, that even in its present imperfect form the bill might be made an instrument of great good, if its local machinery was improved; if means were provided for the easy and cheap transfer of land, and if readily usable compulsory powers of purchase were inserted in it. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. FREDERICK SMITH, who was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House, then supported the second reading in a maiden speech. He said that however important this measure might be to the rural districts, it was of no less importance to the towns, inasmuch as it would tend to check the excessive immigration of labourers from the country. He believed that the bill would provide a safeguard against the undue congestion of the population in the towns, and he should like to see it accompanied by measures to facilitate the registration for tithes and the transfer of land, for it was through the cheapness and the facility of their land transfer system that peasant proprietorship in France was mainly based. After criticising some of the clauses of the bill, the hon. gentleman expressed in warm terms his approval of the general objects of the measure, and his earnest hope and expectation that it would promote the best interests of the State alike in town and in country. The hon. gentleman was again loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that no one could be more assured than the hon. gentleman who had just sat down of a favourable reception from the House, for he was the bearer of a name which at once commended him to universal respect and sympathy. He (Mr. Gladstone) was glad that being the bearer of that name he had given the House good reason to suppose that by his own qualities he would merit their confidence and approval. (Cheers.) They had before them a great work on which they could not expect to make very rapid progress, but if the work was a great one and the rate of progress was likely to be slow, there was all the more reason why they should give every possible extension to the measure before them. And, while he regarded the measure as an honest step in the right direction, he thought it fell short of what the necessities of the case required. It was a matter of deep regret that in the vast majority of cases the only relation between the cultivators of the land in England was that of hired labourers. Measures must be taken not only to alter this, but, if possible, to devise steps by which the labourer may be enabled to make some provision for his old age. With this view they ought, therefore, to enlarge the plan before them as far as possible, and although he had no desire to obstruct the passage of the measure, even if the amendments which those on that side of the House thought desirable were not introduced into it, he thought it was desirable to state what those amendments were. (Hear, hear.) In the first place, he regarded it as essential that the principle of compulsion should be introduced into the bill, for without that he did not believe that it would be possible to provide the small holders with holdings contiguous to their residence, and at a reasonable rate or price. (Hear, hear.) Then he could not doubt that there should be a smaller area of action than a county. How could a County Council judge whether there was a demand for small holdings in any particular part of the county? But then he was told that some parishes were too small. He admitted that, but between the parish and the county there was room for a satisfactory arrangement. They on that side were clearly of opinion that there should not only be a smaller area of action, but that smaller administrative bodies than the County Councils should be charged with the administration of the Act. He next came to a part of the subject to which he attached great importance. Why should not the County Councils lease instead of purchase land? By this means they would avoid burthening the rates, while they would dispense with State intervention. He admitted that it might be necessary to reserve a margin of rent in order to guard against depreciation in the value of the land at a future period, but he laid no great stress on this because he believed that the effect of the creation of small holdings would be to improve the cultivation of the land and therefore increase its value. The County Council having acquired the land either by purchase or lease, he would give them complete liberty in regard either to selling or letting it. Speaking generally, there would be far more persons desirous of hiring than of purchasing land, and, indeed, it was evident that it would be much more advantageous to persons with small capital to lease or hire land than to purchase it; because, in the former case, they would be able to employ the whole of this capital in the cultivation of the land, from which they might derive trade profits, while in the latter case they would be compelled to sink four-fifths of their capital in a manner which could not be expected to reap a return of more than three per cent. He, therefore, trusted that the provisions of the measure would be so altered as to let in the principle of tenure otherwise than by purchase. The right hon. gentleman concluded by again urging the desirability of giving the largest possible extension to a plan of this kind, with a view to remove what he regarded as a national discredit, to increase the prosperity of the country, and the stability of British society. (Cheers.)

Mr. BALFOUR said they did not imagine that by this bill they were going to substitute an agricultural paradise—(laughter)—but they would greatly raise the tone of agricultural life, give opportunities to men to save money and rise in the social scale, and confer an enormous advantage on the country at large. The suggestions of the right hon. gentleman would not get rid of the necessity for a small holder being dependent for a considerable portion of his livelihood on wages or trade. The right hon. gentleman asked why the limit of one acre was fixed in the bill? The reason was that the Allotments Act dealt with portions of land smaller in size. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Midlothian, had said that if a fair system of compulsion were adopted, the landlord would not pecuniarly suffer. But they had also to consider the interests of the farmer. Seeing that it was expected that the best land would be taken for small holdings, in their interests it was only fair to make a full trial of the voluntary system, to see, if under it, all the land that was wanted could be obtained. When the right hon. gentleman, the member for Midlothian, came to embody his shadowy scheme in amendments, he would find himself in difficulties. Though the right hon. gentleman would like to see freeholds established, yet he wanted scope left for leaseholds, but the Government's ambition was to do something to recreate the system of small yeoman owners. (Cheers.) To create leaseholds would be to waste their force upon what they did not think of the higher value. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) had suggested that leasing the land would relieve the County Council finances, but it would rather burden them, for they would have to pay at a higher rate for a lease than for a purchase outright. The right hon. gentleman apparently desired that the County Council should let these small holdings at a rack rent, and that was a proposition that he hoped the House would never entertain. (Hear, hear.) While he hoped and expected that this bill would do much to raise the condition of the agricultural population, he did not rest his hopes upon the ground stated by the right hon. gentleman, nor could he believe that it would have the effect of raising the standard of agriculture in this country. (Hear, hear.) Agriculture in this country had not been raised by small owners; it was still to the large owners that they must look for the future development of agriculture. (Cheers.) But there was no reason why, as in foreign countries, we should not have a system of mixed large and small holdings, and he was persuaded that such a system would be the best for the agricultural population and for the large owners themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lagan, Mr. Llewellyn, and Mr. Munro Ferguson having criticised the details of the bill,

Mr. BETHELL supported the second reading, but said that although he thought the County Council were the best authorities for raising the money which might be required to carry out the bill, he doubted whether they were the best authorities for acquiring and dealing with the land. He should prefer to entrust the duty of letting the land to a parish council who would be able far better than a more distant authority to select suitable tenants.

Dr. FARQUAHARSON said it was most important to afford facilities for leasing or hiring land, as very few labourers or small farmers desired to become the owners of land.

Mr. JEFFREYS said the insertion of powers for compulsory purchase in the bill would be unjust both to landowners and farmers, and was quite unnecessary for the purposes of the bill.

Sir W. Foster and Mr. Gray continued the discussion.

Mr. W. DUFF said that unless compulsory powers of purchase were inserted in the bill the owners of settled estates would not be able to sell to the County Councils.

Dr. CLARK represented the object of the bill as being, not to benefit the agricultural labourers or small farmers, but to create an outpost for the landowners—a sort of advanced guard, which should protect them against attack, and ultimately bring back protection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHAPLIN recognised the desire on all sides to promote what they regarded as improvements in the measure. He could assure the House that he would give careful consideration to the various suggestions which had been made. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for Midlothian had recommended that there should be compulsory powers, and that the County Council shall lease rather than sell the land to the small holdings, but that would be open to this objection, that it would place the Council in the position of landlords, and impose upon them the responsibilities of landlords, including the erection of farm buildings. He could not think that this was desirable, or, indeed, practicable. (Hear, hear.) He believed that, under the powers given by existing Acts, settled land could be sold for the creation of small holdings under this bill. Then he had been asked why he excluded compulsory powers from this bill while he had inserted them in the Allotments Act? The reason was plain. The creation of small holdings was, as avowedly, an experiment, and it was, therefore, not expedient to incur unnecessary friction in trying it, especially as he had no doubt that sufficient land could be acquired by voluntary sale. He would reserve for a future stage the discussion of the question what authority could best be entrusted with the working of the bill. But he might say at once that he could not accept any provisions pointing to a possible resumption of the small holdings by the local authority. Unless a man believed that the land would become his own absolutely, and irrevocably one of the strongest inducements to acquire it would be removed. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the House would now consent to the second reading of a bill which might not effect everything that was desired, but would certainly benefit that large class in whom they were all so much interested. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. Chaplin,

The bill was read a second time.

WORK AND WAGES.

THE ESSEX FARMERS AND LABOURERS.

The farmers of East Essex having received a communication from Mr. Sage, organising secretary of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, with reference to an increase of labourers' wages, a meeting was held at Braintree, on Thursday, and a letter was drawn up in reply stating that the farmers in that district had agreed to raise the wages in the spring, but they wished it understood that this voluntary increase was not given in response to any demand from the Labourers' Union. They also suggest that a representative Board of Arbitration should be formed, to which all disputes between masters and men should be referred.

At the weekly meeting of the Islington, London, Board of Guardians on Thursday morning, Mr. G. S. Elliott moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of altering the dress of aged paupers. His idea was that 100 or so of the inmates of workhouses should have the privilege of wearing the ordinary clothes of the parish. They would only be given to well-behaved inmates over 60 years of age. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lambert and carried.

Cadbury's Cocoa.—"A Cocoa possessing valuable flesh forming qualities, and imparting strength and staying power."—*Health*

Kay's Compound, a demulcent anodyne expectorant for Coughs and Colds, 9½d 13½d. Of all Chemists.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH PER PRESS ASSOCIATION AND FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.)

POLITICAL ITEMS.

On Thursday morning a special meeting of the representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, with reference to Wednesday's division in the House of Commons on the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. It was decided to recommend the constituencies wherever possible to turn out at the next election those members, irrespective of politics, who voted against the bill, and also to oppose any candidate who refused to pledge themselves to vote for the bill when it is reintroduced next session.

The report of the evidence taken by the Special Committee to enquire into the terms and conditions of service in the army has now left the Secretary's hands, and has been delivered to Mr. Stanhope. The report is of a voluminous character, consisting of about 800 pages. It is hoped to have it printed and circulated in the House of Commons in a week. The Special Committee has now been dissolved.

We understand that, in view of the answers given to questions in the House of Commons on Thursday, with reference to the military rules which prevent soldiers on duty from wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Patrick O'Brien intends at once to introduce into Parliament a short measure, to be entitled the Shamrock Disabilities Removal Bill, for the purpose of allowing Irish soldiers to wear the national emblem on that anniversary. Mr. O'Brien will be ready to accept, as an amendment to his bill, any provision to authorise, in like manner, the wearing of the rose or the thistle by English or Scotch soldiers on their national anniversaries.

We understand that the Miners' Eight Hours Bill will be introduced next year in an amended form. It will then probably be proposed to exempt the counties of Northumberland and Durham from its operation, and also to define more clearly that the intended limitation is to eight hours work, not necessarily eight hours from bank to bank, which, in some cases, would give little more than six hours work per day. It is believed that several members who voted on Wednesday in the majority against the second reading of the bill, would, if these modifications had been at once offered, have at least abstained from opposing the bill.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY TO LONDON.

The enquiry before the House of Commons Select Committee was continued on Thursday. In continuation of the evidence for Bucks, the promoters called Mr. William Lowndes, chairman of the Chesham Local Board, who said that by means of the line the Bucks people expected to get timber and coal direct from South Yorkshire and the North generally. Lord Denbigh, the owner of estates in Lutterworth and the neighbourhood, expressed the opinion that with the facilities this line would give Lutterworth would flourish again. It was three and a half miles from any railway, and there was a universal anxiety in the district for the new line. Mr. Julian Foster, of the Coal Company Operatives' Society, and Mr. G. Brewis, coal merchant, gave evidence to show that the new line would be of great advantage to the coal trade in London. Mr. Mundella, M.P., said this proposed line was almost a matter of national interest. Since he had been in Parliament he never had so much pressure brought to bear upon him as by Sheffield business houses in asking him to give all the assistance he could in the promotion of the extension. Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P. for Leicester, said there was an overwhelming feeling amongst his constituents in favour of the new line. The committee again adjourned.

THE CAMBRIDGE SPINNING HOUSE.

DAISY HOPKIN'S ACTION.

At the Ipswich Assizes, on Thursday, the action brought by Daisy Hopkins, against the Rev F. Wallis, Proctor of Cambridge University, for false imprisonment, was commenced before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury, the damages being laid at £1,000. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Doctor Cooper appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Rawlinson for the defendant. Mr. Murphy, in opening the case, urged that whilst it was important to preserve young men at universities from dangers incident to them as regards the other sex, it was equally as important that any young woman who happened to be born in Cambridge should not be deprived of the general freedom attaching to the inhabitants of the realm, simply because suspicion might have fallen upon her fair name. He indignantly denounced the action of the Vice-Chancellor in sentencing his client to 14 days' imprisonment for the simple offence of walking with an undergraduate. In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, it was an offence to be suspected of an offence. If these things were legal, the girls of Cambridge must bow to them; but, he hoped, after careful consideration in the court, it would be found not to be so. It was not alleged that Daisy Hopkins was a prostitute, but only that the Proctor believed she was. Letters patent and charters granted to the University at different times were in derogation of the rights acquired by the people under the Magna Charta. Daisy Hopkins, dressmaker, examined, said she was born July 21st, 1874, and lived in Cambridge with her parents. On December 2nd, between nine and 10 o'clock, she was returning from Newnham, where she had been to see her young man, when a gentleman asked her the way to Tennis Court-road. She told him and walked on about 300 yards, when the Proctor's man came up, took hold of her dress, and tore it from the gathers. She asked the reason, and he replied "You'll see when the Proctor comes. You've been speaking to a member of the university." When the Proctor came up, and after speaking to him, the man said "There's not the least doubt about it." She was then taken to the Spinning House and her name asked, but no charge was made. She asked to see her people, as she could hear her mother's voice, but she was locked up in a cold cell, though suffering from a sore throat, and the matron told her if she wanted water to go and get some, and that she could not be disturbed in her rest. Next morning she was taken to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and on the threshold was asked, "Guilty or not guilty?" She replied, "Not guilty." Her solicitor had not then arrived. An enquiry took place, and she was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. Prison dress was put upon her, and she had to scrub floors, &c. At the end of the tenth day the matron came to her and said, "By the permission of the Vice-Chancellor, you are released." At this point the court rose.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

The majority of the witnesses who have given evidence at the Labour Commission have complained either of insufficient inspection in the mining industries or of the manner in which it is conducted. On Thursday, Committee A, over which Mr. David Dale presided, had evidence from two of Her Majesty's coal mining inspectors themselves, who made some important statements concerning the conditions of labour in coal mines. The first witness examined was Mr. John B. Atkinson, who is the Government inspector in charge of the East of Scotland coal mining district. He gave evidence with reference to certain statements that had been made by previous Scotch witnesses before the commission. The mining agents, he said, had never reported to him that unskilled workmen were allowed to work alone, nor had he ever received information as to any such cases. If an unskilled miner was employed it did not follow that he would work alone.

A ROPE DANCER'S ESCAPADE.

At Blackburn, on Thursday morning, a fashionably-dressed young woman, named Celestina Cunliffe, was charged with stealing a diamond ring, earrings, and other articles belonging to a landlady with whom she lodged. The prisoner, who is a Bolton girl, went to the prosecutor's house on Sunday, stating that she was an actress in the Manchester Comedy Pantomime Company, now playing at Blackburn, and that her speciality was champion skipping-rope dancing. As a matter of fact she was unconnected with the company. She was committed for trial.

NEW LOAD-LINE BILL.

It is proposed by the new Load-line Bill, which is backed by Mr. Chamberlain, that every ship so loaded as to submerge any part of the load-line prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 shall be deemed unsafe within the meaning of that Act, and the Customs authority may withhold its clearance papers so long as the load-line remains submerged.

THE O'SHEA-WOOD WILL CASE.

The O'Shea-Wood will case came on in the Probate Court on Thursday. Counsel, previous to opening, discussed the terms of a possible compromise. After the conference between the counsel and the judge, it was definitely announced the case had been compromised, subject to a reference to Chambers.

THE RAINHILL AND MELBOURNE TRAGEDIES.

DEEMING'S CAREER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Press Association's Liverpool correspondent says:—Mrs. Hayes, landlady of Dinham Villa, of which the police at present hold the keys, on Thursday, announced her intention to demolish the villa now notorious for the Rainhill murders and erect another. Reminiscences of the doings of Deeming continue to crop up. Mr. W. Gustrell, formerly proprietor of the Falcon Restaurant at Liverpool, says he saw Deeming several times in the spring of last year. He was a regular customer at the restaurant, spending money lavishly on all persons present. On one occasion, while conversing with Mr. Gustrell, Deeming handed him a card bearing the name A. Williams, and commenced to relate his experiences in Johannesburg. Mr. Gustrell desired to introduce him to a Liverpool silversmith and jeweller, who had just returned from Johannesburg, and was present in the restaurant. Deeming deprecated the notion, and seemed very much confused and disturbed. He left the restaurant and was never seen again. Gustrell is certain A. Williams and Deeming are one and the same person. Some further particulars have transpired with reference to Deaming's career in South Africa. At Klerksdorf, in April 1889, Deeming turned up as a mine manager. He made the acquaintance of a sharebroker who introduced him to a gentleman of means, with whom negociations were entered into for the purchase of several valuable properties, for which Deeming alleged he was agent. After considerable negociations the gentleman in question sailed from Cape Town, leaving, as his agent, Mr. Grice, of Johanesburg. Deeming then, it is alleged, sent a telegram in the gentleman's name to his agent, Mr. Grice, telling the latter to pay over to Deeming £2,200. Grice paid over the money and Deeming appointed him resident secretary of the mines he said he represented. Deeming then left for Cape Town and sent his family home. He said he had met a Mr. Levey, who was wishful to invest in some properties in South Africa. Grice afterwards received a telegram, purporting to be from Levey, that Deeming was ill. A second followed with the intimation that he was worse, and a third announced his death, Levey adding that he was taking the body home to England. Grice, being suspicious, consulted the police, and discovered that Deeming, not Levey, had left for England, where traces of him were lost.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Lord Glasgow leaves London on the 8th April to take up his duties as Governor of New Zealand.

Lord Vivian has again postponed his departure for Brussels, *en route* to Rome, until to-day (Friday).

A telegram from Leeds states that Lord Harwood is gradually recovering from the severe relapse which he experienced a fortnight ago. It is also hoped that his lordship has got over the worst part of his prolonged illness.

On Thursday evening Mr. Beadel, M.P., was reported to be going on satisfactorily. He is now out of danger, but is in a very weak state.

A MEDICAL LIBEL ACTION.

At Manchester Assizes, on Thursday, Dr. Andrew Denholme, of Manchester, sued Mr. Lawson Tait, the eminent surgeon, for libel. A Mrs. Payne, a patient of Dr. Denholme's, suffering from a tumour, was treated by electrolysis, and an accident occurred in the application, causing a fresh difficulty. Mrs. Payne consulted Mr. Tait, who blamed the previous treatment, and recommended an operation which was performed, but the patient died shortly afterwards. In a letter to the deceased lady's husband, Mr. Tait wrote the unfortunate result was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, at or near the spot where the electrical needles caused so much damaging inflammation and sloughing. Had she never been submitted to the treatment, her recovery would have been almost certain. A *post-mortem*, conducted by three independent practitioners, showed that there was no inflammation or sloughing, but that death was due to peritonitis. The case was adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. H. R. COX, BANKER.

An inquest was held at Hollington House, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, on Thursday, as to the death of Mr. Henry Richard Cox, aged 87 years, a member of the banking firm of Cox and Co., of Charing Cross, London. It appeared that the deceased, in the absence of his valet, rose from his chair and fell over the fender to the fireplace, receiving injuries from the shock of which he died. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

FOREIGN.

WEST AFRICA.

DEATH OF THE KING OF CROBOE.

Intelligence has been received in London from Cape Coast Castle announcing the death of Sackity, King of Croboe, from influenza supervening on malarial fever. His late majesty, who was a warm friend and ally of the British Government, and attained much popularity in West Africa as an enlightened ruler and courageous soldier. The Royal household and the whole of the Croboe warriors attended the funeral, the procession and ceremonial being of a very imposing character.

UNITED STATES.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

A telegram, dated New York, Wednesday night, says:—A sensation has been caused by the fact being announced that President Harrison's reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Behring Sea Fishery question amounts to an ultimatum to England, the President making himself clear by declaring that unless England, pending the proposed arbitration and the receipt of the report, agrees to some arrangement by which United States interests in the Behring Sea shall be protected, the United States will proceed to protect them, even by the application of force. A copy of this having been forwarded to the Senate, this body held secret session this afternoon to consider it in conjunction with all correspondence on the subject between Great Britain and the United States.

The Bolton coroner held an inquest on Thursday on William Meryett, foreman, who committed suicide by taking opium. In extraordinary letters to his wife he ascribes jealousy as the cause of his action, and says:—"This night I return to my native soil. Put my carcase next to my boy. Kiss my four children, and teach them to lisp the word 'Father.' You have never been the wife to me that you ought. Good-bye for all eternity."

Perfect Health restored without medicine or expense The stomach, blood, brain, nerves, liver, lungs, breath, and skin restored by Du Barry's Delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, and Tonic Digestive Biscuits, which cures effectually, dyspepsia, indigestion constipation, acidity, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, phlegm, diarrhœa, dysentery, liver complaints, flatulence, listension, hæmorrhoids, nervousness, biliousness, typhus, typhoid scarlet, gastric, enteric, bilious, ague and other fevers, sore throats, diphtheria, measles, catarrhs, colds, rheumatism, gout, eczema, eruptions, weakness of the glands, impurity and poverty of the blood, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, palpitation, heartburn, headache, nervous debility, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, exhaustion, epilepsy, paralysis, atrophy, wasting diseases, diabetes, feverish breath. Forty-one years' invariable success with adults and delicate children. One hundred thousand cures of cases considered hopeless. Four times as nourishing and sustaining as meat, and digesting when no other food will stay on the stomach, it saves 50 times its cost in other remedies. We quote a few of the 100,000 cures:—Cure No. 49,432, of 50 years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting, by Du Barry's Food. —Maria Jolly. Cure No. 100,516.—Preservation of an ebbing Life.—A dangerous illness having left my stomach too weak to assimilate ordinary food of any kind sufficient to keep me alive, I owe my preservation to Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits on which I subsisted for months, recovering a healthy digestion, and strength, and muscle, to the astonishment of myself, my medical adviser, and friends.—Edward Wood, West Bank, Bolton, 14th June, 1883. Cure No. 98,418.—Consumption.—Du Barry's Food has, through a kind Providence, been the means of preserving to me the life of a dear wife, who was fast sinking into the grave in the last stages of consumption, not being expected to live from one minute to another.—Rev. T. Chorley. No. 46,801.—The Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years' liver complaint sleeplessness, and the most intense nervous agitation debility, and melancholy, rendering her unfit for social intercourse. No. 39,212.—Liver complaint and diarrhœa, from which I have suffered fearfully for three years, despite the best medical treatment, have yielded to Du Barry's excellent Food.—W. Edie, Major, H.M.S., Unattached Cure No. 70,018.—Sister S Lambert, of diabetes, from which she was dying. Cure No. 52,880.—William Hunt Esq., barrister-at-law, Cambridge, of 60 years' paralysis constipation, hæmorrhoids, and eczema. Cure of Mrs Mary Scherbor, of dyspepsia, at the age of 110 No 48,320.—Du Barry's Food has cured my wife of 20 years' most fearful suffering from nervous and bilious attacks palpitation of the heart, and an extraordinary swelling all over, sleeplessness and asthma Medical aid never availed her.—Atanasio La Barbera Mayor of Trapani, Sicily. No. 72,048.—Du Barry's Food has cured me of 36 years' asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from pressure which threatened suffocation.—Rev. P. Boilet, Ecrainville, France. Cure No. 89,915 of 20 years' fearful debility.—Avignon, April 18th, 1876. Du Barry's Food had perfectly cured me of 20 years' dyspepsia, oppression, and debility, which prevented my dressing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest effort. I am now at the age of 61, perfectly restored to health and strength.—Mme. Borell nee Carbonetti. One hundred thousand cures, including those of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Dr. Livingstone and Mr. W. H. Stanley, the African Explorers, the latter saving 220 of his men from inanition, Lord Stuart de Decies of Drs. Ure, Wurzer, Elmslie, Shortland, Routh, etc. Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food sells: Packed for all climates in tins of ½lb., at 2s.; 1lb., 3s. 6d; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.; costing about 2d. per meal. Also Du Barry's Digestive Tonic Revalenta Biscuits, in tins at 3s. 6d., and 6s. All tins are sent free of carriage in England against Postal Order. Pamphlet with testimonials sent gratis on demand. Du Barry and Co., Limited, No. 77, Regent-street London, W., and through all Grocers and Chemists in the world. Sold in this town by J. Robinson, J. B. Dore, and B. Cuthbert; Keighley, G. H. Bayley, Changegate House Bradford, Mand and Wilson. Bell: Dewsbury Brooks; Halifax, Jessop, Jenning Leeds Reindardt and Son Go dal and Backhouse

LOCAL ATHLETIC NOTES.

Bother that half-back question, here it is again. I hear that Joe Kaye is fit now, and certain to play to-morrow, and you will have seen that the selection for the other place is Dugdale. Now to-morrow's match is a crisis for us in the Cup Ties. If we can win Halifax the chances are that we can run through to the semi-final, with a decent amount of luck, and here the half-back question is rampant again. Our chance for the Cup may depend upon the selection.

Now, of course, this is only an expression of personal opinion, but I should have put in Oldfield. He has impressed me more and more every week I have seen him play as the best passing half in the club, and I think he is better able to stand the rough work of a Cup Tie game than Dugdale is. If I had been on the committee he would certainly have had my vote. But there, one can't always be in the majority, and the selection once made, I suppose it is my duty not to carp, but to support the decision of those who ought to be best able to judge. It is always easy to pitch into the referee—after you know what his decision is.

I hear also, on excellent authority, that those who have played behind Dugdale and Oldfield, and to whose opinion weight ought properly to be attached, are in favour of the selection as it is now made. Well, they certainly ought to know better than any spectator.

To-morrow's is *the* match of the season so far Everyone is talking about a thumping gate, and I suppose the ground will present a scene similar to that of the Lancashire county match. It is risky work speculating on the result, but I suppose I ought to tot up the chances.

Taking the season through we have had the best of matters. A very weak team went to Halifax, and was beaten by three points. On the home ground, Huddersfield again having several prominent men away, we won by seven points to four. The Halifax backs have frequently distinguished themselves by playing a very faulty game, and in a tight squash their forwards are not strong enough to hold their own with a pack like ours, although they have shown themselves to be a much superior set in the loose. On the other hand, we know what a penchant Halifax have for running into the semi-final for the Cup before they will think of being satisfied. If last week's form is trustworthy they should not have much chance, but I don't think it is.

Clearly it will never do to hold them too light, and if Huddersfield are to win, the team will have to work like niggers. We have material enough in the pack if the forwards will work, but there will have to be genuine tough scrimmaging from the kick-off right to the very end, and none of the slackness that has often been conspicuous in the Huddersfield game during the last quarter of an hour or so. In fact "piano" playing must be put aside, and the Halifax men's dangerous loose rushes must be stopped at any cost. Then I think we should win. Otherwise we shall have a vacancy for a miracle or two if we are to go forward to the next round.

The team is as follows:—

W. H. Eagland, back; J. Dyson (captain), W. H. Smith, and A. Crowther, three-quarter backs; Joe Kaye and F. H. Dugdale, half backs; J. Brook, T. Dickinson, P. Jackson, H. Lodge, H. Morris, T. C. Scott, J. Schofield, J. H. Shaw, and J. W. Thewlis, forwards.

Last week's procession scarcely lends itself to serious criticism. There are just a few points about it, however, worthy of notice. As thus:—

	Tries.
Dyson	4
Joe Brook	3
Scott	2
Crowther	1
Dickinson	1
Thewlis	1
Smith	1
	13

	cks.	Goals.
Smith	5	5
Thewlis	5	1
Eagland	2	0
Scott	1	0
	13	6

To take the kicks first Smith proved a deadly shot beyond even what the score indicates. All his kicks were easy ones, but they were beautifully kicked, right over the middle of the cross-bar. Thewlis had a lot more difficult shots, but was evidently out of form, and should have been taken off earlier. The other three shots were all long ones, and curiously enough were all grand kicks, that just missed the post by a hair's-breadth, so to speak. By the way, Smith has never failed at goal yet, I believe.

Normanton followed the too common practice of little clubs in the Cup Ties. Rough tackling, wing forwardism, and flagrant off-side play were the staple of their defence, and though I am generally ready enough to support a referee, in opposition to my friends even, I am bound to say I think Mr. Clark, of Armley, must have had a blind spot somewhere in his eye. The things he managed not to see were quite astonishing.

In face of the wing forwards Oldfield was the better of the halves to my mind, and certainly was more successful in getting the ball to his own rear rank. Smith played a poor game for him. His running back will never do, he was slow to kick, and often at fault in not passing. The wings had to make all their own play again in the old sweet style, and on one occasion I am sure Jack followed Smith for at least 20 yards. Smith could not get round himself, and though he could have passed half-a-dozen times over, he never attempted it till after he was tackled. Then Dyson picked up off the ground and ran in, but what folly it is to call all *that* football. Dyson, although he got four tries, appeared to be saving himself for to-morrow.

Crowther showed much better form than he has done lately. He got off with a bit more dash, and although a severe critic remarked to me that he always fell down when he was touched, I think he will be really dangerous when his running is a bit smarter and a bit "stronger" in the football sense. His try was obtained by some scientific play. The forwards were driving ahead down the left wing. "Timmy" sprinted down his side at the same time working into the middle of the field, and could not have chosen his position better if he had known what was going to happen. Then he got possession and dodged in in a very smart manner that would have beaten better men than Normanton St. John's.

Eagland had nothing much to do. Of the forwards Joe Brook was simply ubiquitous. Wherever the ball was, there was Joe. His diligence was rewarded with three tries for himself, but he had a hand in most of the others. Scott did some useful loose work, and Dickinson, as usual was a worker in the tight as well as a flyer in the open. His try was an excellent instance of what can be done with pace, and was evidently a bit of an eye-opener for the visitors. Thewlis had a few little bursts to himself from one of which he scored, and also proved a sterling worker. The burly Paul did plenty of shoving, and Lodge and Morris were frequently conspicuous.

I may remark, however, before I leave the game that the forward play of last Saturday won't beat Halifax. The issue of the game practically depends on the pack, and if they want to hold their own they will have to work better together and better individually. Halifax were all three-quarters to them last time they were here.

Holmfirth gave Lockwood "beans" on Saturday. Thirty-three points to four is rather decisive, but perhaps I had better not get talking about Lockwood. The County Committee having got through the difficult operation of "sustaining the action of their secretary" over the Bankfoot difficulty, I think I had better not attempt to mind any of the Lockwood club's business for them. Honley played Dewsbury St. Mark's and gave the heavy woollens the defeat they must have intended for the other St. Mark's in the Cup Ties. Some Honley people do just fancy their club for the District Cup I can assure you. I mentioned last week the respectful manner in which they speak of the Low Moor St. Mark's men, and am interested to notice that Low Moor defeated Hebden Bridge on Saturday. Next Saturday they meet Elland, and I for one should not be surprised to find the local men very evenly matched. The persistency in which Low Moor seem drawn against clubs in this neighbourhood is noteworthy.

Elland easily defeated Paddock, for whom they were too good at all points. Else did most of the work for Paddock, and Archer was very prominent among the Ellanders. Just like Archer, eh?

The Huddersfield "A" team were also successful, having two tries in hand against Nortonthorpe. I am told that Taylor played a clinking game. He got one try himself, and the other was obtained by T. Earnshaw after Taylor had run up to the line. Primrose Hill had nothing to show against the 13 points of Milnsbridge, who got over the line five times. Poor old Roses.

The last report I hear about the ground is that this week's fine weather has got it into grand condition. All the straw has been cleared away from down the touch-line, and the little bits that had worked their way into the ground have been most carefully removed, 20 loads having been carted off in this fashion. What we want now is for the Huddersfield people to line up, and to be on the ground early enough to get a good place. There is certain to be a big crush in the opinion of

UMPIRE.

TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW.

Newmill.—W. Mitchell, back; J. Booth, F. Walker, and F. Broadbent, three-quarter backs; H. Cartwright and T. Brearley, half backs; A Kaye (captain), F. Mitchell, H. Mitchell, J. Lodge, T. Hinchliff, W. Booth, W. Pontefract, W. Whitehead, and Jim Beaumont, forwards. Referee, T. Hellawell, Holmfirth F.C.

FOOTBALL.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

To be played on the ground of the first-named club.

YORKSHIRE CUP.—SECOND ROUND.

Huddersfield v. Halifax.
Low Moor St. Mark's v. Elland.

ORDINARY FIXTURES.

Halifax A v. Holmfirth.
*Kirkburton v. Shepley.
*Milnsbridge v. Honley.
*Greetland v. Paddock.
Lockwood v. Huddersfield St. Joseph's.
*Primrose Hill v. Leeds East End.
Barnsley v. Crosland Moor.
Holmfirth 2nd v. Thurstonland.
Crosland Moor 2nd v. Lockwood 2nd.
Grosvenor Park v. Lindley Parish Church.
Netheroyd Hill v. Saddleworth.

When a fixture is preceded with an asterisk it denotes that the second team will meet on the contra ground.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

MANCHESTER BETTING.—Yesterday

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

7 to 1 agst	The Primate t
9 to 1	Hollington t f
9 to 1	Cloister t & o
100 to 8	Ardcarn o
100 to 7	Tenby t & w
100 to 6	Father O'Flynn t & o
100 to 6	Ilex t & o
18 to 1	Jason t
20 to 1	The Midshipmite t & o
33 to 1	Southam t

SCRATCHINGS.

Leprechaun, Anaconda, and Sarah Bernhardt out of the Liverpool Grand National.

Red Tulip out of all engagements.

YESTERDAY'S RACING.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.

Liverpool Hurdle Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 300 sovs added. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

12 9 Mr H Heaseman's Prince Frederick, aged, G Williamson 1
11 8 Mr Dobell's Worldly Wise, 4yrs ....G Morris 2
11 11 Mr Sneyd's Lady Villikins, aged, Captain Owen 3

March Two-Years-Old Stakes of 150 sovs; colts 8st 13lb, fillies 8st 10lb. Five furlongs.

8 13 Captain J H Greer's Philadelphian, M Cannon 1
8 13 Mr Chaloner's Duke o' Berwick ....G Chaloner 2
8 10 Mr J Jordan's Bitter Orange ....Rickaby 3

Seventeenth Union Jack Stakes of 800 sovs; for three-years-old, colts 9st, fillies 8st 9lb. One mile.

9 4 Mr Blundell Maple's Scarborough, J Woodburn 1
8 7 Sir G Chetwynd's Cœlus ....F Barrett 2
8 7 Mr A Taylor's Stuart..............R Chaloner 3

Prince of Wales's Plate of 800 sovs. Canal Point in, nearly six furlongs.

9 0 Mr Blundell Maple's Prince Hampton, 4yrs, J Woodburn 1
7 4 Colonel O Montagu's Noverre, 4yrs ....Ashman 2
8 10 Mr W M Redfern's Magistrate, 5yrs ..J Watts 3

Molyneux Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 500 sovs added: for two-years-old; colts 8st 12lb, fillies 8st 9lb. Five furlongs.

8 12 Mr Blundel Maple's Cadeby ....J. Woodburn 1
8 9 Mr Houldsworth's Greeba ....M Cannon 2
8 12 Mr W A Jarvis's St Etienne..........J Watts 3

Fifth Hoylake Hunt Steeplechase of 1,300 sovs; four-years-old 10st 7lb, five 11st 12lb, six and aged 12st 7lb. About three miles, finishing as for the Grand National.

12 7 Mr W F North's Prince Edward, 6yrs Mr G B Milne 1
13 7 Mr D J Jardine's Why Not, aged ..Capt Owen 2

Abbeystead Steeplechase of 250 sovs; four-years-old 10st 4lb, five 11st 7lb. About two miles and a quarter.

11 7 Mr H L Powell's Kilbarry, 5yrs Mr J C Dormer 1
10 4 Mr W C Eustis's The Sheriff, 4yrs ....J Riley 2
10 4 Mr T R Irving's Waterford, 4yrs......R Clark 3

National Welter Cup of 250 sovs in specie or plate. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs).

10 11 Mr W Brophy's Wordsworth, 3yrs Mr T Bearsley 1
10 5 Mr W Glazebrook's Harlow, aged Mr G B Milne 2
11 4 Captain Maudslay's Finale, 5ys Capt Maudsley 3

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

600 to 100 agst	The Primate t & o
900 to 100	Cloister t
1000 to 90	Ardcarn t
1000 to 90	Hollington t
1000 to 70	Tenby t; after 1500 to 100 laid
1000 to 70	Jason t; after 1000 to 50 & 1000 to 60 laid
1000 to 60	Ilex t
20 to 1	Lord Arthur t
20 to 1	The Midshipmite t; after 1000 to 55 laid
25 to 1	Billee Taylor t
500 to 15	Rollesby t
50 to 1	Ulysses t
50 to 1	Southam t

Hardaway and Topping (late Boulogne-sur-Mer) have now commenced business for the season at their NEW and ONLY address, Flushing, Holland, where ALL communications must in future be sent. The oldest-established firm in the world. No Representatives.

IS FOOTBALL DANGEROUS?

THE KILLED AND INJURED FOR THE SEASON 1891-2.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the results of football accidents which have occurred during the current season, and which he has culled from the papers. It need scarcely be said that nothing of a trivial character has been included in the list, for the football world takes little note of the slight hurts sustained at nearly every match. As will be seen from the summary appended the injuries were of a serious kind; out of 120 cases recorded no fewer than 15 terminated fatally; 13 players had their collar-bones broken; 7 their arms broken or otherwise injured; 5 their shoulder-blades dislocated; 4 were severely hurt by being violently kicked; 6 are said to have had their knees injured; 4 suffered concussion of the brain; no fewer than 39 had their legs broken; and 32 were otherwise injured. Few Yorkshire accidents appear on the list; but probably the correspondent has not noticed all that have been reported. Those he mentions are as follows:—On October 17th, John Haggerty, Leeds, had his knee-pan fractured whilst playing on the Bank. On October 31st, George Clark, of Keighley, received injuries from which he died four days later. On November 7th Richard Yeadon had his collar-bone dislocated at Farsley whilst playing forward against Bramley A team. On November 14th Grimshaw broke his collar-bone at Shipley, in the Shipley v. Bowling match. On February 6th Joe Kirk was tackled while running with the ball (Shepley v. Honley, at Honley.) He fell, and others fell upon him, his spine being injured.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the number of postage stamps requisite to be affixed to a newspaper sent to the undermentioned countries:—

Australia *via* S. Francisco	1d	Hamburg	1d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	1d
Do. *via* Brindisi	1d	Malta	1d
Belgium	1d	Newfoundland	1d
Brazil	1d	New South Wales	
British West Indies	1d	Do private ship	1d
California *via* U.S.	1d	New Zealand, by Australian Mail	
Canada	1d		
East Indies and China *via*		Nova Scotia	1d
Brindisi	1½d	Portugal	1d
Do. private ship	1d	Turkey	1d
Egypt	1d	United States	1d
Do. *via* Southampton	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
France	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. *via* Brindisi	1d

Note.—As a large number of newspapers addressed to places abroad, prepaid only with a single rate of postage, although exceeding four ounces in weight continue to be posted in all parts of the United Kingdom, it is necessary again to remind publishers, newsvendors, and the public generally, that every newspaper intended for transmission through the post to any foreign country or British Colony is liable to a separate rate of postage for every four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, and that, if this postage be not fully prepaid, the newspaper cannot be sent forward. As the Book Post rate has been reduced to ½d per 2oz. to the Continent, Egypt, United States, and Canada, any paper under 2oz., such as the *Daily Chronicle*, can be sent for ½d.

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon-road, London

Important Notice.—People with Blotchy, Unhealthy Sores, Wounds, Discharges, &c., or those suffering from Weakness and Debility, should write for Advice Free to Messrs. WILKINSON, Baker's Hill, Sheffield. Send for the "Mirror," in envelope gratis. Sufferers disappointed with Galvanic and Electric appliances should write to-day.—*Advt.*

Huddersfield: Printed and Published at the Daily Chronicle Office, Lord-street, Huddersfield, in the West Riding of the County of York, by the Proprietor Geo. Harper, residing at The Yews, in the township of Lockwood, in the parish of Almondbury in the said West Riding

Friday, March 25th 1892.

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