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"STRONGEST AND BEST."—Health.

THE

PALL MALL

GAZETTE

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THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1894.

Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL. SPECIAL PERFORMANCES ENGLISH OPERA at POPULAR PRICES. CAVALIERI RUSTICANA, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 12. Mrs. Pauline Jones, Mlle. Blanche, Mlle. Dagmar; Mr. Richard Green, and Mr. Joseph O'Mara. CONDUCTOR, SIGNOR ARMANDO TERZANI. FAUST, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, April 14, at 8. Miss Fanny Moody, Mlle. Pauline Jones; Mr. Charles Carters, Mr. Harrison Brockbank, and Mr. Joseph O'Mara. CONDUCTOR, SIGNOR ARMANDO TERZANI. PHILEAS and BAUCIS (Comedy), THURSDAY EVENING, April 13 (first production in English). English version by Mr. Joseph Bennett.

EXCALIBUR.

Mr. BALFOUR's services to his country have been many and great. In endeavouring to estimate their value on a graduated scale, we should be disposed—even with the memory of his admirable Irish administration fresh in our minds—to put the elevation of tone which he gives to political controversy in the first place. The chief danger of democracy is that it encourages demagoguery. There is not a man connected with politics who does not recognize that Mr. BALFOUR could not be a demagogue if he would, and would not if he could. He is a living proof of the truth that there is a more excellent way in party warfare than the adoption of the cheap arts of electioneering. He can evoke enthusiasm without appealing to passion, and he can fight and overthrow his opponents without indulging in calumny and abuse.

ons, and then when it had been contemptuously rejected by the Upper Chamber they quietly let it drop. To use the slang of the theatrical manager and the publisher, there was no money in it. But they are such excellent administrators. Well, even their warmest admirers will not deny that they cannot compare in this respect with their predecessors, who collectively formed the best administrative Government this country has probably ever had. But in what does their special excellence consist? Mr. BALFOUR supplies the answer. Mr. JOHN MORLEY has governed Ireland as far as possible on Unionist principles by the help of the Separatist vote. Mr. ASQUITH has appointed additional Inspectors of Mines and Factories, who have been trotted up and down the country like the paralyzed old lady with whom we were once so familiar at eviction scenes in Ireland. But he has appointed them in virtue of and by the authority of Acts of Parliament passed by the late Unionist Government. What else have Ministers done by which any man, woman, or child in the United Kingdom has profited, or can or ever will profit? They are always just going to begin, and they have spent two precious years in that incubating condition, and as far as can be seen, they are likely to occupy the brief remainder of their official days in bragging of their good intentions. But that is hardly the sort of Government the country desires or deserves.

THE WHITE RHINOCEROS IN MASHONALAND.

BY MR. R. T. CORYNDON.

It is more than probable that before the close of the century this, the largest of all the mammals after the elephant, will be extinct. There are but very few preserved specimens in existence to give the natural history student of the future an idea of its enormous size and peculiar structure. In the early hunting days in Matabeleland, and in the high, well-watered country which has lately come to be known as Mashonaland, rhinoceroses of both sorts were comparatively common: the white (R. simus) was found usually in the open grass country, the black (R. bicornis) in the rugged hill country. It is now generally recognized that there are in Africa only two varieties of the rhinoceros, the black and the white; the old Dutch elephant hunters always believed in several, advancing as their reason the different lengths of the anterior horn, and judging entirely by this standard. Both sorts are easy to shoot, and it is small wonder when a long train of carriers has to be fed, or when natives are hunting for a supply of meat to carry back to their kraals, that a rhinoceros was always shot in preference to buck, wary and difficult to stalk as are the latter, and as a rule more tenacious of life. Furthermore it is natural that the white rhinoceros should be shot in preference to the black, for it generally carries a good deal more fat, is very much larger than the black species, and as a rule has larger and more valuable horns.

As time went on, both white and native hunters carried on their work, until a few years ago naturalists and sportsmen woke up to the fact that very few of the white rhinoceros were left in the country. This happened at an unfortunate time, for Mr. F. C. Selous, whom I may call the only scientific hunter between the Crocodile and the Zambesi rivers, was engaged by the Chartered Company to guide the pioneer expedition up to Mashonaland, and was in consequence unable to afford the time necessary for a trip to the country where they were supposed still to exist.

SILK AND STUFF.

The appearance of Appeal Court I. on Tuesday morning was an impressive testimony on the part of the Bar of their sense of what was due to the memory of Lord Bowen, who had died only a few hours before. By tacit consent everybody who wished and was able to show respect for the late lord converged on his old court, which was packed full. Expectation was heightened by a summons to the Attorney-General to confer with the Lords Justices; but the two speeches, though both simple and to the point, caused some little disappointment. Lord Esher was not particularly happy, and his lead seemed to depress Sir Charles Russell, who hardly rose to the occasion. Mr. Justice Wright, however, spoke with remarkable delicacy and point. His reference to "the fortune with which he bore sufferings known to few," applies to what Lord Bowen endured during the Maltese Marriages Case, the whole of which he followed very carefully, making copious notes while he was bearing the most extreme pain. For some time he had not taken much exercise; his habit was to spend his leisure in reading and smoking, and he would sometimes go straight from the courts for a short holiday out of town, and keep to his books and notes all the time. He wrote the article on "The Administration of the Law" for the Jubilee volume on the Reign of the Queen, edited by Mr. Humphry Ward, and a dissertation on the English Hexameter appears in his preface to his Vergil, who he said in a striking phrase, "ought to be translated more or less literally as well as literally."

It is long since such a large number of members of the Bar met together as were assembled in Lincoln's Inn Hall on Saturday, and though little business was actually done, the meeting may mark an epoch in the history of the profession. The compromise arrived at between supporters of the Bar Committee and of the Bar Association echoes pretty closely the tone of the majority of those present, discontent with the state and prospects of the Bar, and some uncertainty as to the means of improvement. There was a good deal of talk about the organization of the Bar and the protection of its interests, but, in a great number of cases, those interests have to be created. The Junior Bar will assuredly be in favour of any body which will try to bring about those results. Meanwhile it is interesting to note Sir Edward Clarke's—a benchers'—remark that the funds of the Inns are the funds of the Bar. It is a pity that the said funds cannot be employed to pay for more judges; that is what the profession and the public want.

The question of the "last word" came up at Brighton Quarter Sessions on Monday. Two prisoners were jointly indicted, but only one called witnesses. The Recorder ruled that Mr. Gore, for the prosecution, had the right to reply. This was stoutly resisted by Mr. Bexall and Mr. Raven for the prisoners, on the ground that one prisoner by conducting his defence in the way he deems most advisable for himself cannot deprive the other of an advantage he would undoubtedly possess if he were tried alone. At Manchester, two judges, without laying down any definite rule, declined to deprive the second prisoner of his right. In the leading case the judge held that if the evidence affects both prisoners they must be taken to have called it, and the right is lost. At the Old Bailey it has been held that the conduct of one prisoner cannot affect the rights of a co-accused.

Recently, as a case was proceeding, the judge was observed to be absolutely lost in thought. In vain did the juniors on both sides bustle with seats and papers; his lordship thought on. At the moment of intensest agility on the part of the gentlemen in the case an awkward witness, who was sitting in court, dropped his umbrella, thereby not diminishing the noise. "That gentleman must leave the court out," said Mr. Lockwood, to an usher, and the offender was promptly escorted out, so commanding is the presence of some silks, and with so little effort do they assume the tone of the Bench.

