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		Casle B PORT from Portugal. A fine	21 24/	Distilled from the best sweetest Corn, & highly rectified at our	21 24/

JAMES BELDON AND CO.	OF DURHAM.	Wine or good stout, from the north-east of Spain. 6 years old at time of bottling	4/8	10/	xenelles first-rate malt, and matured in our own Bonded Store. 55 per cent. under p.	10/0	17/1
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, D ESIRE to call public attention to their splendid	GEORGE YOUNG,	Castle St SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of	1/0	21/	Castle DO IRISH WHISKY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in	8/6	39/

Bonded Stores, 38, Dean Street, and Close.	For their retail patronage and support during the last Fifteen Years he has been in Business, and trusts that by his constant exertion and attention to the claims of his Customers and Friends to merit a continuance of	or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	Castle C Pale SHERRY from Spain A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately aged at time of bottling	2/4 98/	own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf. Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKY The finest old Scotch Whisky, matured in the finest, new-bonded Stores. 31 each, under	8/3 89/	COUNTY OF DURHAM.
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WILLIAM HALL, MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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Burton Ale at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.	Quarts 2/6 80/	A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age	1 lb 1/6 17/	finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	2/6 80/

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 London Stout at 5s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.
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 from the Champagne district .. runs 1/8 1/4 | special brands and at high prices runs 2/11 2/6
 All Bottles except for Sparkling Wines are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.
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STREET, CORNETT, and has always on hand HOME-
MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.

Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quality).....2s. 6d. per bot

Patent Medicines.—The following are a few of the many kinds kept in Stock:—Beecham's, Cooke's, Clayton's, Eno's, Holloway's, Kaye's, King's, Norton's

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THE GUARDIAN

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

COLONIAL PROSPERITY.

The prominence given in recent debates to the Colonies may serve to remind Englishmen of the splendid inheritance they enjoy, and, at the same time, to keep before their eyes the responsibilities belonging to possessions the like of which was never known in ancient or modern times. We think much of the conquest of Rome and of the ubiquitousness of wars which she extended her arms and arms. At her zenith there were very few portions of the then known world she had not colonized or subdued. We wonder, too, at the doings of the modern genius who could overrun a continent and plant kings of his own making in nearly every country in Europe. But what were the achievements of ancient Rome or those of NARPOLEON compared to the conquests—moral though some of them were—by which England has managed to build up empires in nearly every part of the world? Frequently these dependencies are names to us and nothing more. Our attention perhaps is arrested if a Prince makes a visit to either of them, or if some bold and innovating member brings forward a colonial subject in Parliament. But, generally speaking, we do realize the splendour of our possessions, and a Prime Minister can be found to ignore all but one of them when propounding a scheme for adding to the dignity of the QUEEN's title! Nevertheless these numerous empires grow and flourish. In them are being achieved victories more renowned than those of war, and a quiet power is being established destined some day or other to eclipse the nation which gave them birth. EARL CARMARTEEN, who may be said to be a colonial Minister *par excellence*, dilates with a fond interest on the wonders which are taking place in our various dependencies. He tells us that within the past fifteen years if our colonies employ no fewer than 7,000 miles of railway have been constructed, 1,500 having been laid down in Australia alone. We have to thank him for reminding us of the silent progress taking place in nearly every department of industry and art. In Australia 25,000 miles of telegraphs are open; Natal is constructing a line intended to penetrate into regions full of gold fields and unexplored resources; a large breakwater is being built in Ceylon; and New Zealand and the Cape are engaged in the useful enterprises of a like nature. It is impossible not to feel gratification at the prospect of such a glorious future as our colonies now hold out, though, as we have said before, it is a pity that Englishmen should need any special events to draw their attention to it. Parents live again in their children, and it is certain that if ever the evil day arrive when the sun of Great Britain shall have set, there will be English-speaking communities in various parts of the world preserving, not only the language, but the characteristics and traditions of the "nursing mother of children." And the moral of this fact appears to us to be this: that all the fostering influences which can be exerted should be brought to bear for the purpose of improving the relationship between the old country and her offspring. It has been frequently wished that the sons of the QUEEN had been trained for colonial government, and the idea is by no means a bad one; but, without this, there are many ways in which English assistance could be rendered, and one great step towards substantial help would be an accurate knowledge of colonial affairs, this being certain to lead in course of time to a lively and direct interest in all that concerns our world-wide empire.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In a period when the general education of our working classes and the political education of those operatives who now form so large a section of our electoral body have come to be regarded as national aims, no possible mode of enlightening the popular intellect is altogether to be despised. In accordance with this view, a project was set on foot rather more than a year ago by certain well-intentioned persons to throw open for free inspection that vast and venerable edifice which is the grand historical monument of the nation. That project received legislative sanction, and on Easter Monday last the Tower of London was thrown open to the public, on the Monday and Saturday of every week, free of charge. As it is necessary to close the armouries once a year, for a fortnight, in order that the valuable collection of ancient armour may be thoroughly cleansed, the Tower has been closed, and was re-opened on the 3rd of April. We feel some measure of disappointment that the results of the last year's experiment have not been more fully given to the public than has actually been the case. As far as they go, they are satisfactory. We find that 211,000 persons, rather more

than two thousand on each day, — have availed themselves of the offered privilege. We learn, moreover, that the conduct of the visitors was all that could be desired, and that no single article of the whole collection was lost or damaged. So far, well. But we remember that the projectors of the scheme intended to present a glowing anticipation

as indulged in somewhat glowing anticipations as to its results upon the minds of the visitors. In the memorial drawn up for the consideration of the Prime Minister in reference to this project, it was suggested that the historical associations connected with the Tower form an important branch of study and are fully deserving the best attention of the working classes, and that school children might profitably spend an occasional holiday in visiting the building. We sincerely trust that both adults of the working classes and juvenile scholars have made the best of the opportunities afforded them; yet we confess that our expectations in regard to the amount of historical or political enlightenment to be diffused by this means were extremely moderate. The amount of beneficial result that may have

accrued from the experiment it is, of course, impossible to ascertain. Yet we should have been pleased to notice some intimation, however slight, that the visitors who received free admission appreciated the privilege, and evinced some degree of enthusiasm in witnessing the glories of the grandest monument of antiquity that England has to show. The entire absence of any such assurance leads us to suspect that the fervour displayed by the sight-seers was not over-whelming. And we fear that the amount of historical and political knowledge they have acquired is hardly equal to that anticipated for them in the sanguine phrases of the memorial referred to. Though far from wishing to disparage the attainments of the worthy officials who act as guides, we take leave to doubt the perfect competency of those personages to explain the historic association that centre in the great feudal fortress; and we are sure that without adequate explanation the great truths that are symbolized by those relics of the past which abound in the Tower must, to the young and illiterate,—and even to many who are neither young nor illiterate,—remain unrevealed. The whole transaction must be one of mere sight-seeing. The ideas present-

to the minds of the great majority of the visitors have probably been about as profound as those impressed on the mind of a child.

reading of the sights seen by Christian the house of the Interpreter, or the description of the Pilgrim's armour. Yet we are far from thinking that the project is a useless one; it can hardly fail to produce some residuum of beneficial result. And the thought forcibly strikes us, what an interest

haustable treasury from which to draw the themes for political lessons might be found in a competent teacher, speaking to mindfully prepared for his teaching, within the great memorial edifice of Medieval London — we should rather say, of Medieval England. What are the chief recollections associated with this ancient citadel — the palace of the kings of England? Those of law and justice? Those of a Sovereign reigning in security in the midst of attached people? Quite the reverse! The locality in England conveys so striking an impression touching the system of violence and oppression prevalent in this country in a

which some persons even hold in veneration as comprising the true period of English glory. But the cardinal idea associated with the Tower in our minds is this: it is a standing monument and symbol of the mighty power which to understand is strength to misconceive or neglect is weakness,—spirit of the past.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

When Mr. Tadejko comes up to Mr. Taper, we see the new of the Conservatives in 1837, "the young Queen and our other Institutions," the eyes of Tadejko sparkled as if they had not a gronic tone of Perianther, or Thales, and he asks "W do you think of 'ancient' instead of 'old'?" "I think," said Mr. Taper, "that it is a very good situation," said Mr. Taper. This was just the vein of the Mr. Disraeli of 1837; but he has cut out himself in 1876. His cry is now: Our modern Empire and our ancient institutions. It is very ingenious, but I think it is not good down your throat. "Our young Queen and our other Institutions?" "But he has a modern gronic sound. The curious part of the affair, however, is that, though nobody likes, no one seems to care to make much trouble to oppose it. Mr. Disraeli is a very good man, but he has too much healthy sense to nudge in the matter."

The Times defeated its own end and the other day letting the cat out of the bag that the Duke of Buccleugh would join Lord Shaftesbury in opposition to the Royal Titles Bill. If the Duke had been alone and not pointed at by name in this way, probably might have been wheedled over from Conservative to the Liberal side of the House on question. The Duke is known to be no admirer of Mr. Disraeli's leadership; indeed, he was the motor of the "Round Robin" against the Conservatives putting themselves under the guidance of

author of "Comingsby." But the *Times*, by blurring out the fact that the Duke is in a sort of Conservative "cave," spoiled all. It brought that canny chief the head of the House of Scott down to the Lords in a white heat of rage to denounce the leading journal as a newspaper which had presumed to lead John Bull by his nose. In fact, it was an unfortunate blunder, and should teach a journalist caution not to show his hand too soon.

Government have made good progress with their Merchant Shipping Bill, and the discussion in committee is to be resumed on the first Monday after the Budget. As far as the clauses have been passed, the measure is undoubtedly an improvement on the present state of the law; but it falls short of the desires of those who have been its firm advocates. That gentleman was present during the late night in committee, but his efforts to carry out his views have been materially retarded by illness. To show that this measure will be an improvement on the existing law, I may refer to a decision just arrived at by a jury before Mr. Justice Brett at Liverpool. Mr. Septimus Hewell was indicted for having sent a certain vessel to sea "in an unworthy condition, whereby the lives of persons on board were endangered." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Lord of Trade "stated that the timber of the ship was generally rotten, and the vessel was in a totally unworthy condition," and gave a verdict of not guilty was returned. I leave the facts for the reader's consideration.

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Never perhaps was royal exile more coldly
apathetically received than has been Don Corrado
in the land of exile. He has been somewhat
in the position of another refugee of whom Camphor
spoke.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin;
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill;
For his country he sighed, when at twilight repast
To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.

Except that he has wandered alone in the wind-
beaten streets of the West End. Nobody appears
to have taken any notice of him, and we have
heard nothing either of the royal exile or of the
poor exile of Erin. It may be that the
board would like to have it so, but, at any rate,
does not like our climate, manages the return
exile, and I hear is about to leave us.

Their inclusive conclusion which having arrived at in reference to none policeman having a cowardly and cruel way assaulted a gentleman at the occasion of the Queen's visit to the City, been called to mind by some awkward question in a letter to the *Metropolitan* from a person who was 450 E (the man who was summoned) sent in the *City* police force; whether he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for an assault and whether Colonel Henderson knew this or not the man was admitted into the *Metropolitan* police. Of course these things should be ascertained, and the most remarkable thing that occurred, at daylight and amid a throng of people should be ascertained by a constable, and that, though many persons must have witnessed the assault, no one was ever forward to identify the man. The previous authorities in my opinion did their best to prevent such a thing from occurring.

Many people must be looking forward with considerable interest and anxiety to the examination of Baron Albert Grant in connection with the *Lisbon Steam Tramways Company*. Vice-Chancellor Mailes, in ordering him to attend at such a place and place-at, and that he should be examined by the special examiner in reference to the affairs of this company, observed that if Grant had been one of the main instruments in inducing the public, many of whom could ill afford it, to lose their money, it was to be hoped that such proceedings would result in the public records what they would be. The remark of his Lordship was very significant.

I regret to hear that our dear old friend Crayle Palace is doing badly, being sorely pressed by the competing attractions of Alexandra Palace and the Westminster Aquarium, besides the numerous eating rinks which are doing so well in carrying off the public from an ephemeral popularity. A new attraction suburban London will shortly be added in the Victoria and Albert Palace at Battersea—a locality which is now, in all save the park, a desery.

The new candidate for popular favour will consist of lectures, a musical recital; there will also be football, artistic, and scientific exhibitions, and, the experiment is to be tried, a "admission 6d." The affair starts under favour of noble auspices; but its success is problematical. It is certain that science and the instruction is voted a bore; and lectures of

Far be it from me to cast an unnecessary aspersions against the popular craze—rink-ing; but a regard for public decency compels me to notice a few things that is attracting more attention to the crowds throng the most frequented of the rinks than

be pleasing to the proprietors thereof. There is no necessity to be coarsely outspoken in the matter. There is occasion, however, to tell the truth in one way or other. Know, then, that since the establishment of what may be termed people's rinks in London the *Hogymarket* has not been so thronged, and there is a perceptible falling off in the attendance of the patronesses of a certain room devoted to dancing. Neither is the *Alhambra* what it was so far as female patronage is concerned. I refrain from comment, and—from suggesting a remedy.

THE FINE ARTS AND PUBLIC WORSHIP.

On Tuesday night (as part of the celebration of the anniversary of John Knox Church, Newcastle) the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser of London, delivered lectures to a large audience in the church—the subject being “The Fine Arts and Christianity.” The first lecture, on the subject of the Bible, was directed towards the church, and the second, on the subject of the Bible, was directed towards the church, and the third, on the subject of the Bible, was directed towards the church.

THE LICENSING LAWS.

At a meeting of licensed victuallers on Monday, in London, resolutions were adopted declaring that there ought to be only one system pursued as to licensing premises for sale by retail of wines, spirits, and beer, whether sold for consumption on or off the premises, and that magistrates should possess a discretionary power with regard to the granting of all wine, beer, and spirit licences for consumption off the premises.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On Monday afternoon, about five o'clock, an explosion of gas occurred in the Dean Lane Colliery, Bedminster, near Bristol. Five men were burned, three of them so seriously that it is feared fatal results will ensue. The explosion was caused by one of the injured men, Garland, entering a forbidden part of the mine with a naked light. The three men now at the general hospital are Daniel Garland, 46; James Selway, 22; and Thomas Woodbridge.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.
Four men were killed and others injured by explosion of nitro-glycerine on March 22nd, at a manufactory of that article at Harlem. The force of the explosion was so great, that the manufactory and the surrounding buildings were blown long distances. *The Tribune* says the employees of the factory were in the habit of smoking pipes on the premises, and the explosion was directly caused by throwing down a burning match after lighting a pipe. It fell into a mass of explosive. The owners of the factory, says *The Tribune*, are as much to blame as the unfortunate employee.

SENTENCE ON TRADE UNIONISTS.

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MR. CAVE'S REPORT ON EGYPTIAN

FINANCE

This report was issued to members on Monday. It contains a detailed analysis of the Egyptian financial system and sugar circulation in Egypt, and proceeds to state that the revenue of Egypt has increased by more than 20 per cent since the beginning of the year previous to the changes caused by the new law of Monakhsia, under which land owners are required to deliver a fixed quantity of wheat annually of about five and a half years' age—a ruinous arrangement. The total revenue of Egypt for the year usually £10,689,700, but at this amount the Monakhsia, £2,538,181, is terminable, and will drop out of the account after the year ending March 31, 1902. At present the land tax will fall from £4,535,181 to £2,034,834. The normal expenditure amounts to £9,589,000, of which £2,840,000 is for interest on foreign loans, and £6,749,000 for interest and sinking fund of the various State loans. A detailed statement follows showing that the Egyptian Government spends less than 12 per cent per annum, while some cost more than 120, and others more than 200 per cent. The report concludes by including sinking fund. For the present large amount of indebtedness there is absolutely nothing to recommend that the most feasible mode of averting such a calamity as bankruptcy would be to reduce the issue of 1860 and 1878, and the bonds of the floating debt. It would, however, be essential that the Government should have the sanction of the international conference at the head of a Control De Facto Committee, which should receive direct aid from the Government, and should be empowered to levy, if defined, but compelling the land tax, and abolishing the Monakhsia, and thus securing the revenue by 25 per cent of the taxes. The present revenue of Egypt is £10,689,700, which, after 1898 will be reduced to £8,150,819, leaving out of account the £2,538,181 of 72 millions, leaving out of account three smaller issues nearly paid off, which may be deemed to be £1,000,000. As concerns the funded debt, the interest on the nominal value of the loan is £1,000,000, and the interest on the Monakhsia is £2,538,181. It is a yearly charge too heavy for the country. It is suggested that an offer might be made to the holders of the bonds to purchase them at seven per cent, repayable by the year 1920; instead of the bonds they now hold, redeemable from 1902 to 1920, at 100 per cent. This proposal, if the situation is explained to the bondholders, they will consent to an arrangement which will save the country at least one million a year, and saving them the heavy loss inseparable from a financial collapse.

The report ends by saying that the interests of the country are equal to these payments, and states in conclusion—Egypt is well able to bear the State in question. The Government can pay its interest on the foreign loans, but she cannot go on renewing floating debts at 25 per cent, and raising fresh loans at 100 per cent.

LIEUT. CAMERON'S EXPLORATIONS IN

[illegible]

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.
A certain method of cure has been discovered in this distressing complaint by a physician, who desires that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless cases after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be given by post to any person free of charge.—Address Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park Corner, London.

