

THE SALE OF THE GREAT EASTERN

In a recent number (September 8th) we illustrated this Leviathan steamship being towed to her last berth in the Mersey, and gave a summary of her unfortunate thirty years' career. The hull and fittings were sold last week by auction at New Ferry, Liverpool, the sale lasting five days, and concluding on Saturday. Fair prices appear to have been obtained—the total receipts being 58,000l.—among the buyers being shipowners and merchants from all parts of the United Kingdom and abroad. The dismantling of the great vessel will begin in a few weeks' time, and is expected to take some eighteen months to complete. The vessel was purchased by the vendors, Messrs. Bath and Co. of Liverpool, for 10,000l.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

RESUMING our chronological record, the opening incident of the proceedings on Tuesday, November 20th, was the reading by Sir Richard Webster of certain extracts from a newspaper called the *Kerry Sentinel*, belonging to Mr. Edward Harrington. In these extracts the Court was declared to be "the creation of the Government and of the *Times* conspirators," and the judges were charged with showing partiality. Next day, as Mr. Harrington declined to adopt the advice of his counsel, Mr. R. T. Reid, and offer a humble apology, he was adjudged to pay a fine of 500l. to the Queen. One of the witnesses on the Tuesday was Mary Hickey, the widow of Cornelius Hickey, who had been caretaker of an evicted farm near Castleisland. In June, 1882, as she and her husband were returning from market, he was shot at, dying afterwards of his wounds. Mrs. Hickey is a typical Kerry peasant woman, in her neat white cap, and voluminous blue cloak. Next day, Norah Fitzmaurice, a bright-looking, well-dressed girl, with large thoughtful eyes, was examined. Last January her father was murdered in her presence at Lixnaw, and it was her evidence which procured the conviction of the murderers. This conduct on the part of the poor girl is, in Kerry (unlike murder), an unpardonable crime, and ever since Miss Fitzmaurice has been subjected to bitter persecutions. One of the most instructive witnesses who has hitherto appeared before the Commission Court was Mr. Maurice Leonard, the agent of Lord Kenmare, who at great length, and aided by a number of documents, gave a history of the origin of the troubles on that estate. All was peace and quietness till the Land League made his malignant influence felt. This witness was cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell with all the skill he could command, but his evidence remained practically unshaken. George Curtin, a brother



Mr. George Curtin, brother to Miss Lizzie Curtin, whose father was murdered.

of Lizzie Curtin, gave evidence to show how the family were treated after his father's assassination, and the conviction of one of the murderers. The people on the road shouted after him (the witness) "Murderer" and "Informer;" and their servants were beaten and compelled to leave their employment. Michael Harris, a sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary, gave evidence that he arrested the two men who were tried at Wicklow and executed for the murder of James Fitzmaurice. On Friday, a large part of the sitting was consumed by the examination of District Inspector Huggins, of Castleisland, and there was much reading aloud of official reports of outrages, which the idlers, who frequent the Court in hopes of hearing something sensational, voted to be intolerably dull. After luncheon, however, they got a laugh out of Sir Charles Russell, when he lost his temper over Inspector Huggins, and



David Huggins, Head-Constable, connects Moonlighters with the League

exclaimed in menacing tones—"Do you mean to tell the jury, sir?" The next witness, Mr. James Teehan, an innkeeper and cattle-dealer at Tralee, caused much hilarity by the boastful way in which he spoke of his own wealth, and the contempt he expressed for some of the spouters at the meetings. He said he was losing a hundred pounds by standing in that box. No doubt he spoke the truth. Let the Judges take the hint, and cut the proceedings short.

A MOUNTAIN MULE BATTERY

OUR sketch represents the Mountain Battery lately formed at Aldershot, in action on Caesar's Camp during the recent manoeuvres. The chief difference between Mountain and Horse and Field Artillery Batteries is, that in the former the guns, carriages, and ammunition are carried on mules, instead of being drawn by horses. The gun is made in two pieces which screw together, each piece forming a mule's load, a third mule takes the carriage, a fourth the wheels, and a fifth the axle-tree, elevating gear, &c.

The smartness and celerity with which the whole can be put together, and the gun brought into action, is truly astonishing. The mules are about thirteen and a-half hands high, and their loads average from twenty-two to twenty-four stones—loads which they make light of.

These Batteries can accompany Infantry over any kind of ground, but they specially excel on mountain tracks, thick jungle, heavy sand, and in close country where wheels are useless. Sir Frederick Roberts selected nothing but Mountain Batteries to accompany his force on his celebrated march from Cabul to Candahar, and five of them were recently put under orders for the Black Mountain Expedition.

The gunners are chosen for their physique and activity, and, being dressed in a very workmanlike kit, they compare very favourably with any corps which has come under our observation.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Major L. G. Fawkes, R.A.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES

We have much pleasure in reproducing the most recent portrait of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, drawn by Mr. Henry Van der Weyde in pastels. Having received the commands of Her Royal Highness to attend at Marlborough House, the artist in a few sittings produced the likeness we now publish, which may fairly be considered one of the most successful ever made of the Princess. One is disposed to hope that the impetus given to the charming art of pastel-drawing by the exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, and not less so by the gracious patronage afforded by Her Royal Highness, may result in the revival of that at one time popular art. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, when John Russell, R.A., wrote his "Elements of Painting in Crayons," both that artist and his predecessor, Francis Cates, R.A., were, as pastelists, in this country what the somewhat unfortunate Carriera Rosalba was to Italy. Mr. Van der Weyde, in his portrait of the Princess, has not adopted the method sometimes employed by artists of mixing a siccativo with his pastels, but has laid on the colours pure and simple, with the result, we cannot help thinking, of producing greater brilliancy and force of effect. Her Royal Highness is represented attired in evening dress, with festoons of magnificent pearls around the neck. We are glad to find that Mr. Van der Weyde, without neglecting the art of photography, to which he has rendered such signal service, is again resuming his pencil, and we look forward to seeing before long many more works of equal merit from his studio.

THE HONG KONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAY

The lower terminus of this tramway is in St. John's Place, Garden Road, and the upper is at Victoria Gap. The total length of the road is 4,600 feet, and the difference of altitude between the two points is 1,207 feet. The ascent and descent are each made in nine minutes, both cars being connected by the same rope, which encircles a revolving drum in the engine-house. The steepest gradient is 1 in 2, there are eleven short bridges which cross mountain-streams and gullies, and the motive power consists of a pair of horizontal engines with multitubular boilers, each of forty (nominal) horse-power. They are contained in a building at the top of the Gap, as shown in our smaller engraving. On the right is the Peak Hotel, and in front the steep and winding road leading to the Peak. The other view is taken a little below the bridge over the Kennedy Road. The line passes under the Aqueduct or Bowen Road. From the Gap there is a splendid view over the harbour, the city of Victoria, and the bright blue sea beyond. The Chairman of the Tramway Company is Mr. A. Findlay Smith, the resident engineer Mr. J. E. Boulton, and the constructor, Mr. James Anderson. We condense the foregoing from the *Hong Kong Telegraph*.—Our engravings are from photographs sent by Mr. Kenneth M'K. Ross.

DISSEMBARKING THE ROYAL SCOTS AT DURBAN SOUTH AFRICA

DURING the disturbances in Zululand, last July, the Royal Scots stationed at Wynberg, Cape Town, were called upon to assist in the expedition against the natives, and the Union R.M.S. *Spartan* was engaged to convey them from Cape Town to Durban, Natal. The steamer was speedily made ready, and some 600 to 700 men and officers embarked, with two field-guns, their horses, and other military accoutrements, the voyage being accomplished in three days. Disembarkation at Durban used to be a matter of great difficulty, and sometimes dangerous, but the Harbour Board have constructed several large lighters, and passengers are now conveyed to the port in a comfortable steam tug. As, however, the tug is small, and would hold only a few persons at a time, two lighters had to be used for the troops, and this valuable cargo of warriors had to be carefully let down in lots of four in a large wicker basket. The sketch, which is by Mr. Dennis Edwards, of Cape Town, represents the basket being lowered from the steamer to the hold of the lighter, with four soldiers laughing and joking at the novelty of the position.

INAUGURATION OF A STATUE TO THE SHAH AT TEHERAN

IN October last a statue of Nasr-e-Din, Shah of Persia, by a native sculptor, was inaugurated with much ceremony in a park situated just outside the walls of Teheran, where the annual races are held. The ceremony was attended by the Diplomatic Body, and all the high functionaries of State, and was followed by a lunch sumptuously served in tents. The Shah himself was present at the unveiling, which was hailed by trumpet flourishes and artillery salutes. The Persians saluting as the counterfeit image of their sovereign came into view. The illustrations of the Shah's statue and the recessure are from photographs by Abdulla Mirza. The remainder are from sketches by Dr. Morel, of Teheran, and represent some figures in the crowd. One shows the Court poet, who, in an emphatic tone, is declaiming verses in honour of his sovereign. He was a picturesque young man, with lively black eyes and thick eyebrows. He wore an ample Cashmere garment, and standing on a Kurdistan carpet, had taken off his shoes as a sign of respect to the subject of his muse. Next we have a very different personage—one of the Shah's runners—of whom there are about a hundred, and who run before the Royal carriage or horse, when the Shah drives or rides. They wear a curious kind of headgear of black velvet fantastically embroidered with silver, and surmounted by imposing plumes. They carry silver sticks, and bear on their breasts a silver tablet, showing the title which belongs to the Shah's household. His costume is red, ornamented with silver, white stockings, and black leather shoes. During the *fir* brass vessels were placed about the grounds of the park, filled with iced sherbet, at which the public could drink freely—each vase being presided over by one of the household retainers, in a brilliant uniform of crimson and silver, and wielding an imposing wand of office.

"BUMPING THE VICAR"

LAST Ascension Day the ancient custom of walking the parish boundaries was observed at Bisleigh, near Woking, Surrey. After a short and appropriate service, a procession was formed at the church shortly after 9 A.M. The Rev. J. Cater, Rector, wearing cap and gown, and carrying the parish map, was followed by two boys with flags, as well as by the churchwardens, overseers, and about thirty other persons, some being armed with spades for use when required. Several of the party were successively bumped (according to the traditional idea, that this would fix the boundary-line in their memories) and some resisted the ordeal so strongly as to return home *minus* several buttons. The Rector came in for his share with the rest, but took matters more philosophically, submitting quietly to being bumped against an old barn-door. In the evening the party sat down to an excellent supper at the Fox Inn; short and lively speeches, interspersed with songs, being made by the Rector and others. Bisleigh Church is an ancient stone edifice dating from the twelfth century, when it was built by the monks of Chertsey for the convenience of pilgrims visiting St. John the Baptist's Well, which is a few yards from the church. The water of the spring is impregnated with iron, and was much resorted to by sick persons.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN ON BOARD THE STEAM-YACHT "VICTORIA," X.—ALGIERS

WHERESOEVER the French migrate *cafés* of all denominations spring up in abundance. Algiers is no exception. Sketch No. 1 represents such a one overlooking the Square Brisson, perhaps the best part of Algiers, filled with military officers discussing with gesticulations and shoulder-shrugs the news of the day. The ring of raised voices, the clatter of cups and saucers, and the rattle of passing vehicles are in direct contrast to the peaceful inactivity of (No. 2) the yard of the Railway Terminus. Presumably it was low-water at the time—no train, incoming or outgoing, due—and peace and quietude reigned around, of which the swarthy outdoor porters had not failed to avail themselves. By and by, when a train composed of green and chocolate carriages and a black engine comes clanking over the turntable into the re-echoing, cavernous station, they will awake, and show themselves as eager for a job as the sharpest of the "hangers-on" who frequent our English railway stations.

A TRIP THROUGH THE VOSGES

FEW people as they dash past this picturesque district on their way to Switzerland have any idea what lovely nooks and corners are to be found hidden in the blue and hazy mountains, and what wealth of economical and interesting excursions is contained in the district. Our sketches will give some idea of these. They were taken at and around Howald, Gérardmer, and other places familiar to some British and continental tourists. The first sketch shows a vault in the chapel of the Abbey of St. Ovilia, built in 680, on the St. Ovilienberg. The sketch beneath depicts a passage in the same convent, which is inhabited by nuns, who afford hospitality to visitors. The nuns, who show great kindness to all travellers, even though they are apparently Protestants, may not receive money, but visitors may give a donation to the convent.

In the passage there is a very old carved stone of the time of the foundation of the Abbey; the female figure is probably the first Abbess, and the man a bishop. The Roman Celtic natives of the country were Christians long before the German tribes, who had driven them out of the plains of Alsacia; they built a long wall covering the top of the mountain for miles, which is still known as the Heidenmauer, to keep the heathen invaders back. The Roman origin of the wall is evident by the way the stones are fastened together. A huge rock of peculiar shape, the Wachstein, lies in front of the wall, and is shown in one of the sketches. It appears as if it had been cut by human hands, and from it is obtained a splendid view of the eastern slopes of the Vosges—the plains of Alsace dotted with towns, the Rhine in the distance, and the Black Forest in the background forming a splendid panorama. Two sketches illustrate the ruins of Bernstein, which also overlooks the plain, and is built above Schlettstad. The omnibus illustrated runs from Münster to Schlucht, and from there to Gérardmer; the small ruin at the bottom of the page is that of the Castle of Ortenberg. The donkeys portrayed belong to Gérardmer, and the remaining sketch shows the *schlitten*, which is used to bring the timber down from the hills into the valleys. The trunks of the trees are cut into pieces the length of the *schlitten*, and are drawn by the woodmen over a rough timber track. Owing to constant friction this becomes as smooth as glass, and the *schlitten* runs down at a high rate of speed. The man has difficult work to guide it, and it frequently seems as though he would be crushed by his load, for he has to lean against it with all his weight. When he has deposited his load safely below he carries back the *schlitten* on his shoulder for a new cargo.

"THE WORSHIP OF THE SWORD IN JAPAN"

See pp. 577 et seq.

"THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE"

A NEW STORY, by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Sydney P. Hall, is continued on page 581.

AN INDIAN PRINCE AT HOME

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga, whose territory lies on the frontier of Bengal and borders the Nepal Terai, is among the premier nobles of British India, and one of the wealthiest and greatest princes of the Indian Empire. The Maharajah is in religion a strict Hindoo, and boasts of an illustrious Hindoo lineage of princely rank from the earliest Mogul times, the first prince having received his "raj" from the great Akbar himself, but bears the character and possesses the acquirements, the tastes, and the "form" of an accomplished English gentleman. Though still young—he came of age in 1879—he is one of the most respected Indian statesmen, while his reputation is no less as a philanthropist, his recorded contributions to public works of utility, to charities, and similar objects of benevolence, amounting at the present time to half a million sterling. Indeed, while his published accounts show an expenditure of 10,000l. on purely Hindoo ceremonies and charities, they also exhibit sums of 17,000l. on free dispensaries for his villages, of 19,000l. on free and aided schools, 20,000l. on public charities, 23,000l. on account of remissions of rent, and 318,000l. on famine relief, drainage, and other public works. In the Jubilee Year the Maharajah was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and to celebrate the event he distributed 10,000l. in various forms, and remitted to his tenants one-eighth of their rent to enable them to wish long life to the Empress. The Maharajah was the first to make a loyal offer of help to the Government on the occasion of the Penjdeh incident, when a war with Russia was thought probable, and placed 10,000l. at the Viceroy's disposal to form the nucleus of an Indian Patriotic Fund to be applied to the relief of the widows and the children of soldiers killed or wounded in the campaign. The Maharajah, who was presented to the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, not only contributed 50,000 rupees to the Imperial Institute, but wrote a letter to the other Princes of India on the subject. He has also taken part in Lady Dufferin's work by erecting a Hospital for women. The Maharajah, who speaks English fluently, was selected by Lord Ripon to serve on the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and was reappointed for a second term by Lord Dufferin. The Maharajah's new palace, of which we give illustrations, was completed in 1883 at a cost of 100,000l. It is handsomely furnished in the English style—the



Grand Durbar Hall and the three large drawing-rooms being especially richly decorated. The Maharajah, however, is particularly proud of his library, which is stocked with all standard works, and Mudge has a standing order to send out every month all new works as they appear. The extensive gardens have been well laid out under the superintendence of an English gardener, Mr. Maries, and our illustrations include views of the Deer Park, the Rhinoceros Park, the Bridge, the Temple—all situated within the palace grounds. The temple is of white marble brought from Jaipur. The Maharajah has a stud of about a hundred horses, with some well-bred English teams and pairs, in which he takes much interest. He is reckoned one of the first sportsmen of India; near the Nepal frontier he owns some of the finest tiger haunts imaginable, and last year entertained Lord Dufferin at several grand tiger hunts. The stables, coach-houses, &c., are fitted up in the most approved English style, while an English stud-groom forms a prominent personage in the establishment.—Our illustrations are from photographs by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd of Calcutta.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND."—With reference to our Supplement on this subject, published October 13th, Mr. Robert Stannard, of the Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Railway Works, Braunton, North Devon, writes as follows:—"The scene represented in the woodcut entitled 'Competition of Locomotives at Rainhill, 1825', is somewhat misleading. The 'Sanspareil', shown on the off-line in the woodcut, never came out of the yard at all, being unable to get steam up, for some unexplained reason, although on the previous day she had done six miles an hour; she was allowed an extra quarter of an hour, but it was all to no purpose. The 'Novelty', the engine immediately behind the 'Sanspareil', broke her steam-pipe and side-rod, and, after spinning about the line for some time, got off the rails and fell over on her side, where she lay till the 'Rocket' had finished her trial, so that practically the 'Rocket' had a walk over. During the trial she drew two trucks of ten tons at fourteen and a-half miles an hour, and then a coachful of passengers at twenty-seven and a-half miles an hour. Mr. McDermott adds to his account of the competition the following: 'This same "Rocket," long after it had been superseded by heavier engines, on one occasion ran four miles in four and a-half minutes.' This is a mistake. Mr. McDermott evidently has in his mind's eye the case of the 'Northumbrian,' a later engine, which actually did four miles in five minutes. Although but a boy at the time, I was present with my father at the Rainhill competition, and rode on the 'Rocket.'"



POLITICAL.—In the course of Lord Hartington's frank and able speech to his constituents at Haslingden, he made a very weighty and significant statement in regard to Unionist policy, past and present. Replying to Mr. Gladstone's charge of withdrawing from the declaration made by him years ago that he was ready to give to Ireland as large a measure of self-government as might be claimed by England and Scotland, Lord Hartington said that this implied offer was in the nature of an alternative to the demand for Home Rule. The offer was refused by the Irish party with scorn, and its members resolved to extort Home Rule by attempting to make the government of Ireland impossible without it. This having been, and being, the case, Lord Hartington gives it as his deliberate opinion that, to quote his own words, "we shall be well advised in hesitating to extend large new local powers and local liberties to the people of Ireland until we get some guarantee that the authorities that are to be constituted will not simply become legalised branches of the National League, which has exercised so baneful a tyranny in Ireland." Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to one of his innumerable correspondents, characteristically describes this statement of Lord Hartington as one in which "it appears to make the astonishing demand that the Irish people shall abandon all national aspirations before it can be permitted to receive a decent system of local or county government."

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, a Scotch representative Peer, who has been a very active supporter of Conservatism in Scotland, will, it is expected, succeed the late Sir Anthony Musgrave as Governor of Queensland.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S SUCCESSOR in the Chief Commissionership of Metropolitan Police is Mr. James Monro, C.B., who succeeded Mr. Howard Vincent as Director of Criminal Investigations, and resigned last summer his office of Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Mr. Monro was previously a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and among the posts which he filled in India was that of Inspector-General of Police in Bengal.

"AS YOU WERE," seems pretty much the result of the stiff contest at the election of the new London School Board between the supporters and opponents of the policy of the last Board. It is computed that the "old policy" party will have a majority of nine in the new Board. Among the new members are such extremists as Mrs. Besant, who was returned at the head of the poll in the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Conybeare, M.P. (Finsbury), and Mr. Stewart Headlam (Hackney). The Hon. Lyndal Stanley has been returned by Marylebone, and Sir E. H. Currie by the Tower Hamlets. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the old Board, the Rev. J. R. Diggle and Sir R. Temple, are members of the new one.

A WARRANT has been issued at Tralee for the arrest of Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., for having taken part in the proceedings of a suppressed branch of the National League, as well as publishing a report of them in his newspaper, the *Kerry Sentinel*, and for having incited persons to join the Plan of Campaign.—The Irish Parnell Indemnity Fund amounts to nearly 20,000.

MANY WELSHMEN of a social grade sufficient to place them on Boards of Guardians and Highway Boards, and to lead them to become candidates for County Councils, are still, it seems, ignorant of English. It was on their behalf that a deputation of Welsh M.P.'s, in an interview with Mr. Ritchie, asked him to procure the execution of an official Welsh translation of the Local Government Bill. He promised a favourable consideration of the novel request.

A DEPUTATION, representing 50,000 members of insurance societies in connection with the London and North-Western Railway Company, urged in an interview with the Home Secretary the retention in the Employers' Liability Bill of the power to contract out of it, so as not to break up these societies, the working of which had been very beneficial to the company's employes. Mr. Matthews explained that he had introduced a clause into the Bill expressly to favour the existence of such societies after the measure had been passed.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND died on Saturday, after a short illness, at Stafford House, so often and kindly allowed by her to be the scene of meetings, concerts, and entertainments for charitable objects. She was the daughter of Mr. John Hay Mackenzie, of Newhall and Cromarty, and was born in 1829. In 1849 she married the then Marquis of Stafford, who became Duke of Sutherland in 1861, and in the same year she was created Countess of Cromartie (among other dignities) in her own right. From 1870 to 1874 she was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, on just completing his eighty-fourth year, of Sir David W. Barclay, ninth baronet, who saw military service in the 90th Foot and as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Mauritius, of the Legislative Council of which island he was for some years a member; in his seventieth year, of Major Purcell O'Gorman, M.P. for Waterford City 1874-9, who previously, in the 90th Light Infantry, served with some distinction in the Crimean campaigns; at the advanced age of ninety-two, of the Rev. Dr. Oke, since 1850 Provost of King's College, Cambridge (in which town his father had been a surgeon in extensive practice), from 1823 to 1850 successively an assistant-master and lower master, at Eton, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge 1851, an editor of the *Muse Etienne*, a staunch Conservative in politics and in matters academic, though always a supporter of an extension of the range of studies; in his fifty-sixth year, of Mr. William G. Pedder, Secretary of the Correspondence Department of the India Office 1879-87; and of Mr. Stephen Reay, for the last twenty-two years Secretary of the London and North-Western Railway Company.



LOOKING round the House of Commons at seven o'clock on Monday evening, nothing seemed more improbable than that presently the Chamber should be seething with uncontrollable turmoil. The lowest depths of dullness seemed to be reached at last. Mr. Gladstone had gone off to Hawarden, and Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from attendance at the House of Commons means much more than the disappearance of its most eminent member. His presence means the possibility of a fight, his absence the certainty that active operations have ceased. As long as he regularly put in an appearance at question time, and sacrificed his own (and other people's) dinner in order to take part in a delayed division, members of his own party could not, for very shame, decline to share in the labour of the sitting. They were in their places, and, being there, prolonged debate, cheered on others, and insisted upon taking occasional divisions. With Mr. Gladstone away, less eminent persons felt at liberty to relax their attendance; and so it came to pass that on Monday evening, at the hour named, the benches on both sides were pretty well empty; and Mr. Sheehy, denouncing the Landlord Relief Bill, officially known as the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, wasted his eloquence on the desert air.

One new-comer was there, a man, still young, who, by rapid strides, has reached a place in the estimation of the House second only to that of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour was back after enforced absence, coming from a sick bed to resume his nightly battle with the Irish members. It began at the earliest moment, Mr. O'Brien wanting to know when opportunity was to be provided for discussing the Chief Secretary's speech at Glasgow, in which, according to Mr. O'Brien, he had preferred grave charges against hon. gentlemen in their capacity as members of Parliament in connection with the inquiry into the body of Mr. Mandeville. Then came Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy, very sharp inquiry as to what steps a normal Government proposed to take in order that Irish members summoned under the Coercion Act might be in their places to take part in the discussion of Irish Estimates. The Chief Secretary, who looked a trifle paler than usual, but otherwise bore no trace of his illness, answered in a more conciliatory tone than he sometimes finds it possible to command when conversing with hon. members opposite.

This incident had passed over; Sir George Campbell had sounded a note of alarm in connection with the employment of British troops at Suakin; Mr. Healy had ascertained that the sum of 280,000, allotted to the Duke of Abercorn under the Ashbourne Act had been paid out of the first 5,000,000, and had no lien on the sum now asked for; and Mr. Smith succeeded after a division in removing the twelve o'clock bar from the extension of debate in Committee on the Land Purchase Bill. The House had got into Committee, Mr. Parnell had moved an amendment, member after member had risen on either side and in half-hearted way "kept the ball rolling." Mr. Sheehy had made his speech, to the purport of which members with one accord were profoundly indifferent, and no one had risen to reply, until, immediately afterwards, he had seen a notice. Mr. Illingworth spoke next, Sir George Campbell succeeded, Mr. T. W. Russell said a few words, and Mr. Labouchere was on his feet when the languid House, turning towards the door, beheld Mr. Sheehy returning at full speed. Mr. Labouchere having concluded his remarks, Mr. Sheehy rose, and in an excited manner, that made it a little difficult to grasp his meaning, moved to report progress. A police-constable from Ireland, he was understood to say, had had the audacity to attempt to serve a summons on him within the precincts of the House; "and said," Mr. Sheehy continued, almost out of breath at the outrage, "that he did not think it would be out of order for me to take it on him."

As long as Mr. Sheehy talked about the Land Purchase Bill and confided to the House his opinion of the magistracy and the landlords of Ireland he was completely ignored. But suddenly, by the action of a hitherto obscure member of the Irish constabulary, the member for South Galway became an important personage. In him the sacred privileges of the House of Commons had been outraged. Jeremiah Sullivan, R.I.C., had laid a sacrilegious hand on the Ark of the Covenant of the British Constitution, and could expect no more than that the furniture of the House, the sacred thegache House had been stirred, and was now wide awake indeed. It was just one of those occasions when Sir William Harcourt thoroughly enjoys himself. Half-an-hour later the right hon. gentleman, with many others, would have been on his way to dinner, and the scene would have lost much of its turbulence. But Mr. Sheehy was favoured by fortune in respect of the precise hour when he went out into the corridor and met Jeremiah Sullivan. Prominent members on duty on either side were still in their places, and there was plenty of raw material for a tremendous uproar.

The story gradually made clear to the House was very simple. A summons had been issued under the Crimes Act in Ireland against Mr. Sheehy and six other members of the House of Commons. Mr. Sheehy was committed to the personal care of Jeremiah Sullivan, an able, active officer who, having a certain duty to perform, went about the quickest way to do it. Knowing that Mr. Sheehy was to be found at the House of Commons, he proceeded thither, asked for him at the nearest point strangers are permitted to approach, and being requested in the ordinary form by the police to send in his card, did so. Mr. Jeremiah, all this seemed a matter of ordinary routine. He would have had his card with Mr. Sheehy, invite him to step outside the sacred precincts of the House, Mr. Sheehy, ever anxious to oblige, would accept the invitation, the summons would be served, and there would be an end of it. No one has attempted to tell, few could conceive, the consternation of Jeremiah Sullivan, R.I.C., when he discovered what a hornet's nest he had stepped into. For upwards of an hour the storm raged in the House. Then a Committee was appointed to inquire into the case, the sitting was suspended, and members resumed their seats breathlessly at ten o'clock, expecting to hear the dread sentence of the Committee. But the Committee had resolved that so grave a matter must not be hastily dealt with, and accordingly reserved the delivery of their judgment till Thursday. The House, having nothing else to do, thereupon quietly resumed discussion of the

Land Purchase Bill at the very point where it had been interrupted by the appearance of Mr. Sheehy fresh from the presence of the petrified Jeremiah.

This has been the principal incident of the week in Parliament, the rest of the time being occupied with drumming away in Committee on the Land Purchase Bill, a stage reached long after midnight on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Report stage was taken, leaving the third reading for Thursday. As for the Employers' Liability Bill and the Wheel and Van Tax Bill, they were on Tuesday postponed till Supply would be completed, and on Wednesday the Wheel Tax Bill was finally abandoned. It is now pretty clear that the energies of the House will, through what remains of the long Session, be concentrated on Supply.



THE WESTMINSTER PLAY this year will be the *Trinummus* of Plautus, and will be performed on December 13th, 17th, and 19th.

BEETHOVEN'S MOONLIGHT SONATA furnishes the subject of an opera now being written in Paris. The great master is the hero of the plot.

A NEW BOULANGIST JOURNAL comes out in Paris on December 2nd, the anniversary of the *Coup d'Etat*. It will be called *1879*, and will be under the superintendence of M. Laisant, General Boulanger's henchman.

THE ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS has just closed its sixth annual exhibition at Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales, after a most successful season. There were 8,000 visitors, exclusive of season-ticket holders, and the sales amounted to 1,715*l*.

THE CHINESE seem at last beginning to appreciate the railway which they once so fiercely opposed. The country people find that they can send their vegetables to Tientsin, while live fish are shipped up from Taku in tanks, so that the upper classes despatch their servants with pails of water to meet the train and bring back the fish alive.

THE ABNORMAL MILD WEATHER OF THE PAST WEEK has had a brightening effect upon many flower gardens. In one garden at Bromley, Kent, with an exposed aspect, the following flowers were in bloom on Sunday: roses, sweet peas, mignonette, cornflowers, wall-flowers, primroses, polyanthus, annual chrysanthemums, and everlasting flowers, while a mountain ash was putting forth its leaves as in early spring.

THE INTENDED WATERLOO MONUMENT IN BRUSSELS to be erected in memory of the English dead progresses very favourably. The Belgian Committee have now closed the fund, and Count Lalaigne, who will execute the memorial, says that the money collected will be ample. Altogether contributions came from 406 British residents in Belgium, and 1,254 subscribers in Great Britain, while the British Government gave 500*l*. A working Committee has been formed to arrange the details, under Lord Vivian, British Minister at Brussels.

THE WORKS OF THE COMING PARIS EXHIBITION progress so satisfactorily that the head officials declare confidently that every French department will be ready, and absolutely complete, by the opening day, May 5th, 1889. The ordinary admission-fee will be one franc during the day and two francs in the evening, except on Sunday, when only one franc will be charged. Season-tickets will cost 100 francs (4*l*) for the ordinary public, and 26 francs for members of the various committees. Meanwhile, the various designs for the diplomas and medals are being exhibited at the Paris Hotel de Ville. There are 150 sketches, mostly poor, and showing no great originality. The Eiffel Tower appears in many of the designs, and visitors are highly amused at one sketch representing a crowd of inventive geniuses, the centre figure being a man in Roman costume with a little locomotive truck under his arm.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN which occurs on New Year's Day opens the year in most interesting fashion for American astronomers. It is very rare for an eclipse to take place on that date, and no similar case will happen again before 2121, while the last one was in 1682. The eclipse will be total only in the North Pacific Ocean and the Pacific States. The duration of totality will be 2 min. 3 sec.—a minute shorter than usual in such phenomena. As the American Congress refused any funds towards official observations, the work will have to be done by private enterprise, but numerous parties are arranging stations and making their plans. Some will photograph, others sketch, others write their impressions of the eclipse, while others again will search for the planet Vulcan, which is supposed to exist between the sun and Mercury. The Lick Observatory sends several parties, Cambridge follows suit, and many foreign astronomers are coming over for the occasion. It is to be hoped that they will achieve better results than during the eclipse of August, 1857. Unfortunately, the event occurs during the rainy season on the Pacific coast, so that the chances of a clear sky are small.

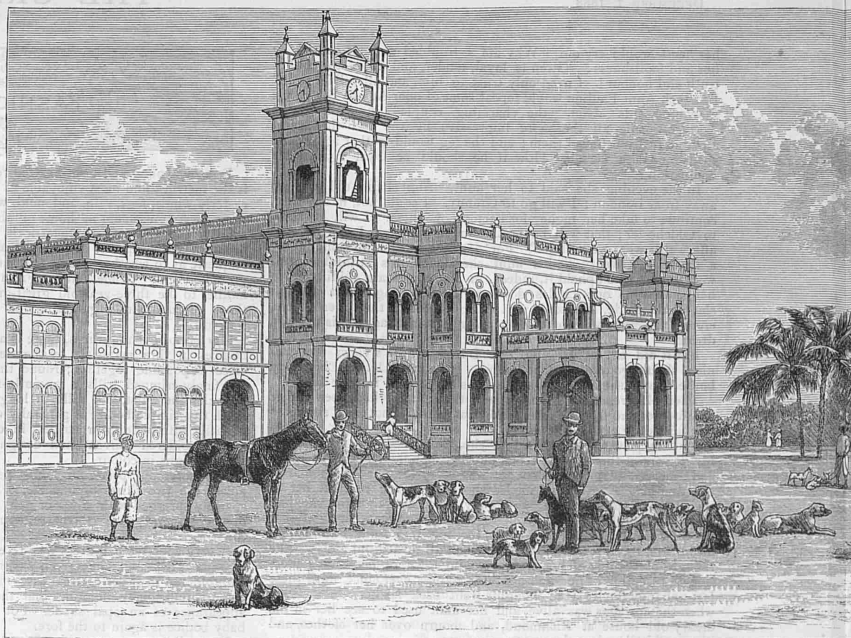
MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN suffered much from the zealous reporter, both before and after their marriage. The newspaper men hunted them down even to the vessel in which they sailed for England, trying to supplement the minute details which they had gleaned since Mr. Chamberlain arrived. No sooner had he landed, than the *New York Herald* announced "that the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain was blessed with the prettiest day of the autumn to renew his devotions to the bride-elect," and described his English breakfast of tea, bread and jam, and a soft egg or two. Then the happy pair went out "under smiling skies" to pay visits, after the American fashion of engaged lovers. Mr. Chamberlain "being got up in his Sunday best for the promenade." His new gloves, shining silk hat, smoothly-fitting frock-coat, and thick cane with silver knob were all duly chronicled. The journal noted triumphantly that he was so eager to join his fiancée that he forgot the inevitable orchid. Even the fact that the lovers were breathless on climbing up hill is not forgotten, nor that their heads rested close together in enthusiasm over the scenery. The new Mrs. Chamberlain is always exquisitely but plainly dressed, never wearing a low bodice. She has the reputation of having gone through three Washington winters with fewer gowns than any lady of her acquaintance, yet looking quite as well. At the wedding breakfast there were two cakes—a pound-cake for the bride, and a fruit-cake for the groom.

LONDON MORTALITY declined last week, and 1,499 deaths were registered against 1,619 during the previous seven days, a fall of 210, being 370 below the average, and at the rate of 17.2 per 1,000. There were 133 from measles (a decrease of 11), 20 from scarlet fever (a decline of 11), 41 from diphtheria (a fall of 3), 19 from whooping-cough (a decrease of 2), 1 from typhus fever, 15 from enteric fever (same as last week), 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 18 from diarrhoea and dysentery (an increase of 2), and not one from small-pox or cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 287, a fall of 87, and were 193 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths; 36 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 11 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 14 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. There were 2,772 births registered, against 2,606 during the previous seven days, being 126 above the average.

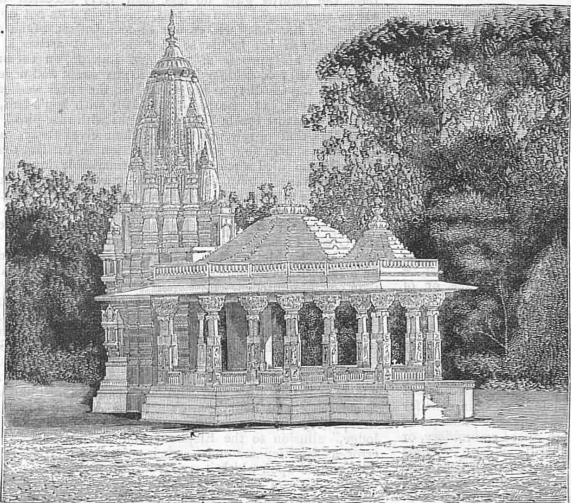




THE MAHARAJAH



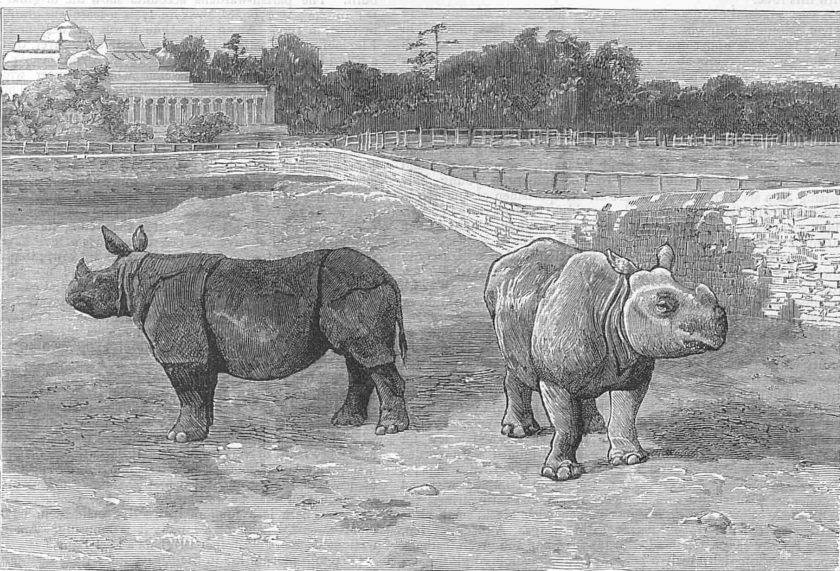
THE MAHARAJAH'S HOUNDS ON THE PALACE-LAWN



A MARBLE TEMPLE IN THE GROUNDS



A VIEW IN THE GROUNDS

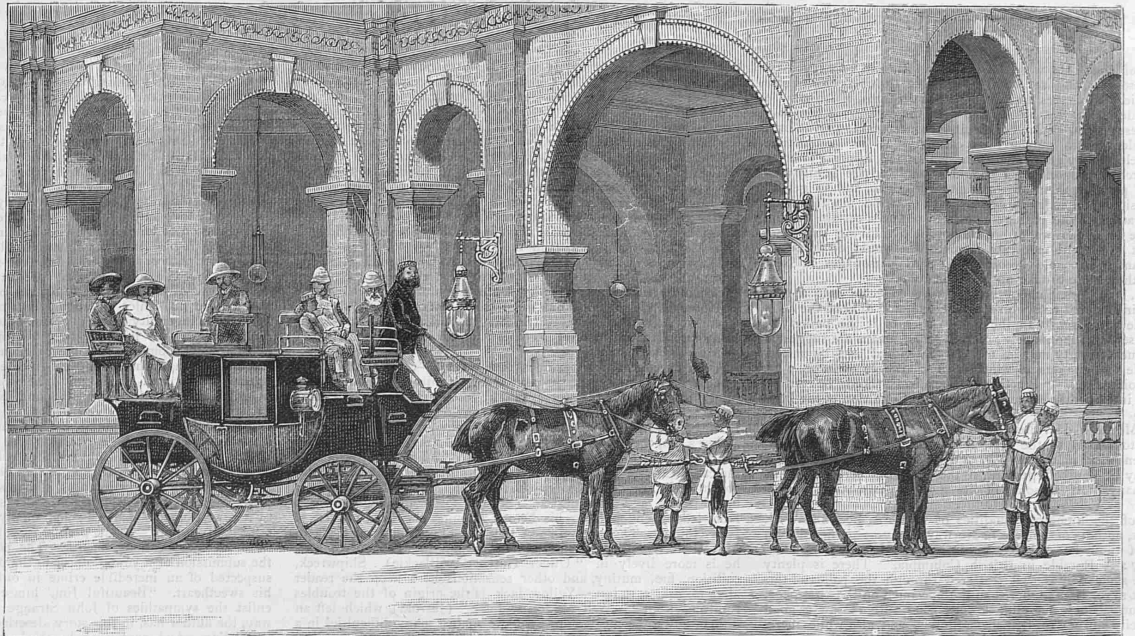


THE RHINOCEROS PARK



THE FRONT OF THE

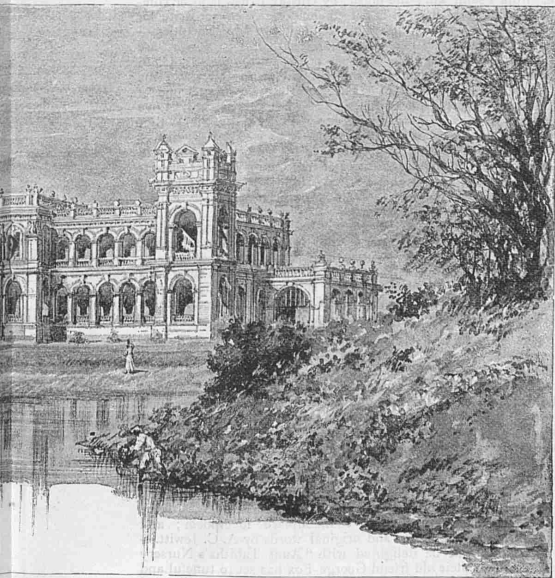




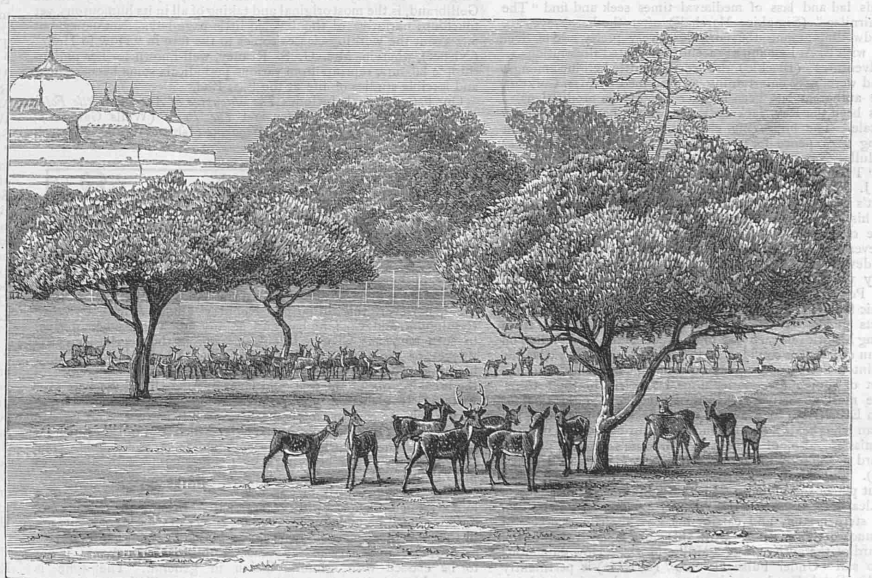
THE FOUR-IN-HAND, WITH THE MAHARAJAH ON THE BOX



THE STABLE YARD



THE PALACE  
PRINCE AT HOME  
ARBHANGA, K.C.I.E., IN THE PATNA DIVISION OF BEHAR



THE DEER PARK