RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1888.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together."—*All's Well that Ends Well.*

JANUARY the first, 1888, was marked by the magnificent celebration of the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. in Rome, Mass being rendered at St. Peter's in the presence of 20,000 persons. On the third the Pontiff received a great gathering of pilgrims, while on the tenth a number of distinguished British Catholics had audience. The body of Mr. Archibald M'Niel, a well-known London journalist, who had been missing for nearly three weeks, was found on the beach at Boulogne on the 6th, and the manner of his death, which created a great sensation, still remains a mystery. About this time the weather was very severe in many parts, and numerous reports of persons being frozen to death were received from the North of Austria and elsewhere; the cold was also unusually intense in America. Details came to hand of the overflowing of the Yellow River in China, occasioning the death of over a million persons. On the 17th Osman Digna was surprised at Handoub by a sortie from Suakim, in which Col. Kitchener and Major McMurdo were wounded. Louise Michel, the Communist, was fired at and wounded while addressing an Anarchist meeting at Havre. New South Wales celebrated its centenary with much circumstance on the 24th, and on the 26th the German Reichstag agreed to increasing the army of the Empire by 700,000 men. The Bolton Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire on the 4th; on the 9th the remains of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial were removed from Chislehurst to Farnborough. There were some riotous proceedings on the 9th among the crofters of Lewis, a party of police and military coming into conflict with the natives at a sheep-driving raid; and on the 17th there was a disturbance of like character near Galson. Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns were sentenced on the 18th at the Old Bailey to six weeks' imprisonment for participating in the Trafalgar-square disturbances of the preceding November; and about this time the period of service of the large numbers of special constables, who had been sworn in in London in view of the excited state of public feeling, expired. A sad fatal fire occurred in Houndsditch on the 20th, four persons losing their lives, and five others being seriously injured. On the 2nd the Merchandise Marks, Margarine, and Coal Mines Regulations Acts came into force; the 5th saw Mr. R. Moss, Conservative, defeat Mr. Vanderbyl, Gladstonian, at a bye-election at Winchester by 515 votes. The first Cabinet Council of the year was held on the 17th; on the 25th Lord Brassey delivered an important address on the defence of our coaling stations; on the 26th Lord Chas. Beresford explained his resignation of a Lordship of the Admiralty, Admiral Hotham being appointed in his place next day. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, gave his inaugural address, as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, on the 31st. There was a good deal of activity in the Irish Crimes Courts during the month. Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at Tralee on the 9th; a number of moonlighters were sent to penal servitude at the Munster Assizes on the 13th; on the 19th Mr. J. Lane, M.P., was awarded a month's imprisonment at Cork; Mr. Blane, M.P., and Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, were arrested on the 20th; on the 23rd Mr. J. Cox, M.P., was taken into custody in London, and sent back to Ireland; Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was sentenced to four months' imprisonment at Coolderry on the 27th; and Mr. Blane, M.P., to four months' at Dunfanaghy on the 31st. The most prominent names in the January obituary list were those of Prof. Bonamy Price, Aldermen Sir John Staples, and Sir Robert Carden, Prof. Asa Gray and Bishop Ryan.

FEBRUARY was ushered in amid much distress among the poor of London, and on the 1st the Premier received a deputation on the subject. Earthquake shocks were felt in the north of Scotland and near Birmingham on the 3rd. The men Callan and Harkins were sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for having in their possession in London a quantity of dynamite for an unlawful purpose. The sporting quarrel between Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Durham was referred by the Jockey Club to arbitration on the 7th. About this date the scarcity of water began to occasion alarm in many parts of the country; but on the 13th very heavy snowstorms occurred, which were general and continuous, drifts blocking the railroads and seriously impeding all kinds of traffic. Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morley visited Dublin on the 1st inst., and were welcomed by a torchlight procession; on the 3rd a deputation of Irish landlords waited on Lord Salisbury. Mr. T. D. Sullivan and other recently imprisoned members of Parliament were received in London at a Hyde Park mass meeting on the 13th. Among the Irish members to come within reach of the law during the month for taking part in agitation adjudged illegal were Mr. Peter O'Brien, Mr. Flynn, Mr. J. R. Cox, and Messrs. Pyne and Gilhooly (whose arrest at Westminster caused some stir). On the 8th the resignation of Lord Dufferin, the Indian Viceroy, was announced; he was succeeded by Lord Lansdowne, whose post as Governor-General of Canada was taken by Lord Stanley of Preston. Parliament was opened on the 9th, and the debate on the Address initiated. This was disposed of in the Commons on the 23rd, and on the 24th the new Procedure Rules were introduced. Mr. Sergeant Madden was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland on the 3rd, and Mr. W. Mattinson (C.) elected unopposed for Liverpool (Walton), in place of Mr. J. G. Gibson, raised to the Irish Judicial Bench. Sir Michael Hicks Beach accepted office as President of the Board of Trade on the 14th. Mr. J. P. B. Firth, Gladstonian Liberal, was returned for Dundee on the 16th; Mr. R. K. Causton, (G.L.) for West Southwark, on the 17th; the Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam (Unionist), for Doncaster, on the 24th; Mr. E. Brodie Hoare (C.), unopposed, for Hampstead, on the 28th, and Mr. Darling (C.), for Deptford, on the 29th. The then Crown Prince of Germany on the 9th underwent the operation of tracheotomy at San Remo, in the hope of arresting the progress of cancer in the throat, which ultimately ended in the Imperial sufferer's death. The Canadian Fisheries Treaty was signed at Washington on the 15th. A violent cyclone took place in Illinois on the 19th, killing 31 persons. A sarcophagus was found on the 27th at Saida, in Syria, in which the body of Alexander the Great was entombed. Twenty-seven lives were lost by the explosion of a steam ferry on the 27th in San Francisco Bay. Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador in London, died on the 19th, and other noteworthy February deaths included those of Admiral Edmonstone, Lord George Quin, General Peyton, and the Countess of Munster.

MARCH the first saw M. Wilson, ex-President Grévy's son-in-law, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and other penalties, for trafficking in decorations, but the defendant's sentence was subsequently quashed on appeal. The defences of Suakim were attacked on the 4th by a large force of dervishes, who were, however, repulsed with heavy loss. On the 9th the aged Emperor William of Germany, whose family had two days previously been summoned to his bedside at Berlin, died, and his stricken son, the Crown Prince Frederick, came in consequence to the throne. On the 16th the old Kaiser's honoured remains, which had lain in state in the Cathedral of Berlin, were taken through the snow-covered streets of the city, and buried in the Imperial mausoleum at Charlottenburg. On the 15th General Boulanger was deprived of his command for insubordination, and subsequently removed from the roll of the French army. The Baquet theatre at Oporto was burnt down on the 20th, over 50 persons perishing in the flames. A terrific snowstorm took place in New York on the 12th, and 200 people lost their lives. The Negus of Abyssinia offered on the 29th to treat for terms of peace with the Italian troops at Massowah, and subsequently the Negus retreated. On the 30th there was a Ministerial crisis in the French Chamber, and, on M. Ferard's resignation, M. Floquet formed a new Cabinet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolded his scheme in the Commons on the 9th for the conversion of Consols, and on the 26th brought in the Budget. Sundry alterations in taxation were introduced, and a penny taken off the income tax. On the 19th Mr. Ritchie brought in his new Local Government Bill. Bye-elections took place in the following constituencies during March: at Chichester, where Lord W. Gordon Lennox (C.), was returned; at Merthyr Tydvil, where Mr. D. A. Thomas (G.L.), was elected; in the Melton Division of Leicestershire, where the Marquis of Granby was chosen (all unopposed). In the contest for the Gower Division of Glamorgan, Mr. D. Randall, the Gladstonian candidate, defeated Mr. J. P. D. Llewellyn by 606 votes. On the 16th Mr. Chamberlain returned from his special mission to the United States; and on the same day the Prince and Princess of Wales very quietly celebrated their silver wedding. On the 15th Prince Oscar of Sweden was married to Miss Ebba Munck at Bournemouth. The Queen left Windsor Castle on the 21st, and arrived at Florence on the 24th. Cambridge won the Inter-'varsity Boat-race, rowed on the 24th, by eight lengths. The Nile, the heaviest ironclad yet built, was launched at Pembroke Dockyard on the 27th. Much of March was excessively cold in Britain, heavy snowfalls interrupted traffic in Scotland and the north of England on the 16th and 17th, and about the 20th snow fell to a great depth in most parts of the country. The Duke of Rutland, Admiral Sir Ashley Cooper Key, Lord Annaly, Mr. German Reed (the entertainer), John Clayton (the actor), Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., Mr. W. Ingram (founder of the *Illustrated London News*), and Mr. F. A. Yeo, M.P., all died during March, as did also the Sultan of Zanzibar.

APRIL opened on Easter Day with unsettled weather, snow lying unmelted in many parts of the country. On Easter Monday and preceding days there were organised sham fights near Dover, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, and elsewhere, between volunteers and regular forces, and the whole of the manœuvres were regarded as a great success. A conference of Elementary Teachers opened at Cheltenham on the 2nd, and a Bi-metallic League Conference on the 4th in Manchester. An action brought by Mr. Peters against Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., for libel, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The Princess Christian opened the new Lecture Hall of Working Lads' Institute in Whitechapel on the 21st. The Grantham Theatre was destroyed by fire on the 22nd. On the 27th her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle from the Continent, having during her absence paid a visit to the Emperor Frederick at Berlin, his fatal illness having on the 15th taken an alarming turn. On the 28th there was a collision off the Isle of Wight between the steamer "Moto" and the Smyrna, a sailing vessel, twelve lives being lost. Admiral Ryder was accidentally drowned from Pimlico pier on the 30th. A court-martial held at Chatham honourably acquitted Major Templer from charges of having disclosed Government secrets. On the 8th attempts were made in several places in Ireland to hold meetings proclaimed by the Government; on the 19th county Louth was proclaimed; on the 26th the Plan of Campaign and boycotting were formally condemned by the Pope. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was arrested on the 17th. Both Houses of Parliament were sitting closely in April in the despatch of routine business. Mr. F. A. O'Keefe was returned unopposed for Limerick on the 17th, and Mr. J. W. Phillips, Gladstonian, won the seat in Mid-Lanark on the 27th, beating Mr. W. R. Bousfield, Unionist, and Mr. Keir Hardy, Labour candidate. M. Méline was elected President of the French Chamber on the 4th; and on the 15th General Boulanger, whose following was somewhat demonstrative at this time, was elected for the Department of the Nord by over 96,000 votes. Agrarian riots took place in Roumania on the 17th; and on the 26th there were murderous conflicts between Christians and Mohammedans in Crete. The first portion of the Italian troops left Massowah on their return home on the 17th. The Paris Chamber, on the 28th, agreed to the Panama Loan Bill. On the 16th the steamer Vena went into collision with the Biela, and sunk off the Goodwins, fourteen lives being sacrificed. The death-roll for the month of April contained the names of Matthew Arnold, the eminent author, who expired suddenly at Liverpool on the 16th from heart disease; Mr. M. H. Bloxam, antiquary and architectural writer; General Shubrick, of the Indian Army; Professor de Chaumont; the charitable Baroness Kilmaine; Admirals Taylor and Willoughby; and Deputy Com.-General Wybault, the last of the Peninsular officers.

MAY had a long obituary list, the most noteworthy names in which were the following:—Prof. Leone Levi, the eminent educationalist; Dr. Charles Bright, the electrician; Admiral Sir William Hewett; Rear-Admiral O'Reilly; Prof. Birkbeck, son of the founder of the institute of the same name; Admiral Gore Jones; Mrs. Chippendale, the famous actress of "old women" parts; Charles Sturge, philanthropist and Friend; Surgeon Genge, of the Royal Engineers, killed by an avalanche in Cashmere; and Mr. Richard Campbell, M.P. On the 2nd of May Sir John Lubbock's Early Closing Bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons; on the 10th Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill was passed. A sympathetic address was presented to Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy on behalf of 4000 Nonconformist ministers on the 9th; a great meeting was held in Phœnix-park, Dublin, on the 20th, to consider the Papal Rescript concerning the Plan of Campaign. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., was sentenced at Loughrea on the 3rd to three months' imprisonment for taking part in an unlawful assembly, the case having to be re-heard because of a mysterious theft of the depositions from the court-house. Mr. Condon, M.P., had fourteen days' imprisonment awarded to him at Mitchelstown on the 7th under the Crimes Act; Mr. Dillon, M.P., was sentenced on the 11th to six months without hard labour; and on the 21st Mr. Condon was further sentenced to a mouth's imprisonment for advising people to adhere to the Plan of Campaign. Mr. T. A. Dixon, Parnellite, was returned member for Dublin—St. Stephen's-green Division—on the 14th; and Mr. F. H. Evans, Gladstonian, was elected for Southampton on the 23rd. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Glasgow Exhibition on the 8th, and laid the foundation stone of a new technical school at Blackburn on the day following. The Sugar Bounties Conference concluded its sittings at the Foreign Office on the 12th; and the Italian, and Anglo-Danish Exhibitions in London were inaugurated during the month; while one was also opened at Barcelona on the 20th, and another at Copenhagen two days earlier. The Co-operative Conference was opened at Dewsbury on the 21st. On the 14th a colliery explosion in the Ogmore Valley, Glamorganshire, caused the death of five persons. Mrs. Wright was murdered in open day in Canonbury on the 16th, the assassins escaping; Warder Webb was killed by the convict Jackson in Strangeways Gaol at Manchester on the 22nd, the murderer for many days afterwards evading arrest; on the 19th severe thunderstorms broke out over the North of England and Scotland; a young man was brutally murdered in Regent's-park on the 24th; and on the 30th six shopwomen were burnt to death in the Edgware-road through a servant's carelessness with a match. The Australian cricketers commenced their interesting tour in England on the 8th; and on the 30th the Derby was won by the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, which, on the 2nd inst., had carried off the Two Thousand Guineas. A Transcaspian Railway was opened to Samarkand, 900 miles in length, on the 27th. An agitation broke out in Australia in May on the subject of Chinese immigration; and on the 17th a bill abolishing slavery was passed through the Brazilian Chambers. A tragic explosion occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on the 6th, eight persons being killed and 30 injured.

JUNE the first was the day on which the Emperor Frederick of Germany was removed from Charlottenburg to Potsdam, and there, on the 15th, his heroic struggle against a dreadful disease came to a fatal termination. The poor Emperor's body was laid to rest on the 18th, and his son William, who succeeded to the throne, opened the Reichstag in Berlin, in person, on the 25th. New passport regulations as regards the Franco-German frontier came into force on the 1st. General Boulanger's proposal for the revision of the French Constitution was negatived by the Chamber on the 5th. The 10th saw the dismissal of Nubar Pasha and the formation of a new Ministry in Egypt under Riaz Pasha. Unfavourable news came to hand from St. Paul de Loanda concerning Mr. Stanley's expedition on the 21st; and on the 26th an alarming state of affairs was reported from Zululand. On the 4th the Irish Exhibition at Kensington was opened. There was on the 2nd a Hyde-park demonstration against the Compensation to Publicans Clauses of the Local Government Bill, and the objectionable feature of the scheme was withdrawn by Mr. Ritchie on the 12th. A great Nationalist meeting was held at Cork on the 3rd; and on the 30th the Dublin Court of Exchequer confirmed the sentences on Father Kennedy and others. The Royal Commission inquiry into the doings of the Metropolitan Board of Works heard important evidence on the 8th from Mr. Villiers, of the Pavilion Music Hall; Capt. Sinclair (Gladstonian), beat the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Unionist), at the Ayr Burghs bye-election on the 16th by 63 votes; Mr. James Lowther (C.), decisively defeated Mr. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen in the contest occasioned in Thanet on the 30th by Col. King-Harman's sudden demise; and on the same day Dr. Fitzgerald (Parnellite), was returned unopposed for South Longford, vice Mr. Connolly, resigned. There were heavy thunderstorms throughout the south and west of England on the 25th. A turf libel action brought by Wood, the jockey, against the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* resulted on the 29th in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, one farthing. A swarm of locusts, twelve miles in length, and six in breadth, wrought about the 13th immense havoc in the Algerian province of Constantine; a church in Galicia was struck by lightning during service on the 24th, many persons being more or less injured. Dr. Billing, of Spitalfields, was on the 15th appointed Bishop of Bedford, vice Dr. Walsham How. In June died Col King-Harman, Irish Under-Secretary; Archdeacon Hannah, of Brighton; General Sir Duncan Cameron, of Crimean renown; Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, poet, professor, and publicist; Canon Trevor; Dr. Zukertort, of chess celebrity; William Creswick, the veteran actor; and the Earl of Seafield.

JULY the fourth saw the Oaths Bill through Committee in the House of Commons. On the 5th Mr O'Donnell's action against the *Times* for libel in articles attacking Nationalist party resulted in a verdict for defendants; Mr. Parnell on the following day made a personal statement in the House of Commons with respect to the trial, and the matter ultimately, after several acrimonious discussions, was referred to a Royal Judicial Commission of Inquiry. On the 20th Mr. Conybeare was suspended for a month for writing a letter in a London paper impugning the conduct of the Speaker; and on the 26th Mr. Smith announced the necessity for the Autumn Session which was subsequently held. Mr. E. Leamy, Nationalist, was on the 6th returned unopposed for South Sligo. Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Bryan were released from Tullamore Gaol on the 11th, but re-arrested and transferred for another term to Kilkenny Prison; Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, was arrested in London under the Crimes Act on the 24th, and conveyed to Ireland. A large number of ships, manned by about 6000 men, and carrying 197 guns, were on the 4th commissioned at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness, under the Naval Mobilisation scheme. The weather was phenomenally cold and wet throughout the summer, and cricket matches and other outdoor functions were in consequence greatly interfered with. The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match was extended to four days, and then had to be abandoned because of the rain and the wretched state of the ground. On the 11th of July snow fell in the neighbourhood of London, at Portsmouth, and in the Lake District. The last Wimbledon meeting opened on the 9th under inauspicious conditions, and on the 17th Private Fulton, of the Queen's Westminsters, won the Queen's Prize. The 8th saw a demonstration in Hyde-park against the Sunday Closing Bill, and on the same day there was an Orange riot in Manchester. Princess Beatrice laid the Greenwich Jubilee Almshouses foundation-stone on the 9th. The 14th was marked by a match girls' strike in East London, which attracted much attention throughout the country. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Great Northern Central Hospital on the 17th; M. Waddington laid the memorial-stone of a French hospital in London on the 21st; and the foundation of a national memorial of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was laid with much ceremony at Plymouth on the 19th, a tercentenary celebration being held. On the 25th Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding, and received a presentation from their admirers. George Cattell Greenway was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at Warwick Assizes on the 31st for stealing shares entrusted to his keeping, and Kelynge Greenway received twelve months' imprisonment for the improper conversion of a security. A big strike of ironworkers took place in Pennsylvania on the 3rd; there was a sad fatal fire in the De Beers Mine at Kimberley on the 11th, and on the 29th a volcanic eruption in Japan killed a thousand persons. Much attention was attracted throughout Europe at the beginning of July by the domestic differences between the King and Queen of Servia, which later on culminated in a separation. On the 13th M. Floquet fought a duel at Neuilly with General Boulanger, the latter being seriously wounded in the throat. The German Emperor visited St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen during the month. Mr. Chas. Hallé and Dr. Stainer were knighted; and death removed within the month the Marchioness of Ailsa, Lord Wolverton, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, Mr. Frank Holl, the artist; and Mr. John Mandeville, whose imprisonment in Tullamore Gaol under the Crimes Act had evoked considerable comment.

AUGUST cost us the lives of Mr. Hume-Rothery, many years Wreck Commissioner; Dean Burgon of Chichester; Mr. W. Chappell, musical publisher and enthusiast; Mr. Henry Richard, statesman, philanthropist, and pillar of Nonconformity; Mr. P. H. Gosse, the zoologist; Gustave Masson, author, librarian, and assistant master of Harrow; Sir John Rose, a leader of London society (who died out deerstalking in Caithness); Sir Samuel Rowe, of the Colonial service; General Paget, of the Royal Household; and Mrs. Wordsworth, the last of the Rydal Mount family group. The Right Rev. Dr. Harris, Bishop of Michigan, who had been attending the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, died in London; and among the most remarkable deaths abroad were those of M. Isaac Strauss, the musician, and brilliant General "Phil" Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. The Melbourne Centennial Exhibition was opened on the 1st, a new international railway to Constantinople commenced working on the 12th; the navvies' strike in Paris came to an end on the 17th; the United States Senate rejected the Fisheries Treaty Bill on the 21st; and on the 30th a Convention was signed for the suppression of the bounties on the production of sugar. Alderman de Keyser, Lord Mayor of London, on the 26th visited his native Belgian burgh in state. There was on the 14th a collision off Sable Island between the steamers Thingvalla and Geiser, over a hundred persons being drowned; and on the 20th a very heavy and disastrous thunderstorm occurred in Canada. On the 23rd President Cleveland declared for a policy of retaliation against Canada, which was generally agreed to. The Italians were defeated in Abyssinia on the 13th with considerable loss. There was a fatal explosion at a firework factory on the 3rd, and Elland's Bank at Kettering suspended payment on the same date. The 6th was Bank Holiday, and late at night a serious railway accident occurred at Hampton Wick, killing four persons and wounding twenty-five others, two of whom subsequently succumbed to their injuries. A National Co-operative Festival, of a very successful character, was opened at the Crystal Palace on the 18th, and on the 22nd the Queen visited Glasgow to open the new municipal buildings and view the Exhibition. Major Hare's murder at Surbiton on the 26th by his son, and the suicide of the latter, created much sensation. A fatal balloon accident occurred at Maldon on the 26th, Mr. Simmons, the celebrated aeronaut being killed. Birmingham Musical Festival commenced on the 28th. On the 28th the occupation of Addelah, near Dahomey, West Africa, by Germany, was announced. Six hundred dervishes were defeated by Egyptian troops at Fort Khormoussa, near Wady Halfa, with heavy loss, on the 27th; and on the 29th the Zulu revolt was declared to be at an end. General Boulanger was returned on the 30th to the French Chamber by no less than three Departments; and on the 31st M. Chevreul, the eminent French chemist, celebrated his 102nd birthday. The British Medical Association met in Congress at Glasgow on the 7th, her Majesty's Ministers were banquetted at the London Mansion House on the 8th, and on the 13th both Houses of Parliament adjourned until November 6th. The Hon. W. H. Cross was on the 10th elected unopposed for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, in place of Lord Claud Hamilton, resigned. There was a desperate eviction struggle at Coolroe, county Wexford, on the 16th; and next day the inquest at Fermoy on the body of Dr. Ridley, surgeon of Tullamore Gaol, resulted, after a lengthy inquiry, in a verdict that the deceased committed suicide during temporary insanity produced by fear of disclosures at the Mandeville inquest. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., Father Kennedy, and Mr. Walsh, a journalist, were arrested for offences under the Crimes Act on the 27th. No less than 23 Irish members of Parliament were sentenced to terms of imprisonment during the Session. On the 31st Mary Ann Nichols was murdered in Whitechapel under revolting circumstances.

SEPTEMBER the first saw Sir John Savile raised to the peerage in recognition of his diplomatic services. The Trades' Union Congress met at Bradford on the 3rd, the British Association at Bath on the 5th, a Geological Congress in London on the 17th, and the Chambers of Commerce at Cardiff on the 25th. Mr. Gladstone visited the Eisteddfod at Wrexham on the 4th, and also delivered a political speech. The Unionists held a Conference in Bradford on the 19th, and another at Nottingham on the 26th. The first public meeting of the Parnell Special Commission, the reports of the proceedings of which so largely afterwards occupied the space of the newspapers, was held on the 17th. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was released from Dundalk Gaol on the 18th, and Mr. Blane, M.P., unconditionally set at liberty on the 24th. Emphatically the sensation of September was the perpetration of more horrible murders in the East-end of London, one in the early morning of the 8th, and two on the 30th, the circumstances of each crime being of an almost indescribably brutal character. The murderer or murderers in each case left no trace behind, and the continued immunity from arrest of whoever was concerned created the utmost consternation. News came on the 13th of the murder by his carriers of Major Barttelot, while on his way from Stanley Falls to follow up the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley; and eight days later a despatch told of the death of Mr. Jameson, an enthusiastic young Irish naturalist attached to the expedition. A revolt was reported as having taken place in Afghanistan on the 6th, and on the 25th the Tibetans were defeated in Jelapla Pass. Severe fighting was chronicled in Samoa on the 27th; and about this time the rebels were active in their attack on Suakim. The sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over the British portion of New Guinea on the 12th, the British East Africa Company's Charter was published on the 7th, and the French flag was hoisted in the Marquesas Islands on the 20th. On the 11th there came the announcement that Dinizulu had surrendered to the Transvaal authorities on the assurance that he would not be handed to the English. There was an earthquake in Patras on the 9th occasioning considerable damage to property and some loss of life. The Princess Sophie was on the 3rd betrothed to the Crown Prince of Greece; floods made havoc in Bohemia and Upper Austria on and about the 4th; there was a fatal railway accident near Dijon on the 5th; and on the 13th a collision off Port Luz, Canary Islands, between the steamer "La France" and the Italian vessel "Sud America," the latter being sunk and eighty lives lost. Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck were together at Friedrichsruhe on the 18th, and much significance was attached to the meeting. A good deal of friction had occurred at the German Court between the Bismarck party and the Empress Frederick's entourage, and the Chancellor was especially sore respecting the issue to the world of a part of the late Emperor's diary; a prosecution of the publisher was resolved on on the 27th. The differences between Sir Morell Mackenze and the German medical men in attendance during the Kaiser's fatal illness also occasioned much bitterness and ill-feeling. Seabreeze won the Doncaster St. Leger on the 12th. Professor Richard A. Proctor died of fever out in Florida on the 12th; and Marshal Bazaine, the surrenderer of France's hopes to Germany, also passed away, in comparative indigence and obscurity, on the 23rd.

OCTOBER began with cold weather and one or two sharp morning frosts, snow falling in parts of England and Scotland on the 2nd; but later on a mild spell set in and continued over the following month and into December. President Carnot issued a decree on the 2nd, requiring foreigners living in France to supply particulars concerning themselves and families. The German Emperor went on a visit to Vienna on the 3rd, and to the Pope, at the Vatican, on the 12th his Majesty having, on his arrival in Rome on the day preceding, called on King Humbert. A summary of Sir Morell Mackenzie's account of the fatal illness of "Frederick the Noble" was published on the 12th, and occasioned much comment. On the 8th the Czar visited Batoum, and on the 29th the train in which his Majesty was returning to St. Petersburg ran off the rails near Borki, 19 persons, officials and otherwise, being killed. At the re-assembly of the French Chamber on the 15th, M. Floquet's scheme for the revision of the Constitution was referred to a committee by a large majority. The Prince of Wales arrived at Bucharest on the 4th, and on this date serious floods were reported in both France and Switzerland. A petroleum ship exploded on the 16th at Calais, killing four persons, and there was a terrible disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railway on the 10th, 61 people being killed, and over 100 injured. Mr. Secretary Bayard on the 30th waited on Lord Sackville, British Minister to the United States, and intimated that further retention of his post would not be acceptable to the Republican Government. This incident arose out of the publication of a letter, in which Lord Sackville, replying to an application from an English naturalised American, proffered advice as to voting for the Presidential election. On the 24th the Metropolitan of the Servian Church published a pastoral declaring the marriage between King Milan and Queen Natalie dissolved. On the 1st the Lord Mayor of London offered a reward of £500 for the arrest of the murderer of the woman in Mitre-square on the previous morning, and this reward was supplemented by other offers from private persons in respect of the similar outrages which were so shocking London. The mutilated trunk of a woman was discovered on the 2nd on the site of the new police offices on the Th[ames Embank]ment, and later other remains were fo[und] belonging to the same body, but [no] identity of the woman was obtained. [The] Congress opened at Manchester on [the] day previously Baroness Burdett-Coutts [unveiled a] statue of the good Earl of Shaftesbury [in Westminster] Abbey. The Chairman of the London [County Council] made his annual statement on the [... On the] 5th the Technical Schools in connec[tion with the] People's Palace at Mile-end were opened [... associa]tion of British fruit-growers was formed [at a confer]ence held at the Crystal Palace. On the 22nd the Parnell Special Commission [commenced] its sittings proper, to take evidence [on the alle]gations made against the National [League] leaders. Three judges and most [eminent] members of the bar were engaged [... and] the witnesses examined were almost [...]. Mr. Pritchard Morgan, the Welsh [...], turned member for Merthyr Ty[dvil]. October was a month of platform [oratory by] politicians, some of the principal [speeches] being those of Mr. Balfour, at [...], Lord Hartington, at Inverness, [Lord] Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, [...] and Mr. Morley on the 9th; Lord [...], W. Harcourt, and Lord Rosebery on the [...], Hartington, at Belfast, on the 16th [...], Mr. W. H. Smith, at Salford, on [...]. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was on the 2nd [released from] gaol, after undergoing seven months [...]. A team of Maori football players defeat[ed ...] the 3rd, this being the first match o[f their] English tour. The Count de Rob[...], Minister in England, died on the 11th [... Note]worthy October deaths being those of [...] Temple, Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor [of Queens]land; Johnella, the musician; while Col[...] expired on the 25th from wounds received [in the] Black Mountain Expedition.

NOVEMBER was a month of some elec[tioneering and] political excitement. The municipal [elections took] place in all parts of the country on the [1st; the] 9th was Mayor-choosing day; while [the] School Board elections in the provinces [...] occasioned some little stir. Parliament re[assembled] on the 6th, and the proceedings of the [Com]mission evoked a good deal of interest. [Mr.] Stormont Darling (C.) was returned unopp[osed to fill the] vacancy in the representation of Edinburgh [and St.] Andrew's University on the 6th; Mr. [...], Gladstonian, defeated Mr. Arnold Forster [...] in a contest at Dewsbury on the 16th; and [...] Mr. Gainsford Bruce (C.) beat Earl Compton [at Hol]born. The National Union of Conserva[tive Associa]tions held their annual conference at Wo[lverhampton] on the 2nd, and Mr. A. J. Balfour delivered [...]. Mr. Gladstone spoke at great meetings in Bi[rmingham] on the 5th and following days. Minister[s made] important speeches at the Lord Mayor['s ...] 9th of November Guildhall banquet; the [...]bration took place in Bristol on the [...] was given to the Premier and Lord Hartington [...] 14th, and addresses from Irish Nonconfor[mis]ters presented, deprecating any granting of [a] Parliament for that country; and on the [...] Salisbury delivered an oration in Edinburgh [...] 6th a statue to the late Earl of Iddesleigh [was un]veiled in the Central Hall of the Houses of Pa[rliament]. Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was committed [...] for a month at Killarney on the 13th, [...] Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., was fined by the [...] of the Parnell Commission £500 for his con[tempt of] Court. The Irish Land Purchase Bill, [pro]posed to extend the action of Lord Ashbo[urne's Act] with another five million grant, and the [...] on the Estimates, chiefly engrossed the [...] Parliament. Sir Charles Warren resigned [the Chief] Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police, [and in] his place, on the 27th, Mr. Monro, C.B., [of the] Criminal Investigation Department, was [...]. Colonel Duncan, M.P., Sir Richard Baggallay, [...] of Devon, Lord Portman, and the Duchess [of ...] land, died during November, and Mr. Ja[...], M.P., was reported to have been lo[st on the] 13th from the steamer Shamrock, betw[een Holy]head and Dublin. Another terrible crime [was com]mitted in East London on the 9th, a woman [being mur]dered and fiendishly mutilated in a house [in ...] fields, and though it was generally conside[red that] the same person had been engaged in the [crime who] had perpetrated previous atrocities, agai[n no clue to] the guilty party was obtained. Vigilance [committees] were on the alert in the district, the police [...] adopted extraordinary measures, and a fre[e pardon] was offered by the Home Secretary to any [accom]plice not actually having taken part in the [crime], yet notwithstanding all this, the desired [arrest was] not made. A collision took place on the [...] Isle of Wight between the steamer "Sar[...]" and the barque "Nor," and a number of [lives were] lost. On the 19th the Empress Frederick [...] arrived in England on a visit to her Majesty [...]. [A] naphtha vessel exploded at Bristol on the [...] several persons were killed. General [Harrison, the] nominee of the Republican Party, decisively [defeated] Mr. Grover Cleveland in the contest on the [6th for] the Presidency of the United States. On the [...] the Emperor William opened the German Re[ichstag ...] International blockading operations comme[nced on] the African East Coast on 29th with a view [to the] suppression of the slave trade.

DECEMBER the third was the date of the arr[ival of] Lord Lansdowne, the new Indian Viceroy, [...] The London School Board, at its first me[eting after] the election on the 4th, appointed the Rev. [J. R.] Diggle chairman, and Prof. Gladstone [...] chair. Lord Balfour of Burleigh was [...] Secretaryship of the Board of Trade, in succ[ession to] Lord Onslow, who had been made Govern[or of New] Zealand. Two men, Brannaghan and Mur[phy, who] had in 1879 been convicted of burglary at [...] Vicarage and since then kept in penal servi[tude, had] been released on proof of their innocence, [and on the] 3rd the Home Secretary announced that it [...] to a free pardon each would receive £500 comp[ensa]tion. On the 5th the Duke of Cambridge opened [...] Sailors' Institute at Shadwell; and Brookwood [...] Woking, after the consideration of many sit[es ...], sites for the new Wimbledon, was selected [as the] place for the future meetings of the Na[tional Rifle] Association. Parliament sat closely up to [...] before Christmas over Supply, the Irish La[nd Pur]chase Bill, and other necessary business. The [Parnell] Commission adjourned for the holidays on [...] having already taken an enormous mass [of evidence] in support of the *Times* allegations. Mr. [...], M.P. for Maidstone, died on the 3rd, and Lieut[...] Trotter, M.P. for Colchester, on the 6th. [...] on the 7th heavy fighting on the African coast [...] town of Bagamoyo, which had been fired [...] German flagship, was captured by the Arab[s ...] off the retreat of the Germans, and assume[d a] hostile attitude against the Portuguese. Bri[tish] and other International forces. Mr. Walt[er ...], artist of the *Graphic*, was killed by a bullet [...] enemy's trenches while sketching near the [...] Gate at Suakim. Just after this event Genera[l ...] fell received reinforcements from home, and [a de]termined move was made for ousting the re[bels from] their situation. On December 10th the [...] Club Cattle Show opened at Islington, the [...] being well in excess of any previous exhibition [...]. [A] sudden change of weather from mildness [...] fog. The passenger steamer Hawk, Hamburg [...] from London, went into a collision in the Tha[mes in] the fog with a steam collier and narrowly [escaped] foundering with all on board. Several lives [...] in Glasgow as the result of this dense fog [...] Blake Memorial Window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster was unveiled by Lord Charles [...] in the presence of a number of members of [Parlia]ment and others, on December 18th.

MAJOR M'TAVISH: "Mr. Fitch, I want you to [...] the Rajah of Cawnpore, one of our most [...] disciples of Brahma." Mr. Fitch (of [...]) [...] to meet you, sir! It's th' best breed that ever laid an egg."

THE BARRIER BE[...] OR, REPENTED UNTO[...]

CHAPTER XX[...]

HAROLD'S BAN[...]