QUERENT OPINION.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA.

The Daily Chronicle calls attention to the fact that the Continental Press still busies itself with the discovery or invention of reasons why it is im-possible that Great Britain and the United States should draw closer together, and says the wish in this case is so obviously father to the thought that we need not trouble to dicuss the matter. But it is necessary to say that the rumours circulated with apparent authority in this country to the effect that negotiations have been entered upon British and American Governm for a treaty of alliance are on the face of them untrue. There have been no such negotiations, and at such a moment there could not be. Nor is it desirable that there should be, for so momentous a matter cannot be pressed either from one side or from the other, and must arrive, if at all, by a slow but sure process of national conviction on each side. M. de Pressensé, from whom almost alone among French journalists we are accustomed to hear words of serious reflection, points out that it would be dangerous to transform a duel between two races into a war between two continents and an encounter between two forms of civilisation. This significant remark shows how deep is the impression which the mere possibility of an Anglo-Saxon alliance makes upon this student of history and observer of contemporary movements. As for the rumour circulating in merica that Spain proposes to transfer Cuba to Austria, and thus range the latter Power against the United States, it is of course nonsense.

The Standard observes: In Europe, outside the Peninsula, there is no lack of excitement. Neutrals have their duties as well as combatants, and we do not wonder that the representatives of the European Powers are much engaged in conferences with one another and in appeals to the beliggerent states, Mr. Balfour and the Attorney General were called ou in the House of Commons to give comforting assurances on many difficult and obscure points of international law. For the most part, they could only repeat the common forms of the text books. But it should be unnecessary to impress on any British Cabinet the unwisdom of alavishly following the precedents which were set under conditions vastly different from those which now obtain. Instead of waiting submissively to learn how the combatants may be pleased to interpret this or that doctrine, the occasion should be sed to render the rules of neutrality more flex-

ible and more liberal. The Daily News observes : We must all hope that this war will be a short one. There are, however, obstacles to a speedy issue, and one of them is the difficulty which the two Powers find in geting at each other. Neutrals must be prepared for a considerable period of suspense, and the commer-cial community for a considerable period of disturance. It would be a bad beginning to depreciate international law. American statesmen pride themselves, and pride themselves justly, upon their respect for it. Spain cannot afford to violate it.

The Daily Telegraph writes: As a matter of fact and of common-sense no intelligent Englishman contemplates that our relations with the United States will be materially affected by the outbreak of this deplorable war. Notwithstanding differmetimes trivial, sometimes serious-Englishmen and Americans have been good friends for the greater part of a century, and good friends they are likely to remain. British sympathy with the United States is quite disinterested, and is based, as we have said, on the conviction that they are in the right, and have only acted as this country would have acted under like conditions. Of course, every Briton rejoices to find himself in agreement with America; it is a natural and wholesome subject for congratulation, but it is altogether a different thing from courting American friendship upon humiliating terms or from un-

The Daily Mail remarks: It is perhaps unwise to prophesy, but it seems safe to predict that Spain being the poorer nation will not hazard all on one engagement; while America will try to secure a decisive action. To these conflicting ends the tactics of the war will be directed. Meantime the markets of Europe will jump and shiver in response to the most trifling rumour; for until the decisive happens there will be no accepted certainty of the end. For our own part we cannot doubt the ulti--nor do we think it rash to anticipate that it will be soon. After all, from the days of the Armada to our own, Spain has never successful at sea: and this will be a sea-war.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND. The Daily Chronicle says: The famine policy of Mr. Gerald Balfour is bad enough, without the addition of the scoffs and shrugs which the Irish Secretary bestows on the starving peasants from his place in the House. The fact is that to men a certain temperament human suffering, provided it be obscure and squalid enough, only appeals as a problem in economics. The states-man who sees no harm in paying the rates of the Abercorns and Hamiltons cannot understand why the State should step in to help a lot of thriftless peasants who live in dirty huts. Tell him the people are destitute, and he replies that the figures are exaggerated—very much exaggerated. Point out that the death-rate has gone up, and he retorts that if everybody who was sick could have champagne and be sent to the Riviera there would be a larger percentage of recoveries. How charac-teristic of the great seigneur it all is. e great seigneur it all is.

The Daily Mail comments as follows: Ireland is always with us: Ireland's poor in particular were with us in Mr. Dillon's evening out at Westminster. Far be it from us to say a word which could by any possibility be twisted into a sneer against the unfortunate people now suffering poverty in Ireland; but we do object to foolishly exaggerated statements of their case, such as that made by the Lord Mayor of Dublin that 300,000 persons in the West of Ireland were without food, seed, or clothes. This sort of thing courts dis-gusted laughter, not sympathy. And there are poor in England, as well as in Ireland, though less parliamentary rhetoric is emptied over them.

The Standard has the following: While there can be no doubt that distress exists, there can also be no question that it has been grossly exaggerated. The object of the Irish members is, of course, to point the familiar moral that the only cure for famine in the West is an independent Parliament in Dublin. But the real question is whether effective steps are being taken to cope with the emergency. Are the Government doing all that can reasonably be expected of them? If Mr. Gerald Balfour's speech is not so convincing on this point as it might have been, it is necessary only to turn to the debate on Mr. Davitt's amendment to the Address. The Government reply was then ample and conclusive. The description of the measures put into operation through the Boards of Guardians and Local Committees made it clear that there need be no deaths from starvation. Nor is there evidence that any have occurred. The Nationalists do not appear to allege any-thing worse than death accelerated by insufficient or improper food-which may be merely politician's way of explaining a death-rate which is above the normal, not only because the poverty of the people is somewhat deeper than usual, but also because of the epiden nza. Relief works have been o work found for four thousand hundred heads of families, representing twenty thousand people. Out-door relief has been freely given, and seed potatoes have been liberally distributed. Moreover, Mr. Gerald Balfour has obtained from the Treasury leave for the Congested Districts Board to spend ten thousand pounds, in anticipation of income, for further assistance. These facts are a sufficient refutation of the charge that the Government have ignored the warnings of the Irish members, and have acted grudgingly and unsympathetically. We suspect that the attacks made upon them on these grounds have their origin in the fact that the Local Government Board insists that the Boards of Guardians shall provide one-fourth of the money expended in relief. The Guardians want the Government to pay the whole bill.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honou of knighthood upon Mr. Louis Addin Kershaw, Q.C., on his appointment to the office of Chief Justice of the High Court Allahabad,

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

INCREASING NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in making his Budget state ment in the House of Commons, said there was still a consistent and steady advance in the activity of our trade, in the spending power of the masses in the profits of the nation, in the accumulated in the profits of the nation, in the accumulated wealth. There was no sign at present that the apex of our prosperity had been reached; much less was there any sign that we had entered upon a downward course. The total revenue raised by the State in the year just concluded, including the sum paid on local taxation account of £9,400,060, amounted to the gigantic total of £116,016,000—(cheers)—against £8,249,000 paid on the local taxation account in the year before out of a total revenue for that year of £112,199,000. It was no satisfaction hat year of £112,199,000. It was no satisfaction to him to extract more from the pockets of the tax-payer than the necessities of the country required; and he ventured to say that it was detrin true economy (hear, hear.) Out of the great in-crease in the revenue over his estimates, nearly half had accrued in the last quarter of the financial year. Customs produced £21,798,000—an increase of £298,000 over his estimates, and £530,000 over he receipts of the previous year. Tea increa by £70,000, considerably more than would tally with the increase of population. Cocoa also did remarkably well. Of course the receipts from cocoa were small, only £183,000; but out of that sum no less than £39,000 was an increase over the preceding year. The people were turning their attention to cocoa, which he believed to be an admirable beverage. (laughter.) The receipted from wine during the past year increased by £29,000. The great feature of the Customs revenue had been the returns from tobacco, which produced last year £11,437,000-an increase of £437,000 over the preceding year, and out of the total customs increase of £532,000 no less than £419,000 was due to tobacco. Generally speaking, the customs' re-venue was buoyant, as was also the Excise. Excise produced last year Exchequer receipts of £28,300,000, £550,000 more than the estimate, and £840,000 more than the receipts of the previous

The main increase was in beer (laughter). Brewers were a fortunate class, and all Chancellors of the Exchequer should be very grateful to them.

Seer produced £358,000 more than his estimate

and £487,000 over the previous year. Home-made

spirits produced an increase of £124,000, but

that was almost entirely in the first quarter

of the year, in what he might call the Jubilee quarter, and showed an increase of per cent. over the whole year. The most reparkable feature in the revenue of last year was that from the death duties. The total yield during the year was £15,328,000, against £13,963,000 in the previous year. The main increase was in the Estate Duty. Last year he was alarmed by the £10,000,000 falling off in the value of free personalty, and he was therefore relieved to say that that item showed an increase of £19,000. as had been the increase in some greater increase in yield of duty was much greater fifteen owing to the system of graduation. Fifteen millions divided among nine persons paid more duty a great deal than if divided among 150 persons (Opposition cheers). As to stamps, they produced £7,650,000, or £300,000 more than the previous year, and £650,000 more than the estimate. The increase was mainly due to deeds and penny stamps, both satisfactory proofs of greater activity in property sales and in trade. Income-tax yielded £17,250,000 against £16,650,000. Post Office and Telegraphs had increased £410,000, another proof of increasing prosperity. The expenditure for 1897-98 was not quite so agreeable a thing, the total net expenditure exceeding the estimate by £395,000, and amounting to £102,936,000. Deducting the total rom the revenue receipts, there was a surplus of £3.678,000, of which amount £2,550,000 had been set aside for public buildings, and £1,128,000 remained to augment the Exchequer balances for the coming 12 months. With the sums that went for naval works, local taxation account, etc., there was a total expenditure for which the State prorided of £115,089,000, the largest expenditure a Chancellor of the Exchequer had ever been called upon to provide in 12 months. Turning to the general on April 1st, 1897, was £644.910,000, and on March 31st last was £638,305,000. The total reduction in the National Debt in the year was £6,605,000. With reference to the reduction of the National Debt, he stated that during the last 10 years, if he adopted two millions due to Exchequer balances, we had reduced debt by 664 millions. But during the 10 years—the last for which he had the accounts—ending with 1894.5, the local authorities in the United Kingdom had increased their debt very much more than that by which the Exer had reduced the National Debt. The local authorities had increased theirs by 751 nillions. Afterwards turning to the expend and revenue of the coming year he said the estimate amounted to £106,464,000 to which must be added £635,000 as the cost of the Irish Local Governmen Bill if it passed, and £9,178,000 to be paid to local taxation account in the course of the year. The total was £116,007,000. Of that amount he had to provide £106,829,000—no less than £5,038,000 than his original estimate last year. The increas appeared formidable, but the causes for it wereappeared formidable, but the causes for it were-first, the Admiralty had to make up for lost time secondly, the War Office had to provide for an increase of the Army and for bettering the condition of the soldiers; third, the business of the Post Office was increasing, and involved increased ex-penditure; fourthly, the education estimates were lways increasing-(cheers)-and lastly, there was an additional charge incurred of some considerable mount by way of votes in aid for colonial purposes in East and West Africa, to protect our interests in that part of the world. In 1895, when Sir W. Harcourt proposed his last Budget, his estimate of expenditure, including the amount necessary for the local taxation fund, amounted to £103,243,000. The estimate this year amounted to no less than £116,007,000-an increase of £12,764,000 in three years. That vast increase of expenditure had been paid for without any increased taxation— (cheers)—besides providing which they had been able to make some small revision in the death duties and the land tax, in addition to initiating some postal reforms. It might be said that the Government were responsible, but every year the constituencies, through their members, asked for more ships, more guns, more men-(cheers)-more expenditure in naval and military works (renewed cheers). Turning to the revenue for the coming year he estimated Customs to produce £22,200,000, an increase of £402,000; Excise, £28,950,000, increase of £650,000; Income Tax, £17,800,000, increase of £550,000; and other heads, making s total tax revenue of £90,000,000. The total non-tax revenue would, he estimated, be £18,615,000, giving total revenue £108,615,000. On the other si expenditure was estimated at £106,829,000, so that here would be a surplus of £1,786,000. He could ot deal with the whole of this sum, for if the Irish Local Bill became law, Scotland would have a claim for an increased grant, and the West Indies would obtain a grant, but there was enough to allow some reduction of taxation. He could not reduce Income Tax by one penny, for that would mean a loss of £215,000. But he proposed to make an abatement of £150 on incomes tween £400 and £500; an abatement of £120 or comes between £500 and £600; and an abatement of £70 on incomes between £600 and £700. He also proposed to relieve the Land Tax in the of small estates, and the cost of these charges would be £285,000. He proposed that the duty on manufactured tobacco should be reduced by 6d. per pound, and that other tobaccos should be reduced proportionately, the reduction to date from May 16, this charge being estimated at £1,120,000. The total reduction in taxation, £385,000, plus £1,120,000, would be £1,505,000 His final balance would be:—Total revenue

£107,110,000; total expenditure £106,829,000. After some debate the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to, and progress was reported.

Paper from seaweed is a growing industry in It is so transparent that it has been used

THE DEATH OF MRS. UZIELLI. VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST

DR. COLLINGS.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, wife of Mr. Douglas Clement Uzielli, of 7, Buckingham-gate, London, was concluded by Mr. John Troutbeck at the Horse-ferry-road Coroner's-court on Saturday. The court was crowded, the audience including many fashionably dressed ladies. — Mrs. Mabel Bush fashionably-dressed ladies. — Mrs. Mabel Bush (sister of the deceased), said that on Monday, March 14, she lunched with Mrs. Uzielli and Mrs. Adrian Hope at 7, Buckingham-gate. In the course of conversation Mrs. Uzielli said, "I feel rather seedy. I believe I am enceinte, and I think I shall go and see my doctor." By Mr. Bodkin: The name of Dr. Collings was casually mentioned, and the deceased said: "I wonder if he is risky because I should not like a if he is risky, because I should not like s scandal."—Dr. Collins, who was pale and showed signs of illness, was then recalled for cross-exami-nation by Mr. Bodkin. He said his name had once been registered, but now it was not. Since January 1897 he had not kept any regular books relating to his practice, and he kept no account of fees, because his practice during the last eighteen months was entirely a ready-money one. Nor did he keep books or memoranda of patients' illnesses, as his memory was a good one. He had not kept a single note in the case of Mrs. Uzielli.— Mr. Bodkin: As you charged two guineas for the first visit and a guinea for each subsequent visit, how was it that you received a cheque for 20 guineas?—Witness: I explained to Mrs. Uzielli my course of treatment, and that I should require to see her at least twice a day for 10 days. I told to see her at least twice a day for 10 days. I told her that my fee would be two guineas for each day, and that it was my rule to have my fee paic at the time of attendance. Witness, continuing, said that there was a most distinct and absolute said that there was a most distinct and absolute and positive arrangement with Mrs. Uzielli with regard to the payment for the special treatment, but he had no documentary evidence to show that he had come to such an arrangement. On the occasion of his first examination of Mrs. Uzielli he could not be sure whether she was pregnant. Though she had told her intimate friends that she Though she had told her intimate friends that she was, she would not use the same phraseology in consulting her doctor. To the best of his belief he frankly explained to Mr. Uzielli what his wife's condition was. He was astounded to hear that the deceased had died.—Mr. Robert Harry Lucas, M.R.C.S., practising at Bury St. Edmunds, who had attended Mrs. Uzielli at Ousten Hall, near Newmarket, said that on January 21 he told her she was preg-nant. She seemed upset and said, "I cannot have any more children." She asked him to do some-thing for her, but he declined to do so under any consideration. She replied, "You are not help-ful." Again in London, Mrs. Uzielli asked him whether he would not do something to remove her trouble, and he answered, "Certainly not."-The coroner having summed up, the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict "That Emily Edith Uzielli met her death by abortion procured by her medical attendant, Dr. Collins." The Coroner: Feloniously?—The Foreman: Yes.—The Coroner: That is, then, a verdict equivalent to

MAMMOTH CRICKET SCORE.

A new cricket record is brought by the Australian mail. In the match Melbourne University v. Essendon, the former carried their total to the enormous figure of 1,094 before the last wicket fell. Five of their batsmen made centuries, their joint scores aggregating 869. Essendon, by way of illustrating the old axiom about extremes meeting, only compiled 76, the University thus winning on the first innings by the extraordinary and unprecedented majority of 1,018

ALL-NIGHT SITTING OF COUNCILLORS

The Urban Council of North Walsham. Norfolk, met at 7 o'clock on Friday evening and sat continuously till 10 minutes to 6 on Saturday morning without transacting a single item of business, owing to an extraordinary deadlock. It election of chairman stood first on the agenda paper; but six votes were cast for each of the two names proposed. Voting was on strictly party lines and no compromise would be accepted by either side. The clerk advised the council that they could not adjourn until the council would not be properly constituted. Thereupon cigars and pipes were produced, magazines and refreshment sent for, while some councillors even attempted to snatch a brief spell of sleep, stretched upon the floor with a pile of law-books for a pillow. At 2 o'clock on Saturday two members paired and left, and another division was taken, but with the same result. Chess and conversation beguiled further weary hours until 5.50 a.m., when, as the dead lock still continued, the members, wearied and exhausted with their all night's vigil, fled from the hall. The clerk was to apply to the Local Government Board for instructions as to how he is

MANAGER BLOWS HIMSELF UP.

Mr. Thomas Sibley Whitten, manager at the Wyken Colliery, has taken his life in an extraordinary manner through insomnia and the after-effects of influenza. It was shown at the inquiry which was held on Saturday at Coventry that the deceased procured a gelatine cartridge from the colliery and attached a fuse. He then went to his garden, where he lay down, placed the cartridge on his breast, and ignited the fuse, the report being heard miles away from the house. Mr. Clarence, ex-judge of Ceylon, and brother-in-law of the deceased, produced a note left by him asking God to have mercy on himself and wife. A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

MR. TAYLOR, MP., RESIGNS

VACANCY IN THE SOUTH DIVISION OF NORPOLK Mr. Francis Taylor, the Unionist member for South Norfolk, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat owing to ill-health. At a meeting of Unionists on Saturday it was unanidecided to invite Sir Saville Crossley to contest the seat in the Unionist interest. Should he decline, Mr. S. Holmes, of Norfolk, has agreed to stand. Mr. Taylor is a brewer, of Diss, in Norfolk. where he resides. He is a county Norfolk, where he resides. He is a count, magistrate, a captain of the Norfolk Volunteers and a County Councillor. He is 53 years of age. He was elected to the constituency in 1885 as a Liberal. In 1886 and 1892 he was re-elected as a Liberal Unionist, unopposed on the former occasion and in 1895 his majority was 836. It was stated on Sunday that Sir Savile Crossle

has definitely declined to stand for South Norfolk, and Mr. Sancroft Holme and Unionist candidate. neroft Holmes will be the Conservation

FIRING AT A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A postman named Herbert Derrick, of Kilburn, was brought up at West London Police-court charged with firing stones from a catapult at a passenger train on the Great Western Railway. A police-constable said he saw the prisoner, who Acton, firing stones from a catapult at some birds in a field. Witness kept observation on him for some time, and saw him go on the Great Western line. He knelt down, and as a passenger train passed he deliberately shot at it. A window in the train was broken.—The prisoner said he was firing in the air. He did not shoot at the train.— The Magistrate said the solicitor who appeared on behalf of the company did not press to have the case sent to the Sessions. The prisoner could not have realised the danger of shooting at a train in that way. He fined him 10s, and also ordered him to pay 7s. 6d., the damage, with the alterna-tive of seven days' imprisonment.

MR. RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTANT SPEECH. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, speaking at a meeting of the British South Africa Company, thanked them for electing him to the directorate, and said he recog-nised the responsibility the post represented. Her nised the responsibility the post represented. Her Majesty's Government had said that as they had become a trading company, they had no objection to the course. It would only be right for him to state to them practically their situation, and he could state it more fairly now, from having been for nearly 18 months in the country which they had added to the Empire. It was well to have had added to the Empire. It was well to have ideas, but he recognised fully and clearly that the success of those ideas depended upon those who subscribed the capital to carry them out ("No, no; it is you"). The money spent in the country was not 10 millions, as Earl Grey said, but six millions. On the whole subject he wished to speak not only to that audience, but to the country as a whole (cheers). With regard to the money, he held that when the Colony was a self-governing one like another country in South Africa, the money they had spent on its development should become the debenture debt of the country. should beco The people who would gain most from that country would be those who came after them, and it was s those who came after them, and it was only fair they should pay their share. They had reached a second stage of government, they were semi-independent, but the company retained the right of veto so long as revenue did not balance expenditure. He had gone carefully into that, and he saw his way in 15 months to balance revenue with expenditure (cheers). He had faith in the with expenditure (cheers). He had faith in the mineral wealth of the country—a country which could support a large white population, and which, when it took upon itself self government, would return to the Company the large amount spent in its development. No fewer than 150,000 claims nad been registered, and he did not believe the able engineers who had investigated were all mistaken. The people who at first said there was no gold in the country now shifted their ground, and asserted that there was no payable gold. Many people in South Africa got up every morning, and instead of wishing their hinterland to be a success desired o see a failure. They might be sure that Lobengula, the greatest chief in South Africa, took the best territory he could find (laughter). The Company treated the prospector far better than the Governments of gold-producing countries. Instead of giving him one claim, it gave him two blocks of 10. The Government of the country by its administration made the minerals valuable and he thought their interest in the vendors' scrip was not excessive. They had had to take a very much smaller share than they were justly entitled, because they had no capital to subscribe. He thought the pros-pects were good enough. Don't go, he said, and gamble in shares (laughter and cheers). They did not know the worry it caused to those who were responsible. They had succeeded marvellously in the development of the country (cheers). They had 1,000 miles of railway which had only cost about £3,000 a mile, and was paying now about £40,000 per annum. The English people had received over 800,000 square miles, for which they had not paid a single shilling, but which had given the Little Englanders in the House of Commons an opporons an opportunity to indulge in criticism without expense to the country (laughter and cheers). English public opinion was now convinced that it was a h prospect unless they kept as much of the world to themselves as they could in order to provide markets for their trade. He had submitted a proposal to the Government for a railway from Buluwayo to Tanganyika, 800 miles, and costing about two millions, and had asked the Government for help. He was told that his speeches were

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL AT DEVONPORT.

imaginary. When they got to Tanganyika they would have Kitchener coming down from Khartoum (cheers). Everyone now said that the telegraph

would get across Africa, and it was a business

question whether the cable would not shut up (laughter). The scheme was not imaginative but

The duty on British goods in the country would never exceed the Cape tariff. He denied that there

was any ill-treatment of the natives by him, as was

shown by the way in which he had been able to

venture among them, and by the fact that natives were settling in Rhodesia. In conclusion, he said it

would fall to his co-directors and himself to see that the shareholders had an ample return for the money they had expended. Of their success he

noney they had expended.

had not the slightest doubt.

A Court-martial has assembled on board the A Court-martial has assembled on board the battleship Conqueror at Devonport for the trial of James Weaving, stoker, of the Thuderer, port guardship at Pembroke Dock, who was charged with having, on the 4th inst., disobeyed the commands of Joseph Rogers, chief stoker, and also with having struck him with a spanner and attempting to strike him with a shovel. Prisoner, who pleaded provocation, was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

£250 FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury were engaged in the Queen's Bench Division with the case of Towns and Wife v. Bailey, which was an action for personal injuries. It appeared that Mrs. Towns, who had been employed at a large firm of dress and mantle makers for some years, went with her husband and a female relative to Batterseapark on Easter Monday, 1897. Just outside the gates defendant had fixed a merry-go-round, workd by steam. Mrs. Towns and her friend thought they would like to have a ride, and they accordingly entered one of the cars. An attendant having ediately demanded the fare, the plaintiff stood up in order to get her purse, and she was in the very act of paying the man when the roundabout was suddenly started, and she was thrown out, and her left hand and arm were crushed by the wheels of the car passing over them. She was picked up and conveyed to the police-station, and the surgeon there found it necessary to amputate ner thumb, and she was subsequently conveyed to st. Thomas's Hospital, where she remained several weeks. In the result her left arm had to be amputated.—The defendants denied that there was any negligence on their part, and said that the accident was caused by the plaintiff suddenly get ting up after she was once seated. The found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 dam for the wife, and £50 for the husband.

A SOMERSET TRAGEDY.

At Glastonbury Charles Weaver, butcher, of Butleigh, was charged with the murder of his father's housekeeper. Mrs. Annie Rebecca Brownsell, aged 44. The prisoner was caught hacking at the woman's throat. The doctor said she had been stabled in the neck and killed as a butcher would kill sheep. The magistrate com-mitted the prisoner to the assizes. For the defence plea of insanity will be set up.

SUFFOCATED AT A BRIGHTON BREWERY.

A man named Nutley, employed at a brewery in A man named Nutrey, employed at a prewery in London-road, Brighton, went on Sunday morning to get two casks from a large vat, about 9ft. deep, and was overcome by foul gas. Another employee named Page went to his assistance and was also overcome. A third man rendered aid, and eventu-ally Constables Lower and Hale had their attention ally Constables Lower and thate had their attention drawn to the case, and they succeeded in getting both men out by being lowered with ropes round their bodies. Page, who leaves a wife and family, succumbed from suffocation. Nutley recovered.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL. In the Queen's Bench Division, on Saturday, the action of Blenkinsopp v. Ogden and Co. came before Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the form of an appeal. Mr. Blenkinsopp, the appellant, was one of her Majesty'. Inspectors of Factories, and his appeal was against decision of M. Horace Smith, the Clerkenwel police magistrate, who had dismissed a summons which he had taken out against the respondents, Ogden and Co., printers. The summons was one under section 82 of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1878, which inflicted a penalty not exceeding £100 in cases where dangerous machinery was left unfenced and bodily injury or death resulted to any of the employees. In this case the Magis-trate held that the injury resulted from the caressness and disobedience of orders of the boy njured, who lost two fingers of his left hand Although, therefore, he came to the conclusion that the printing machine was not securely fenced under the Act, he held that the respondents could not be convicted under section 82, although he pointed out that they might be liable under section 81, which provided a penalty for the non-fencing of machinery.—The learned judges came to the conclusion that the magistrate ought to have in flicted a fine. They, therefore, allowed the appeal, and remitted the case back to him, with an expression of their opinion.

DEATH OF SIR V. MAJENDIE

Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, K.C.B., died sud denly in Oxford on Sunday evening. Sir Vivian Majendie, who retired from the Royal Artillery in 1861 has been Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives since 1871, and in that capacity only week gave important evidence Select Committee investigating, among other things, the danger of low flash oils. The deceased was in his 62nd year. He served in the Crimean War (medal and clasp) and the Indian Mutiny Campaign, for which he also held the medal and clasp. On retiring from active army service in 1861 he became Captain Instructor and Assistant-Superin-tendent at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, a position he held until he went to the Home Office n 1871. He was made a K.C.B., in 1895, and received the honour of knighthood.

SENSATION AT ROCHESTER.

At Rochester Police-court, on Saturday, Albert Jonathan Bennett, a retired tradesman and pro perty-owner, was charged with having attempted to kill Harriet Sarah Puncher on April 7, and with having attempted to commit suicide. Complain-ant, a good-looking woman, about 35 years of age, stated that she was the wife of a dockyard ship-wright. On the 7th April prisoner came to her house and a ked her for an instalment of the money she owed him. She told him he could not get blood out of a stone, but as he was persistent she went upstairs to get a shilling out of the children's money-box. Hearing prisoner coming up the tairs, she ran from the back room into the front bedroom. Prisoner followed. He caught hold of her and pushed her tace forward on to the bed. Almost immediately she felt a severe pain, as if she had been cut, and directly afterwards received a blow on the head from a walking stick. She screamed, and her sister, Mrs, Marshall, came and burst the door open. The only fastening on the door was a button, which the prisoner must have turned unseen by her. Cross-examined, complainant denied that there had been improper relations between the prisoner and herself for a long time. She could not explain how it was that her clothing was not cut when she was wounded.—Two or three letters which had been found on prisoner were produced. One of these was addressed "Dear Albert," and ended with "My darling lover," apparently having reference to a county-court summons. The letter requested his assistance, and begged him to "come round before 11 o'clock." Another letter said: "Come (laughter). The scheme was not imaginative but practical, and would develop the whole of the northern territories. He pointed out that there was a clause which admitted British goods on the Cape tariff, and that on fair terms no one could touch the English trade. Mr. Rhodes proceeded to contend that the economic tendencies of the present time were against the Little Englanders. Even Radicals were now found to be Imperialists. The duty on British goods in the country would when you are well enough, my darling, but do send me 2s, for my corsets." Complainant denied all knowledge of the letters. One that purported to be signed by her was not in her handwriting. After this statement the Magistrates decided not to receive the letters as evidence. — Edith Marshall, a married woman, deposed to going to her sister's assistance when she heard cries. Afterwards witness found prisoner lying on the hearth rug. He was bleeding copiously from wounds in the throat, and appeared to be dead. She sent for a doctor, a cab, and the police.—Mary Jane Best deposed that prisoner had lodged at her house. She knew he ad received letters from Mrs. Puncher, because he had given them to her to read, and had read others to her himself. In her opinion the letters produced were in the complainant's handwriting, with which she was acquainted. On April 2 prisoner said to her that he intended to cut his throat and "Haddie's too," meaning Mrs. Puncher. On the 7th, when he was shaving, Puncher. On the 7th, when he was shaving, the heard him sharpen his rezor, and said, "What now?" He replied, "I am preparhad been drinking heavily previous to the 7th, but was sober on that day.—Police-inspector Dowsett said that in the hospital prisoner said: "I know nothing about it, I was drunk at the time. I had been on the drink for a week."—Dr. Ludford Cooper, resident surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, described the nature of the Hospital, Rochester, described the nature of the wounds the complainant had received on the lower part of the body. Her life had been in great jeopardy. Prisoner had two severe wounds on the right side of hie throat. He had evidently also drank a quantity of laudanum—no doubt, as one of the witnesses had stated, to lull the pain from a complaint from which he suffered. a complaint from which he suffered. Prisoner said to witness: "I have been robbed, and they cut my throat."—Prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

THAMES BOAT RUN DOWN.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES. While a row boat plying between Cleopatra Steps and Hungerford Bridge, and containing eight persons, was rounding some barges in the Thames on Sunday afternoon, the collier Alert, going down the river, struck her and cut her in two. One of the Thames steamboats, the Lilac, threw out lifebuoys, and boats put off on both sides of the river. All were rescued but two, thanks to the promptitude of those who could render assistance. One man on the Embankment dived fully dressed into the water, and, amid cheers, rescued one of the rowers, bring him to the Temple steps. Three nen were taken to the hospital, but were soon able to return home.

ALLEGED MURDER AT NORWICH.

At Norwich on Saturday, George Watt, a cellarman, of Sprowston, was charged with the murder of his wife on April 14, by shooting her with a revolver. The couple had been separated owing to the prisoner's alleged ill-treatment of the woman, and during the hearing of the case a letter was read from the accused to the deceased. In useful among the strawberries to keep dosi this epistle he said he was heartily sorry for what he had done, and hoped she would give him one more chance. He implored his wife to take him ack, as he loved her, and promised never to offend again. The prisoner was remanded in order to enable the police to discover the revolver.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Kennedy were engaged in the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday with the action of the Mayor, &c., of High Wycombe v. Conservators of the River Thames. The appellants, the Mayor and Corpora-tion of High Wycombe, had been convicted and fined £2 and £1 19s. 6d. costs by the Petty Sessions Court of the borough at the instance of respondents (the Conservators), under the Thames nservancy Act of 1894, for wilfully suffering a arge quantity of offensive matter to pass from their sewage works into the stream of the river Wye, a tributary of the Thames. They now appealed.—The Court held that there was not suffi cient evidence to show that the appellants wilfully suffered within the meaning of the Act the flow of offensive matter into the stream, and quashed the

FIELD AND GARDE

WORK FOR THE WEEK .- The follows

for work during the week are given by a Gardening. Trim ivy on walls. Prune es shrubs. Plant evergreen shrubs and tree seeds of everlasting flowers in borders.

seeds of evertasting nowers in borders, ferns and flowering plants in green-house bright sunshine. Seeds of annual-for grasses may be sown at once in sunny be Pansies should be planted in beds or both rich soil, shaded from the hot rays of the sun. French and African marigoids, China and ten-week stocks may be raised from second from a Camellian avalous and conop's Bible," oal frame. Camellias, azaleas, and orang in flower, should be syringed morning and noon with tepid water. Keep a sharp k for mildew on roses grown under glass, flowers of sulphur directly any is seen. or soot around choice herbaceous plants to p slugs and enails eating off the points of the shoots. Plant gladiolus brenchleyensis, and lemoinei four inches deep same distance apart in well-manured soil same distance apart in well-manured soil hardy annuals outdoors. They look be patches one to two feet in diameter. the borders are very narrow sow in Plant globe artichokes in groups of three nine inches from plant to plant, two feet a rowsfour feet asunder. Let the rows rule and south if possible. Sow new zealand and south if possible. Sow new zealand and the south in the south seeds in groups of three one inch deep and feet apart each way. Soak the seeds for a water prior to sowing. A sunny position is Lawns should be mown once a week from a Lawns should be mown once a week from a wards. If the grass has grown very long the thed his pillow coarse bents, etc. Well roll frequently, wardschal niel roses in greenhouses the finished flowering. Cut last year's shoots within three or six inches of their bas onions, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, pear, beans, and spinach. The distances and decills for each are as follows:—Onions, inch deep, eight inches apart; carrots, half, deep, nine inches apart; parsnips, one induced the property of beans, and spinach. The distances and dependence are as follows:—Onions, inch deep, eight inches apart; carrots, half deep, nine inches apart; parsnips, one incifiteen inches apart; lettuce, half an incitively inches apart; broad beans, two and inches deep, three feet apart; peas, three inches deep, three feet apart; peas, three

inches deep, three feet apart; peas, three deep, six feet apart for tall growers, three medium growers, eighteen inches for dwarf spinach, one inch deep and twelve inches Rows should run north and south. Parambest sown in groups of three seeds twelve apart in rows, the plants being afterwards to one in each place. Gradually withhold from cyclamens in pots. Never with entirely, so as to render the soil dust dry, a plants will be injured. A shelf will be the place for the pots until the foliage dist, which remove to a shady position. For the gardens, sow hardy annuals. Plant forging shady corners. Annual sunflowers may be now in sunny corners. Plant everlasting a shady corners. Plant everlasting a shady corners. now in sunny corners. Plant everlasting p the base of sunny walls or fences. Pruns winter jasmine, shortening shoots that have flowers only. Good tuits of doronicum, at flowers only. Good tults of doronicum, winished with flower buds, planted now will the borders gay during May. Plant glat groups of half a dozen corms. Bury the four inches deep and four inches apart. It window gardens, report ferns and palm requires more room. Sow mignopatic is require more room. Sow mignonette in window boxes. Mix old mortar or slake freely with the soil before sowing. Window in shady positions may be sown with tall and on sat bolt upri nasturtiums and canary creeper, or placted hardy ferns and creeping jenny. Top-draw roots of ivy growing in window boxes with a post of two parts loam and one part leafur to each peck of this add a quarter of a par Clay's Fertilizer. nestioner's quest inlect, that eve

BERMUDA LILIES. -In the greenhouse B lilies will now be opening their flowers. It time these plants are much benefited by liquid stimulant given once or twice a week must be taken to destroy any insects, such green fly found on the plants, and especially the flower buds, or the flowers will be injured. These lilies will flower in April little or no forcing, when they are very uncert and its atten as cut flowers.

HARDY ANNUALS.—The seeds of hardys should be sown now; there are many an hardy plants that will grow in almost anyl soil, and at the same time are not very as whether the position is shaded or not. For

whether the position is shaded or not. Itsing banks or filling up vacant spaces is nothing better than sweet pess. The seeds sown—or, rather, planted—singly, is enough to cover the seeds, which should is one foot apart. Then the common nasturing be put in holes, about nine inches apart, is seed to bould be sown in he inches apart, but the seed is about the seed in is should be sown in heat. seeds should be sown in heat.

SHADY CORNERS IN GARDENS.—On the side of a backyard garden hardy ferns will (saye Amateur Gardening), and these may in at once, before they begin to start for the keeping them moist in dry weather. Law of the male fern (Lastrea filix-mas), the law of the male filix-mas), the law of the male filix-mas (Lastrea filix-mas), the law of the male fern (Lastrea filix-mas), the male filix-mas (Lastrea filix-mas) of the male fern (Lastrea filix-mas), the lef (Filix-foemins), the shield fern (Polystichmarts-tongue (Scolopendrium), will be the effective, although many other interesting ferns of smaller growth can be added at will may be grown in boxes on a rockery, or placed in the border, if the soil be fairly pure good; but it will be necessary to keep or scratching about them, by nailing a piece of meshed wire netting on the wall, and pay down in front of them.

Trees and Shreas—Newly-planted instructions.

whether the position is shaded or not.

as cut flowers.

down in front of them.

TREES AND SHRUBS.—Newly-planted instruction in the structure of the and shrubs till they show signs of suffers drought. A good mulching is also of great ance, and should be spread over the soil depth of at least an inch, and as far out roots extend. This may consist of decayed a old mushroom dung, or even short moist grathe the mowing machine. After this a thorough ing should be given—sufficient to moister to the lowest roots; mere driblets are of mere than the Feurt Garden.—Melons may be to the lowest roots; mere driblets are of some The Fruit Garden.—Melons may be now in a hotbed. The bed must be setucted and of substantial size, as good cannot be grown without warmth. If so gets cold and the plants get a check, the probably fail. Unless a bed large enough continuous heat can be made, it will be to wait a few weeks. The peach and nectamin the orchard-house will now require attention in syringing, watering, disbudding Plums are easily managed in pots, and best and the fruits are fine and high flavoured plum bears on spurs, and the trees required. plum bears on spurs, and the trees required pinching than would be well for peaches have made five leaves. the young shoots have made five leaves the point. The disbudding of peaches on a different principle, as, although the bear on spurs, it is better to let the shot 8 inches or 10 inches before pinching.

the mulching is put on.
THE GREENHOUSE.—If there are the house, see to the thinning and tying the young shoots. The atmosphere nest the house, see to the thinning and the young shoots. The atmosphere near is much colder than 1 foot away, and is shoots will suffer if permitted to grow at the glass, and there is a danger also of the the shoots being broken by contact there the shoots being broken by contact there. grapes are grown in the house. must have greater care than if plants grown. On mild, calm mornings give s if only 1 inch or 2 inches along the ridge. than 7 a.m. By-and-by, when the searly, a little air should be given by early, a little air should be given by of course, more air should be admitted a advances. But, to swell out the bushouse should be closed not later that p.m. There will be plenty of flowers lots of plants coming on in succession ting strong plants, a little artificial exceeding 2 lbs to the bushel, is mixed with advantage with the potting there are no grape vines in the house. there are no grape vines in the may be grown in pots, 10 inches or diameter. These may be potted and now, as there will be plenty of woordinary greenhouse for tomatoes.

young shoots, when well ripens

or two fruits each the following season, ing of lime or soot, or the two combined,

[ALL R

BY HEN

KING of "Eagle

ys and days pass care which and eve. He cious fruit, f which all

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did. I'd be dead good folk here." ape still," the ape still," the d somebody who ess that was bein hankful indeed.

der their kindly fered his strength, reat walled gard and the locus tree s allowed a walk his strength returned pale, and his sed their normal a bright and warm ofte ern paradise, Brot Carletto, and S. enough to accome good-natured I he two strolled d to the railway was there, and seeived his wound ig to receive new derman glanced with a shudder.

> oan't know," he anywhere. I've o move it,

pebbles, and when and idly with t

n a little,