

RUSH TO LONDON HAS COMMENCED

Jubilee Guards of Honor Arrive from Every Quarter—Strange Uniforms Seen Everywhere.

Thoroughfare Framed With Platforms—An Air of Bustle and Animation.

Proposed Jubilee Dinner to the Poor—Much Interest in Prince Rupert's Visit.

New York, May 24.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says today: "Jubilee guards of honor are arriving from every quarter, and strange and fantastic uniforms are constantly seen in the streets and parks. A large party of Indian nobles, representing twenty states, came up from Plymouth by this morning's mail, most of them being cavalry commanders in the Imperial service troops."

London does not look like itself, because the principal thoroughfares are framed with platforms and stands erected a month in advance of the Jubilee parade, but there is an unwonted air of bustle and animation in the crowded streets, which indicates that the gala week is already anticipated with pleasurable excitement."

New York, May 20.—Mr. Harold Frederic in his cable letter to the Times today has considerable to say regarding the proposed Jubilee dinner to the poor of London. He writes, in part, as follows: "As a result of the appeal of the poor of London, and the fact that the dinner is to be a non-professional philanthropic sharply objects, and holds that the definition was intended for the outcast poor, who possess nothing whatsoever not even a character. These latter insist that to confine the feast to the Urban Heaps who have cultivated the presence of curates and constables would be a travesty on what the prince designed. Others retort that to spread a board for thieves, tramps and dissolute ruffians would be a crime against the morality of Christian England."

Richard Cartwright made the announcement last night that the Imperial Government has assented to the Steamship Contract.

Stock of Toronto, will apply for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Stock, on the grounds of bigamy. Mr. Stock stated that there will be no announcement of honors conferred through the Empire on the occasion of the Jubilee. The announcement of such distinctions will be in connection with Her Majesty's Jubilee next month.

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THE PRICE OF SILVER.

A Very Heavy Decline in the Price of The White Metal.

New York, May 22.—The Journal this morning says: Silver has just sold for 60 cents per ounce, the lowest point it has ever touched, except for a short period in 1894, when it sold at 58 cents per ounce. The steady decline in silver is attributed to many different reasons. Paris has been fairly flooded with South American dollars, which have been sold there as low as 2 francs 22 centimes for the dollar. The price of silver in the Indian bazaars has fallen to 76 rupees, the lowest price on record. The exchange between London and Shanghai has also fallen to almost the lowest and even at the low rate China does not absorb a large quantity of silver. Dating from the declaration by Japan of its intention to abandon the use of silver as its standard coinage and go upon a gold basis, the price of the white metal has been steadily declining.

THE COMAS INCIDENT.

Conference Between President of State, the Premier and Senor Sagasta.

London, May 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says: "In a conference held between the president of the senate, the premier and Senor Sagasta, with reference to the Comas incident, the president said he would not be justified in interfering, as the affair had occurred in the senate chamber. He declared that the opposition ought to be satisfied if the Duke of Tetran announced a slight or offense to the liberal minority. He added that the government could not dispense with the Duke's services, as minister of foreign affairs, because he alone was able to conduct important and impending negotiations with foreign governments. Senor Sagasta promised to give his followers conciliatory advice. He summoned a meeting of the Liberals, who, after prolonged discussion, gave a vote of confidence in Senor Sagasta, with instructions to settle the conflict of the understanding that they would not enter the Cortes till the government had given them satisfactory assurance, as Senor Sagasta deemed proper. The Conservatives estimated that the Duke of Tetran would be a princely prince, and therefore, only the ministerialists have been present in parliament since Friday. The premier on receiving the reply of Senor Sagasta informed the Queen Regent, and summoned a council of ministers. The crisis has withdrawn popular attention from the attitude of the United States senate, which a majority of newspapers and ministers affect to consider as without importance, as bearing upon the immediate relations of the two countries."

BRYANT'S STORY.

The New Witness in the Durrant Case Makes an Explanation.

Montevista, Colo., May 22.—Bryant, the new witness in the Durrant murder case here, last night explained how he came to be in the Emmanuel church at the time of the murder of Blanche Lambert. He says he was occupying furnished rooms on Jessie street, but not being able to get any work and not having any money, was turned out and had no place to sleep. The first night he went to Emmanuel church, thinking to find it unlocked, and he unlocked it with a wire and went to sleep. He was awakened by a snoring noise and heard the crowd from London. The action of the Australian farmers as regards contributions, when sending a sheep of mutton, in mentioning England, Ireland and Scotland instead of London, perhaps opens a way to be an unhappy and mischievous failure. It must be taken from the hands of the Lord Mayor and entrusted to a committee of capable men representing the three Kingdoms.

YOKOHAMA ADVICES.

Mrs. Carew Taken to Hongkong—The Russian Consul Assailed.

San Francisco, May 23.—Oriental advices per steamer Bismarck from Yokohama say: After repeated false reports of her transfer, Mrs. Carew, the poisoner, was taken from the British jail at Yokohama and conveyed on board the Anona on April 25 for it is believed, Hongkong. The utmost secrecy was preserved regarding her departure and all inquiries made of the officials as to her destination met with non-committal replies. Prince Lobanov, the Russian consul at Yokohama, was assaulted last month by three soldiers while walking to his villa at Hayama. Two of them seized him. The consul endeavored to get away, but was followed by one of the soldiers, who chased him with a bamboo stick.

MAY BE PARDON.

Political Prisoners Likely to Benefit by the Queen's Jubilee Celebration.

London, May 24.—It is believed to be a matter of may, perhaps all political prisoners, including the Invincibles, Jas. Fitzgibbon, James Halton and Joe Mulvey, will be pardoned early in June during the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

SUGAR INDUSTRY THREATENED.

An Over Production of 100,000 Tons Reported From Buenos Ayres.

London, May 24.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: "The sugar industry is threatened with a severe crisis, owing to the over production in excess of the available export for the current year of more than 100,000 tons."

GOSSIP OF LONDON

Preparations for the Great Jubilee—Even Churches Rented—Stands Erected Everywhere.

Divorce Suit of Sir Charles Henry Ross on Trial—Duke of Marlborough's New Coach.

London, May 23.—London has already plunged into the Queen's Jubilee preparations, and for the next six weeks it promises to be the most uncomfortable city in Europe. Along the route of the procession in front of the buildings are disfigured by hideous scaffolding, preparatory to building seats.

Even churches like St. Martin-in-the-Fields have been sold to speculators, who have almost covered the edifice mentioned with building preparations, a little sign reading "prices as usual," being the only indication left of the church proper. St. Paul's cathedral is likewise disfigured by huge stands. The price of provisions has already advanced, and everything has at least doubled in cost. For the Jubilee week several of the large hotels refuse to make any definite arrangements for rooms even to old patrons until a week before the Jubilee. Every person who has been able to do so has let his or her house for the celebration, and is preparing to flee to the country. The fact is that everyone in London is, to use a slang expression, "on the make."

Tuesday's drawing room at Buckingham palace was by far the smartest of the year. The weather was beautiful, and crowds of people lined the streets in the neighborhood of the palace and the mall. A striking feature of the day was the many state carriages in line. The coach of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough eclipsed all of them. It cost \$5,000 and has taken a long time to finish. The body was of a deep red and the coach was adorned, in addition to the crown and coat of arms, by a princely and costly harness. The carriage is a prince of the Roman empire, and, as the Daily Mail says, "he is not inclined to abate one jot of title of his titles."

The supporters of the carriage are in the shape of red mounted silver spears. There were three footmen behind the coach. They wore red liveries which were covered with gold embroidery, that part of the work being done in Italy to insure the embroidery against tarnishing.

There is a story printed here to the effect that the Duke of Marlborough ordered his liveries to be chosen the brightest red, but the tailor refused to make the liveries of that color, and pointed out to the duke that the particular shade of red which he most admired was confined to the use of royal liveries. The duke was obliged to be contented with the shade of red used by his ancestors for the liveries of his servants.

The Duchess of Marlborough wore a diamond necklace and her necklace, composed of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, caused a sensation.

The trial at Edinburgh of the suit for divorce brought by Sir Charles Henry Ross, of Balmagrove castle, Ross-shire, against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, is furnishing considerable gossip, as the parties in the suit are prominent. The proceedings, which were commenced last year, were resumed in Edinburgh on Wednesday before the Edinburgh court of sessions. Lady Ross is a sister of the late Olivia Cairns, who was cited to testify.

The co-respondents, De Bath and Brinton, are officers of the 8th Hussars and Life Guards respectively. Some of the evidence presented was of a nature too disgusting for publication. The hand's evidence was fully confirmed by the testimony of the servants.

NELSON SQUATTERS.

Summary Ejectment From Government Lots Cause Trouble.

Nelson, May 19.—Acting Government Agent Goepel is creating a great deal of trouble among the squatters on the Crown lands in this city. Under instructions from the authorities at Victoria he has served upon those over-sanguine "homesteaders" notices to the effect that they are required to forthwith vacate and abandon possession of the public land which they now hold without lawful authority. Failure to comply with this request will leave squatters liable to proceedings under the provisions of the Crown Lands Trespass Act, 1887.

The service of these notices by the constable has brought the matter more forcibly to the attention of the city administration. The squatters insist that they have rights that demand recognition, and in order to avoid serious clashing between the citizens and the government, the city council has taken a hand in the matter. At the regular meeting of the board of aldermen the following telegram was drafted and forwarded to Victoria:

Premier Turner, Victoria, B. C.: In the public interest we respectfully ask that legal action be not taken against the squatters until remonstrances now being prepared by the citizens reach you. Many of the lots in question have been fenced in by government officials here, and if action is taken it should only be taken after a report is made by disinterested parties. Market value can be obtained for every lot on which squatters have built, and if action is delayed no injury can result to either bona fide squatters or the government. How is it that Acting Government Agent Goepel has warned Hoveyman, the foundryman, who one piece of ground on which one squats on another? Hoveyman is establishing an industrial enterprise in Nelson that will give employment to a number of men, and is willing to pay the market price for the lot he is building on, which is the only available site for a foundry. Is it in the interest of either the province or Nelson to drive such enterprises to Nantopora?

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Observed in London With the Usual Ceremonies.

London, May 24.—The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24th, 1819, was observed today with the usual artillery salutes; ringing of church bells, and a review of the different naval and military standards. The London celebration will take place on Wednesday.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Reports of Bradstreet and Dun & Co. on the Trend of Commerce.

New York, May 22.—Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency to-day says:

The slight improvement in trade in the tendency of business to increase at Pacific cities in the Northwest, and the Gulf States. There is an increased buying at Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham and New Orleans, where trade has revived from the announcement that Northern Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas flooded districts are being planted under cultivation, and that the damage is less than expected. There are increased sales at Milwaukee, Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis, and exports of general merchandise and lumber from San Francisco have increased.

Advices from California are that lack of reasonable rains and long-continued drouth winds have injured the wheat and fruit crops. Larger Eastern centers report the movement of merchandise slow and trade dull. The season is so far advanced that no general recovery is looked for until after the fall buying sets in.

Industrial disturbances have marked building and other industries, notably clothing, mining and iron steel.

There are 245 business failures this week in the United States, which is not far from what may be called the normal. This total is compared with 251 last week, and 216 in the 21st week of May, 1896. There are 21 failures reported from Canada this week, compared with 31 last week, 28 in the week a year ago and 25 two years ago.

Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency to-day says:

Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for Eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the Middle West appear, with considerable amounts from the South. Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments by \$1,500,000, mostly from the Middle West. Exports of gold have no influence and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed.

The iron industry has quite an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Low Southern freights quarried a little more iron at the North, and Eastern foundry is slightly lower, with gray iron only \$3.25 at Pittsburgh. Cast iron works are now turning out 3,000 tons of rails daily, nearly all on old orders, and exports of finished products increase.

Sales of copper, said to be nearly 60,000,000 pounds, have stiffened the price to 11 1/2 cents for lake, and tin rose to 13 1/2 cents, in spite of large arrivals, though lead is weaker at \$3.25 and tin plates at \$3.30. Coke is also a shade lower.

Sales of wood decrease, though still greater than when the mills were busy, but manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, most of their possible demand for months ahead having been placed. The Western holders begin to offer at 10 1/2 cents lower than of late.

LADD'S BODY FOUND.

The Missing Remains Discovered on a Farm Near Oregon City.

Portland, May 22.—The body of the late W. S. Ladd, which was stolen Monday night, has been recovered. It was found buried in the garden of Daniel D. Magone, near Oregon City. Magone and Charles Montgomery, his accomplice, have been arrested. Montgomery made a confession and implicated two other men, who are still at large.

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

British Warships Participate in Celebration of Queen's Birthday.

Tampa, Fla., May 24.—The British man-of-war Pelias arrived at Tampa Bay to-day to participate in the celebration of the Queen's Birthday on May 24. The British steamer "Crested" is here also, and will take part.

CURRENT FUN.

Marie (the maid)—You look charming, Miss Penelope. I can tell you that as well as the glass. Women were made before mirrors, you know. Penelope—Yes, and they have been before them ever since.—Up-to-Date.

"Did I understand you to say that you didn't have any company in the kitchen while I was out, Katie?" "Yes, mum; that's what I said." "But I smell the tobacco from a pipe through the house!" "The policeman was in for half an hour, mum; but we were in the parlour."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Isn't that brother of yours located in the flooded district somewhere?" asked one Louisville gentleman of another. "Yes," was the reply, "his farm is close to one of the Mississippi levees." "What do you hear from him?" "I received a letter on Wednesday, in which he says he is right in the swim."—Courier Journal.

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"I am not surprised, nor shall I be, if the house should concur in the senate resolution and send it to the president. Your jingoes are in the saddle and evidently bent upon forcing us into some serious foreign complications in order to distract attention from the fast approaching international crisis. A few scattering bands of Cuban dynamiters, thieves, plantation burners and highway-men now in the field here, who hold no port and possess no seat of civil government have no right to expect recognition. Such distinction at President McKinley's hands, issued in the face of my own proclamation officially declaring the greater part of the island to be already pacified, would hold the Washington executive up to the ridicule of European powers. I am prompt, healthy, energetic and sympathetic for the Spanish cause, especially from neighboring old world governments, also possessing colonies in the West Indies."

In brief, recollection may aid the Cuban junta in placing a few bonds in the United States, but it will at the same time assure the successful issue of our proposed new Spanish loan in Paris, London and Vienna, and enable us to carry on the war with renewed vigor. Personally, I shall be glad if recognition comes; our position will then be more clearly defined. It will work to the virtual abolition of our special treaty with the United States, place the Yankees residing in Cuba in an unfavorable position before the courts with other foreign residents, and I shall be troubled less by the constant complaints and often ridiculous demands from the American consuls. It would also relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for the destruction of property not actually within the line of Spanish defense, and further simplify matters by assuring us the right to board and search American vessels whenever suspected.

"For one, I shall heartily rejoice that the emptiness and hypocrisy of the United States government of its reiterated professions of friendship shall be finally unmasked. I have always had little confidence in the sincerity of its assertions. Each new declaration from Washington calculated to excite our marine officials engaged in patrolling the Cuban coast off their guard, has invariably been followed by the departure of some new filibuster from an American port with arms and ammunition for our enemy."

The captain-general expressed delight at the proposition to have the consuls here furnish free transportation to all Americans who desire to return to the United States, but said he considered the plan to distribute food to resident Americans an indirect and unjustified attempt to interfere in local affairs.

IN THE FATHERLAND.

Emperor William's Volubility Condemned—Excitement in the Reichstag.

Berlin, May 22.—Another ministerial crisis has grown out of the serious manner in which the Emperor placed the Prince Hohenzollern, nominally fulfilled his solemn promise in introducing a bill for the abolition of the most illiberal paragraph of the old law of associations. The bill introduced in the diet is purely reactionary, its provisions placing all political meetings and associations wholly and exclusively under police control. Since it was certain that the measure would be overwhelmingly defeated if introduced in the reichstag, it was introduced in the diet, where the Conservatives had nearly half the seats. The decision lies with the National Liberals, and three or four of their votes will suffice to give the bill a majority.

In the meanwhile the reichstag has taken the matter up, and has pronounced against the measure. The two days of the debate in the reichstag were the most exciting and interesting of this session. The speakers expressed themselves with energy and fearlessness on the Emperor's reactionary tendency, and the evil influence of his irresponsible cabinet, which created a sensation throughout Germany. Herr Richter's speech was especially bitterly sarcastic. Among other things he said that the German people could not, as in the case of the Russians, be governed autocratically. Numerous mass meetings against the diet bill have been held, sixty-five of them in Berlin alone. On Thursday the entire press, with the single exception of part of the Conservative press, vigorously denounced it and wanted it rejected outright.

Emperor William and his family stayed nearly a week at Wiesbaden, where a series of elaborately prepared and magnificently mounted performances at the theatre have been given. On Monday the imperial family had with them in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The public appearance of the young couple was evidently brought about in order to silence the scandal about their reported separation, and the Emperor took pains to publicly show his affection for both the Grand Duke and his wife. At a banquet in the castle of Wiesbaden on Tuesday, Emperor William, in toasting

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IS RHODESIA OPHIR?

The "Monomotapa," which forms the subject of Mr. A. Wilmot's new book, is the modern Rhodesia, says the London News. The work, to which Mr. H. Rider Haggard contributes a short introduction, has nothing to do with the Chartered Company. It ends with 1830, when the last Dominican monk left Monomotapa, and is entirely concerned with the identification of the land with the "Ophir" of Solomon and the ancient Phoenicians. It contains the result of Mr. Wilmot's researches into such literary references to Monomotapa as are to be found in the Vatican and Lisbon histories.

It is likely that Rhodesia will become a fruitful field for the archaeological digger, as well as for the digger after gold. The archaeologist, Mr. Bent, who in 1801, after the occupation of Mashonaland, was one of the first modern Europeans to examine the wonderful ruins of Zimbabwe, has proved to the satisfaction of most authorities that these buildings were either built by the Phoenicians or by a people (Arabian) whose worship was the same as theirs.

The most probable, though not the most accurate, conclusion is held to be that Monomotapa was not only Phoenician, but also that it was the Ophir mentioned in the old Testament.

Mr. Wilmot has been able to prove that the Portuguese settlers of the sixteenth century had visited Zimbabwe, and that the place was then and for generations after occupied by the King of Monomotapa. In the seventeenth century, from which the Mashonas of to-day are descended, was overrun by a savage fierce race, which is now represented by the Matsiwe and other Zulu tribes. The new invaders are described as the Huns of South Africa. Portuguese civilization, such as it was, disappeared before them, and the very name of the old native kingdom was forgotten until the period of British expansion and exploration began.

The architecture and decoration of the Zimbabwe ruins are the same as those of Phoenician remains in the Mediterranean islands and Asia Minor. Crucibles and other instruments, ingots, specimens of art work in gold, discovered at Zimbabwe, indicate that the place was a Phoenician gold mining settlement many centuries before the Christian era. It also seems clear that the cruel, hideous Baal worship of the Phoenicians was established there.

From the Phoenician age to the Portuguese discovery of the country is a blank. But it is certain that Monomotapa was always regarded by Eastern nations as a land rich in gold. It is dubious compliment to the English to call them, as Mr. Wilmot does, the modern Phoenicians. Their ancient namesakes were a cruel people as any known in history. The old Phoenicians were great colonizers and explorers, they were the chief traders and carriers of the ancient world, and the most adventurous seamen, but there, we hope, ends the resemblance between the English and the traders of Tyre, Sidon and Carthage.

Solomon's Ophir, if such it really was, became one of the fourteen missionary provinces of the sixteenth century. Under the Jesuit who succeeded the Jesuit in Ophir, the country was named "the province of the rosary." The story of the martyrdom of the Jesuit Father Silveira, in 1561, as related by Mr. Wilmot bears in some respects a striking likeness to the Platonic description of Socrates' death. The Phoenician remains and a copy of a fine map in the Vatican library. In this map, first published in 1823, Monomotapa is well filled up, probably from details furnished by the Roman missionaries.

The new Vickers armor plate, an English product, is stated to be, as regards resisting quality, superior to any other in existence. By some recent trials, lately published by Iron and Industries, it was shown that the Hotchkiss projectile, with a muzzle velocity of 21,000 feet, completely failed to penetrate it, the shot in every case being broken up. The armor plate is, however, by no means perfect, since it is liable to spontaneous disintegration on something of the same principle as a Prince Rupert drop. Of three plates recently produced three exploded within a short time of their manufacture.