

Saturday to Lady Scott at St. George's, Hanover-square.

A full abstract of the Report of the Archbishop's Education Committee, of which Lord Cross was chairman, embodies the opinion of Churchmen throughout the country as to the needs of voluntary schools. Its most important recommendations are that the capitation grant should be increased from 17s. 6d. to 21s., and that increased Imperial aid should be given by means of State payment of the whole teaching staff of the country, both for voluntary and Board schools. The claim for aid from the rate is abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of arriving at a unanimous opinion on any scheme.

Just as Divine Service was being commenced last evening the parish church of St. Colum, Cornwall, was struck by lightning. All the glass in the window of the belfry chamber was smashed, and one of the ringers was precipitated over the railings into the church, a distance of twenty-five feet. The congregation rushed out in a panic, and the service was abruptly brought to a close.

The ballot among members of the London Cabdrivers' Trade Union on the question of adopting a system of sixpenny fares between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. is announced this morning. There voted for sixpenny fares, 437; against them, 1,218. This gives an adverse majority of 781, but there are in London some thirteen thousand cabmen.

Continuing his Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, Professor J.A. Fleming dealt on Saturday with the work of the electric current as a messenger.

A Calais Correspondent telegraphs more details of the accident to the Empress. So far, all efforts to float the vessel have been unavailing, and it is believed that no better success will be obtained until the spring tides begin about Wednesday.

Mr. John Burns left New York on Saturday on board the Etruria. On Friday a luncheon was given in his honour, at which were present the most eminent municipal reformers in the city and which a Correspondent describes as a dignified and flattering tribute to the visitor.

In the evening the trade unions of New York gave Mr. Burns a reception which was attended by all the foremost representatives of labour. Mr. Burns spoke of the unvarying courtesy with which he had been received during his visit to America, and said he might return in August for a stay of three or four months.

The formal degradation of Captain Dreyfus in Paris on Saturday was the occasion of a painful scene. The prisoner remained fairly calm throughout, but when the sentence was read out, and several times later, he declared his innocence loudly.

The feeling among the crowd outside the Military School, where the ceremony took place in the presence of about 4,000 troops, was very hostile to Dreyfus, and cries of "Death to the Traitor!" "Death to the German!" were raised in reply to his protests.

Signor Rossmann, the Italian Ambassador to France, has been recalled.

The chief feature of Saturday's football was the international at Swansea, where England won a splendid game against Wales by a goal and three tries to two tries. There was an enormous crowd of onlookers. In the Association game, the weather caused the abandonment of several ordinary club matches; but the League carried through their programme fully.

Everton were beaten by Wolverhampton, and Sunderland could only draw with Notts Forest, but victories were gained by Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday, Preston North End, and Burnley.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Saturday on the bodies of the eight victims of the disastrous fire which occurred at Madame Martin's laundry in the Edgeware-road early on Wednesday morning last. Among others, witnesses were called who disposed of rumours current as to the alleged looking of the doors of the premises and insufficient water supply when the firemen arrived. After hearing all the facts, the jury found that the lives of the deceased were lost by fire arising from accidental causes, that the origin of the fire was unknown, that all efforts were made to subdue the fire, that there was no delay on the part of the Fire Brigade, and that, although at first the supply of water from one detective plug was deficient in pressure, yet the supply otherwise was ample for the engines. They added that in their opinion laundries should be placed under the provisions of the Factory Act, or some other Government inspection. They further expressed the opinion that no efforts could have saved the lives of the inmates of the laundry.

MR. BURNS'S FAREWELL TO NEW YORK.

A FLATTERING TRIBUTE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 6.

Mr. John Burns sailed in the Etruria on Saturday, after receiving two notable marks of esteem from fellow working-men and eminent municipal reformers of this city. The plan of a public banquet was abandoned, and instead a luncheon was given in his honour on Friday, at noon, at Holland House, in Fifth Avenue. The chief figures at the luncheon were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who took a foremost part in the recent exposure and overthrow of Tammany, and Mr. John W. Goff, who, as counsel of the investigating Committee, brought out the scandalous evidence of police and Tammany corruption.

Speeches were made by these two gentlemen and by Mr. Burns. Reporters were excluded, and only brief accounts have been published,

but the affair was a dignified and flattering tribute to Mr. Burns. His speech is said by those present to have been devoted to an account of the measures, methods, and achievements of the London County Council, a description of the London police system, and a comparison of both with the New York systems and methods. He denounced Tammany fiercely, saying it must not only be overthrown, but destroyed, cremated, reduced to ashes, and thrown to the winds without any fear that they would ever reach England.

Speaking of the disgraceful doings of the New York police, Mr. Burns said that such conduct would be impossible in London, adding "I marched through London at the head of 200,000 dockers during the great strike a few years ago, and the police took their place near the procession. But not a single drunken man was seen, and not even the slightest breach of the peace was committed by any one of the strikers. The people and police of London are the best of friends."

On Friday evening the City Trade Unions gave Mr. Burns a reception, which was largely attended, the leaders of all the best and most reputable labour organizations being present. Mr. Burns made a long speech, in which he said:

"I have travelled 6,000 miles in America, visited sixteen towns and cities, and spoken in public thirty times, to 70,000 or 80,000 people. The uniform courtesy shown to me convinced me that my views were approved by my listeners. I found as soon as I arrived that I would have to do one of two things—either I should have to allow myself to be run by tuft-hunters or curiosity-mongers or else I should have to speak out boldly for labour and its cause. I chose the latter and do not regret it. I have made many friends and some enemies. In the near future I may come back for a more extended trip, but shall still speak my mind, though I may possibly make a few more enemies. Until American labour is more homogeneous, more unified, more harmonious, monopoly will continue to grow, and corruption will rear its head from time to time. I criticised you Americans because I love you. I admire the virility of a nation made up, as it is, of so many different nationalities. America is an international mosaic upon the floor of the universe. The pigments for a harmonious picture are all there, but scattered about in incongruous quantities, which require a master's hand to reduce to order. It is a scandal and reproach that there is not in any of your municipal, State, or national assemblies a compact and homogeneous labour party. But don't try to hasten matters. To the anarchists I want to say that by force you will accomplish only your own ruin. You will be beaten hand over fist by those whom you seek to overthrow. When I approached Homestead, the seat of Carnegie's works, all sorts of visions of prosperity and happiness crowded upon my mind, but I was disappointed by the reality. Carnegie, who spends \$50,000 dollars for building libraries in Scotland where there's not such great need for them, seems to have forgotten that Homestead was the cradle of his wealth. Don't take the gifts, working men, of the man who preaches philanthropy abroad and practises hypocrisy at home. Charity is a fee given by the rich to-day to the poor for the privilege of robbing them to-morrow."

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

This week the Reichstag reassembles. The very animated character of the sittings before Christmas seems to show that the coming session will be a very stormy one. Notwithstanding recent assurances it can scarcely be disputed that this country stands on the eve of a decisive turn in policy, and that Liberalism has every reason to be on its guard. The tone of the Conservative Press alone shows with what great hopes the Reactionaries look forward to the future. The opening war against the Socialists is a welcome pretext under which they hope to give a deadly blow to Liberalism in general. Prince Hohenlohe is not exactly their man, but either he will have to yield to their demands or they will otherwise prepare for him a fate similar to that of Count von Caprivi. The Conservative Press advocates rigorous measures, but it does so in the secret hope of driving the Government into a conflict with Parliament, while as yet it is in the minority. With the assistance of a strong Government which in election affairs might perhaps not prove too scrupulous, the Conservatives hope to obtain the majority, and then to inaugurate an era of the worst reaction. I do not, however, believe in the pessimistic croakings of those who already see Germany embroiled in domestic confusion. Supposing even that Prince Hohenlohe were incautious enough to provoke a severe conflict with the Reichstag, it is hardly probable that the other German Federal States would go with him. In Prussia alone such a conflict would, as was the case 30 years ago, presumably end in the victory of the Government; but in other German States the Governments have to reckon more with the feelings of the people, and Prussia, it should be remembered, commands only 17 votes out of 49 in the Federal Council.

It has only now become known that the last Cabinet Council held under the Presidency of the Emperor lasted nearly four hours, and was continued an hour longer after the Emperor had left. It is confirmed that the principal subject was the drawing up of the speech from the Throne for the opening of the Prussian Diet.

DEATH DUTIES IN FRANCE

PARIS, JAN. 3.

The great financial question in France, as in England, is that of death duties, another instance of the law of simultaneity which is a feature of progress in modern times in different countries. In France this question has yet to be solved. The death duties will probably be incorporated in the Estimates for 1895, which by the way, are scandalously in arrears. The principle of the duties will probably be voted when this much-neglected Budget of 1895 finally comes before the Chamber, although deputies of the politico-economical school like M. Léon Say will not bear it. The Government Bill on the matter, defended by M. Poincaré, Minister of Finance, stands a fairly good chance, but Socialists, and even Radicals, regard it as a jejune measure.

M. Barodet, an influential member for Paris, proposes nothing short of the suppression of collateral inheritance. The Government merely places this category of estate under a higher schedule of duties. M. Barodet, who, it is interesting to note, is a former schoolmaster who has become a manufacturer, thinks that the difficulties of the French nation at the end of this century arise from the inequality in fortunes. He is of the opinion of Emile de Laveleye, that modern democracies will perish like the democracies of Greece and Rome unless they adopt laws to spread wealth among a greater number of hands. M. Barodet's Bill is (1) to suppress collateral inheritance, (2) to make the State sole heir in cases of intestacy, (3) to restrict the right of willing or devising to persons without direct heirs, (4) to sell real estate thus lapsing to the country to poor persons by easy annuities, (5) to compel holders of such lands to cultivate themselves in order that these lands may never allow anybody to live from rent in idleness. The same stipulation to be enforced in case of lands left by will to collaterals or strangers. This reform would, M. Barodet thinks, bring in 36,000,000 sterling. This avalanche of wealth would, he believes, simply solve the social question.

COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1895.

The market shows no improvement. The only operation to-day was \$5500 Cédulas at 39.40. Nothing in Consolidated. The London quotation was 49 1/4, and 49 3/8.

SALES.

AFTER HOURS.

Cedulas A.

\$5500 cash 39.40

EXCHANGE.

Bank. Commercial.

London 90d/s. 51 1/4, 51 1/2, 51 3/4.

Paris 90d/s. 5.41 5.46

Antwerp 90d/s. 5.43 5.47

Rio Jan. 24.050 24.400

B. Aires 1/4 dis. 1/4 dis.

DISCOUNT 7 to 8 1/2.

VALES . . . con.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—Gold opened in B. Aires yesterday at 334 and closed at 347.50.

—Exchange upon London was quoted in Rio Janeiro yesterday at 10 to 9 7/8 to 9 15/16 per milreis.

—The "Tridente" brought from Salto \$322 to B. Tejada, from Payson \$74 to P. Rios, \$365 to C. Vilanteiros, from F. Bentes \$2608 to J. Muñoz, from N. Palmira \$100 to J. Beatson, from Mercedes \$575 to J. Beatson. Total \$4042.

—Produce.—1600 bags wheat from Canelones and Rodriguez sold at \$1.58 to 1.45 per 100 kilos. 400 bags maize at \$1.475 to 1.40. In Central and Station Feria there sold some 89,100 kilos wool at \$1.77 to 1.52 per 10 kilos, according to class.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 5, 1895.

Gold, cash, 346.

Do. end of month, 346.50.

Cédulas 8 1/2, cash, 19.60.

Do. F and G, cash, 18.50.

Do. J, cash, 19.70.

Do. M, cash, 19.30.

Do. A. Nacionales, cash, 98.

Dauda Interna, cash, 75.50.

Titulos Banco Nacional, cash, 97.

Muelle Catalinas, cash, 3.20.

Banco Español, cash, 102.

La Edificadora, cash, 86.

The Venus sails.

MARITIME

ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Montevideo, Feb. 5, 1895.

—Str. Brenton from Antwerp, for B. Aires.

—Str. Pampa from B. Aires, for Havre.

—Str. Georgian Prince for B. Aires.

—Str. Aguila for Barcelona.

—Str. Linda for B. Aires.

—Str. Titania from Valparaiso, for B. Aires.

—Str. Helios from Salto.

—Str. Tridente from Salto.

—Str. Golondrina for B. Aires.

MAIL STEAMERS

LEAVING TO-DAY

—The str. HELIOS will leave TO-DAY for Colonia and Uruguayan ports to Salto. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 5 p.m. maritime branch 5.30 p.m.

—The str. BRESIL will leave TO-DAY for Rio Janeiro, Dakar, Lisbon and Bordeaux. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 2 p.m.

OTHER DATES

—The str. SAN NICOLAS will leave Feb. 7 for Hamburg. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 2 p.m. maritime branch 3 p.m.

—The str. DESTERO will leave Feb. 8 for Rio Grande and inter-

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365, Calle Reconquista, Buenos Aires.

390 pm.

mediates to Rio Janeiro. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 3 p.m., maritime branch 4 p.m., on the 7th.

—The R. M. S. THAMES will leave Feb. 8 for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 1 p.m. maritime branch 2 p.m.

—The str. SERAPIS will leave Feb. 9 for Port Stanley, Sandy Point, Corral, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, Mollendo and Callao. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 7.30 a.m. maritime branch 8 a.m.

—The str. DUCCA DI GALLIE-RA will leave Feb. 9 for Las Palmas and Genoa. Correspondence at G. P. O. till 12 m. maritime branch 1 p.m.

SCRAPS

—The man who plants a tree by the wayside may never see its abundant foliage except in his imagination, and those who enjoy its welcome shade in future years may never know to whom they owe it; yet he has filled a real need and created a real happiness, the very possibility of which should be at once his inducement and reward. So whoever plants a new idea in the mind of another, though he may see no obvious result, has a right to believe that the seed will grow and develop into some future mental harvest for the nourishment of man's spiritual nature.

AMUSEMENTS

San Felipe Theatre.

El Sábado 9 y Domingo 10.

DOS BAILES DE MASCARAS

Se tocarán

4 CUADRILLAS

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FOR THE PACIFIC

Iberia

Captain G. Massey.

10th Feb., 1895.

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Britannia

Captain H. Brown.

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