IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

THE ADDRESS DEBATE.

In the House of Commons the adjourned debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Handel Cossham, and continued in a thin House by Mr. R. G. Webster, Mr. Williamson, Colonel Hambro, Mr. Crilly, Mr. Macartney, Mr. C. Wright, Commander Bethell, Mr. W. Macdonald, Mr. S. Mason, and Mr. Seton-Karr. The discussion turned mainly upon the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland and the Plan of Campaign. Mr. Mahony was speaking when, by the rules of the House, the debate was again adjourned. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Cranbrook laid on the table a bill to amend the Pluralties Act, and Lord Hobhouse a bill to facilitate the enfranchisement of copyholds, both of which received first reading.

Lord Mount Edgcumbe (Steward of the Royal Household) brought up her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House, in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir W. Hart Dyke took his seat on re-election for the Dartford Division of Kent. The debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Mahoney, who finished the speech in defence of the Plan of Campaign which he commenced at the previous day's sitting. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Illingworth, alluding to the efforts which had been made to re-unite the Liberal party on the Irish question, expressed a hope that the "Round Table" would soon be put up for sale. Mr. Winterbotham said he had voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and it that measure were reintroduced he should oppose it again. Mr. P. Power told Ministers that they were gravely mistaken if they supposed that any Local Government Bill they might bring in would meet the demands of the Irish members. At a few minutes to one o'clock the debate, on the motion of Mr. Cremer, was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor presented a bill to amend the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and the measure was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS DEBATE.

The debate on the Address, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was resumed in the House of Commons by Mr. Cremer, who moved an amendment calling for the immediate withdrawal of the British forces from Egypt. Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke to the same effect, attacking Mr. Goschen as to his connection with the Egyptian loan negotiations, asserting that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted in the interests of the bondholders. The First Lord of the Treasury and other Ministers denied the allegations against their colleague, and defended him in his absence, Sir J. Fergusson, speaking for the Government, opposed the amendment, on the ground that we had undertaken certain engagements in Egypt, and until they were fulfilled we could not honourably withdraw. Our intervention, so far from being solely in the interests of the bondholders, was for the advantage of the Egyptian people, of Europe, and the world. A proposal, by Mr. Illingworth to substitute the words "in the near future" for "immediate" having been negatived by 247 votes to 127, the original amendment was negatived by 263 to 97. On the motion of Mr. Parnell, the debate on the Address was further adjourned until Monday.

SPEECH BY LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington, in addressing a great meeting of Liberal Unionists at Newcastle, condemned the discursive debate now proceeding in the House of Commons as a waste of time, serving no object but to confuse the great issues before the country, and retard progress with legislation. The Unionists, he said, were probably only at the beginning of a protracted struggle, and unless they were prepared to carry through their policy to the end it was better they should not prolong and embitter a struggle which they had not the courage and the resolution to enforce. Having justified the "virtual coalition" which existed between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists, he said the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone was not making progress in the country, or in the ranks of the Liberal party, and he did not despair of the time coming when the eyes of the majority of the Liberal party would be opened, and a more politic mode of dealing with the Irish problem adopted. Having commented on Lord R. Churchill's retirement and Mr. Goschen's acceptance of office, the noble marquis said conciliation was in the air, but he feared the time was not ripe for a settlement. He wished well to the negotiations for the reunion of the Liberal party, but had taken no part in them, feeling it more important to guard the position the Unionists occupied, and to watch the movements of the enemy.

A ROMANTIC DIVORCE CASE.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, Lord M'Laren has heard evidence in an action of divorce which brought out details of a romantic nature. The action was by Isabella Sanderson, 6, Forrest-road, Edinburgh, against Charles Underwood, surgeon, of Edinburgh, now in Bombay. The pursuer said she was 20 years of age, and was married to the defendant, a half-caste, in July, 1882, when she was 16, before a Registrar. She was a pupil teacher, and got married during the school lunch hour, being driven back to school by her husband in time for afternoon lessons. She next saw him on the following morning for a few minutes in the street, and gave him the marriage certificate at his request. She told her father of the marriage two days afterwards, but she did not see her husband again till the following September, when he called at her father's house. Her father refused to allow her to live with her husband until he could provide a home. Underwood then left the house, and she had not seen him since. He returned to her, through a friend, a lock of hair which she had given him—(laughter)—and she believed he had gone home to Bombay. Lord M'Laren granted a decree of divorce, on the ground of desertion.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

A destructive explosion occurred the other night on the steamer Guyandotte, of the Old Dominion Line—the line among the employés of which the present extensive strike began. The vessel was on her way from New York to Norfolk, Virginia, and was off Long Branch when the explosion happened. Its effects were very disastrous. It originated in the retiring room, and within a radius of ten feet everything was wrecked. Several state-rooms were shattered, a hole 15 feet long was made in the hurricane deck, and another, 10 feet long, in the main deck. The steamer trembled from deck to keel, and the captain, deeming her unseaworthy, immediately returned to New York. Two or three persons were injured; no one was killed. The list of passengers is small at this season of the year, although the route is a favourite one in milder weather. The last moment before the Guyandotte sailed a man, who can be identified, was seen to go ashore in a greatly excited condition. He had previously been observed to be carrying something, which was afterwards noticed lying on the floor of the room where the explosion took place. Some persons describe it as a valise, and others speak of it as a black parcel. There is nothing more than suspicion to connect the explosion with the strike; but the incident has greatly disturbed the public mind. The Old Dominion Company has offered a reward of 10,000 dols. for the arrest of the author of the outrage on the Guyandotte.

A DESPATCH from General Gene at Massowah states that Ras Alula had attacked and routed three companies of Italian troops, 90 of whom had been wounded and brought to Massowah.

ARTHUR GREENER, a sergeant in the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been remanded at the Bow-street Police-court, charged with stealing public moneys from Gibraltar.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A Vienna correspondent writes that there is no diminution in the feeling of anxiety in the Austrian capital. Large quantities of stores for military purposes have been ordered by the Government. From Paris the news is less pessimist, although public confidence has not been restored. It was reported in Brussels the other day that a bill will be shortly introduced into the Chamber, asking for a credit of 50,000,000 francs for armaments and for the construction of fortifications.

SEVERE FINANCIAL PANIC.

On all the Continental Bourses on the 3rd inst. there was a panic caused by the renewed rumours of war. At Paris the mistrust was so general that it was almost impossible to do any business, while the fact that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount only seemed to accelerate the fall in prices. At Berlin there was an uninterrupted fall until the close of business.

The situation, a Berlin correspondent says, remains extremely grave; but Prince Bismarck has assured the representative of a friendly Power that Germany will on no account attack France. A report was current in financial circles that the Government are about to raise a loan of 15,000,000 sterling for war preparations. The correspondent adds that in all probability it is the Prussian Government which will lay this proposal before the Landtag.

The panic at Vienna was the worst which has prevailed since the present crisis began, and all the news received during the day failed to restore public confidence. It is expected that Austria will follow the example of other Powers, and prohibit the export of horses.

From Paris a correspondent telegraphs that neither the fundholders nor the speculators believe in the reassuring communications which the French Government is said to have received from all its agents abroad. The French, he adds, are in this hour of danger behaving extremely well, and are displaying commendable coolness and composure.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an order prohibiting the export of horses from his European and trans-Caucasian territories.

It is asserted at Brussels that the Government will shortly make a statement in the Chambers, declaring in substance that the neutrality of Belgium still virtually exists, and will announce their intention to ask for a credit for fortifications on the line of the Meuse. They have not, however, yet come to a decision on the latter subject.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has discussed the bill for granting a credit of five million lire to the Government to defray the cost of sending reinforcements to Massowah. The members of the Left made an attack upon the policy of the Government, and urged the recall of all the troops from East Africa. The debate was not concluded when the House adjourned.

The King of the Hellenes, in opening the Greek Chamber, stated that his Government were now enabled to devote their attention to home affairs. Certain financial measures would be submitted, and their adoption would permit the honour of the country to be preserved intact.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

M. Kaltcheff left Philippopolis on the 3rd inst. to join the Bulgarian Delegates in Constantinople. The Bulgarian officers in Russia, &c., have sent another printed letter to their colleagues, urging them to renounce the present Bulgarian Government and to turn to Russia. Said Pasha is said to have informed the representatives of the Powers as to the general point of view the Porte purposes following in the negotiations on the Bulgarian question. He is said to have received favourable assurances from the Ambassadors.

RAILWAY BILLS.

A Parliamentary paper has been published containing the report of the Board of Trade upon all the railway, canal, tramway, subway, gas, and water bills of the present session, together with statements relating to applications for provisional orders for tramways, gas, and water. The total number of bills deposited this session relating to the subjects mentioned herein is 143, against 150 last year; the total amount of money to be raised is £20,525,080, a decrease of nearly £3,000,000 as compared with last year. Of these 143 bills, 81 refer to railways and canals, with a proposed capital of £17,079,928; 21 to tramways, with £701,250: three to subways, with £1,167,500; 19 to gas and electric lighting, with £1,062,652; 19 to water, with £1,513,750. The bills of existing railway companies number 62, against 70 of the last session. The new lines proposed show a length of 84 miles as against 120 miles, and the amount of new capital is £8,488,496, against £9,939,400. The bills of new railway companies number 19, against 21 of the past session. The new lines show a length of 142, against 246 miles, and the capital £8,591,432, against £8,229,883. In general it may be said that the works now proposed are of limited extent as compared with those in previous sessions. This will be seen from the fact that existing companies propose nothing longer than 11 miles, and the new companies' proposals are from three to 19 miles. In the metropolis there are no new railways proposed. In the suburbs of London there are three—the Harrow, Ealing, and Willesden lines, 7¼ miles; the Latimer-road and Acton (Nos. 1 and 2), 8 miles; and the North-Western and Ealing, 3½ miles.

NEW POLICE TRUNCHEONS.

The Metropolitan police force is about to be armed on the same principle as the City of London police. The numerous complaints and also proofs of the defective truncheons now in the possession of the Metropolitan police caused an inquiry to be instituted at headquarters, and as a result the men are in future to be supplied with a new and improved weapon. The new truncheon is very similar in pattern to those at present in use, but the length has been reduced by about two inches, thus making the new weapon 15 inches in length, and it will be manufactured of a very hard wood known as American teak. The leather truncheon case, which has heretofore been part of the kit, is to be dispensed with, and for the future the truncheon will be carried in a pocket specially provided for that purpose immediately below the ordinary pocket in the trousers. During the winter months, when the constables are enveloped in topcoats, the staff will be carried in the tail pocket of the overcoat, so as to enable the officer to have it more readily at hand. These improvements are generally approved of by the men, as it will prevent the very common occurrence of evil-disposed persons abstracting the truncheons from the case when the officers are in a crowd, and brutally assaulting them with a weapon provided for their own protection. Several thousands of these new batons are now being made, and will soon be in the possession of the constables.

JAMES CALPIN and Patrick Fox have been charged at Liverpool with personation at the election in the Exchange Division. Calpin, who personated his father—who died in October—said his mother gave him the ticket, and told him to go and vote for Neville, as he could vote instead of his father. Both prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes, but bail was allowed.

AT the last fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin, the chairman, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said the defeat of Mr. Goschen had inflicted a crushing blow on the Government, and showed how English public opinion was changing every day. Evictions had not been checked by the leniency of the landlord. The efforts to suppress the Plan of Campaign had ended in ludicrous failure. The last hope of the Government was settled on the coming trials; but the day for packing juries was past. Far better would it be for the man to be sent to penal servitude for life than he who would form one of a jury who would convict these men

A BRITISH EMIGRANT SHIP RUN DOWN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Lloyd's agent at Bahia, under date of January 31, telegraphed as follows: "Ulysse, French barque, arrived, having on board the crew of the Kapunda, London for Australia, lost at sea—run down and sunk by a vessel name unknown. Three hundred and sixty of the crew and passengers drowned."

A further telegram from Lloyd's agent at Bahia, dated Jan. 31, 2·28 p.m., stated that a portion of the crew and passengers were saved, 203 in number being lost. The Kapunda had been in collision with the Ada Melmore, British barque, from Coquimbo for England, with ore, which vessel received extensive damage, and bore up for Pernambuco in imminent danger.

Lloyd's agents at Pernambuco telegraphed under date Jan. 31, 3.20 p.m., that the Ada Melmore, barque, of Belfast, from Coquimbo, and the British ship Kapunda, from Plymouth for Australia, had been in collision, and that both vessels sank south of Maceio. The former lost two, the latter 302 lives. Part of the crew and passengers were picked up by the Ulysse, French barque, and landed at Rio, and part of the crew and passengers landed at Maceio.

Lloyd's agent at Bahia telegraphed at ten minutes to four on the afternoon of the 31st ult.: "Part of the crew and passengers of the Kapunda have been landed here. Their names are: Crew.—Cottrell, Norman, Meicks, Anderson, Hughes, Forbes, Maimter (who remained on board the Ada Melmore). Passengers.—Wiggins, Barnes, Daly, Russell, O'Callahan, Sandford, Reece, Broadhurst. All females perished." Other passengers and some of the crew have, it is understood, been landed at Rio de Janeiro and Maceio, and until the names of these have been received it will be impossible to state with certainty the actual loss of life, which, however, will not be less than 200. Of the names mentioned in Lloyd's telegram, Cottrell was the first mate, Meicks the baker, Forbes the carpenter, Norman and Maimter were ordinary seamen, and Anderson and Hughes able seamen. The only name in the passenger list resembling O'Calahan is that of Catherine O'Callaghan, and it is assumed that this person has been saved, notwithstanding the statement by Lloyd's agent that all females perished.

The Kapunda was chartered by the Crown Agents for the conveyance of emigrants to Western Australia, and sailed from Plymouth on December 18 last. We are requested to state that there is obviously some error in the statement from Bahia that 360 of the passengers and the crew were drowned, as there were only 313 souls on board—viz., 268 emigrants, four cabin passengers, and 41 crew.

The Kapunda was an iron ship of 1095 tons registered, and was classed "100 A1 special survey." She was built on the Clyde in 1875. She left London on December 11, and called at Plymouth. She was bound for Fremantle, Western Australia, and had on board, it is stated, four cabin passengers, 268 steerage passengers, Dr. Bentham (the surgeon in charge), and a crew of 40. She was commanded by Captain John Masson, who had been a number of years in the service of the owners. The vessel had about 600 tons of general goods on board, and 300 tons of stone ballast. She was lightly loaded, drawing only 15ft. 2in., when she left the dock. She was under the full operation of the Passenger Act, and subject to the regulations of the Board of Trade. She has several times before carried passengers to Australia. The Kapunda was one of the few vessels built specially for the firm, and was in all respects well found and thoroughly equipped. In fact, she carried one man in excess of the number required by the Board of Trade regulations to navigate the vessel. It is remarkable that she only carried on this voyage one family in the cabin, that of a Mr. Field, who was on his way out to the colony with his wife and children. The vessel, however, did not habitually carry many cabin passengers, her accommodation for them being somewhat limited. All the remaining emigrants were steerage passengers, mostly of the poorer classes, including a number of Scotch and Irish peasants who were going out to Western Australia in the hope of bettering their fortunes. The greater number of these embarked at Plymouth on December 18, or previous to that date, since when nothing has been heard of the vessel. Some remarkable escapes of would-be passengers in the ill-fated vessel are recorded. One of the steerage passengers, who had booked a place in the vessel, broke his arm on the day before the vessel sailed, and consequently lost his passage. Another family were prevented from sailing in the Kapunda by an outbreak of illness. The Ada Melmore was an iron barque of 591 tons, built at Glasgow in 1877, and owned by Messrs. W. Porter and Sons, Belfast.

Most of the emigrants had taken passage under what is known as the nomination system, which has almost entirely superseded the granting of free passages to the Australian colonies. By this system persons living in the colonies may nominate their friends at home, who, if in good health and otherwise qualified, are granted passages at greatly reduced rates. Some 30 of the emigrants were proceeding to the colony under the auspices of the West Australian Land Company, which was recently formed to work the concession to construct a railway from Beverley to Albany (King George's Sound), over 200 miles in length. By the terms of their concession the company are bound to settle a certain number of emigrants in return for large grants of land. Mr. A. Bordern, the promoter of the company, only recently died on the voyage out to Fremantle. The Kapunda's passengers were drawn from all parts of the kingdom, but chiefly from the agricultural districts in England and Scotland.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the Kapunda:—

Saloon.—William Field, Ann Field, E. Kate Field, Henry Field.

Paying Steerage.—Malcolm Graham, Horace Tarbuck, William N. Cooke, Samuel Green, Kate Green, Elsie Green, Gertrude Green, Iny Green, Reginald Green, Rosina Green, Matthew Sharp, Gibson Symington, Samuel Harper, Thomas Holyoak, Edith Holyoak, Alice Whittle, Alfred M. Hadow.

Land Company's Passengers.—Joseph Liddle, Ellen Liddle, James Liddle, infant (Liddle), Michael Boland, Lizzie Boland, Michael Boland, Nora Boland, John J. Boland, Mary K. Boland, Patrick Green, John Phelan, William King Russell, Philip Dale, William Essex, George Gillelands, John Kenealy, William Burgoyne, John Marten, John Broad, Mary Ann Broad, George Broad, William Broad, John Broad, Richard Broad, Elisha Griffiths, Jane Griffiths, William Griffiths, John Griffiths, James Griffiths, Albert Griffiths, Gertrude Griffiths, John McSherry, Thomas McSherry.

Emigrants.—James Aickin, George Anderson, Thomas Aplin, Catherine Bairn, Henry Baker, Ellen Baker, William Baker, Eliza Baker, Lewin Baker, Mary Baker, Henry Barnes, James Bourke, Mary Bourke, Michael Bourke, Kate Bourke, Ellen Bourke, James Bourke, Mary Bourke, James Brown, Mary Ann Brown, Matthew Brown, John Buckley, Arthur Burroughes, Esther Burroughes, Ettie Burroughes, John Byrne, Margaret Carter, Ellen Carter, James Casey, Mary Casey, William Casey, Tom Casey, Samuel Collins, Agnes Collins, George Cook, Emily Cook, George Cook, William Cook, Emily Cook, Mary Cook, Ellen Cook, Tom Danby, Eliza Danby, Enoch Danby, Thomas Dowling, Hannah Dowling, Catherine Dowling, Thomas Flannagan, James Frost, Joseph Frost, Arthur Glaster, Rebecca Glaster, George Griggs, Sarah Griggs, Alfred Griggs, Arthur Griggs, George Griggs, Walter Griggs, Alexina Graham, George Halliday, Isaac High, Harriett High, Emilene High, Amos Hooley, Sam Hooley, Frank Jost, Mary Jost, Frederick Jost, Catherine Jost, Mary Jost, Prince Jost, Laura Jost, Patrick Keeley, Jane Keeley, Agnes Keeley, James Leader, Sarah Leader, James Leader, Annie Lockwood, James Love, Henry Inerney, Patrick McMahon, John Morris, Mary McBride, Bridget Moylan, Hannah Markham, Patrick Nyhan, Julia Nyhan, Catherine O'Callaghan, Thomas Platts, Annie Platts, Beatrice Platts, James Power, Mary Power, George Power, Christina Reynolds, Samuel Reynolds, Wm. Reece, Susannah Reece, Sarah Reece, Joseph Reece, John Reece, Wm Reece, Alice Reece, Joseph Reece, Matilda Rice, James Rice, John Rice, Emily Rice, Joseph Roberts, Frances Roberts, Frederick Roberts, Joseph Roberts, Michael Russell, John Russell, Hannah Salt, Robert Sandford, William Shaw, Eliza Shaw, James Sheriff, Ann Sheriff, Mary Sheriff, James Sheriff, William Sheriff, Jane Sheriff, Maggie Sheriff, Charles Sheriff, Rachel Sheriff, Frederick Shrive, Ada Shrive, Frederick Shrive, Frederick Sneye, William Spriggs, William Thompson, Jane Thompson, Stephen Tolladay, Ellen Tolladay, Stephen Tolladay, George Tolladay, Robert Turnbull, Jane Turnbull, James Waller, Charlotte Waller, Charlotte Waller, William H. Webb, Aron Weiss, Thomas Whittle, Nancy Whittle, Alice Whittle, Thomas Whittle, Annie Whittle, Mary Whittle, John Whittle, Morris Whittley, Martha Whittley, Digman Whittley, Albert Whittley, Robert Wiggins, James Wilson, Mary Wilson, Barbara Young, John Young, Emma Gaulfier, Martha Field, Emily Blake, Agnes Sargent, Elizabeth Tilling, Mary Ann Wright, Emily Scrutton, Frances Alexander, Louisa Jacques, Eleanor Shore, Harriet Brown, Rose Brown, Esther Ellis, Ada Blake, Eliza Thane, Agnes Purcer, Alice Thick, Mary Skelton, Florence Harrison, Mable Skinner, Annie Warner, Mary Dawson, Mary Postlethwaite, Ellen Danby, Jane Irvine, Emma Hooper, Nora Broadhurst, Emma Broadhurst, Emma Broadhurst, Mary Broadhurst, Annie Broadhurst, Martha Broadhurst, Nora Broadhurst, David Broadhurst, Reuben Broadhurst, Charlotte Adams, Catherine Honey, Emily Hall, Mary Evans, Charles Brown, Martha Brown, Walter Brown, Ada Brown, Maud Brown, William Brown, Richard Brown, Charles Wood, Elizabeth Wood, Elizabeth Wood, William Wood, John Wood, Gertrude Wood, James Casey.

List of the Crew.—John Masson, master; W. Cottrell, first mate; A. D. Robin, second mate; H. N. Claringbold, third mate; Andrew Forbes, carpenter; H. Weever, purser and steward; William Guy, cook; J. Thompson, sailmaker; J. Journeaux, H. McDonald, W. Delacour, S. Nelson, J. Neils, William Lackes, O. Abrahamson, J. Carperson, J. Gellberg, G. Ringer, A. Anderson, J. Hughes, able seamen; W. Emery and W. Norman, ordinary seamen; O. Cupiss, emigrant steward; G. W. Stephens, emigrant cook; F. Meick, baker; J. Freeman, donkeyman; John Mann, Thomas Gordon, Edward Phelan, Charles Myers, R. Kearsey, C. Hogland, H. Edwards, able seamen; B. Hartington, L. Mounter, A. Phillips, E. Boyes, C. Sands, F. Kemsley, J. Crawford, ordinary seamen; N. Bentham, doctor.

The *Times* of the 2nd inst. had the following further particulars: In reply to a telegram sent from Lloyd's to their agents at Bahia, requesting further particulars as to what boats left the Kapunda, and the chances of there being any further survivors beyond the 16 already mentioned, the following reply has been received, dated Bahia, Feb. 1, 3.35 p.m.: "Kapunda sunk almost immediately on Jan. 20 at 3 a.m.; impossible to lower boats. No chance of further survivors." A further report states that "the Belmore (? Ada Belmore) foundered at sea; crew landed at Maceio." Although information had been telegraphed for several times to Bahia, no further news concerning the loss of the Kapunda had been received by the owners, Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, and Co., up to six o'clock last evening, nor had the Crown Agents for Western Australia received any intelligence up to that time in response to a telegram which they despatched to Lloyd's agent at Bahia. Messages and telegrams seeking information about missing friends poured into the owners' offices, and the neighbourhood presented an animated scene. All inquirers were courteously afforded every information possible, but in the absence of direct news from Bahia this was of course but little. The names of those saved by the French barque Ulysse and landed at Bahia, are now corrected as follows: Passengers—Henry Barnes, 19, single, Notting-hill, London; Philip Daly, 27, single, Dublin; Robert Sandford, 23, single, Downpatrick; Robert Wiggins, 18, Notting-hill, London; Cornelius O'Callaghan, 26, Ballyhorgan, Ballyduff; Noah Broadhurst, 42, married, Ilkeston (this man's wife and eight children were drowned); William Reece, 40, married, Spennymoor, Durham (this man's wife and seven children were drowned). A passenger named Russell was saved, but it is not known which of the three men named Russell he is. The members of the crew saved were: William Cottrell, first mate; Andrew Forbes, carpenter; F. Meick, emigrants' baker; A. Anderson, able seaman; T. Gordon, able seaman; J. Hughes, able seaman; W. Norman, ordinary seaman; L. Maunter, ordinary seaman.

It is remarked as singular (continued the *Times* of the 2nd inst.) that no news has yet been received from the first officer of the Kapunda, who, it will be noticed, is among the list of those saved. The persons who are stated in one of Lloyd's telegrams to have been landed at Maceio are supposed to be the crew of the Ada Melmore, which afterwards sank, but there is still a hope that some of the missing passengers or crew of the Kapunda may be among these. The list of the missing has received an addition in the name of the matron, S. Crockford, which was omitted from the list first published. With this exception the list of the crew and officers (as given above) was correct. It was only by accident that the lengthy list of those on board the ill-fated ship was not augmented by about 70 other names of servants who should have been booked by a Servants' House in London for Western Australia by this vessel, but at the last moment they were transferred to another ship sailing later. On comparing the list of saved with the foregoing list of passengers and crew it will be seen that the actual number of souls missing is 208. Mr. Joseph Liddle, who, together with his wife and child is among the missing, was a mate on board one of the large steamers which trade from Fremantle, Western Australia, and had been spending the summer with his parents at Newry. He embarked on returning to his duties on board the Kapunda at Plymouth.

A NEW OCEAN CRUISER.

Plans and drawings have been received at Chatham Dockyard for the first of a new class of ocean cruisers ordered to be built at that yard. The new vessel, which it is stated will be named the Jubilee, will be what is known as a "protected" vessel, somewhat similar to the Mersey and other vessels of the "river" class, but will be smaller, and fitted with machinery giving her speed of over 20 knots per hour. The designs, it is said, have been superintended by Lord Charles Beresford. The new vessel will be 225ft. long and 35ft. wide, and will have a displacement of 2800 tons. She will be fitted with all the latest improvements for torpedo firing. Her armament will include several of the new pattern six-inch breech-loading guns, mounted on the Vavasseur principle, and she will also be supplied with a number of the smaller quick-firing and machine guns. The construction of the vessel will be pushed forward.

A COINER CAPTURED.

The Manchester police have made an important capture. Recently a large quantity of counterfeit coin has been passed in Manchester, and several people have been arrested. A detective went to the house occupied by an old man named Ashcroft, and found him engaged with a battery, moulds, and other appliances in the manufacture of counterfeit sixpences. There was also a number of bad shillings, which had been recently cast. The prisoner, who admitted his guilt, has been remanded.

A DEMONSTRATION in favour of Home Rule for Scotland has taken place at Dundee, about 3000 persons being present. Lady Florence Dixie was the principal speaker. A resolution in favour of placing all matters specifically Scotch in the hands of the Scotch people was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone.

MR. GRIFFITH JONES, Maesyceirchdir, Newchurch, has received by post a letter in Welsh to the following effect: "My dear Friend,—I intend taking away your life by some means or other because you refuse to pay tithe. This will take place towards close of week.—Yours, One who is certain to go to Heaven for killing you." In the envelope were also pages from a hymn book which the sender intended Mr. Jones to sing in anticipation of his demise.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(*From "Vanity Fair."*)

It is currently reported in German Court circles that the great interest and courtesy shown by the Queen towards Prince Alexander of Battenberg is prompted by a desire to see a marriage between the Prince and the Duchess of Albany.

I am in a position to announce that the Queen will arrive at Aix-le-Bains on Tuesday, the 5th of April. Her Majesty has completed the purchase of some land at Thesserves, just outside the town, adjacent to the property of Lady Whalley, the widow of Sir Samuel Whalley, who built the English church at Aix. Mr. Verity has been at Aix for the last week or so making all the necessary arrangements for the building of the villa which it is her Majesty's intention to have completed with all due despatch, and of which she will lay the first stone during her approaching visit. The Queen, who intends this villa for the Princess Henry of Battenberg, will stay this time, as she did two years ago, in one of the chalets belonging to the Hotel de l'Europe, and it is probable that upon her departure from Aix she will visit Darmstadt before returning to England.

The Duke of Connaught has just completed his personal staff by appointing Lieutenant Herbert, of the Central India Horse, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter. The duke might almost be his own interpreter, for when he was commanding the Meerut division he took the trouble to learn Hindustanee, and passed an examination in that language. But India, more than Italy, is a country of diversity of tongues, and in Bombay the languages chiefly spoken are Gujeratee and Mahratee.

The duke, just before the last mail left, started on an extensive inspecting tour through the Presidency and Kattywar, which was to take nearly a month, and it is believed that he is meditating a trip to Quetta.

His Royal Highness gave a large dinner-party at Poona on Proclamation Day, and several native gentlemen were among his guests. These mixed dinner-parties, however desirable they may be on political grounds, do not always pass off quite successfully. It is rare, however, that we hear of an English *mem sahib* declining to be taken in to dinner by a native, and angrily leaving the house of her host on account of the supposed slight put upon her. Such a case, however, has just occurred at a certain Government House in India. The lady in question, it appears, allowed the "non-European gentleman" to escort her as far as the door of the dining-room, when she made him a profound bow, and fled to her husband. What her husband said to her is not known. However, she hurried down the staircase, and ordered her carriage to be called, much to the horror of the thunderstruck aides-de-camp. Some years ago a lady wrote to the wife of a Governor of Madras, angrily complaining of a similar affront, as she deemed it, and the result was that her name was immediately removed from the Government House list.

(*Notes from the "Whitehall Review."*)

After upwards of 14 years' absence from home, the 43rd Light Infantry—during their Indian service converted, *nolens volens*, into the 1st Battalion of the Oxfordshires—are expected at Portsmouth next week from Bombay, their immediate destination being Shorncliffe, entirely new quarters to the gallant 43rd. Their last term of Indian service has not been a very happy one in its latter period of dismal experiences at Quetta, while their non-employment on active service in Afghanistan and Burmah has also rankled somewhat. Still, there have been some happy days at Bangalore and Bellary, and not easily forgotten reminiscences of the benighted Presidency, which the 43rd knew so well in their previous tour of Indian service. Many old officers of the regiment will no doubt pay it a visit in its quarters at Shorncliffe.

The clause in the new Warrant excluding officers above the rank of major holding any of the instructorships in the educational departments has fallen like a small bomb-shell at Chatham. It is, however, hoped and anticipated that the present tenants of these appointments will, on promotion, be allowed to complete their five years' term.

Can nothing be done to get fees in theatres universally abolished? The harpy system still remains active in many of our best theatres, sixpence being the price for banging your coat on a peg, and "what you please to give" the vague cost of a programme. Many of the most successful of our theatres have done away with fees. What has been lost to them in income has been made up in popularity. And if managers could only be brought to believe it, they would soon discover that popularity paid better than pickings. Of course, we are quite aware that fees in theatres do not go directly into the pockets of managers, but they find their way there indirectly, which is very much the same thing. "The front of the house" is let off to some refreshment contractor, and he pays a goodly rent for the privilege of running the drinking bars, selling stale macaroons and ancient chocolate, and he also gets the receipts from the cloak-rooms and from the sale of programmes. This system of having a second grab at the purse of the person who has paid a stiff price for a stall is out of all reason. Now, it is quite true that the person who pays half a guinea for a stall gets a more comfortable seat than he who has paid only 2s. for a place in the pit. But the quality of the programme is just the same. Why, then, should these precious documents—and they are very precious at the price—be charged 6d. in the stalls and 2d. or 1d. in the pit? The whole system is a barbarism which ought to be quickly abolished.

A CLERGYMAN in one of the Hudson River towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied the bridegroom said: 'Dominie, I've got no monish, but I'll send you a leetle pig.' It was done, and the circumstance was forgotten by the clergyman. Two years afterwards he met the German in another town, for the first time since the ceremony was performed. 'Dominie,' said the German, 'you remember you married me, and I gave you a leetle pig?' 'Yes.' 'Vell, if you'll unmarry me I vill give you two leetle pig.'

A FARMER having quarrelled with one of his ploughmen, a stranger was engaged on trial. He was sent to the field, and, having laid off a few specimens of his skill, the farmer and his youngest son went to judge the work, and see if the man was qualified for the situation. They were both agriculturists of the rarest skill. 'What dae ye think o' the ploughin', Tam?' said the father. 'I think it very puir ploughin', father.' 'Ah! I've sad doots o' yer abeelity, Tam, if ye ca' that puir ploughin'.' 'If its no puir ploughin', faither, I wad like to ken what ye wad ca't?' 'I wad ca't onything but puir ploughin', Tam. It's no ploughin' ava.'

A WAG got a company of savants to discussing the question, 'What is the half of the moon most like? As they couldn't agree, he finally closed the debate by suggesting that it was most probably like the other half.

Two fishermen had quarrelled. One of them had deliberately destroyed the other's fishing gear on account of some long-standing and unredressed grievance, and his adversary determined to have his revenge, went in great perplexity to his minister to consult him as to the means he should employ for that purpose. The minister, with a grave face, told him to seek revenge by doing good to his adversary, granting him forgiveness, and then to heap coals of fire on his adversary's head by ——. Here the fisherman eagerly burst in—'That's the plan, minister! dod, that's the plan, an' burn the wretch!'

AN article was going the rounds of the press, headed, 'How to Manage a Wife.' Of course the writer was a single man.

WHY are fond mothers like novelists? Because they indulge infancy (in fancy).

GUEST (rising excitedly from the table after tasting an olive for the first time): 'It's sorry I'd be to disturb the hilarity of the luncheon, but I belave some joker has been salting the guseberries.'

A DARK subject.—A dark man down a dark cellar, with a black eye and a dark lantern, looking for a black cat.

CHAPTER XL
BACK AT THE G

Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit,
Confed'rate season, else no creature s

As had been before arranged, w
Noel's regiment being ordere
Beryl's stay in London afterwar
There was much to be done in t
before her marriage, and a very
visit to the theatre saw the who
way to Atherstone Grange.

Little did its possessor dream
the road from the station to h
the dread Nemesis already on h
meshes of fate around her slowl
hand, and clouding over all the
she had planned out for herself.

Everything on her way seeme
woods had never looked fres
flowers bloomed with such radia
to smile a welcome back to the
soon to leave them for an indefi
body she met upon the road s
her.

No—not everybody.

James Statman and his nep
tions.

They were amongst the little
the park gates in expectation of
shivered in spite of herself as sh
mocking faces.

"Thank heaven!" she murmu
time is very short now before I
reach. Only a few weeks, and
from the horrible dread that al
when I meet them. Once's No
from this place, I shall be happy
have to see them once more at
wearily. "Ah! if that boy sho
all. But no, he will not dare."

Still she feared that she would
for his silence.

There was very little time to b
stone Grange was besieged day a
persons" with bandboxes, and f
tacles for dainty silks of the ligh
and delicate muslins, that would
Beryl's trousseau; and Noel was
wards between the Grange and L
making the necessary arrangeme
and the event which was to prec

Indeed, everyone was pretty
now. The rector had resumed h
be as cheerful as usual, but in w
preached lost none of their old fo
towards the flock whose short c
amend, but there was a tinge o
them, and stray touching allusio
were not slow to comprehend a
for was not his son about to take
and depart from his old home to
of his household already buri

Among the gossips of the pari
excitement. The news of the a
caused an immense interest, and
the freedom usual on such occas

It was so romantic, they decl
bride to leave a luxurious home a
of her husband into a far-off cou
and and one items incidental
much importance as that of the
Grange gave plenty of food for g

For Beryl herself, she seemed to
of preparation, not only as regard
like important considerations to
business arrangements occupied
and she passed many hours with
wearily to dry legal details of
was doing, and intended to do in

"It's just as if you were afraid
be trusted with my money, thou
self," she said, with a pout. I
be so suspicious."

"Ah, that's always the way w
replied, drily. "For my part, I
deal of sentimental bosh talked a
fidence. 'We know what we are
what we may be,' as Shakespe
Mr. Noel Atherstone is an hono
verily believe; but——"

"There's no but in the case, M
interrupted Beryl. "However, t
over all that again. I suppose
signature to all those horrible do
to tell her that the woman she
whom she bestowed wealth up
whose misdoing her father was
rightful home."

"I had no hand in that," she an
done.

"Not directly, I grant. But it
ness and greed that roused Pierc
against all of your profession."

"You are very hard upon me,"
"Not harder than you deserve.
you my promise to be silent, and
break it."

"I'm glad I spoke to him," tho
be made a ceremonious bow and
could quite make out whether he
favourable opportunity or no.
safe from him. Not that he coul
real harm, of course, but it wo
terrible scandal, and placed *her* in
tion."

Beryl did not forget Jack Blog