EVERY DAY TOPICS.

Ireland and Irish topics were again before the House of Lords on Friday. Lord Londonderry not only keeps a sharp eye for all matters out of which political capital may be made, but he has also entered the lists as seer. He says of the people in Clare County, "Miserable as they now are, they are living in Paradise compared with the hell upon earth which will follow, if the present Government be unable to bring about the change which the Opposition now sees to be urgently demanded."

Several other peers had a good time baiting the few Gladstonian Lords. Lord Acton read what Mr. Justice O'Brien really did say, which put quite another character on his address from the Bench. But it mattered not one whit. It was evidently another case of theory being formed, and facts not according therewith the worse for the facts.

The House of Commons just now deserves to be as keenly watched as a battle-field. Not what is said but what is done there has the most significance at present. On either side the play of the tactician has superseded the play of the rhetorician. Monday evening presented this feature of our present political life at its best. Mr. Chamberlain suspected Ministers of what he termed in the *Times* "the last dirty trick"—the forcing through Parliament of a good many money votes. Sir W. Harcourt met this by a sort of "God bless you, my boy!" speech. Nothing was, of course, further from his thoughts: and Mr. Balfour accepted the show of innocence as real. Mr. Chamberlain would have known better, and would have had a rousing night of it. And so with a good many of Mr. Balfour's some-time followers, for they would be content with nothing less than a counting of heads: and a defeat, the worst they have yet had.

Mr. Chamberlain would appear to be a follower of Prince Bismarck in his faith that open and above board declarations are more dangerous to an enemy than secret attacks. At any rate he makes it plain in the *Times* that he intends to prevent the second reading of the Home Rule Bill before Easter. Ministers are, he says, despots, in that they have curtailed the time of private members, have already insisted on a Saturday sitting, and generally show that they mean to get on with their programme. Why, he demands, can there not be more time given to the public, to talk over the Home Rule Bill with their representatives? And why should members be driven so as to carry out a Newcastle programme? But then it is one of the Opposition who asks the questions. The Ministerialists somehow like the prospect of going ahead.

The Railway Companies had few friends in the House of Commons on Friday, when the question of Railway Rates was being discussed. Mr. Mundella had previously informed the House that a committee would be appointed to inquire into the working and results of the revision of rates, which came into operation on January 1st. Mr. Plunkett, as a railway director, pleaded that he and his fellows had been grievously misunderstood, and were altogether much injured men. They had long ago—oh, ever so long ago—come to the conclusion to do all that could be deemed right: only the announcement had been delayed. But the mass of members would not thus be soothed, and nothing would suit them other than the following resolution, as something real on which the committee may proceed soon after Easter:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the revised railway rates, charges, and conditions of traffic, are most prejudicial to the industries and agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and this House urges upon the Government the necessity of dealing promptly and effectively with the subject.

The United States has its new King, and his Ministers are duly established at the head of affairs. President Grover Cleveland on Saturday, in the presence of some 200,000 people, and in the falling snow, took the oath and had his say. The points of his speech are that "a sound and stable currency" is of vital interest to the nation. He holds that the people have condemned the injustice of maintaining Protection for Protection's sake, and that it is necessary to expose and destroy the evils which are the "progeny of paternalism." The functions of Government, he holds, does not include support of the people:—"The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labour and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure." Public expenditure must be limited by public necessity. The giving of appointments to office as the rewards of partisan activity is "misappropriation of public funds." Civil Service reform will remove from political action the "demoralising madness for spoils." "Combination of business interests for limiting production and fixing prices constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people." As to tariff reform, the people had determined in favour of a more equitable system of federal taxation, but "our task must be undertaken wisely, not vindictively." The necessity for revenue to support Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people." The new President, in short, is going to move on the lines which gave his previous term of office a hold on the people.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of York and the Princesses Victoria and Maud visited the Albert Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Thursday afternoon in last week, and were present during the removal of the remains of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to the sarcophagus designed by Mr. Gilbert, R.A. The interior of the chapel had been decorated with plants and flowers from the Queen's conservatories. The sarcophagus stands in the middle of the chapel, between the memorial of the Prince Consort and the tomb of the Duke of Albany. It is sculptured in Italian Gothic style, and is composed of richly-veined Mexican onyx panels, supported upon a slab of yellow Sienna marble, and approached by a black marble step. The velvet cushion and ducal crown, which have been lying for over a year upon the coffin-lid, were placed upon the covering slab, the latter being likewise adorned with the Princess of Wales's wreath, a chaplet of white blooms and other flowers. Canon Dalton and Mr. Gilbert were present during the entombment.

GIFTS TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

FIVE MILLIONS STERLING CONTRIBUTED IN 1891.

There has been prepared this year for the "Church Year Book" a special table showing that the voluntary contributions for Church work made during 1891 exceed an aggregate sum of five millions sterling. Returns were furnished by 12,299 incumbents, leaving 1,263 to be accounted for. The totals for the various dioceses are as follows:—

	£		£
Canterbury	215,846	Manchester	284,129
York	201,109	Newcastle	85,175
London	392,417	Norwich	130,175
Durham	88,426	Oxford	198,404
Winchester	260,854	Peterborough	143,852
Bangor	25,750	Ripon	136,939
Bath and Wells	96,937	Rochester	369,338
Carlisle	34,361	St. Albans	210,679
Chester	173,580	St. Asaph	50,848
Chichester	193,881	St. Davids	59,591
Ely	111,520	Salisbury	121,885
Exeter	128,312	Sodor and Man	6,402
Gloucester & Bristol	175,012	Southwell	146,228
Hereford	66,062	Truro	55,961
Lichfield	183,925	Wakefield	79,875
Lincoln	100,522	Worcester	161,503
Liverpool	152,952		
Llandaff	81,349	Total	£5,180,8[illegible]

AN ARCHBISHOP'S PITY FOR THE CURATES.

Constrained by the appeals of the impoverished rural clergy in his diocese, the Archbishop of York has intimated his intention to surrender £1,000 from the endowment of the Northern Primacy, with the object of assisting his necessitous brethren. "I should, however," adds his Grace, "require that in each case the grant should be met by an equal amount, derived from the contributions of parishioners or from other laity interested in the parish. It is most important, particularly under the circumstances of the present time, that the laity should more and more realise their responsibility for the support of those who minister to them in holy things. I further propose to limit my contribution to a period of three years, in the hope that before that time has elapsed some more permanent provision may have been secured, and also because I should not feel justified in leaving upon my successor any kind of moral obligation to continue this contribution."

KAY'S TIC PILLS, specific in Neuralgia, Faceache 9½d. and 13½d.; postage 1d. Of all Chemists.

MANY charitable bequests are made under the will of Mr. John Lane, of Highgate, who has just died worth over £167,000.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent anodyne expectorant for Coughs and Colds, 9½d., 13½d. Of all Chemists.

AT a serious fire at an outfitter's shop at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Saturday morning, the premises were destroyed, and the Proprietor's son was burnt to death.

CADBURY'S COCOA.—"Of full strength of a highly economical nature, free from added starch or sugar."—*Health.*

A MISER'S HOARD DISCOVERED.—An extraordinary find of money has just been made in Jersey, at the house of an aged widow, named Bisson. She had not been seen for several days, and when neighbours entered the house they found her lying ill and in want of food. From £8,000 to £10,000 in gold, notes, &c., was discovered in all kinds of hiding places, the old lady having evidently lived a typical miser's life.

THE Editor of the *Medical Journal* speaks in the highest terms of CADBURY'S COCOA as a beverage and a food for invalids on account of its absolute purity, high quality, and great solubility; and counsels the Medical Profession to remember in recommending Cocoa that the name of CADBURY on any packet is a guarantee of purity.

SNAP-SHOTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Whilst most readers of newspapers expect to be informed of what business has been done in Parliament they all look for the items which picture the Men and Manners in the great Assembly of Men—Wise and Otherwise. There has been introduced what we may term the practice of taking snap-shot photographs, and we propose to glean for our readers the most attractive of these bits of illustration of our present Parliament.

THE BISHOP'S TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

A favourable reception was accorded in the Upper House last week to the Bishop of Chester's scheme for the establishment of a system of retail sale of intoxicating liquor by an authorised company. The rev. prelate's plea is bound on a wholesome desire to see the abolition of what is called the publican's monopoly, and he has been led to propound his scheme by the fact that this is not through any fault of the publican. That the Bishop of Chester will have a large following no one can deny. Lord Kimberley intimated that a committee, of which he had been a member, had expressed the opinion that the experiment should be tried.

DEMOCRATIC WITH A VENGEANCE.

Dr. Farquharson asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in order to carry out more effectually the principle of absolute equality of all members of the House, he would consider the propriety of depriving members of the Bar of the exclusive privilege they now enjoyed of being addressed as "honourable and learned"

Mr. Rentoul asked whether, if this right was to be taken away, the right hon. gentleman would get rid of the practice of those who put themselves down as "Doctor." (Loud and continued laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone—I think it is evident to my hon. friend from what has already taken place that if we opened up this matter we might become involved in great complications. ("Hear hear," and laughter.) My hon. friend will take note that this is a matter entirely of private judgment and free independent practice, in which it would be very dangerous for me to attempt to interfere. (Hear, hear.)

THAT BEASTLY HAT.

A young Tory, says the correspondent of the "East Anglian Daily Times," has got possession of Mr. Timothy Healy's corner in the House of Commons. For several days the chief strategist of the Irish party has endeavoured to forestall this intrepid enemy, but each day he has been faced by that offensively bright hat. "I knew it was a Tory's," said Mr. Healy, "by its beastly brightness." The result is that the hon. and learned gentleman finds himself squeezed in. The position is irksome to him; so he stumps the lobbies, making queer noises, and looking as only Mr. Healy can look when he is angry. After questions the Tory invader surrenders his position, but the seat has then lost its charms for Mr. Healy.

A NEW MEMBER'S ADVENTURES.

Mr. Allan, the new member for Gateshead, who was sworn in last week, was the hero of a little adventure. Called to the table by the Speaker, the new member who is a remarkably rugged-looking person—a sort of Samson before the removal of his hair and [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

THE LONDON CORN MARKET.

MARK LANE, MONDAY.—The Mark Lane trade was depressed to-day and few articles were in much request. American flour was put on the market at extremely low prices, 14s. to 18s. per sack of good character, 18s. to 21s. commanding flour good enough for West end custom.

English wheat was neglected at about 29s. for average lots.

Foreign wheat was firm for No. 2 red winter, No. 2 Club Calcutta, and for Russian sorts, but Californian, Argentine, and Chilian were 6d., Roumanian, Bulgarian, and Turkish 2d. cheaper.

Maize was 3d. lower for flat corn.

Barley was neglected at former rates.

Oats were in request for reed, but the heavy lots, 336lb. to the qr., which alone are within the range of this demand, constituted but a small fraction of total offerings; and light weight oats (304 to 320 lbs. to the qr.) were neglected.

Beans, peas, and spot linseed were firm.

Close of the market.—The market closed dull for breadstuffs, but not worse from 1 p.m. Maize was held with more confidence, and oilcakes advanced 2s. 6d. per ton, but the market was not active in any branch.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY March 6th, 1893.

	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Corresponding date 1892. Total.
Beasts	2,030	—	2,030	908
Sheep	12,680	—	12,680	8,170
Calves	15	—	15	7
Pigs	30	—	30	—
Milch cows	85	—	85	—

Quotations per 8lb. (sinking the offal.)

	English Infr. s. d.	English Scnd. s. d.	English First. s. d.	Foreign Infr. s. d.	Foreign Scnd. s. d.	Foreign First. s. d.
Beasts	2 8	4 2	4 8	—	—	—
Sheep	4 0	4 8	5 6	—	—	—
Calves	3 4	4 6	5 2	—	—	—
Pigs	3 6	4 4	5 0	—	—	—

Milch cows, per head ... £15 to £21.

ARRIVALS.

Scotland	120
Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex	1,100
Midland and Home Counties	620
Ireland	250

There was a larger supply of beasts on to-day's market, in fact more than the requirements of the trade warranted; consequently business was of a much slower nature, a clearance not being made. Best quality Scotch and Norfolks opened at at a decline of fully 1d. per 8lbs., the close being marked with a further decline for all grades. Fat shed cows were difficult to move at any price, the best making 4d. per 8lbs. less money.

The following are top quotations per 8lb., (sinking the offal):—

	To-day. s. d. s. d.	Monday, Mar. 7, 1892. s. d. s. d.
Herefords and Runts	—	—
Scotch	4 6 to 4 8	4 8 to 4 9
Devons	4 6	4 8
Norfolks	4 4 to 4 6	4 6 to 4 8
Shorthorns	4 2 to 4 4	4 2 to 4 4
Irish	4 0 to 4 2	— to —
Fat cows	3 6 to 3 8	3 10 to 4 0

In the sheep market there was a good supply of Downs and half-bred wethers, very few being penned; all neat-weighed wethers of prime quality met a ready sale at fully last Monday's prices, but heavy fat sorts were a turn in favour of the butcher, but no material alteration in value can be noted. A practical clearance was made. Undermentioned quotations are at per 8lbs., and for the best of each class penned:—

[illegible]

SHEEP.

The pens in the sheep market were fully occupied, and last week's prices were about maintained. Hoggets made from 25s. to 42s.; keeping shearlings from 35s. to 40s. a-piece; and fat sheep from 8s. to 9s. per stone.

PIGS.

At Messrs. Clowes and Nash's pig sale on Saturday there were 166 fat and store pigs, and 29 calves. Price for fat pork, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 9d. per stone. Stores and calves a good trade.

Important Notice to the Public, Chemists, Grocers, & all Retailers of Patent Medicines—

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC *does not contain any Scheduled Poison*, therefore ALL persons holding Patent Medicine Licences can sell it, and no one has a right to attach "Poison" labels to the bottles.

This Notice and Caution have been rendered necessary by the recent action of the Pharmaceutical Society in reference to Patent Medicines.

The known superiority of Owbridge's Lung Tonic as a *safe* and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, or any affection of the Lungs, makes it important the Public should know that no difficulty exists in obtaining it.

Sold everywhere at [illegible] *by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.*

IF YOU DOUBT THIS

NOTE.—In HALF the TIME with Half the Labour YOU can produce *MORE POLISH* with TWO Penny Packets of RISING SUN than with HALF-DOZEN Penny Packets of ordinary Blacklead.

EASIEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST & BEST.

RISIN' SUN LIQUID METAL POLISH

Gives to Metal Articles of every Description (Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Steel &c., also Glass) a Beautiful Soft Brilliant Polish, which lasts SIX TIMES AS LONG WITHOUT TARNISHING as other kinds. NO LABOUR, NO MIXING, NO SCRATCHES. *Used in BOUDOIR, KITCHEN,* [illegible] *SHOP, &c.* Polishes anything anywhere, indoors or outdoors.

Contains Starch Gloss, Borax, Gum, Wax, &c. Requires NO ADDITION or PREPARATION. Saves Time, Labour and Uncertainty.

MACK'S DOUBLE STARCH

Produces BEAUTIFUL WHITE GLOSSY LINEN.

CHANCELLOR'S PLATE POWDER.

"*Saves an immense amount of time and labour, and gives a brighter polish than anything else. There is no preparation of which we know to equal its excellence.*"—ENQUIRE WITHIN.

Samples of the above Four articles post free for 8 stamps, or of any One for 2 stamps to cover postage. *Name this Paper. Ask your Grocer to get them for you.*

C. CHANCELLOR & CO., LONDON, E.C.

TRY THEM AND SEE.

Image © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.