

her husband was in danger, owing to the illness of the King of Uganda. In fact, the bishop, whilst attempting to effect his journey by the new route, was informed that the King had despatched a hostile party to stop his progress. In consequence of this, he had to retrace his steps in order to continue his journey by the old route.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE IN 1885.

The work of charity, which is the prominent feature in English Freemasonry, produced in the year just closed a total of £54,416 2s 7d to the three Masonic charitable institutions. This sum has only been exceeded once—viz, in 1883, when, on account of extraordinary efforts made on behalf of the Masonic Boys' School, which realized £25,010 17s 1d, the three institutions obtained £56,110 4s 8d. The largest amount previously to that date attained in one year was in 1880, when £49,762 11s 5d was the total. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution again takes the lead with the total of £21,374 7d 1d. The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls comes next with £16,768 19s 6d, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys brings up the rear with £16,272 16s. The donations and subscriptions alone to the Benevolent Institution were £17,570 11s 4d to the boys' school £14,323 1s 1d, and to the girls' £14,203 15s 8d. This last sum includes £1,050 given by West Yorkshire for a presentation of one girl, called the "Sir Henry Edwards Presentation." The Grand Lodge swells the total of the Benevolent Institution with a gift of £1,600, and that of the boys' school with a special grant of £1,000. The Benevolent Institution pays away annually, in annuities of £40 to men, and £32 to widows, the sum of £13,804, the boarding, clothing and educating 242 girls from 7 to 15 years of age, and the boys' school 230 boys from 7 to 15. During the year 1885 the Board of Benevolence, which sit once a month at Freemasons' Hall, has granted £10,153 to 387 cases of distress. This is the largest amount granted in one year from the Fund of Benevolence, but the number of cases has also been the largest. This record of Masonic charity does not represent all that is done in that way throughout the country. There are 42 provinces in England, each of which has its fund of benevolence, and several of which, such as Cheshire, East and West Lancashire, West and North and East Yorkshire, Devonshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, has its charitable or educational organizations, and all of these are doing excellent work. The Mark Masons also contribute very largely to the cause of charity, and this is also the case with some degrees which are not recognized as Masonic by the Grand Lodge of England, although every member of them must be a Freemason before joining.—Times.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

With reference to the Australian cricketers the Melbourne Argus of November 14 says:—"After the distraction of last year, peace is to prevail in the cricketing world this season. The disqualification imposed upon certain members of the last Australian team has been removed. It never was understood that the interdict would be continued longer than the one year, and to have allowed it to remain would have made the punishment far greater than the offence. Now all is well. And as our great bowler, Palmer, has returned to Victoria, and as Spofforth is a resident of the city, the colony should be stronger than ever in contests with the sister States, even although it has lost the services of the champion bat, McDonnell. The course seems to be clear for a renewal of the international matches of the past. There is a demand for another Australian team in England. The game somewhat languishes without the excitement of uncertain contest between All England and 1 Australia on the Oval, and all misunderstandings, we are assured, have died away. So it is on this side. It is admitted here that the next team should go as a representative body rather than as a private speculation, the object being to avoid any dispute as to "amateur" or "professional" players. The stigma of playing for the gate money is to be avoided as far as possible. And as the various associations have withdrawn their claims the way is now clear for the Melbourne Club. That body brought out the band of cricketers which the Hon Ivo Bligh captained, and it can equally well take charge in England of our Australian team, under the captaincy of Blackham, Murdoch or Horan. The M. C. C. has got to come to its decision. It holds its meeting upon an early day, and there will be a general disappointment if it does not run all risks in order to serve the cause, and to assert its own premier position."

Lord Francis Lennox died on Saturday afternoon at Godwood House. He was the third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and was born in 1849.

Mr Clifford, Surgeon Dentist, of 11, Clare-st., Dublin, has a branch establishment at 28 George-st., Limerick, where one of his colleagues resides, and is in regular daily attendance from 9 to 6 o'clock.

very poorly and in need of medical treatment, and they were sent to the workhouse to be properly cared for.

The jury acquitted the prisoner.

SENTENCE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Two young men named Denis Walsh and Jeremiah Toomey were next put forward to receive sentence, having been convicted of manslaughter.

As the jury had recommended the prisoners to mercy, they were sentenced to be kept in prison for nine months from the date of their committal.

THE MANSLAUGHTER AT LISNAGRY.

William Kennedy was indicted for that he did on the 13th September last feloniously kill one John Ryan.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr Teeling (instructed by Mr Healy, M.P.).

The case was not stated by the counsel for the Crown.

Eliza Ryan, mother of the deceased, deposed that she lived in Rich Hill, county Limerick, and the prisoner lives several or eight doors away from her. There had been legal proceedings between the two families, and witness and her husband had been sent to gaol for assaults on the Kennedy's. Since that time the two families had been on bad terms. On the day in question she saw the deceased go towards Kennedy's door, and when he got near it, on the opposite side of the road, and said, "now is the time for the spies." That was directed for the Kennedys. Witness told him to come home. The prisoner's mother was standing in her own door, and said spies did not suit her. Just then the two Kennedys rushed out and one of them struck her son a blow of a stone on the head, over her shoulder, and felled him. Her son fell on his back and never spoke or stirred afterwards. He died the following morning at five o'clock. When her son was struck she cried that he was killed. The prisoner was the man who struck him.

In cross examination by Mr Teeling, the witness said that her husband and sons worked for a Lady Fitzgibbon in the neighbourhood, in consideration therefore they had free a plot of land in the vicinity. They were dispossessed, and the Kennedys worked the land. She and her husband had a dispute with the Kennedys one day while the latter were at work on the land, and for that they were prosecuted under the Crimes Act for intimidation and sentenced witness to 21 days and her husband to seven days imprisonment. From that time to the time of the fight, which resulted fatally for her son, the two families never spoke to each other. The prisoner was twenty-seven years of age. Before he went up the road to Kennedys' he took of his coat and hat and put them on the road.

Dr O'Brien deposed that the deceased's skull was fractured; compression of the brain, the result of that fracture, was the cause of death.

William Carthy, who was examined for the Crown, swore, in cross-examination, that the deceased "wheeled" several times for the Kennedys.

This closed the Crown case.

Charles Grant deposed that he was manager for Lady Fitzgibbon. In consideration for services as workmen, labourers and caretakers over fifteen acres, this family had half an acre. This witness, who was during the day instructing counsel for the defence, deposed that during the reign of the Crimes Act the mother of the deceased gave great trouble; she cautioned every one that if they took the land what would happen them. He gave the Kennedys the land to till, but put them out of it after this occurrence. The witness gave the prisoner a good character—"I could not get him to interfere in any lark or anything in the world going on."

To Mr Atkinson—Knew him for a long time; did not know that he was in the habit of "croasting" stones.

Mr Teeling then addressed the jury for the defence.

His Lordship said that the charge was not one of wilful murder, but it might have been murder if the provocative language was an ordinary expression. But it was not an ordinary expression, but one which might expose him to great danger—calling him a spy. The question for the jury was, was the man dead. The observations of Mr Teeling, and the evidence of Mr Grant was merely to affect the measure of punishment. There was no justification proved or sought to be proved, for language of a provocative kind was no justification for taking away a man's life. Against all classes of people—whether boycotted people or boycotting people, they should maintain the law. The law was perfectly neutral, and should be maintained against them all alike.

The jury, after a short time, returned, and the foreman said he was requested to ask how Mrs Ryan identified the prisoner as the man who struck the blow over her shoulder.

Mrs Ryan was re-called, and repeated her evidence, saying that she saw the prisoner strike the blow.

His Lordship said that this question had not been yet raised at any stage of the case.

himself issued a prospectus of such a work shortly before his death, but the project proved a failure. For over twenty years there was not a periodical of any rank which did not owe much of its influence, and a great deal of its interest, to the learned and amusing articles which Maginn poured forth almost with effort. The learned and genial Irishman was a marvel even to his friends. He could speak and write German, Italian, French, and Spanish, whilst with Latin and Greek he was as familiar as English, and in these latter languages, rhymed with the greatest facility. Maginn was born at Cork in the year 1794 and educated at his father's school in Marlborough-street. Thence he passed to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated at the age of seventeen. His first literary contributions were a series of witty and satirical articles on the peculiarities of the Cork celebrities, which appeared from time to time in the London Literary Gazette. In 1818 the pages of Blackwood's Magazine, then just founded, gave him a wider field for the exercise of his powers. He first published under the pseudonym of Scott, but his best known papers were under the name of Ensign Morgan O'Doherty. In 1824 he removed to London and obtained employment under Theodore Hook on the John Bull newspaper. In 1829 Maginn and Fraser projected Fraser's Magazine, and at this time also he was joint editor of the Standard with Gifford, and a frequent contributor to Punch. Later on he resumed his connexion with Blackwood, which had been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding. Maginn died of consumption, hastened by excess, in 1842. The two volumes before us contain the most important and interesting of his articles and tales, many of which are well known: It is needless to refer to "Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady," "The Story without a Tail," and "A Vision of Purgatory." Criticism is represented by a consideration of "Farmer's Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," in which the master of Emmanuel comes in for some rough handling; "Remarks on Shelley's Adonais," and others. Coleridge is laughed at in a continuation of "Christabel," and "Billy Routage" makes fun of Wordsworth's "Peter Bell." A humorous comparison of "John Gilpin" and "Mazepa" shows that the former individual is more heroic than the monarch of the Ukraine. Many of Maginn's poetical contributions are scattered here and there through his prose sketches, but several longer pieces are to be met with of great beauty. The translations from Greek and Latin have seldom been equalled, and to Maginn belongs the credit of being the first to see that Greek ballads can only be represented in English by a similar measure. Both for their wit and their learning we are glad to see that Maginn's Miscellanies have at last been placed within easy access of the ordinary reader by these two interesting volumes.

Translations from Horace. By Sir Stephen De Vere, Bart. London: George Bell & Sons.

To judge of a translation, we must look at it from two points of view: first, as a translation that is to say how far it represents the language of the original; and, secondly, as a poem in itself, that is, would it be such a poem as the author would have written had he made use of the English language. The first, without the second, is a mere caricature, such as our school boys use under the name of a "crib." The second, without the first, may be all very well, but it is not a translation. As Bentley said of Pope's "Homer," "It is a very pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but you must not call it 'Homer.'" Sir Stephen aptly expresses it in his preface, "The true course of poetical translation is to lay before the reader the thoughts that breathe in the original—to add nothing that is not in entire harmony with them, and to clothe them in such language as the author would have employed if writing in the tongue of those who have to read the translations." With regard to the particular author whom Sir Stephen has chosen, it must not be forgotten that "Horace" presents peculiar difficulties to the translator. The connexion is not always easily traced between one part of a poem and another. He abounds in abrupt transitions: his condensation of thought is so remarkable, that it is rather hard to hit off in English these pregnant epithets, which Archbishop French calls "picture words." Judged even by a high standard, it must be admitted that Sir Stephen has succeeded largely in overcoming all these difficulties. He has presented the genuine Roman in an English dress, which not only fits him to perfection, but which, we think, shows off some graceful movements that were somewhat concealed by the flowing toga. The English verse preserves the vigour, the fire, and the pathos of the original in a manner in which they have hardly been preserved before. So well has it been done that, thankful, as we are, for what we have got, we cannot help feeling some disappointment that we have not got more. Above all, we miss the ode "Ad Fontem Bandusium," for, if ever it is to be done into suitable

manner, and the men of the art and horrible imitations it is sure

MAGINN

The Typical January in which peculiar York has lost in Mr Vanderb "London for I one or two of the least interesting illustrated by the metropolis is "Three Son who also illust Wilful Young Mrs Price, the second serial s by C. Despard by two couple Mist" and have also recee volume of Ca weekly reprint clear and rea pence.

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