After the adjournment, Mr. Reid took Father Patrick White's evidence, and Sir Henry James crossexamined the reverened witness, eliciting that the League books had been lost or destroyed, even as he (the witness) invariably made it a rule of his life to destroy all papers he considered of no value. Father White was also a clear and apparently accurate witness, and was quite candid in the expression of his individual views as regards boycotting obnoxious people, even up to the extreme point of denying them the necessaries of life, as in the quoted case of "Mrs. Merrony and her Emergency Orew." The Court then adjourned.

declared he had never even heard of such a thing as

boycotting the food of children.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on May 16 at the offices of the Chamber to hear an address on Indian Railways by Mr. James Westland, of the Financial Department of the Government of India. Mr. Henry Lee, president of the Chamber, was in the chair, Supporting Mr. Lee wore Sir Edward W. Watkin, M.P., Mr. George Lord, Mr. B. Armitage (Chomlea),

Mr. G. H. Gaddum, and others. Mr. Westland, in the course of his address, said it would be his endervonr to show exactly the attitude of the Indian Government towards railway enterprise, though they would, of course, attribute no official character to what he had to say. The object of the Government of India was the promotion of railways in India. He wished to show what the Government could do and what it could not do. The railway policy which the Government of India had steadily pursued for some years past was the result of the ample investigations and discussions laid before the Parliamentary Committee of 1884. Previously in 1880, a Commission had been appointed to consider the question of famines in India and their prevention, and they calculated then that in addition to the 9,000 miles of existing railway 5,000 additional miles would have to be built to bring all, or nearly all, the fairly populated districts of India within easy reach of food supply. To make the subject complete, the Government of India also investigated and proposed a series of railways, the completion of which would, in its opinion, leave India fairly well supplied with railways for commercial as well as for famine protective purposes. The Government did not merely give a list of possible private lines, but it also gave pretty full details of the schemes it left to private enterprise. This complete scheme was therefore composed of two parts. Certain of the proposed railways were essential as a matter of administration. The other railways included in the scheme were not essential in the same degree, and were for the most part of a purely commercial character. The Committee approved of the policy of the Government, but coupled with that approval a warning against their carrying out the schemes so far or so fast as to involve the finances of India in any difficulty. They specially laid down the express condition that no additional taxation should be risked by the operations. So far as Schedule A e programme laid might be said to be carried out with the exception of one large project. Mr. Westland here gave the figures. In the matter of open mileage alone the Government had considerably exceeded the promises of Schedule A. Besides this there was a large mileage at present under construction. The Government of India had for years been working upon definite and well-considered plans, which had obtained the general approval of the House of Commons. The approach of Russia towards our north-western frontier and the general imperial policy of coast and harbour defence had forced upon them an increased scale of expenditure in naval and army expenditure. and in harbour and other fortifications. The conquest of Upper Burmah also forced on them a new expedition. They had greatly increased the strength of the army, and all this in five years, notwithstanding the fact that every year the fall in silver had been adding Rs. 6,00,000 or Rs. 7,00,000 to their expenditure. The financial, railway, and military policy of the Government of India were all closely linked together, and he thought he might after that statement claim

Fifteen thousand miles of railway were now open. There was no place fifty miles from a railway. Of the two trunk lines remaining for construction some gentlemen were interesting themselves in them, and there was a prospect of the Assam-Chittagong Railway being realised. He could not admit that the interests of English commerce, apart from its reciprocal effect on India, was an object on which the Government of India was justified in spending or in risking any part of the Indian revenues. Mr. Westland then criticised Mr. Holt-Hallett's Burmah-Siam Railway scheme pretty smartly, throwing doubt on the existence of the market hoped for, and pointing out that to complete the scheme China would nave to build railways which she was not at present likely to do. He ended by recounting the number of claims on the resources of India, and argued that the Government of India had so far done its duty in railway extension.

for the Government a wonderfully accurate measure

of the limits up to which it could safely take action and credit for the perseverance with which it had

pursued to success-amid many difficulties-the rail-

way policy which it set before it in 1884.

Sir E. W. Watkin, M. P., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Westland for his address. The Government of India, he said, could borrow money at 3 per cent. It was much better to make railways with money obtained at this rate of interest than it was to make them with money obtained at 5 per cent. The subsidised railways, it appeared to him-and this view he advocated thirty-two years ago in Parliament-were taking a profit that ought to have belonged to the people and Government of India. If the railway system in India had been created at the credit of the Government, and with money obtained, therefore, at the lowest price, the Government would be receiving an enormous margin of profit by the working of the Indian railways-a profit sufficient, in his opinion, to do away with the salt duty and other obnoxious imposts. All this was the fault of public opinion in England and the action of the English Parliament.

An Important Experiment in Night Attack was made recently near Portsmouth, the primary object of which was to ascertain whether by means of the electric light it was possible to see and identify bodies of troops moving in the dark sufficiently well to fire at them. In consequence of the clearness of the night the experiment did not begin until nine o'clock, and even at that time the moon and star light was more clear than was desirable for the experiment. The objective points were Forts Grange and Rowner forming part of the western defences guarding the land approach to the garrison and dockyard. The forts were manned by detachments of the 2nd Brigade and South Irish Division of Royal Arillery, while the attacking force was composed of the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the 1st battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. For the purpose of a colour test under the electric light the men were dressed in parade and drill uniforms, while others were top coats of various hues. The attacking line stretched from the shore, and thence through the woods around Grange Farm, and eventually advanced across the Grange Race-course, communication being kept up between the besieged and the enemy by means of bugle calls and rockets. Having been moved up in attack formation, the Yorkshire Regiment advanced upon Fort Grange, while the Marines advanced for an assault upon Fort Rowner, both from the rear, although in each case no actual attack was intended. As soon as they began to move a powerful and brilliant beam was projected from the parapet of Fort Rowner, and it thoroughly exposed nositions, notwithstanding that the film of smoke produced by the defenders' own artillery

RAID ON WEST END CLUBS.

Considerable excitement was caused in London on Sunday (May 12), when it became known that the Commissioners of Police had made raids upon two West End clubs. Both raids had been contemplated for some time by the police authorities, who have had the supposed gambling clubs under surveillance by officers told off specially for the purpose. It was, however, not until early on Sunday morning that the warrants, which had been in possession of the police for some days, could be executed. The clubs in question were the Adelphi, in Maiden Lane, where forty-seven individuals were taken into custody, and the Field Club, Park Place, St. James's. At both these resorts it is alleged that gambling on a large scale has been conducted, and upon certain informa-tion Mr. Monro, acting in his capacity of magistrate, issued his warrants.

THE FIELD CLUB. The warrant concerning the Field Club was handed to Superintendent Hume, C division, and, although in this instance the number of apprehensions-fifteenwas fewer than at the Adelphi Club, considerably greater importance was attached to the capture, the social standing of the gentlemen ascused of gambling being much higher than in the other case. It appears that owing to complaints and annonymous allegations, the police have maintained for some time past a watchful eye upon the Field Club, which is better known to the world as the Old Park Club. The Park Club changed its name subsequent to the prosecution four or five years since, when the mysteries of baccarat were fully explained at Bow Street in the presence of numerous defendants.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE. Mr. Hume, who had his uniform concealead by his cloak, accompanied by Mr. Stroud, who was in evening dress, presented themselves at the doorway of the club and asked for some gentleman present. Fortunately they found the outer portcullis door, which runs in a siide and can be bolted, had been left open, or they would not have succeded in making their entrance. The club commissionaire was pushed on one side before he could realise the situation, and a burly constable who came in the rear knocked him promptly to the ground. It does not seem that the noise of this scuffle had reached the upper floor where the card-room is placed. The officers first entered the supper-room, a most luxurious apartment, and thence Inspector Stroud rapidly passed into the middle of a company of gentlemen who in another room-the firstfloor back-were seated around a long table, which was covered with green cloth, and marked with gold divisions for baccarat playing. At the moment the croupier had apparently stepped on one side, while the clerk was counting up the bank, the players having, it is supposed, just finished a coup. One and all were astounded, when Mr. Stroud, throwing aside his coat, and appearing in evening dress, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I am a police-officer, and you must consider yourselves in custody, as we have entered under

At that instant Mr. Hume came in. There was no resistance of any kind, and the gentlemen present made no objections to their removal to Vine Street Police-station, some walking, others going there in cabs. At the police-station the accused took matters very lightly, joking each other upon their position, and exchanging good-humoured banter. The usual routine, however, was followed. All the fifteen prisoners were charged, under the Common Gaming Acts, with having used the Field Club as a common gaming-house. The general charge did not name any one gentleman specifically as the keeper, but the police, it is understood, have evidence on this particular point. The prisoners were then removed to the cells, which, happily for their comfort, are newly built, and are not subject to the unpleasant drawbacks attaching to the cells of the old style. Three hours or so were occupied in taking names and searching, and in conducting the preliminaries for the acceptance of bail. The police, in their discretion detained two only of the prisoners in custody. All the others were permitted to leave, bail having been given. Among the gentlemen arrested were Lord Dudley, Lord Lurgan, Lord Henry Paulet, Mr. Benzon, Mr. C Seaton, Mr. S. Lewis, and Mr. Merry. The captures also included, it is said, that of a professional baccarat croupier

THE GAMBLING APPARATUS. The results of the search disclosed that large sums of money were on the persons of some of the accused. Indeed, at the time of the arrest, one gentleman held in his hand counters representing the value of £2,000. It is estimated that the police have in their possession documents, cash, and securities worth upwards of £18,000. Paper securities to the amount of £12,000 were discovered, and on an examination of the rooms it was seen that the stock of counters would, in hard coin, be equivalent to thousands of pounds sterling. These counters were taken to the police station to be produced in evidence. They are generally of circular shape, but some are oblong, and they bear their values in plain figures, from £1 to £500. A £1 counter is white, and a £500 counter has the figures in white on a black ground, whereas a £100 counter is printed black on white. Reds denote the value of £5. Besides these articles there were found 500 packs of cards, some of them for écarté, and most of them never having been used, and there were also impounded a

number of ebony-handled rakes for collecting the

cards, and a couple of scoops or broad palm-leaf

shaped utensils, for gathering in the counters. THE ADELPHI CLUB RAID. The Adelphi Club occupies premises in a building at the back of the Adelphi Theatre, the entrance to them being in Maiden Lane. For some years past the club has been an acknowledged meeting-place of people who frequent race meetings and follow "sport" generally. Information had reached the police that gambling was carried on within its precincts, and the Commissioner gave instructions to the officers of the E Division, of which the headquarters are at Bow Street, to make a raid upon the premises, Superintendent Steggles accordingly made his arrangements to carry out the onslaught between l and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. From what he had heard, he was led to believe that about that hour 200 men were generally to be found in the club, and number. So complete had Mr. Steggles made his arrangements that not a single individual in the club

eluded his grasp. Altogether, forty-seven arrests THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLICE COURTS. At the Marlborough Street Police Court on Monday morning (May 13), the members of the Field Clu were brought before Mr. Hannay. For about an hour there was a continuous stream of cabs and car riages to the court, which was crowded with gentle men, many of whom could be easily recognised as holding high positions in society. So great was the crush that hundreds were unable to obtain admission, and a number of Press representatives also

sought entrance in vain. On the magistrate taking his seat, Mr. George Lewis applied that the favour might be extended of taking the case against the field clubites before the ordinary night charges were gone into. The request was granted, and the following took up a position around the dock :- Charles Seaton, 3, Arlington Street, described on the charge-sheet as of no occupation; Lord Dudley, Dudley House, Park Lane; Lord Lurgan, 430, St. James's Place; Ernest Benzon, Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street (no occupation) Baron Farina Ferras, Grand Hotel; William Beal, 64. Lyville Road, Fulham, waiter; Henry Davis, Roseman Road, Battersea, house-steward : George Leban, 11, Gascony Avenue, Kilburn, baccarat attendant and croupier; Samuel Lewis, 23, Grosvenor Square, financial agent; Mount Charles Williams, 41 St. James's Place (no occupation); Lord Henry Paulet, 28B, Albemarle Street; George Henneman, 18,

Half-moon Street, cashier. Superintendent Hame having given evidence substantially, a remand was asked for and granted. The defendants were admitted to bail in £500 each, including Mr. Seaton, the croupier's bail being

fixed at £200. At Bow Street Police Court on Monday morning (May 13), there was a considerable crowd, in expectation of the hearing of the charges against the forty-six persons arrested at the Adelphi Club. The court itself was soon crowded to excess. There was, indeed, almost immediately, an overflow assembly in the lobby, and, notwithstanding this, there was another large, clamorous crowd in the street. The proceedings were very brief-so brief as to sadly disappoint the friends of the accused and other interested persons who began to arrive at the court in a procession of cabs, and dogcarts, just as the eager spectators hurried out of the building.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE ACCUSED. The charge against the majority-which was preferred under the Gaming House Act, 8 and 9 Vic., chap

stables under my charge, entered the place. There was considerable confusion when I entered. The club-room was lighted. There were four tables placed together, and marked, to the best of my belief, for baccarat. I asked for Mr. Cohen. He came forward at once, and said :- "I am sorry this has happened. Why is it done? This is a bona fide club." said, "It is a common gaming-house; baccarat is played here."

The case was adjourned until yesterday (May 16), when Mr. Wontner, instructed by the Commissioner of Police, appeared to prosecute, and opened the case in n somewhat lengthy speech, which laid no new facts before the Bench. He intimated that in all probability the charges against the persons who were merely found in the club would be withdrawn, though some of them might be required as witnesses. All the prosecution had to do was to prove that implements of gaming were found in the house, and it would be for the counsel for the defence to show why the Bench should not come to the conclusion that the house was used for gaming. He proposed to ask for an adjournment in order to complete the case. Several witnesses having been examined, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until next Thursday (May 23), All the defendants were bound over to appear, notice to be given to those who will be required as witnesses, the general understanding being that the others will be discharged. One of the defendants, William Gall, commercial traveller, of Alloa, made a strong appeal to be set at liberty at once, in order that he might get home to business. The appeal was granted, Mr. Vaughan, in discharging the defendant, expressing the hope that Mr. Gall, as a Scotchman, coming to London, would take a warning not to go to places where baccarat or any other game was played.

BATTLE TRAINING OF REGIMENTAL

At the Royal United Service Institution on May 10 Colonel A.B. Tulloch, C.B., late of the Welsh Regiment, read a paper on the battle training of regimental officers. General Phillip Smith, commanding the Home District, presided in the unavoidable absence of Lord Wolseley, and there were also present Lord Pembroke, Lord Dandonald, Lord Alcester, Lord Kinnaird, General Sir F. Fitzwigram, General Sir F. Harman, General Sir J. Forbes, General Erskine, and Colonel Wilmot. Colonel Tulloch stated that he had finished his term of regimental command, during part of which he was in command of a brigade, and his views were the result of experience as to certain weak points of our regimental system of training officers and men for the day of battle. He maintained that in drill, discipline, and interior economy our forces were equal, and in some cases superior, to the best Continental troops, but outside the barrack railings the regiments were frequently deficient. He examined the reason for this at some length, and said it was a matter of misfortune that we could not get all our officers from Sandhurst, of the practical training at which place he spoke highly. Referring to the examination of Militia officers, he remarked that the writing of papers was of very little practical value as compared with a Sandhurst training. He suggested that a special school should be instituted at Aldershot for militia officers, and that the young men should be required to obtain a certificate from the school of instruction before being gazetted. As matters stood, commissions were granted in the Militia without examination, and in many cases the officers were not able to write or spell correctly, and gave anything but an exalted idea of the commissioned ranks of the English army to their Continental brethren when on their travels. The young officers who joined now were decidedly superior in education to those of twenty years ago, and the only physical defect he had noticed was that of short sight. With a proper system of instruction our officers would be as superior to those on the Continent in professional matters as they were in body and race qualifications. After suggesting certain courses of instruction for all classes and for all duties, he remarked that in all the schemes to be arranged the danger to be avoided was making them too grand, such as in reconnaissance he urged the advisability of giving the soldier better working dress, suggesting that the scarlet should be kept for parades and left at home when the army went forth on duty. A discussion followed.

EAST AFRICA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the Times telegraphed on May 9 :- There was a decisive engagement yesterday between Captain Wissmann and Bushiri, the former being assisted by a detachment of 200 German sailors. Bushiri's camp was captured and destroyed, and his followers dispersed. His loss was 70 killed and 20 prisoners. One German naval officer was killed, and several of Captain Wissmann's officers were wounded. Forty black soldiers were killed. Bushiri

The official telegram, which is dated Zanzibar, May 9, runs as follows:—"Captain Wissmann stormed Bushiri's fortified camp yesterday with 700 blacks and 200 German marines. Bushiri himself escaped. His force of 600 men was scattered, with 80 killed and 20 taken prisoners. Of Captain Wissmann's force, Sub-Lieutenant Schelle, of the Schwalbe; Sergeant-Major Peter; a sailor named Folle, of the Leipzig; and 40 blacks were killed. Captain Richelmann, Commissary-Sergeant Illich, and Dr. Schmelzkopf were

slightly wounded." The Norddeutsche publishes a letter from Prince Bismarck to Captain Wissmann, when President of the Provisional Committee of the German Emin Relief Expedition, dated Friedrichsruh, Aug. 15, 1888. It runs as follows :- " I thank you for the interesting communications contained in your letter of the 20th as to the intended equipment of a German Expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and hope that the patriotic efforts of the Committee to carry out this he took with him a force which he considered would difficult enterprise may be crowned with success. I be sufficient to overcome any resistance that might am sorry that I cannot hold out any prospect of a be offered by pugnacious individuals among that contribution from the Imperial Treasury towards the projected Expedition, as the means at our disposal in the current financial year for the promotion of African enterprises have already been devoted to the opening up of our Protectorates, and as the application of Imperial funds, or the proposal to grant them for a purpose which is indeed magnanimous, but alien to our Colonial interests, cannot be advocated with success in the Reichstag. The announcement of a wish to apply Imperial funds in such a manner would, indeed, have the effect of lessening the readiness to grant money for Colonial purposes.' Despite this clear, though polite, refusal, the present Emin Pasha Committee tried to make capital out of the letter. This unjustifiable action is now exposed, not only by the publication of the letter itself, but also by the following remarks which the Norddeutsche appends:-"The friendly form of the refusal was explicable by the circumstance that it was addressed to Captain Wissmann and was harmless, considering the peaceful conditions then prevailing on the East African Coast, and the view then taken of Emin's situation—a view which deserves notice in connection with our relations to England. Since then, owing to the events on the Zanzibar coast, a change has taken place in all the circumstances, once decisive, which, apart from the rumour of Emin Pasha's march back to the East Coast with Stanley, renders it the duty of the responsible directors of Imperial policy, in the plain interests of Germany, to assume a waiting attitude towards the further development of affairs.

> ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION .- Yesterday afternoon (May 16) the annual meeting of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, which works in co-operation with the Church Missionary and other Protestant Missionary Societies in India, was held at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. Lord Kinnaird presided. The report stated that the income had been the largest for the last eight years, amounting to £11,577, while local contributions had exceeded £2,000. There was, however, a deficit of at least £500. The present statistics were: 28 stations, 63 European missionaries, 175 native teachers, bible women, &c., 66 schools, 4,156 pupils in the schools and Zenanas; two hospitals in connection with the medical mission, attended last year by 9,338 individuals, and four duty qualified lady missionary doctors.-Addressess were given by Archdeacon Lefroy and the Rev. F. H. Baring on "Our Work and Workers," by Miss Margaret Leitch (Ceylon) on 'Medical Work and Hospitals," by Colonel Roberts (Punjab) on "Village and Tent Missions," and by

blinded by the light, since they were seen to rush for shelter. The red uniforms were very distinct, the least conspicuous colour being blue. What still further contributed to disclose the continually changing positions of the enemy was the flash of the musketry and the jets of smoke from the firing, which illuminated as they were under the electric beam, hung suspended like opaque clouds in the air. It is certain that no enemy engaged on a night attack under similar conditions would begin the firing until near the objective

blinded by the light, since they were seen to rush for shelter. The red uniforms were seen to rush for shelter. The red uniforms were very distinct, and pale-faced youths become listless, languid, and dediticated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken for the owner of the club.

Mr. Superintendent Steggles, of the E division, then proceeded to give evidence. He said—Owing to verbal and written complaints, acting under the Chief Commet with sorupilous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his message. The door was opened, and I, with the confirming until near the objective

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Prevision.—As and pale-faced youths become listless, languid, and dediticated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken for the owner of the club.

Mr. Superintendent Steggles, of the E division, then proceeded to give evidence. He said—Owing to verbal and written complaints, acting under the Chief Commet with several officers to the Adelphi Club on Sunday morning at about 2 o'clock. I sent Police Constable Golding with a message. The door was opened, and I, with the coning the medical wants of youth, because his materiative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these alterative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these or the Adelphi Club on Sunday morning at about 2 o'clock. I sent Police Constable Golding with a message. The door was opened, and I, with

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE MILITARY Wolseley, whose subject was announced to be STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

The announcement that Lord Wolseley would deliver a lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on "The Military Strength of England" filled that spacious theatre on May 11 with an audience alike representative of university and city. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Bellamy, president of St. John's College) presided, and among those present were the what was evidently intended as a violent Master of Balliol, the Wardon of Merton, Sir William attack upon the leaders of the political party Markby, Sir George Richards, Professor Bryce, M. P., the President of Corpus Christi, Professor Holland, Professor Sanday, Professor Burrows, Lieutenant- | might lead to a scene prevented me from rising Colonel Morrell (the commanding officer), and Captain Abbott, of the university Volunteers. The Vice-Chancellor briefly introduced General

Wolseley, and speaking of the Volunteer movement in Oxford, regretted that of late it had been so little supported. Lord Wolsely, who was received with much

enthusiasm, said that the military forces of England

at home and abroad amounted to 617,000 men. Now,

what was all this military force maintained for? Was it in order that they should, as a nation, play the brigand's part, and prey upon their neighbours? No; invited to lecture in Oxford with the Vice-Chancellor most certainly not. It was that in peace they should in the chair, they will be informed what are the usages enjoy their own-(loud applause)-that if robbers and traditions of the university as respects abstinence attacked their possessions they should be able to defend on non-political occasions from offensive political them, and in doing so make their enemies beware of references. - I am very faithfully yours, J. Bryce. them in future. It was not only these two small islands they had to protect, but a great empire extending all round the world, with commercial interests whose value and importance were so enormous that it was difficult to compute them in figures. It was not his intention to speak in the character of a recruiting sergeant; but although he did not mean to advise them to become soldiers, he did not conceal from them that, next to the Church. whose great spiritual aims lifted it above all callings, he regarded the profession of fighting as the first, the noblest, and most ennobling of all walks in life. (Applause.) In so speaking he referred to all ranks and grades in the army and navy, from the general to the private, from the peer to the peasant. If, in the course of his remarks, he seemed unduly to magnify the importance of the soldier's and the sailor's calling, it was not from any inflated notion of its importance, but because of the ardent and intense love he bore the British empire, which their valour and endurance had created for them. insular position saved us from the necessity of maintaining a great standing army. Until some mad Prime Minister, and he supposed there had in the past been mad Ministers-(loud laughter and applause)-allowed a tunnel to be made under the channel, they could afford to do with a standing army of very moderate proportions. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a great pity, he thought, that our small standing army was not composed of the same class of men as those from whom the police were drawn. The matter was simply one of £ s. d. If they paid the soldiers as they paid the police, a soldier would feel that the greatest punishment he could be subjected to would be to be discharged. He was glad to say, however, that they did not even now largely of the working hours from eight to seven per day. discharge men for bad conduct, but necessity obliged them to take all those who offered themselves as which it was decided to refuse the men's demands, recruits as long as they came up to a fixed physical standard of height and measurement. If the claims on the resumption of work. The numbers on army were made-owing to the inducements it offered—as acceptable to the English people as service in the police was, they would always have, as in the metropolitan force, a number of young men waiting occurred. At Gladbeck, near Essen, a body of miners for vacancies to enlist. He was not even certain that financially this increase of pay would materially add to the annual cost of their army. It would certainly bring with it many economies in the expense of recruiting, in the maintenance of hospitals, in the cost of sending home annually from the uttermost parts of the earth the immature lads whose health broke down | whatever to do with the rioting, and had just arrived from climate, and in the pensions of those whose health had been permanently injured thereby. Surrounding the soldier at this moment there were many items of annual expense which would be saved if they obtained their recruits as men were obtained for the police and for railways. But even admitting that such a system would increase the sum annually voted for the army, he was positive that it would be a wise course to adopt. He did not say they could afford to sketching, when works of art often took the place of a truthful delineation of the land. In conclusion, and more effective military machine than at present.

ducted. The curse of the army was the few bad men to be found in every regiment, and if they were eliminated their military gaolors would have little to do. It was often said, "Why don't you send these men abroad?" Well, they did send annually abroad those who were apprehended as deserters; but they could not curse any well-behaved of the Emperor. This man, Schroder, expressed the regiment, say in India, with real criminals. Some other nations had what were known as "corps of discipline," into which were drafted all their bad characters. He wished they had such a corps. It would be a good thing for the army, but still a better thing for the nation, for all ticket-of-leave men to be obliged to serve in them. The subject, however, bristled with difficulties in England. Our laws, our mode of thought, the common belief in the possibility of reforming even the worst criminals, all rendered the formation of a corps of discipline a very difficult in his opinion, an enemy to the empire. If object to attain. It was an idea, however, that well deserved serious consideration, and the man who do all in his power, which was considerable, to put designed a workable plan for it would deserve well of his country. He expressed his pleasure that the days authorities 'all would be shot down,' But if they of seniority in the army were numbered; that they continued orderly they would certainly receive his meant to do in the army as they did in the university, as was done everywhere in civil life-that was, elect the best man for every vacant post. (Applause.) The military forces of the country were not so generally considered from an educational aspect as he thought they should be. He had always regarded their military forces as constituting the largest and by far the most important of all their schools or educational establishments. The rival of military spirit in this country was due to the Volunteer Force, and that had done great things towards making the army popular and bringing it into touch and spmpathy with the people. (Applause.) Wars were still inevitable, and it was the dream of a fool that peace could be secured except by being strong and prepared for war. (Applause.) In common with thousands of others in the country, he often tried to take stock of their present position among nations and what their prospects were. It was not by singing Rule Britannia," but by maintaining a great navy, they would continue to rule the waves. Traditions, derived as theirs were, from a period full of military and naval glory, were sadly apt to mislead and to be most dangerous to their national existence. They lived, now a days, to spout about freedom and liberty as boys did in debating societies, and in manhood too many of them forgot the difference between those blessings and the license which so frequently sprang from all illogical and improper use of them. The great question before them was no longer one between King and Parliament: it was how could they best keep together, keep united-(loud cheers)—the glorious inheritance they had received from their forefathers, and how best protect the great and splendid empire which the valour of their soldier and sailors had won for them. It was, in fact, when reduced to a business-like formula, what were they to do to make certain that they should continue to be the first among trading nations? What steps they should take to prevent internal panics the result of a feeling of insecurity at home and weakness abroad ! Surely nothing had occurred in the world to give the lie to the statement that union was strongth. Were they now acting as if they unhesitatingly accepted its truth? The English world at this ingly accepted its truth? The English world at this Mr W N Gilbert, B moment was full of faddists, who did not hesitate to Mr F L Edwards, B denounce all patriotism, all admiration for England and for her renown, who mourned in plaintive tones that they still belong to an empire which had been won by the sword, and which wicked men like himself were, if necessary, prepared to defend by the sword. They had political schemers longing for office who would willingly see this United Kingdom torn into pieces if only they should once again flourish in Downing Street. (Applause.) Such men were, however, but the bubbles floating on their sea of empire, the flotsam and jetsam to be found on the shores. They would pass away, their names even would be forgotten; but if England were but true to herself this empire would always remain to be for ever the admiration of the world and the loved home of the Rev. John McNeil on "The duty of those at stalwart freemen. Let them all put their shoulders to the wheel and work towards that end, and above all let them take care that they handed down to

future generations an England undiminished in extent and unsullied in renown. On the motion of the Master of Balliol a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Lord Wolseley for his interesting address. Professor Bryce has addressed the following letter

to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford

The Military Strength of England', and was un lerstood to be on behalf of the University Volunteer Rifle Corps. Sympathising warmly, as a former member of that corps, with the wish to reinvigorate the Volunteer movement in the university, and out of respect for yourself and the eminent lecturer, I went to the theatre, and, being requested to take a place on the platform, complied. To my astonishment the lecturer delivered towards the close of his remarks to which, in common with many of those present, I belong. Reluctance to do anything which on the spot to protest against a misuse of an occasion understood to be of a perfectly neutral character. But it seems due to those whose colleague I have been, and whom the Adjutant-General attacked, as well as to the sense I entertain of the impropriety of bringing party politics into a semi-official university gathering, met for a non-political purpose, that I should respectully convey to you the regret-shared, as I know, by many among the audience—with which I listened to the language used, and should express a hope that in future when eminent strangers are As this letter does not require a reply, I propose to give publicity to it at once."

Commenting on this letter, the St. James's Gazette says :-- An articss man is Mr. Bryce, M.P., late Professor at Oxford. Perhaps it would have been better tasta if Lord Wolseley had not spoken from the fulness of his heart. But it would certainly have been wiser for Mr. Bryce not to put the cap upon the head of his own political party. He has written a letter, nominally to the Vice-Chancellor, but really to the newspapers, to express regret that the Vice-Chancellor should have sanctioned remarks which might be offensive to a certain Great and Grand Old Man. He adds that he only refrained from leaving the room because he was reluctant to create a scene. Really, that was too kind. If Mr. Bryce had walked away, very few of his audience would have asked why he did it, although a good many might have wondered who he was. He has very little connection with the Uni versity of Oxford now-he is not even a Professor.

THE STRIKE OF MINERS IN WEST-PHALIA.

On May 8 the Emperor returned somewhat suddenly to Berlin, owing, it is believed, to the progress of the miners' strike in Westphalia. The men, it appears, complain that in 1883 a workman's yearly earnings averaged £45 5s., while in 1887 they had sunk nearly 8 per cent., to £41 13s., although at the same time the production had risen considerably. They demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in wages and a reduction A meeting of mine-owners was held at Bochum, at but a few are said to be prepared to consider their strike rose rapidly, and on May 10 no less than 75,000 had left work. Large forces of troops had been draft. ed into the districts, and several collisions had already refused to disperse when ordered, and were fired upon three being killed and five wounded. At Bochum the infantry fired on the crowd, which refused to disperse when called upon to do so by the officer in command I'wo men were killed, and five persons, including a woman and a child, wounded. They had nothing by rail. Another collision took place at the Schleswig pit, near Dortmund. The strikers severly injured two of the pit officials, whereupon the soldiers interfered and killed four persons.

Many manufacturers, including Herr Krupp and others of importance, have entered into contracts with Silesian, Mid-German, English, and Belgian coal mines in order to continue their work. All attempts to trace the strike to Socialist or Anarchist sources

Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, went to the district in person, and on May He wished it to be clearly understood that he did not 11 a meeting of the principal colliary proprietors think their present army was badly behaved, or less was held, convoked by the Governor of Westphalia. efficient than it used to be. Since the days of It seems to have had conciliatory results, for it is Cromwell they had never had an army so free from reported that the employers and the men have agreed crime as ours was at this present epoch. If they asked to appoint representatives to settle differences be him to prove this he could not do no better than tween them. Herr Herrfurth returned to Berlin on by stating to them the one fact that our military the 11th, and had a two hours' interview with the prisons were now more than half empty. To those who Chancellor, and on Sunday (May 12) he was received knew our army this would be no news, but to the by the Emperor. Large reinforcements of police have public generally it might seem a startling statement. been brought into the disturbed district, with a Of all classes of the community—man for man and grade for grade—the army was by far the best con-Sunday it was decided to leave work on Monday in all the forty-two pits of the Essen district, the number of men on strike thus rising to 90,000, representing a daily output of as many tons of coal.

On May 14 three representatives of the miners, one of whom wore several war medals, had an audience hope that his Majesty would order a thorough investigation. They wished for nothing but the protection of their lives and health, and for such wages as would place them and their families in decent comfort. The Emperor answered that an investigation had already been begun, and would be carried on with the greatest care :- "He himself took the deepest interest in the matter, but he must warn them against political party intrigues, especially against any connection with the Social Democrats. Every Social Democrat was, there should be excesses of a Socialist kind, he would them down. On the slightest opposition to the protection." The miners at once went to the Reichstag, where they met the Liberalist leaders, who advised them to see the National Liberal member. Dr. Hammacher, the chairman of the Rhenish Westphalian Pit-owners' Union. In private conversation they have said that the men will on no account resume work before their demands are granted. The employers also proclaim resistance as a body, but several, both in the Dortmund and Essen districts, have yielded the terms, and their men have gone back. The general commanding in the district bears witness to the peaceable behaviour of the men, stating that the rumours to the contrary are inven-

The example of the Westphalian miners is now being imitated in large numbers by their fellows in the chief coaling district of Silesia. Between 6,000 and 10,000 colliers are already on strike there, with a double demand for more wages and less working

The press refrains from commenting on the Emperor's reply to the deputation of strikers which he received; but the Times correspondent says the general opinion seems to be that his Majesty's words vere adequate to the situation. The semi-official version of his speech, issued for the benefit of the newspapers, does not tally exactly with the report from Herr Richter's journal, the Freisinnige Zeitung, and in particular does not represent the Emperor as having said in so many words that he would have all those shot down who offered any resistance to the authorities. But the sense is virtually the same in

SERVICE HOME NEWS.

ARRIVALS REPORTED. Mr C L M Eales, B Mr F E Petterson, E Mr F W Eicke, B Mr H F Bartlett. B Mr J Setterfield, B Mr. J. Lindeboom, B. Col W C Anderson, CB, L Cal H W Webster, BSC Col F Currie, B Cav Col H S Jarrett, BSC

Surg J Shearer, MB, BMS Mr G S Forbes, M Mr J P Davidson, M Mai-Gen H McLeod, MRE Brig-Surg A Porter, M Sarg-Maj G L Walker, MD, M Mr WS Howard, Bo Maj H P Young, BosC Maj F H Forjett, Bo Lieut P de Vismes de Ponthi e Lieut J A H Crauford, Bosc Surg-Maj R Caldecott, Bo Surg-Maj S J Goldsmith, Bo

Maj J Butler, BSC Lieut C J Wimberley, BSC Lieut G B Hodgson, BSC

Dr R Warth B

Lieut-Col J E P Mosley, B3C GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE. Mr J W Chisholm, B, furlough | Surg M J T J Blancard, M, 4 mo

Surg H G L Wortabet, M, 2 mo Lieut-Col U Cunningham, Bo, Surg-Maj W A D Fasken, B, 1 mo Surg-Maj A II C Dine, Bo, 3 Mr C M Francis, M, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Advice to Morners!-Are you broken in you

rest by a sick child suffering from the painof cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural nuiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub. to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford with reference to Lord Wolseley's lecture:

"Oriel College, May 13.

"Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—Last Saturday you took the chair at a lecture delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre by Adjutant-General Lord"

"In the University of Oxford awakes" as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the game, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhosa, whether arising from technic or other causes. Mrs. Winslew's Soothing Syrup is solid by Modicine lealers everywhere at is, 14d. For bottle, Wholesale by The Angle-American Drug Cempany, Limited, 33, Farring don Road, London.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE. Mr. Bradlaugh, on May 15, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Postmaster-General of India—SirFrederick Hogg—had promoted his son, in the postal department, over the heads of a number of officers many years senior to him from the fourth grade to the second grade, with an increase of salary from Rs. 200 per month to Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400, and had also appointed him superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Burmah, an appointment carrying extra pay; and whether he would direct an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of that appointment. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN

PARLIAMENT.

information on the subject. Such appointments are in the discretion of the local authorities, and the Secretary of State would not especially direct the attention of the Government of India to the matter unless some evidence that the appointment was an improper one were adduced. Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Secretary of

State did not think that the appointment of the relatives of the head of an important Indian department over the head of his seniors was a reason for making some inquiry into the matter. Sir J. Gorst: I believe the Secretary of State is of opinion that the appointment of the son of an eminent public servant is not of itself any disqualification. (Laughter and cheers.)

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA. Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State

for India if he could now inform the House whether the Secretary of State had come to any decision as to the proposed amendment of the law for the regulation of factory labour in India. Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India has recommended that a bill should be introduced into the

Indian Legislature, making the following amendments in the Indian Factory Act :—(1) That the Act should be made to apply to any factory in which not less than twenty hands are employed. (2) That the age below which a child cannot be employed in a factory should be raised from seven to nine years. (3) That the hours of work for women should be limited to eleven per diem. (4) That the local governments should have power to make suitable sanitary rules and require inspectors to enforce them, so as to secure the cleanliness and healthiness of the factories. To these recommendations the Secretary of State has agreed, and has suggested two further amendments:-(5) That four days' holiday or absence per month as agreed upon by the Bombay millowners, Bombay operatives, and Bombay Government should be provided for. (6) That the exemption of Government

factories should not go beyond section 93 of the English Act. Mr. J. Morley asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government of India to placing the whole body of Indian factory legislation on the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst: Everything is already, I believe, in the hands of members except a despatch of the Government of India suggesting this amendment of the law and the reply of the Secretary of State, and these will be laid on the table immediately. Mr. Mundella asked how many hours was a child

of nine employed—full time or half time. Sir J. Gorst: If the right hon, gentleman cannot look into the factory Acts himself and will give me notice I will answer the question.

THE BURMAH WAR MEDAL. Lord H. Bruce asked the Secretary to the Admiralty why the medal for war service in Burmah was not presented to the naval forces engaged at the same time as the military; and whether, in anticipation of the Naval Review, it could now be granted.

Mr. Forwood: In reply to the noble lord the member for Wilts, I have to say that the medals in question are prepared by the Indian Government. The delay has occurred in consequence of a doubt as to the precise conditions under which they should be granted. Final instructions were sent by telegram on the 6th inst. to the naval Commander-in-Chief to receive the medals from the authorities in India, and issue them to the men on the station and to send the remainder to Eugland for distribution. It is not probable, however, that they can be received in England in time for distribution before the Naval

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY FIVE CENT, PREFRENCE

In answer to Mr. Isaacson, Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the conversion of the above loan is to be carried out by the Egyptain and not by her Majesty's Government, which is only concerned with other Great Powers in giving assent to the proposals of the Egyptian Government, and before giving such assent they had consulted the law officers view of avoiding so far as possible the employment of of the Crown, and had satisfied themselves of the military. At a miners' meeting at Essen on the legality of the proposed measure. The Government are not aware what steps Messrs. Rothschild have taken with regard to the conversion, nor was it necessary to consuit the Government in any way as to the commission paid to that firm.

> CHILD WIDOWS IN INDIA. Mr. M'Laren asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to the case of the Indian Christian girl Luckmin, who had been claimed by a Hindoo man as his wife against her will; whether she stated that she was a child widow, and, therefore, could not be married to this man; whether she also stated that she was over fourteen years of age, and, therefore, entitled to be her own mistress; whether she further stated, and whether Miss Abraham, the missionary with whom she was living, also stated that the girl's mother sold her to this man for immora purposes; whether Luckmin had been handed over to

> this man by the Court in spite of her protests; and whether he had made inquiries into the facts of the case and the decision of the Court. Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Secretary of State was called to this case by a question in the

House of Commons in December last. The case has

since been the subject of an appeal to the High Court

of Bengal, and the judgment of the High Court, delivered by Justices Mitter and Macpherson, answers all the questions of the hon. member. (1) Whether the girl states that she is a child widow, and therefore cannot be married to the man. "The magistrate has found on ample evidence that there was a marriage which would be valid if the parties were not incapable of contracting, and that there is no ground for holding that they were incapable. The marriage is said to be illegal because, according to caste custom, widows are notallowed to marry, and because one of the parties is of higher social status than the other. It is only necessary to point out that widowmarriages are now legalised, and that, although a marriage may be improper according to caste custom, it is not on that account illegal." (2) Whether the girl states that she is over fourteen years of age, and therefore entitled to be her own mistress. " hagistrate took evidence and found that the girl was under fourteen. There is no reason to suppose that the facts have been wrongly determined by the magistrate. There is ample evidence to support his conclusion." (3) Whether the girl further states, and whether Miss Abraham also states, that the girl's mother sold her to the man for immoral purposes.
"Nothing of the sort is established. It is not even alleged that the mother has led or is now leading an immoral life. All that is charged is that by giving her daughter to a man to whom she was not married she abandoned her and left her to lead a life of prostitution. The truth of this charge depends upon whether there was or was not a marriage. But the whole charge of immorality falls to the ground when it is found, as the magistrate has found, that, even if there was any legal defect in the marriage, this was unknown to the mother and Radha Kishen (the husband), both of whom believed that a valid marriage had taken place." (4) Whether the girl has been handed over to this man by the court in spite of her protests. "Au order for restoration was made, and with the consent of Radha Kishen (the husband) the girl was handed over to her mother. The magistrate had no power to make the order which he did. The question remains whether in setting it aside we should undo what was done in giving effect to it, and replace the girl in the charge of the person from whom she was taken. We have no hesitation in saying that, if the magistrate had the power which he thought he had. he. in our judgment, exercised it very properly on the facts before him. It does not therefore follow that

CHAMPAGNE STATISTICS.-Messrs. J. R. Parking ton & Co., wine shippers, London, state the total quantity of champagne forwarded from the champagne districts for the year ending 31st March, amounted to 22,558,084 bottles, being an increase of 2,223,760 bottles as compared with 1888. Present Stocks in cask and bottles equal about 100,000,000 bottles, or not quite five years' consumption.

because we now find he had not the power we should,

as a matter of course, restore the state of things which

existed when the order was made. We are, in fact,

asked to take the child from the charge of her mother

or husband, in one or other of whose custody she is.

and either of whom the law regards as her proper and

natural guardian, and make her, over to a stranger,

whose detention of the child against the will of her

mother or husband would be prima facie illegal."

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