

## NEWS FROM THE MOTHERLAND.

## AN UNUSUAL FOREIGN VISITOR FOR THE QUEEN.

The Sale of the Prince of Wales Hackneys—Another British Cruiser—News Summary by Mail.

## A Visitor For the Queen.

One of the passengers by the steamer Calabar, which has arrived at Liverpool from West Africa, was a negro widow, named Martha Ann Rix, 76 years of age, who had come from Monrovia solely to see the Queen. She was born in slavery in the United States, and, when a few years old, was bought by her father and taken by him to Liberia, West Africa. There the old lady has lived ever since, and from her earliest recollections she formed the intention of visiting England, the friend of the slave, and seeing the Queen. For over 50 years Mrs. Rix cherished this hope, and the first part was fulfilled when she reached Liverpool.

Speaking of the old slavery days, she says:—"Our only friend was England, and our mother the Queen. Once we put our foot down in England we were free. We all loved England much, and we wanted to see her noble people and her Queen. We called her our mother, and call her mother now. I want to go to London and see the Queen. I know I cannot speak to her, but I hope to see her passing along, and then I will return to my farm in Liberia and die contented. The Lord told me I should see the Queen, and I know I will." Mr. Jones (Elder, Dempster, and Co.) is communicating with Sir Francis de Winton on the subject.

## Sale of the Prince of Wales's Hackneys.

The first sale of horses selected from the hackney stud, which the Prince of Wales began to form at Wolferton, near Sandringham, five years ago, was recently held at the farm. It is the Prince's intention to make this a biennial affair, the sale of shorthorns and South Downs being held in the alternate years. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Aosta were among those present. The catalogue was a long one, comprising 17 mares, most of them with foal, four three-year-old fillies, six two-year-old fillies, six yearling fillies, two yearling colts, and 15 service horses, which did not strictly belong to the hackney stud. The hackneys were sold first and many of the brood mares excited so much competition that the total for 17 was 2,700, guineas or 162½ guineas each, the chief contributor to this splendid average being the four-year-old mare, Isla, which was sold for 430 guineas, and the nine-year-old mare Lady Dorothy, which fetched 650 guineas. The whole sale gave a total of 6,330, guineas.

## Another New British Cruiser.

The drawings and plans for a new cruiser, to be constructed in Chatham Dockyard, have been prepared at the Admiralty, and preparations for laying down the ship are now in progress at Chatham. The name of the new vessel will be the Dryad, her tonnage displacement will be 1,110, and her machinery of 3,500 horse power, the contract for supplying which has been given by the admiralty to Messrs. Maudslays and Co. The same firm have also received the order to supply the new machinery for the turret ship Monarch.

## Permanent Barracks for Aldershot.

With reference to the recent visit of her Majesty at Aldershot, it is interesting to know that out of the four millions voted by Parliament under the Barracks Act, 1890, no less a sum than one-and-a-half millions will be devoted to Aldershot in the reconstruction of the camp, and replacing the worn-out wooden huts with permanent barracks of brick. The latest ideas calculated to accommodate the troops in the most sanitary and convenient manner possible have been introduced, due regard being had to the comfort and recreation of all ranks.

## The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

In consequence of the diminution in the number of recruits supplied by the Welsh counties to the Regular Army, it is proposed at the War Office that, when the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers leaves the Curragh for Aldershot shortly, it shall march from Holyhead through North Wales, in the hope of stimulating recruiting in the Principality generally.

## Preparing for Coast Defence.

The draft of an ordinance called the "Coast Defence Volunteers Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1892," has been published in the Gibraltar Official Gazette by the Governor, General Sir Lothian Nicholson, wherein it is made lawful for the Governor to raise a Volunteer corps of such strength as he may think fit, to be

called the "Coast Defence Volunteers," if war should be apprehended, for service in connection with submarine mines, or the management of steamers, launches, boats, or other vessels required for the defence of Gibraltar. The engagement is to be six months, if war should not be declared, also during the period of the war should a conflict happen. A distinctive uniform, rate of pay, and oath of allegiance are included. The provisions of the Imperial Army Act, 1881, are to apply to the force.

## The Manchester Ship Canal.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester City Council Sir John Harwood, a corporation director of the Ship Canal, said, in answer to questions, that the dredging of the canal was difficult, and there were other matters of uncertainty, such as the awards under pending arbitrations, which must delay the promised report on financial prospects. The canal could not possibly be opened before the end of next year, and it would need more money than the three millions the corporation had already got power to advance, but he did not think the sum would be so great as some people seemed to imagine. The engineers were being urged to complete their statistics. He regretted that the canal had been laid with such great foundations, as otherwise the money already spent would have brought ships to Manchester by now.

## The Coming Church Congress.

At the Church Congress to be held at Folkestone in October, the following, among others, have consented to speak or read papers:—Lord Herschell, the Attorney-General, Lady Vincent, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir A. Gordon, the Bishops of Manchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Edinburgh and Gibraltar, Sir W. Herschell, Professor Kirkpatrick, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Bishops Barry, Smythies, and Wilkinson, Sir Dyce Duckworth, the Chaplain-General, the Dean of Rochester, Mr. E. Stafford Howard, and Mr. R. H. Hutton.

## 525 Fewer Liquor Licences.

A parliamentary Paper just issued shows that in England and Wales during 1890 and 1891 the renewals of 274 victuallers' licences and of 187 beer-house licences were refused by the justices of the peace. In the same period unsuccessful applications were made for the renewal of 64 other licences. The grounds on which the applicants were refused leave to sell intoxicating liquors were various. In many cases the justices did not consider that more publichouses were required in particular districts; in others it happened that the house had not been properly conducted or that its structural condition was imperfect. Again, many of the applicants were not considered to be fit and proper persons to hold a licence—several of them on account of convictions for receiving stolen property.

## The Sea's Death Tribute.

In 1890 the number of masters and seamen employed in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom was 214,427. Of this number 1,793 were drowned in the course of the 12 months; 1,109 lost by wrecks and casualties, 624 when the vessel to which they belonged was not damaged; 248 seamen were lost by accident other than drowning. Thus of every 105 persons employed one was lost. Besides these, 162 passengers were drowned, thus bringing up the total number of lives lost at sea in the year before last to 2,203.

## Siberian Prisoners in England.

Last week the Russian steamship Kostroma arrived in Portland Roads for coal, bound from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, in the Pacific. On being boarded by the Missions to Seamen chaplain in his mission vessel, the officers were found very friendly, and allowed him to see the crew, which numbered about 100 men, and to supply them with literature in their own language. The chaplain found that there were 90 prisoners on board, all women and children, closely packed between decks, but well cared for. They were being conveyed to Siberia. The chaplain visited the prison, and was gladly welcomed by the prisoners, to each of whom he gave some religious tracts printed in Russia, and having an official stamp on them, those printed in England being prohibited. The Kostroma is to be followed by other Russian prison ships conveying male prisoners to Siberia, which are expected to arrive soon in Portland Roads for coal. The Missions to Seamen chaplain hopes to board these vessels also and minister to the crew and the prisoners for Siberia.

Lord George Hamilton has been appointed by the Prince of Wales to fill the vacancy of Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Middlesex, rendered vacant by the death of Sir Francis Burdett.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

## PROGRESS OF THE COLONIAL PALACE IN LONDON.

About Quarter of a Million Pounds Sterling Already Expended on this Magnificent Monumental Building.

The representatives of the London Press were recently invited to inspect the buildings erected for the Imperial Institute, which are so far forward that active operations have been begun in various departments, and the London Times gives the following report of the visit:

The lines on which the Institute has been organized are mainly those first laid down in *The Times* in the autumn of 1886, at the close of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. *The Times* then protested against the continuation of that exhibition as a sort of permanent pleasure garden, and pointed out that what ought to be done was to erect such a building as would be an outward and visible sign of our great Empire.

A WORTHY MONUMENT of the Jubilee of her Majesty's accession, and an exhibition that would be a continual education and delight to the public, and at the same time of service in promoting the commerce of the Empire. That the Imperial Institute buildings are monumental all must admit. We view the spacious flight of steps leading to the front entrance, and look along the corridor of the principal floor. On this floor are some 20 rooms, several of considerable size. About half-a-dozen of them are used as the offices of the Institute, while in others the nucleus of the library is at present located. No doubt the library will in time become an important feature of the Institute, especially when combined with a special collection of maps, which, of course, ought to be placed in close proximity to the library. Four of the most spacious of these chambers are allotted to the use of the great groups of

## BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

At the west end of the corridor are the British America and British Australasia Conference Rooms, while British Africa and British India have corresponding rooms at the east end. The Crown colonies have a room to themselves on the floor above. These rooms are all being decorated by the colonies to which they have been allotted, and promise when completed to form one of the richest features in the building. The rooms will always be at the service of the representatives of the particular sections of the Empire for which they are set apart, for conferences, for receptions, and other gatherings social, Imperial, or commercial. The Fellows' reading and writing rooms are on the principal floor, and in them will be kept files of

## ALL COLONIAL PAPERS.

The plan of the principal floor is repeated throughout, the same topographical relations being maintained for the various classes of rooms, lavatories, and other conveniences. On the first floor is the members' dining-room, and above is the dining-room for the public. The rooms in the east of the first-floor are devoted at present to a special exhibition of Indian art metal work, an exquisite collection, which deserves to be seen. This will be followed by other

## SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

from other parts of the Empire, and these exhibitions ought to be in time one of the leading features of the Institute. An entire gallery and the ground floor of the main building are devoted to the United Kingdom. No doubt, in view of the relative importance of the different sections of the Empire, this is quite fair, but, considering the special purposes of the Institute, it may be found advisable to modify this arrangement and give the mother country less prominence. The whole of the east gallery is allotted to India, and the west to

## BRITISH AMERICA.

British Australasia and British Africa divide the intermediate gallery between them, while the scattered Asiatic possessions find space in the Indian arcade. On the upper floors of the main building are many rooms of fair size which will be used for special conferences, for the exhibition of samples, and a variety of other purposes not yet arranged for. Indeed, what strikes one at first sight is the enormous amount of space at the command of the Institute; and yet when one realizes the vast extent of the Empire which is to be represented in the buildings, it becomes evident that it would be easy enough to fill this space. What will be the utility and commercial merit of the Institute remains to be seen, but if we have in these spacious buildings concrete evidence of the vastness and infinite

variety of the Empire to which we belong, and if this is attractive enough to make the Institute popular, it would do a great deal to foster the IMPERIAL SENTIMENT.

There is no reason why the Institute should not be made as attractive as was the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of which it is the natural development. It will, we hope, become a common meeting-place for the many subjects of her Majesty that flock to visit the mother country. The building is well adapted for this, and after all Kensington is not so far away from the centre. The club element is at present made prominent. The club arrangements are excellent, and attractions in the way of music in the summer evenings and other pleasant things are held out as inducements for people to become members.

The work of the institute is only in its initial stage. A year hence, when

## HER MAJESTY IN PERSON

will formally open the building, we shall be better able to judge how far it is likely to fulfil its functions. Certainly nothing could be more satisfactory or more comprehensive than the plan of work which has been laid down by the governing body, under whom Sir Frederick Abel and Sir Somers Vaise have been so successful in carrying the undertaking up to its present stage that we are justified in having every confidence in the future.

The building up to its present stage has cost about a quarter of a million, to complete it another £80,000 or £100,000 is required.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND PROTECTION.

Lord Grey's Recollections of the Free Trade Debates in Imperial Parliament.

Lord Grey in a letter to the London Times, thus caustically takes up Mr. Gladstone's assertion that it had taken 20 of the most active years of his life to break down protection and establish free trade in England:—

"As being, I believe, the only survivor, except Mr. C. Villiers, of those who took an active part in the House of Commons in the battle for free trade, I cannot allow this assertion to pass without a positive contradiction. Instead of having assisted during 20 years to break down the system of protection and to establish free trade in this country, Mr. Gladstone, from the time of his coming into Parliament till the very eve of the final triumph of free trade, was one of its most strenuous opponents. No one can doubt this who will take the trouble to read Mr. Gladstone's speech in the debate of five nights, raised by a motion made by myself in February, 1843, for the purpose of obtaining a distinct declaration of the opinion of the House of Commons on the question of free trade versus protection; and another speech made by him in the month of May of the same year, on the motion of Mr. Villiers for the repeal of the Corn Laws. In both these speeches Mr. Gladstone spoke as an advocate of the policy of protection; and I am not aware that he ever made a speech of a contrary tendency till after Sir R. Peel had announced his determination to ask Parliament to abandon that policy.

"I must add, the whole tone of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's Administration of 1841, showed that he was far less inclined than the minister under whom he served to take even timid advances in the direction of free trade. Even before his final adoption of that policy, Sir R. Peel showed, by what he did on more than one occasion, that he did not approve of all the protectionist views of his subordinate."

## How to Test the U.S. Tariff.

The Single Tax Club, of Chicago, has sent a petition to the directors of the World's Fair asking "that on foreign exhibits of dutiable goods at the World's Fair the selling price in the country from which the goods are exported, the transportation charges from point of origin to Chicago, and the selling price in Chicago, be stated separately."

The petitioners add:—"We conceive that neither political party can consistently be opposed to this, as the framer of the existing tariff confidently asserts as the faith of his party that the foreign exporter pays the tax, and the opposing party asserts with equal confidence that the American consumer pays the tax. It is respectfully submitted that the exposition can confer no more important service to the American people than to aid in the solution of this vexed and most important question."

Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador at Vienna, having almost entirely recovered from his indisposition, has gone for change of air on a short visit to Cortina, in the South Tyrol.

## Professional.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES  
ETC., ETC.  
56 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN.  
STUART HENDERSON. T. ARTHUR BRAMANT.

H. A. PERCIVAL,  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,  
Ontario Chambers, Ottawa.  
MONEY TO LOAN.

WILLIAM C. ROCHESTER,  
ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC.  
205 Wellington St., Ottawa.

Designs and Estimates Furnished on Application for Bill Heads, Cheques, Receipts, and all kinds of Commercial Work.

## WM. HOWE,

MANUFACTURER OF  
White Lead, Zinc White, Putty,  
Flat Brick Paints,  
Colors, Dry, in Oil and Japan.

## READY-MIXED PAINTS.

IMPORTER OF  
Linseed, Cod, Seal, Lard, Wool,  
Castor,  
Olive and Machine Oils,  
Turpentine, Varnishes Japans and  
Brushes,  
Painters' Supplies, Artists' Colors  
and Materials.

Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings and Interior Wall Decorations.

## HOWE BLOCK, OTTAWA.

\$500 REWARD for a case of Dyspepsia that cannot be cured. Nature's Method. Home treatment. Full particulars and sample treatment free. Send 10 cents for mailing. THE ST. LAWRENCE CO., Pictou, Nova Scotia.

For Over Fifty Years  
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbs at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

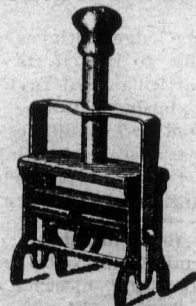
## JOB PRINTING

at the  
"PATENT REVIEW OFFICE,"  
135 Sparks Street, - Ottawa.

Send for Estimates.

## Pritchard &amp; Andrews

GENERAL ENGRAVERS,  
175 SPARKS ST.



A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS!  
"THE MIDGET"  
SELF-INKING STAMP,  
WITH RUBBER DIE, INK AND BOX COMPLETE FOR

75 CENTS

## Scientific American

Agency for

**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGN PATENTS,  
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to  
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.  
Every patent taken out by us is brought before  
the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American  
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.