SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STREAMER.

From Liverpool, July 19th.

A BATCH OF LIQUOR BILLS THROWN OUT.

In the House of Commons fifteen Irish liquor bills have been thrown out. Mr. Sullivan moved the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was the closing of public houses in Ireland from seven o'clock on Saturday night until twelve at noon on Sunday. Mr. Shaw moved its rejection. The bulk of the debate was a simple *rechauffé* of the old arguments *pro* and *con*, on the question of prohibition by Act of Parliament, its dull monotony being relieved for a brief space only by a short, sparkling and characteristic speech against the bill from Major O'Gorman. Eventually Sir M. Beach pointed out the uselessness of endeavoring to proceed with the bill at that period of the session, and the bill was negatived without a division. Mr. Cowen moved the second reading of the Licensing Bill, the object of which was to substitute elective licensing boards for the licensing committees of justices. The measure was thrown out by 135 to 58. The Sunday Closing Bill was also withdrawn. This ends attempts at Irish restrictive liquor legislation for the present session.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

The Australian mail brings intelligence of a collision between the clipper ship Grandes and an iceberg, whilst on the voyage from London to Melbourne, which caused escape of the ship from foundering. It appears that on the 21st of March, when in lat. 42.25 S., long. 2 E., the Grandes, without the slightest warning, came into violent contact with an immense iceberg, which was not visible in the look-out forward until the crash came. The iceberg in height reached above the topsail-yards, but its length could not be very well determined in consequence of ice, sea, and sky being of the same colour. The force of the shock was felt from stem to stern, sending her backwards some distance. Several tons of ice fell on the ship's deck. The jibboom, cutwater, false stem, and the figurehead were carried away, and the spars and rigging and bulwarks very much damaged. The vessel had on board about 300 emigrants, in addition to a full crew and a large general cargo.

DR. KENEALY AND MRS. BELANT.

Recently Dr. Kenealy, M. P., wrote the following letter to Mrs. Besant:—"Madam,—I have read a printed letter signed with your name, and published in all the papers, in which you use the following words with reference to Chief Justice Cockburn and myself:—'I trust that the wicked slanders Dr. Kenealy had heaped upon him (the Lord Chief Justice), and knew that these slanders had circulated amongst many of those whom I addressed.' Allow me to ask, what are the slanders to which you refer? I am, Madam, your humble servant, E. V. Kenealy." To this Mrs. Besant replied as follows:—"Sir,—In my article in the *National Reformer*, to which you refer, I alluded to slanders uttered by Mr. Bradlaugh, a man, a journal 'edited by Kenealy.' If you are the Kenealy who edits that paper, and will write to me to that effect, I will refer to your question at once. Otherwise I do not know what your concern can be. Your obedient servant, ANNE BESANT."

[The force of this pithy reply is contained in the fact that it contains a challenge to Dr. Kenealy escaped by pleading that he was not the editor of the *Englishman*.]

DR. BAXTER CANDIDLY IN FRONTIER.

Dr. Baxter Langley, of Greenwich, formerly Secretary of the *Morning Star* Company, and who was lately selected by the Greenwich Liberals as candidate with Mr. Gladstone for that borough at the next election, has been now included in the charge of fraud and conspiracy recently heard at Bow street, when William Swindlehurst, Secretary of the Artisans', Labourers' and General Dwellings' Company, and Edward Saffery, estate agent, were charged with defrauding the Company of £30,000. Mr. George Lewis, who prosecuted, said that since the account on Dr. Langley had been charged with conspiracy to defraud, and also with having been a director of public company, received property for his own interest. The charge arose out of the purchase of the Queen's Park estate and the Crane Hall estate, for which, it was alleged, the company had paid more considerably by reason of the amount paid to the vendors, but of the money received for the Queen's Park estate a certain sum had been paid by Mr. Dr. Langley, whether from Mr. Swindlehurst or Mr. Saffery could not be said. A £500 note had been traced to Dr. Langley, who had also possessed himself of one hundred pounds, whether from Mr. Saffery or not could not be said. It would, however, be shown that certain notes received by the Crane Hall Estate had been paid by Dr. Langley to his bankers. Dr. Langley, as chairman of the company, could not honestly have received back portions of the money. Mr. Longcroft, solicitor to the company, gave further details as to the purchase of the Queen's Park Estate, and stated that it was contrary to the instructions from Swindlehurst. He understood that with respect to lot 1, Saffery was an optional contract with Mr. Weston Driver, who acted for the vendors. Evidence was then given that some of the notes paid for the Queen's Park estate, the purchase money of this lot had been paid by Swindlehurst into his own bankers. One note of a thousand pounds was cashed over the counter for Swindlehurst, and a note for five hundred, which was the part of the note paid in exchange, was afterwards paid in by Langley to his bankers. A note for one hundred pounds, part of sum paid for Mr. Longcroft's cheque for lot 11, was also traced to Langley. The case adjourned, bail being accepted for Dr. Langley, one surety in £500, and the same bail as before for the other defendants.

THE BIRMINGHAM WORKINGMAN'S HOME.

Before the Domestic Economy Conference over-looking Hall, Birmingham, Mr. Richards gave the following description of the home of the Birmingham workingman:—A single living-room on the ground floor in a court of houses, a "*ouf de sac*," with no second apartment, with a cramped room with a miniature small fire-grate, no hot-water boiler, a small baking-oven on one side only (nine or ten inches square) divided into two parts, a fire-grate, perhaps the cheapest, economical, and most useless design ever invented, no other apartment, wash or slop kitchen, no painted walls, but instead covered with a cheap, showy paper, that is never cleaned or changed for years, a contrivance for harbouring loathsome insects, and ceilings that are whitewashed at long intervals of years also. That adjunct of comfort, and promoter of health, a good supply of water, the positives here are also denied; a common pump in the centre of the court, into which the sewage may percolate, and be of serious mischief, is the usual, and in most cases the only supply, and the kitchen, or wash-house, available by the housewife, here is a general one, common to the whole of the neighbours in turns, and used only on certain days, or portions of days, as when there are more than six houses to only one washhouse, each house tenant cannot have the wash-house for even one whole day out of the six.

THE SUICIDE OF A BLUE-COAT BOY.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the circumstances leading to the suicide of the Blue-Coat boy, William Arthur Gibbs, aged twelve years, at Christ's Hospital, has been opened in the best air of the metropolis. The Commissioners consist of Mr. Russell Gurney (Chairman), Mr. Walpole, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Walker, of the *Times*, and the Dean of Christ's church. A number of prominent gentlemen sought to gain admittance, but were refused, and kept waiting outside the Library whilst the Commissioners deliberated on the course to be adopted. The shorthand writer who had been expressly engaged to take the notes being also excluded temporarily. At 12 40 the latter gentleman was called in, and shortly after Mr. Allcroft, the treasurer, and Mr. Gibbs, "the father of the deceased, was also summoned. The gentlemen of the press then made an effort to obtain admittance, but were informed that the inquiry would be strictly private all through, and that no one would be allowed in the room except the witnesses.

THE BALMAIN CASE.

The death is announced of Mrs. Joseph Bravo, the mother of the late Mr. Charles Delamay Turner Bravo. It is stated that she never rallied from the shock caused by the untimely death of her son.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Mrs. Jury, who was sent out to Sydney by the friends of the Claimant, has returned to England, having failed to recognise the identity at Paramatta as her brother, Arthur Orton. The *Telegraph* says that owing to the surveillance of the prison authorities the Claimant has been unable to make known all his grievances to Mr. Guildford Onslow, but about three weeks ago he succeeded in obtaining an interview with a fellow-convict named Wm. Duncan, who was about to be released, and extracted from him a promise that he would write to Mr. Onslow and tell him all about them. Duncan has since been liberated, and says the *Times*, has accordingly written to Mr. Onslow as follows:—

"101 High street, Glasgow.

"SIR,—I write to you at the request of your friend Sir Roger Tichborne, for such I believe him to be, although the authorities at Dartmoor prison think otherwise. They treat him shamefully, continually watching him, and, in fact, it is their chief study how they can annoy him; and believe me they do so. He got reported last month (June) and punished unjustly. On the 11th of June he asked to see his solicitor, and he was not allowed to do so, because he had his name down to see the governor the same day. He wanted a pair of spectacles to see to do his work, and they would not give them to him before the 18th June. Mr. Bedford, the apothecary, reported him for insolence, and although the master apothecary contradicted the apothecary, he was put a day on bread and water and got some of his good marks stopped. Sir Roger begged me to write to you to inform the Home Secretary, and to demand an official inquiry in the case, and to beg of you also to get Mr. De Morgan to assist him. It was on the 11th of June he asked to see the medical man, and he was not allowed to see him for consultation until the 14th of June. He got reported upon the 20th of June. Now, sir, I think I have performed my promise to Sir Roger. He sends his kind wishes to you and your lady, to get released from Dartmoor on the 4th inst, and I hope to God I may never go back there again. For Sir Roger is a gentleman and a hearty man as ever broke bread, and beloved by all.

"Your obedient servant,

"WM. DUNCAN."

"Nemo" writes to the *Times* denying the truth of the above statements.

WHISKER V. RUSKIN.

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—

I understand that Mr. Whisker intends to commence legal proceedings for libel with against Mr. Ruskin for the remarks contained in the last number of the *Fors Clavigera* on the former artist's works exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery. Speaking of one of Mr. Whisker's pictures—of which, by the way, Mr. J. W. Barton, the Directors of the National Gallery, and Mr. Leighton, R.A., have voluntarily expressed the highest admiration, Mr. Ruskin refers to Mr. Whistler as "an impudent coxcomb, who throws a pot of paint against his canvas," and asks the public 200 guineas for it. This is only a specimen of Mr. Ruskin's æsthetic Billingsgate for which the Professor has recently been rebuked by his friends, and conspicuously recently heard at Bow street, when William Swindlehurst, Secretary of the Artisans', Labourers' and General Dwellings' Company, and Edward Saffery, estate agent, were charged with defrauding the Company of £30,000. Mr. George Lewis, who prosecuted, said that since the account on Dr. Langley had been charged with conspiracy to defraud, and also with having been a director of public company, received property for his own interest. The charge arose out of the purchase of the Queen's Park estate and the Crane Hall estate, for which, it was alleged, the company had paid more considerably by reason of the amount paid to the vendors, but of the money received for the Queen's Park estate a certain sum had been paid by Dr. Langley, whether from Mr. Swindlehurst or Mr. Saffery could not be said. A £500 note had been traced to Dr. Langley, who had also possessed himself of one hundred pounds, whether from Mr. Saffery or not could not be said. It would, however, be shown that certain notes received by the Crane Hall Estate had been paid by Dr. Langley to his bankers. Dr. Langley, as chairman of the company, could not honestly have received back portions of the money. Mr. Longcroft, solicitor to the company, gave further details as to the purchase of the Queen's Park Estate, and stated that it was contrary to the instructions from Swindlehurst. He understood that with respect to lot 1, Saffery was an optional contract with Weston Driver, who acted for the vendors. Evidence was then given that some of the notes paid for the Queen's Park estate, the purchase money of this lot had been paid by Swindlehurst into his own bankers. One note of a thousand pounds was cashed over the counter for Swindlehurst, and a note for five hundred, which was the part of the note paid in exchange, was afterwards paid in by Langley to his bankers. A note for one hundred pounds, part of sum paid for Mr. Longcroft's cheque for lot 11, was also traced to Langley. The case adjourned, bail being accepted for Dr. Langley, one surety in £500, and the same bail as before for the other defendants.

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"Your obedient servant,

"WM. DUNCAN."

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To Saturday, July 21.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND MR. PIGOTT.

The Pigott "scandal" has received its quietus in the House of Lords. Lord Beaconsfield has made a personal explanation on the subject which, judging from the effect upon their Lordships, was considered to be satisfactory. Though the utterance of the Premier was listened to with respect, it was showed that his oratorical right hand has not yet lost its cunning. Mr. Pigott's explanment he justified in every sense as being the best possible one for the country, and as one that was well merited by that gentleman on account of his talents, integrity, and business qualifications. The appointment of a practical statisticer as Controller he repudiated as entirely out of the question. He had found, he said, that the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Stationery Department—that a competent Comptroller should possess a technical knowledge of stationery and printing—was utterly impracticable. The persons connected with great private establishments who might possess the requisite knowledge were not to be induced to accept a post which, though honourable, was not distinguished, and of which the salary did not exceed that of a first-rate clerk or manager in a first-rate commercial establishment. He hoped the gentleman would accept an eligible length as a good one, made from the purest motives, and concluded by deprecating that he could not accept the resignation which Mr. Pigott had put into his hands. The speech of the Premier was so much impressed with the House to disease the question on its merits, the matter seemed to drop after Lord Penzance, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Cardwell had been testimonied to Mr. Pigott's ability as a public servant.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked if he intended to dismiss Mr. Pigott on his appointment. He stated that Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the Upper House meritoriously approved of by his colleagues. He repeated a number of the Prime Minister's arguments regarding the appointment, and expressed a belief that had he—Sir Stafford Northcote—used these arguments in the House of Commons, that Gladstone's decision on the subject would have been altered. Sir W. Bartelot gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to the effect that the House should withdraw the censure conveyed in Mr. Holmes' resolution.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. O'Connor Power brought forward a motion in favour of the release of the six "Irish Political prisoners." Major O'Gorman seconded the motion, but admitted the guilt of the prisoners. He referred to history to prove that the English had repeatedly conferred the highest honours on rebels. Mr. Pease supported the motion. Mr. G. Hardy opposed the motion, which he characterised as unconstitutional. Mr. Butt said the imprisonment of the six men was deeply agitating Ireland. The Attorney-General denied that the imprisonment was a political offence. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the violent language used by Mr. G. Hardy and the Attorney-General in discussing the question, and thought the prisoners might be recommended to her Majesty for favorable consideration. Mr. Gladstone's speech threw the Irish Members into a fever of delight. Mr. Cross, who was loudly cheered by his own side, rebuked him for this, and contended that the prisoners had received advice had he still been a responsible Minister of the Crown. Both Lord Hartington and Mr. Parnell regretted their former chief, and in the division voted with the Government. The motion was rejected by 235 to 77.

WHOLESALE RESCRIPTIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Whitehall *Review* makes the following announcement:—

We are able to state that twenty-two persons worshipping at Mr. Ridedale's church at Folkestone have gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. From St. Leonard's, Wantage, Clewer, St. Mary Magdalen's (Paddington), and St. Saviour's (Holborn) similar intelligence is received, or about to receive, several converts.

THE ECHO SHIELD.

The principal event at Wimbledon on the 19th inst. was the competition for the Echo Challenge Shield. As the match between Canadians and Scotch Volunteers and Commons, and the competition between cadets of the public schools also took place, there was an extraordinary concourse of visitors. The Shield (as already reported by cable) was taken by the Scotch, the highest score that ever was made in this match. It is at the same time the largest range has before been heard of, except at Creedmoor, in America. The score was 104 more than was made by the Canadians, which stood second, and 129 over that of the Scotch team. The shooting in 1875 was so much better than in 1876 that it did not approach the Irish score of to-day by 62 points. The Irish made 1,569 points. The team numbers eight men, and each man has 15 shots at 500, 900, and 1,000 yards respectively. Of the 500 yards shots, the Irish actually made "bull's-eyes" with 204, "inners" with 55, "magpies" with 15, "outers" with 7, and misses with only 2. They ran away with the lead at the very beginning, for, when the 500 yards range was finished, made 542 points, against 530 by the Scotch and 513 by the Canadians. At the end of the 900 yards shooting they were still further ahead, having 1,069 points against 1,000 by the Scotch, and 991 by the English. They added the remaining 43 points required to make the total, which was the longest range, whilst the Scotch changed positions with the English, and dropped from to the third place. The highest aggregate was made by Milner in the Irish team, with 200 points. Fenton was high man among the English with 196, and Moffat Isaac amongst the Scotch with 195. This is the strongest time the match has been contested, England having won it on nine occasions, Scotland on four, and Ireland now on three.

The Lords won the match they had with the Commons for Vintners' Challenge Cup, making 404 points against 375 by their opponents. This is the sixth time the Upper House. The Lower House, however, has been successful nine times previously. Cheltenham won the Ashton Challenge Shield, Eton being second, and Harrow third, with only one and two points respectively behind it. The Spencer Cup was also won by a Cheltenham Eleven. The Mother Country defeated the Colonies by 603 points, against 586 by the Canadians. The Oxford and Cambridge Match was gained by the former by 14 points.

LORDS AND COMMONS—VINTANAGRAM CHALLENGE CUPS.

LORDS.

			Aggr.
Lord Lovat	99	99	198
Earl Waldegrave	91	47	138
Earl Bathurst	91	47	138
Earl Ferrers	99	48	147
Earl Dunmore	96	48	144
	476	289	765

COMMONS.

Marquis of Lorne	97	47	144
Col. Loyd Lindsay, V.C.	99	49	148
Lord Elcho	97	48	145
Col. Hon. A. Wood	96	71	167
F. Monckton	96	49	145
	475	264	739

PUBLIC SCHOOLS PRIZE—FIRST STAGE.

ASHURN CHALLENGE SHIELD.

			Tt.
Cheltenham	216	160	376
Eton	202	177	379
Harrow	213	173	386
Rugby	219	172	391
Derby	196	162	358
Westminster	196	162	358
Rugby	196	165	361
Charterhouse	199	159	358
Rossall	187	155	342

SECOND STAGE—SPENCER CUP.

Cheltenham—Sgt. K. Lamb			32
Marlborough—Private W. S. Goddard			29
Wellington—Sergt. J. Mumphrey			27
Rossall—Sergeant S. M. Drake			27
Winchester—Sergt. A. Holgate			22
Charterhouse—Sergeant D. Canwell			19
Eton—Corporal Ward			19
Rugby—Private R. A. Hughes			19
Cheltenham thus wins both prizes.			

COLAVOUR CUP.

Mother Country, Round No. 1	168	99	267
do do No. 2	107	86	193
	275	185	460
Canadians, Round No. 1	192	114	306
do do No. 2	107	86	193
	299	200	499

Total 959 658

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

A most interesting report has been issued by the Grand Duke Nicholas, giving the Russian version of the military events which have taken place in the European campaign from the commencement of the war, up to the ending of the Danube. From this document we learn that when the Russians entered Roumania territory on the 24th of April the Commander-in-Chief calculated on being able to attempt the passage of the Danube on the 26th of June. Difficulties, however, of the most unlooked-for character rendered it necessary to complete the preparations, and the date fixed on. Many of these obstacles were brought under the notice of our readers at the time they presented themselves; but in the Grand Duke's report they are set forth with considerable detail. The deficiencies in the administration of the Roumanian railways proved to be very great indeed. Bridges, which had to be constructed, the rolling stock small, and the staff of officials altogether inadequate to perform the required work. Besides this, bridges had been swept away both on the roads and the railways, and the roads themselves were in many places rendered impassable by the floods. The delay thus caused to the transport of troops and stores made is necessary to postpone from time to time the intended operations. At last the 27th of June was selected for the great movement, and as all the world knows the date was adhered to. The prep, however, which we now get behind the scenes disclosed the fact that all the last moment the difficulties at which we have alluded had to be attempted was changed. After all preparations made by military and other critics, firing on at least three or four places where simultaneous movement were to take place, it is interesting to find that from the first only one crossing was planned, and that in the immediate vicinity of Nicopolis. Up to the 24th of June the original plan was adhered to, but a secret reconnaissance of the course of the Danube from Simnitza to Turnu, made by the Grand Duke and a small staff between the 20th and 24th June, led to a complete change in the Russian design. During this inspection the Commander-in-Chief became convinced that a passage in force at Nicopolis would be both difficult and dangerous, while the other point had been selected for facilities afforded at Simnitza for making the attempt. We are sure we need not tell our friend Duke was guided in this decision by reports he may have received as to the position of the Turkish forces; but, as all events, Simnitza was the place fixed upon for the assault. Like the reconnaissance, this decision was kept secret until the evening of the 26th from all but the Commander of the Eighth Corps, whose troops were to begin the operations. The result of that movement is now a matter of history, and it need only be added that whilst the Grand Duke praises the valour of his own troops, he also bears testimony to the desperate courage with which the Turks defended positions which had ultimately to be carried at the point of the bayonet.

THE SCOTCH VOLUNTEERS AT THE TURF FRAUDS CASE.

The prosecution of Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, charged with conspiring with Messrs. Crockford, Palmer, and Meiklejohn for fraudulently obtaining money by false pretences, was brought to a conclusion with the great turf frauds case, has been again heard by Sir John Pigott at Bow street.

Mr. Poland, who appeared on behalf of the Treasury said the case was likely to last a long time, as there were hundreds of letters, telegrams, and documents to be examined, and the Home Secretary was resolved that no stone should be left unturned to ascertain the truth or falsity of a story which so seriously affected one of the most important branches of the public service. The clause was based upon certain disclosures made by one of the prisoners on visiting the Duke of Sutherlandshire at Madame Goncourt in April last. On the practice of Benson, William and Frederick Kerr, and one Abel Babe being brought under the notice of the Scotland Yard detectives in Mr. Abrahams' case the solicitor employed by Madame de Goncourt, Superintendent Williams instructed Inspector Clark to make the case. The Kerrs had an office in Northumberland Street, and it would be seen that Meiklejohn was frequently there. At all events, he was thoroughly well known to Benson, as was Mr. Crockford, the well-known Mr. Lord Northbrook, and Lord Cardwell had been testimony to Mr. Pigott's ability as a public servant.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked if he intended to dismiss Mr. Pigott on his appointment. He stated that Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the Upper House was not only approved of by his colleagues. He repeated a number of the Prime Minister's arguments regarding the appointment, and expressed a belief that had he—Sir Stafford Northcote—used these arguments in the House of Commons, that Gladstone's decision on the subject would have been altered. Sir W. Bartelot gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to the effect that the House should withdraw the censure conveyed in Mr. Holmes' resolution.

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The principal event at Wimbledon on the 19th inst. was the competition for the Echo Challenge Shield. As the match between Russian version of the military events which have taken place in the European campaign from the commencement of the war, up to the ending of the Danube. From this document we learn that when the Russians entered Roumanian territory on the 24th of April the Commander-in-Chief calculated on being able to attempt the passage of the Danube on the 26th of June. Difficulties, however, of the most unlooked-for character rendered it necessary to complete the preparations, and the date fixed on. Many of these obstacles were brought under the notice of our readers at the time they presented themselves; but in the Grand Duke's report they are set forth with considerable detail. The deficiencies in the administration of the Roumanian railways proved to be very great indeed. Bridges, which had to be constructed, the rolling stock small, and the staff of officials altogether inadequate to perform the required work. Besides this, bridges had been swept away both on the roads and the railways, and the roads themselves were in many places rendered impassable by the floods. The delay thus caused to the transport of troops and stores made is necessary to postpone from time to time the intended operations. At last the 27th of June was selected for the great movement, and as all the world knows the date was adhered to. The prep, however, which we now get behind the scenes disclosed the fact that all the last moment the difficulties at which we have alluded had to be attempted was changed. After all preparations made by military and other critics, firing on at least three or four places where simultaneous movement were to take place, it is interesting to find that from the first only one crossing was planned, and that in the immediate vicinity of Nicopolis. Up to the 24th of June the original plan was adhered to, but a secret reconnaissance of the course of the Danube from Simnitza to Turnu, made by the Grand Duke and a small staff between the 20th and 24th June, led to a complete change in the Russian design. During this inspection the Commander-in-Chief became convinced that a passage in force at Nicopolis would be both difficult and dangerous, while the other point had been selected for facilities afforded at Simnitza for making the attempt. We are sure we need not tell our friend Duke was guided in this decision by reports he may have received as to the position of the Turkish forces; but, at all events, Simnitza was the place fixed upon for the assault. Like the reconnaissance, this decision was kept secret until the evening of the 26th from all but the Commander of the Eighth Corps, whose troops were to begin the operations. The result of that movement is now a matter of history, and it need only be added that whilst the Grand Duke praises the valour of his own troops, he also bears testimony to the desperate courage with which the Turks defended positions which had ultimately to be carried at the point of the bayonet.

THE SCOTCH VOLUNTEERS AT THE TURF FRAUDS CASE.

The prosecution of Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, charged with conspiring with Messrs. Crockford, Palmer, and Meiklejohn for fraudulently obtaining money by false pretences, was brought to a conclusion with the great turf frauds case, has been again heard by Sir John Pigott at Bow street.

Mr. Poland, who appeared on behalf of the Treasury said the case was likely to last a long time, as there were hundreds of letters, telegrams, and documents to be examined, and the Home Secretary was resolved that no stone should be left unturned to ascertain the truth or falsity of a story which so seriously affected one of the most important branches of the public service. The clause was based upon certain disclosures made by one of the prisoners on visiting the Duke of Sutherlandshire at Madame Goncourt in April last. On the practice of Benson, William and Frederick Kerr, and one Abel Babe being brought under the notice of the Scotland Yard detectives in Mr. Abrahams' case the solicitor employed by Madame de Goncourt, Superintendent Williams instructed Inspector Clark to make the case. The Kerrs had an office in Northumberland Street, and it would be seen that Meiklejohn was frequently there. At all events, he was thoroughly well known to Benson, as was Mr. Crockford, the well-known Mr. Lord Northbrook, and Lord Cardwell had been testimony to Mr. Pigott's ability as a public servant.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked if he intended to dismiss Mr. Pigott on his appointment. He stated that Lord Beaconsfield's statement in the Upper House was not only approved of by his colleagues. He repeated a number of the Prime Minister's arguments regarding the appointment, and expressed a belief that had he—Sir Stafford Northcote—used these arguments in the House of Commons, that Gladstone's decision on the subject would have been altered. Sir W. Bartelot gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to the effect that the House should withdraw the censure conveyed in Mr. Holmes' resolution.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. O'Connor Power brought forward a motion in favour of the release of the six "Irish Political prisoners." Major O'Gorman seconded the motion, but admitted the guilt of the prisoners. He referred to history to prove that the English had repeatedly conferred the highest honours on rebels. Mr. Pease supported the motion. Mr. G. Hardy opposed the motion, which he characterised as unconstitutional. Mr. Butt said the imprisonment of the six men was deeply agitating Ireland. The Attorney-General denied that the imprisonment was a political offence. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the violent language used by Mr. G. Hardy and the Attorney-General in discussing the question, and thought the prisoners might be recommended to her Majesty for favorable consideration. Mr. Gladstone's speech threw the Irish Members into a fever of delight. Mr. Cross, who was loudly cheered by his own side, rebuked him for this, and contended that the prisoners had received advice had he still been a responsible Ministerof the Crown. Both Lord Hartington and Mr. Parnell regretted their former chief, and in the division voted with the Government. The motion was rejected by 235 to 77.

WHOLESALE RESCRIPTIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Whitehall *Review* makes the following announcement:—

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