ADELAIDE AND LONDON TELEGRAPH

BESTER'S TELEGRAMS TO THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

> BY SUBMARINE CABLE. [RECEIVED April 20, 4.55 p.m.]

SINGAPORE, April 20, 9. The P. & O. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived at Galle on the 15th instant.

BERLIN, April 19. The German note sent to Belgium says that the present international law is inadequate for mutual protection, states that Germany is remedying the defects, and suggests that Belgium should do the same.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Sydney, April 20, Morning. The Glory of the Sea brings a week's later

news via California. The Archbishop of Canterbury and all the Bishops except two have issued a charge against Ritualistic practices as tending to solate the clergy from the people.

The Archbishop of Posen is likely to be created a Cardinal. There were heavy gales on the British

coast during March, and many disasters re-

There have been riots in Tipperary, arising out of John Mitchell's second election.

AMERICA.

The Californian markets are steady. The Tilton-Beecher case is progressing

Religious riots continue in Mexico. They are femented by the Catholic clergy. There have been severe earthquakes in

various parts of Mexico. Fifty persons were killed at San Christoval. A serious tire at Callao has caused a loss

of property to the value of ninety thousand

The British war steamer Dryad is at Pomania to investigate an outrage on Dr. Pigot, a British subject, by the authorities of

VICTORIA.

Melbourne, April 20, Afternoon. The Colonial Bank report is satisfactory. A dividend of 8 per cent. is declared.

Sir John O'Shanassy's friends have sounded the Ararat constituency as to his chances of election if he stands. The result is unsatisfactory.

Arrived-Flinders, Sailing-Aldings A light rain is falling. It is general.

Melbourne, April 20, Evening. The P. & O. steamer China took 69,000 ozs of gold and a full passenger-list. Captain Dundas, of the Ellora, was a passenger.

Governor Musgrave, with Sir William Stawell, visited Ballarat to-day. Heavy rain has fallen throughout the day

O'Ferrall's trial has again occupied all day. Commencial. Otard's case brandy has been sold at 22s. 6d. A large sale of common congou tees has taken place at 14jd. Oat: are very dull.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, April 20, Evening. The Mutual Provident Society's report shows that very successful progress has been made during the past year.

The Attorney-General has advised the Government not to aid Joschim, but apply that that person be represented in the O'Shanassy dummy case.

The Assembly has been discussing a proposed establishment of the eight hours

T. L. Coombe's estate is likely to yield a very poor dividend to unsecured creditors.

NEW ZEALAND

[Via Sydney.] New Zealand advices report that Mercer has been tried at Christchurch for the murder of Isabella Thompson at Lyttelton, and sentenced to death.

Miss Nixon, while attending a ball at Onehunga, fainted and died. The Rev. Charles Clark and Miss Christian

have been drawing good houses in Wellington. A fire at the shipyards in Custom-House

street, Auckland, has destroyed a large amount of property, but vessels on the stocks were saved.

A meeting of the building trades at Hokitika has resolved to maintain the rate of wages at 16s. per day of eight hours.

Thomas Edwards has been committed for trial, charged with shooting John Toohey, at Grahamstown. Edwards said that Toohey seduced his wife from her home and degraded him and his children, so he resolved to have

A Funeral Reform Association has been formed at Christchurch.

OFFICIAL MESSAGES.

HEAVY BAIN IN QUEENSLAND. We have been favoured by the Superin terdent of Telegraphs with the subjoined Que neland messages which he received on Tuesday afternoon :-

Brisbane, April 20. Very heavy rain has fallen again in our Northern districts. The Fitzroy River has risen above the wharfs at Rockhampton. Collaroy, an officer stationed between St. Lawrence and Nebo, states that the water has not been so high since 1864; the country is flooded, and the lines are interrupted north of St. Lawrence.

Tenterfield, April 20. Collarov reports the highest floods known since 1864. Both lines down on the Nebo

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAMS. THE NORTHERN TERRITORY. [Per Northern Territory Times.]

Port Darwin, April 20. A crushing of 64 tons of quartz from the Caledonian Prospecting Claim at Pine Creek has yielded 664 ozs, of smelted gold.

Great surprise is felt at no official telegra us baving been received here as to the appointments of a Minister of Justice and Education to succeed Mr. Bundey, and a Judge to take the place of the late Mr. Justice Wearing.

MR. ERNEST GILES'S EXPORATIONS We have been courteously favoured by the Hon. T. Elder. M.L.C., with the subjouned long and interesting telegram which he has received from Mr. Ernest Giles, the explorer, under date Finniss Springs, Thursday,

April 15. The telegram was wired from Strangways Springs on April 17 :-"Reached Finniss Springs from Fowler's Bay last night, Was guided to Youldeh, which I formerly called Ooldea, by Mr. T. P. Richards, police trooper, of Fowler's Bay. who, through the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton, the Commissioner, was allowed to accompany me there, Youldeh lies 135 miles north-north-west from Fowler's Bay. Mr. Richards obtained for me a native guide, who knew the country some distance east from Youldeh. On 24th March left Youldeh, with Peter, Nichols my cook, and the native guide (Jimmy), taking three riding horses and the two camels. The guide took us first to Pylebung, an extraordinary native dam and a clay tank, with clay circular wall five feet high round it. It is the most astonishing thing considering that it is the work of the aborigines. Pylebung was miles nearly east-south-east Youldeb. Thence to Whitegin-a small rock hole-30 miles further on the same course. Thence nearly north-east we reached Wynbring, a fine rock hole in the crevice of granite rock, which stands about 50 feet high, and is two or three acres perhaps in extent. Youldeh, Pylebung, Whitegin, and Wynbring are all in the densest of dense scrubs, consisting of heavy red sandhills with thick mallee, mulga, acacia, Grevillea, casuarina, hakea, and spini-fex; the dead underbush so thick that the camels could scarcely move along. Wynbring was 100 miles from Youldeh, and lying 10 south of east from it. From here the guide knew the country no further, and declared that beyond this point there was "nothing nothing." Leaving Wynbring we came 220 miles through the most terrific scrubs, with an open streak of 30 miles between, to a claypan with water in, and that saved us. The three horses died of thirst—one at 65 miles, one at 150, and the last at 168 miles. The camels carrying water, we gave the horses as much as possible till we were reduced to three pints. The heat was great, the thermometer day after day standing at 102° in the shade. It was impossible to travel at night, as we should have left every eye on icks in the scrubs. The 230 mile stretch from Wynbring to the claypan was done in eight days, the camels averaging 28 miles per day. They are wonderful, awe-inspiring, and marvellous creatures. I never praised God so much for anything before, and for such creatures I thank you and praise Him. flaving found water our progress in was easy, each walking and riding by turns. I just touched upon the edge of Lake Torrens. From what I have seen I judge that there exists a vast desert of scrub of a triangular form, the base of which is at or near th western shores of Lake Torrens, and the sides running north westerly from the southern foot, and most probably west from the northern cone to an apex at no great dis tance from my starting-point, Youldeh, and I think a line north from Youldeh would pass through it in but a short distance. The way I came was nearly along its greatest length. It consists of two deserts, divided by a strip of open country about 30 miles broad. The western and denser one I have named Richards's Desert, in gratitude to Mr. Richards for his own and his native's midance; and the eastern one I have called Ross's Desert, as it was that that baffled Mr. John Ross, who got through the eastern, The mail has just arrived. I am much pleased to hear of Tietkens joining me. I pleased to hear of fretzens journal and am

ABELAIDE, PORT DARWIN, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

fident of the successful issue of the expedi

Table showing the distance in miles from Adelaide of each station on the Port Darwin ine, with the weather report for Tuesday,

Beltane S., light, cloudy. Rain, 0-280 545. Btrangways Springs—S., fresh, clear overcast, cool. Rain, 0.069.
636. Peake—S., light, cloudy, fine.
636. Alice Springs—S.E., light, cloudy, cool. 207.
Barrow's Creek—S.E., moderate, fine

clear, ccol. 1,354. Tennant's Creek — S.E., light, fine,

cool, few clouds. 467. Fowell's Creek-S.R., fresh, fine clear,

1,605. Daly Waters—S., light, fine, clear. Katherine Creek—Calm, clear, fine, ,825. Pine Creek-S.F., light, clear, very fine. 1,977. Port Darwin—S.E., light, warm, fine

Barometer, 29-875; Tempera Dry bulb, 78; wet bulb, 74. THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.-The annual THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The annual meetings of this body were begun by a public meeting in the North Adelaide Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, April 20, when the Chairman's address, the annual report, and other documents concerning the affairs of the denomination were read. The meetings are to be continued to-day, and a united communion will be held this evening in the Hindmarsh-square Congregational Church.

THE GLENNIG MEETING .- In our report of the meeting relative to the conservation of the public reserves at Gienelg, reference was omitted to the fact that the Attorney-General, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Bundey, the late Minister of Justice, aided in securing a site for the projected Institute in the town.

NEW LITERARY ASSOCIATION. -On Tuesday New LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, a meeting was held in White's Arbitration Room, to consider the advisability of forming a Literary Association in a central part of Adelaide upon a secular principle, having delegates from existing Societies of a similar character. It was decided that the Governors of the South Australian Institute should be communicated with in order to obtain a room for meetings. Several n order to obtain a room for meetings. Several affuential gentlemen were nominated for the

THE PROPOSED DREDGE .- One of the dredge THE PROPOSED DREDGE.—One of the dredgeshighly recommended by the President of the Marine Board is thus spoken of in a late number of the Engineer:—"The new steam-hopper dredger Caledonian recently constructed by W. Simmons & Co., Renfrew, left that place under steam on Tuesday and proceeded into Bowling Harbour, where it at once commenced to dredge and loaded itself with 260 tons of spoilin an hour it then elevated its bucket-girder by steam like It then elevated its bucket-girder by steam like the trunk of an elephant, buoyed its fastenings, and steamed out of the harbour and down the Clyde at the rate of eight miles an hour, pro-ceeding on to deep sea water where the cargo was instantly discorged and the vessel returned under steam to Renfrew. The various movements of dredging, propelling, lifting, stern bead, and thwartship motions, all controlled b near, and unwartship motions, all controlled by steam, were very satisfactorily accomplished, and it is creditable to the Caledonian Railway Company, and Mr. Conner, their engineer, that they have so early recognised the value of this new system of dredging." The Shipping Reporter adds—"This paragraph shows how favourably the pontoon dredge is looked upon by the Caydo Trust, but the same plan should by no means h permitted here where every ton of silt raised i of such value in helping to raise the Port and surrounding land." MINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEVON CONSOLS.-The half-yearly meet THE DEVOR CORSOLS.—The half-yearly meeting of this Yorke's Peninsula Copper Mining Company was held at Gresham-Chambers on Tuesday, April 29. Shareholders representing nearly 5,000 shares attended personally or by proxy, and Mr. F. J. Bludes presided. The Directors reported that operations had been most satisfactory. The works at the "New Discovery" adjoining the Kurilla had developed some good lodes of ore, from which over 160 tons had already been raised, and the tribute pitches at the back of the 10-fm, level were turning out splendid ore in quantity. The Mine turning out splendid ore in quantity. The Mine Shaft at Gurner's Lode was only 15 fms. deep, and the necessary operations for drawing the water having been completed sinking had been resumed, and the captain expected large returns of ore at the 20 fms. The new lode near the boundary of the Kurille, called Northey's Lode, locked well, and was 5 fms. deep. It was expected that ore would be cut every day. The connection of Harris's engine with Gurner' Lode by steel-wire rope had been successfully completed, and a great saving would thu be effected, as the arrangement avoided the cost and working expenses of an engine for some time. It was hoped that by this means the shaft on Gurrer's Lode would be carried down to 30 or 40 fms. At the old workings the tribute pitches had been turning out good ore. Harris's Engine Shaft was down 25 fms., and was being prepared for sinking to 35 fms. The 35-fm, level at Hosking's Shaft was being drive east. It had been carrying a course of ore about 1 ft. wide, but on April 16 the lode had increased to 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and was composed of yellow and black ore. This discovery would be very valuable, as it would be proving ground fer tribute work from the 35-fm. to the 25-fm. level, from which good results would be realing Seven hundred and eighty-one tons of ore had been raised, and the value of the ore sold had advanced from £5 per ton to £7. This value would be increased by improved dressing apparatus. The Directors had forfeited 150 shares in the same of Daniel Fisher and 25 in that of R. S. Haddy but these had applied that that of R. S. Haddy, but these had applied tha the shares should be reinstated, and considering the circumstances it was advised that this should be allowed on payment of is, fine per share to cover expenses. This would not, how ever, constitute a precedent for any future fines, which they would fix at 2a 6d. per share or equivalent to the amount of the call mad for which the forfeiture was incurred. Fifty-eigh men and six boys were employed on the min The balance-sheet showed that the liabilities were £863 2a, and that the available assets amounted to £500 exclusive of the engine and machinery which was valued at £6,348 %s. 6d. The Chairman mentioned that in company with Mr. Harris, the local Director, he visited the mine and found things in a estisfactory condition Undoubtedly a much larger quantity of or would have been raised in the "New Discovery but preliminary operations had taken a long time. The captain expected in the course of six weeks or two months to be down 20 fms. when a greater amount of ore would be brough when a greater amount of ore would be brought to grass. A report, dated the 16th instant, was read from Captain R. Northey, and from it we extract the following:— "The various points in operation have con-siderably improved during the past half-year, notwithstanding the preparatory work that has been done in order to raise ore in larger quantities, which occupied a considerable portion of the time, but that a marked impro has also taken place in the percentage of the ore raised. I may also state that the min throughout is looking well. Hosking's Shaft i down to the 35 level on the course of the lode The lode in sinking was unproductive, and in iriving at that level for reveral fms. good tones of ore were being met with, but not in sufficient quantities to be payable, but as we ontinued driving east a marked that taken place; at present the lode in the end is worth fully 3 tons of 13 per cent. ore per fm., with signs of further improvement. I am also sinking a winze in the bottom of the 25 level, which is 10 feet. below the bottom of the level. This winze will also yield 3 tons of 13 per cent, ore per fm. There are three tribute pitches in operation at the back of the 25 level, which yields on an average 2 tons of 15 per cent, ore per fm. In Harris's Shaft we have holed at the 25 level, with a very kindly looking lode, but as I have been unable to pro cure the requisite timbers for poppet-heads pulley-stands, &c., I have not done anything towards sirking below the 25-fm. level. Gurner's Lode, No. 1 Shaft has been out d and sunk to a depth of 15 fms. perpendicular.

At the 10-fm. level we have cut a plat, and have driven both east and west on the course of the lode. The average yields of these levels have been about 2 tons of 12 per cent. ore per fm. At the present time the drives are ather poor, but will yield about half a ton per fm. of the same quality ore. I have also one tribute pitch let at the back of the 10 leve west of this shaft, which is yielding 4 tons of 13 per cent. ore per fm. I have also another pitch let further west, to work from surface. Some good ore is being raised here, although in small quantities. On the whole a considerable quantity of ore has been sent away from this part of the mine. At Northey's Lode we sunk a costeen pit near the Kurilla boundary to a depth of 5 fms. on one part of the lode, but this not yielding any ore, I drove a crosscut north, and cut a lode about 3 ft. wide, with about 18 inches of it good work. Not being convenient to work upon it at this point I have sunk another shaft a little further east on the course of the lode. This haft is not down to the ore yet, although im expecting to get ore in the shaft daily. hope shortly to send up a good pile of ore from this place. I may say that the Kurilla lode, about 2 fms. from the boundary line, is very ood. The mine is in a very fair way to become elf-supporting very shortly, and at no ver-emote period to become a dividend-paying mine. In a supplementary statement, written on the 16th April, Mr. Northey said:—"Since Mr. Blades's visit yesterday's decided improvement has taken place in the 35-fm. level—Ho king's.

es in the cases of the forfeited shares, the Directors' report was adopted, their recommendation being thus confirmed. The meeting THE VIEGINIA.—The adjourned meeting of this Northern Territory Gold Mining Company was held at Jackman's dining-rooms, on Tuesday evening, April 20. There was a large at-tendance of shareholders, and Mr. G. Wood Manager, Mr. Bariow, urging that steps should not be taken to close operations until his arrival in Adelaide. After some discussion a motion

was carried to that effect, and the meeting ad

The lode is much better, and rocks of soli sellow ore are being raised 2 cwt. in weight. After some discussion as to the indiction

THE BAROSSA GOLD-FIELD. -Mr. R. Neville Gawler, reported thus on the 20th instant:
The result of the latest Lady Alice crushin as had a marked influence on the share market bere has been a steady advance for severa days, and in anticipation of the dividend which will probably be declared at once, few shares are obtainable at present quotations. The Try Again also comes in for a portion of honours. A pecimen brought down to-day from that mine, btained from the 'plat' where the workmen have commenced driving at about 160 feet down, has given general satisfaction. It is the same kind as the Lady Alice stuff, being a heavy piece of copper ore, with a very good sprinkling of gold. So far only 18 hours crushing has been done, as Mesers. Martin & Co. have not quite completed the water supply. So soon as that is ready crushing will be per-evered in till there is enough for a fair clearing up. The closing prices are—Lady Alice, new, 32s.; old, 51s.; Try Again, promoters, 9s. 6d. to 10s.

(From the Y. P. Advertiser, April 20.1 THE KOORGONA.-The men are driving south ard on the lode, which is reported to improve he further it is followed in that direction

THE EAST MOONTA .- The lode-or what ed to be such - which was cut on the East Moonta property a few days ago has been sunk upon to the depth of several feet, and so far has een proved to consist of fine spar mixed with iron, and small proportions of mundie and copper. Coateening work is in progress with the view of intersecting a continuation of the branch of ore which runs through the adjoining South-East Moonta property.

THE NORTH POONA.—The winze is down 6 fma. 2 feet below the 17. The lode is 4 feet

wide, and is splashed throughout with black and

wide, and is splashed throughout with black and yellow ore, and contains also a great quantity of mundie. The ground is remarkably easy for sinking, and the work has consequently been done at a very cheap rate. With the exception of the Mid-Moonta, the North Poona is considered by many persons to be the most promising of all the ventures that were started some time ago. The lode is we'll defined, and carries two splendid walls, and the enclosing rock is of the most congenial description for the production of copper. tion of copper. THE YELTA. - The lode recently discovered on

Section 1496 is likely to prove one of great value. Its size is all the width of the shaft, and the last Its size is all the width or the start, and the ser-holes that were blasted towards the hanging wall turned out large rocks of rich grey ore. We are informed upon good authority that the discovery of this lode and that on Section 1496 has enhanced the intrinsic value of the Yeita pro-

perty by fully 50 per cent THE MID-MOONTA. - Why the Mid-Moonta Company do not work their property is a puzzle to people in this district. That it contains a valuable lode is an established fact. At the depth of 15 fms, the lode consists of rich grey and black ore, mixed with malleable copper. Twenty-five fms. to the southward on the Yelta property the same lode is fully four feet wide, and is turning out spiendid stones of yellow ore. If the lode in the Mid-Moonta shaft were developed a little further it would in all probability be found highly remunerative. When some time since a vexatious lawsuit stopped the working of the mine the disappointment felt by the local shareholders at the discontinuance of operations in so promising a venture was shared by every miner in the venture was shared by every miner in the district, and the termination of legal proceedings was eagerly anticipated in order that the working might immediately thereafter be resumed. Months ago the Company obtained undisputed possession of the mine, but to the surprise of all nothing has been done on the property from that day to this. Had the Company gone to work as expected there is little doubt that not only would the Mid-Moonta at this time have been a paying concern, but that other sections on the sam concern, but that other sections on the same line of lode would have been in course of vigorous development. Unfortunately the management of the Company is vested with English shareholders, and the colonial share holders are consequently powerless in the matter. If operations are not resumed shortly it shado If operations are not resumed shortly it so who become a question with the Government whether in the interest of the public they should not declare the section forfeited, and offer the lease for sale to the highest bidder. The value of the mine is so undoubted that an eager competition would assuredly take place for its possession.

THE OPERA,-" LILY OF KILLARNEY." The attendance at the Theatre Royal or Tuesday night was scarcely so large as usual, though the house was comfortably filled. The "Lily of Killarney," which was originally pro-duced at Covent Garden in 1862, the gh inferior in some respects to several other of Sir Jules Benedict's works, contains many evidences of the hand of a master mind. The composer though a native of Stuttgart, has in this open caught the spirit of Irish minstrelsy, and almost every melody he has given expression to the joyous hilarity which characterizes the national songs of "Ould Ireland." He has even interwoven ome of those melodies themselves into the opera. Thus, in the first act, the admired "Cruiskeen Lawn" is introduced as a song and

quartet set in G minor. The plot, founded upon the "Colleen Bawn," is sufficiently spiced with sensationalism to absorb the attention of the aucience without violating the canons of good taste or offending the sensibilities of the nerveu and effeminate. Miss Alice May's impersonation of the heroine was very much admired, and frequently elicited enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house. Her vocalization was very fine and in the scenes calling for the expression of strong emotion, either o joy or grief, love, hatred, or contempt, he dramatic powers told with thrilling effect. He rendering of the very elegant air, "I'm with great expressiveness, though we think its ideal beauty was slightly marred by her occasional impulsiveness. The melody should fall upon the ear with the gentle breathings of the sephyr. It is the expression of sadness soothed to peaceful thoughts by commune with nature. Miss May is a true actist, but undoubtedly her tendency to be vehement, which in appropriate scenes is so very effective, detracts very consilerably from her singing and acting

exciting scenes. Mr. Hallam took the part of Hardress Cregan, and in our judgement he has not appeared to greater advantage this season. His singing was greater advantage this season. In sampling was more many and vigorous than usual, and his conception of the character admirable. Danny Mann was very well impersonated by Mr. Templeton, and the subordinate characters were well sustained. The celebrated Hunting Chorus with which the second act opens was given with triking effect by a chorus of four. The scenery was good, and altogether the the most successful of the seaso

Balfe's beautiful opera "Satanella" will b performed this evening.

I.O.O.F., M.U.

The quarterly Board meeting of this Societ was held at the M.U. Hall, Franklin-stree on Tuesday, the 20th instant. Present-G.M. Thos. Paltridge, in the chair; D.G.M. W. Sketheway, G.C.R. A. H. Beyer; Directors—J. Anderson, Thos. Austin, M. Burgess, John Clark, W. Connor, A. S. Devenish, W. Haine E. Lane, J. Pritchard, and E. Riley.

The balance sheet which was adopted, showe Receipts—Leries, £596 3s.; returns, £33 9s. sales of goods, £151 4s. 5d.; interest, £462 17s. 9d.; sundries, £16 0s. 1d.: total, £1,259 14s. 3d. Payments—On the death of 33 members, 26. Payments—On the death of 35 members, £901; expenses of management, £59 11a.; donations to Orphan Home, Hospital, &c., £25 10a. goods purchased, £35 10a. 9d.; sundries, £32 1a. 1(d.: total, £1,052 13a. 7d. Leaving a credit to the Widow and Orphan Fund of £20,597 11s. 1d. which is invested:—Loans on mortgage and free-hold, £19,563; cash in Bank, £405 10s. 34. arrears of interest, £426 7s.; stock account,

The levy for the ensuing quarter was fixed a 1s. 3d. per member. The fine inflicted upon the Auburn Lodge at last meeting for issuing an incorrect clearance was rescinded.

It was ruled that when a member who i initiated in a Ledge in this colony takes a clear ance to a Lodge out of the colony, and after was is brings back a clearance from such latter Louge, he thereby has forfeited the advantage of former membership for the purposes of cal-culating the Widow and Orphan Fund donation payable at his death, which is increased at the rate of £5 for every six years' men until it reaches the maximum amount allowed under the Act of Incorporation. Such member starts anew as if newly admitted when bringing

clearance from beyond this colony. It was ruled that when a District has faile it eccive a gift of distress, such application cannot e set down for any future meeting, unless te set down for any future meeting, unless the District applying again carries a resolution at the District Meeting that such application be made for the next meeting of the Grand Annual Committee. The Daly District laws were revised, and will be confirmed by the Board as oon as a necessary alteration in Law 5 is attended to. The Board expressed their approval at the Chief Secretary's having taken steps to commal branches to send their approal patterns of compel branches to send their annual returns o compel branches to send their annual returns of income and expenditure to the Government according to the Act of Incorporation, and the Laura, Auburn, and Blimman Lodges in the Adelaide District and Kingston Lodge in the immediately furnish those returns. Directors Austin, Clark, Devenish, Pritchard, and Skethe Austin, Clark, Devenish, Pritchard, and Sketne-way were reappointed the Committee to grant leans between quarterly Board meetings. Directors Clark, Devenish, and G.C.S. Beyer were appointed a Committee to revise the General Laws where necessary, and an opinion was expressed that they should be the persons to whom members might refer suggested altera-tions. Routine matter as to loans and arrears of interest concluded the meeting.

HOMGGPATHIC.—Boston, New England, lately raised £27,000 by a bazaar for a Homeopathic

THE KING WILLIAM-STREET PIRE

Sir—You will no doubt share the surprise of the inquest on the recent fire pursued by the Coroner, Mr. J. M. Solomon. myself and others at the method of condu

Mr. Solomon may have been legally correct in ting that he had the power to refuse to put questions suggested by any one but himself or the Jury, but certainly there is no law to prevent his putting such questions; and it is the first time I have met with a Coroner who has inter-

time I have me what a current of the property of the only valid reason given for refusing to put my questions was that other people might claim to put questions also, and that the inquest might in that case "last a twelvemonth;" but as the whole object of the inquest is to get in-formation I am prepared to maintain that the inquest should continue for a twelvemouth if a efficient number of relevant questions can be

It appeared to me from the examination of the first witness after I entered the room that no attempt was being made by the Coroner to get at the origin of the tire, and this led to my

may mention that Mr. Crawford (an expert) was asked no questions as to the special danger attaching to photographic chemicals, or as to the manner in which a fire might be produced Mr. Duryea was not asked whether he could

in any way account for the fire, or whether he had any suspicion as to how it originated. The people who were last on the premises, viz., in Mrs. Foale's shop, were not examined And Mr. Baker, whose experience of fire-

must give weight to any opinion he might form as to the origin of the fire, was not examined and moreover, he was not allowed to put any questions to the witnesses.

In conclusion, I would venture to express a hope that in future Coroners will not follow the example of Mr. Solomon, but on the contract of the contr

example of Mr. Solomon, but on the contrary do their best to elicit the fullest information. I am, Sir, &c., A. SIDNEY CLARK.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir-There are two points in connection with

would call attention with your permission. The first point is the attitude assumed by Mr. Solomon, acting as Coroner. This gentlem in seems to have a very exalted idea of the position of a Coroner. The Coroner is a high and mighty hims into a presence of the position of the presence of the position of being, into whose presence no one may come wave those who are summoned. That curious and composite individual the public has no right to approach, and, like the wives of Eastern Kings in olden times, must die unless the royal sceptre be held towards them. This is but one side of Mr. Solomon's character. He is so all-wise that it is an insult to suggest that there are questions which might have been saked a witness, and which if put might elicit valuable information. which if put might enert valuable information. According to his view in an inquest on a fire the only evidence that is to be elicited is as to the cause of fire. No questions must be put to try and see whether a man has acted in such a manner that he ought not to receive his insurance money. But this I can assure Mr. Solomon is not a view in which he will be supported by the voice of abler and more experienced Magistrates. I suppose he will aimit that a Police Magistrate sitting on the Bench every day of the year must a priori be of greater experience than a Justice of the Peace who only occasionally figures on the Bench. If he does I will tell him that I have heard an experienced P.M. say that the object of such inquests was more to benefit the Fire Assurance Companies

than anybody else.

The second point is the inviequate mean exsessed in coping with a fire. I do not wish to est the slightest slur upon the members of the fire Brigade. I am quite ready to believe they do their work well and conscientiously. Bu the system under which they have to work mus be bad when if a fire breaks out right in the very heart of the city half an hour must elapse before water can be played upon the burning place. It is clear from the evidence taken at the inquest that as far as Mr. Duryes's place is concerned, all the damage was done before the staircase was in a blaze. Now would it not be much better if instead of reels and the firemen eing scattered all about the town there was regular station-house in a central position, at which a fire-engine and escape could always be k-pt, and where a sufficient number of m:n to turn the engine out and get it to the scene of action could reside. The people might then fee a sured that there was some protection for their

property. The expense would be very small.

I am, bir, &c.,

A RESIDENT IN ADELAIDE.

R. HENRY WARREN AND THE WARL TESTIMONIAL PUND.

TO THE EDITOR,

TO THE KOITOR.

Sir—In your leader of the 13th instant I netice my name amongst the persons constituting the "Committee" for the above purpose, and as other names may have been placed upon the Committee list in a similar manner I detail selow how it came to pass that I have been s On January 21st I received a letter dated anuary 18, 1875:—

"Dear Sir—I take the liberty of calling your attention to an advertisement in last week's Chronicle calling a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken to acknowledge the services of Mr. E. Ward. We shall be giad of your attendance or co-operation in this move ment. If you are not able to attend I shoul like to have your consent to be nominated Committeeman. Your silence I will conside your consent to act.—Yours, &c,
"H. R. Wilson."

To which I replied, letter dated Januare 21:"Mr. H. R. Wilson, Caltowie—I have not the advertisement you refer to, and as I am not personally interested, nor know the object they have in view, my present refusal will free me from the honour you would confer.—Yours truly, " HENRY WARREN.

I should not have troubled you with this com nunication, except for the free use which ha tasteful to me than otherwise, and to start will committee made up in such a manner will invariably fail in their object. Perhaps the old adage may be profitably adopted, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again."

I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY WARREN. asteful to me than otherwise, and to state tha

Port Pirie, April 16, 1875.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY. - A writer in th THE LOUISIAN DIFFICULT.—A writer in the San Francisco News Letter thus deals with the diverse opinions expressed regarding the latest struggle between black and white citizens in the United States:—"The Town Crier has eat up two nights conscientiously investigating the Louisians situation from an impartial standpoint. He read all the speeches made in Congress this session that bear upon the affair. He also studied the leading articles of all the political organs, both Democratic and Republican, and he is confident that he has got to the bottom of the whole muddle. As no one the bottom of the whole muddle. As no one else seems to have accomplished so much, and as the people at large are naturally perplexed by the confused and conflicting accounts that come from the seat of war, and the hubbub of denunciation kept up by the partisan papers, we think it our duty to give them the benefit of the conclusions we have so laboriously arrived at. Those which we regard as most incontrovertibly established by an overpowering weight of evidence and argument are the following:—That Grant is the American Cresar; that he has acted with a wise firmness, and saved the has acted with a wise firmness, and saved the country; that he is a Haynau, a Duke of Alva, a Eully, a Marius, and a Lejanus; that but for his wise and timely intervention the whole South would in less than a month be in a state of revolt; that if his action and that of hi military subordinates be not promptly rebuked the whole South and half the North will be in a state of revolt in less than four weeks; that the White League is an organization of midnight assausins; that it is an association of pure patriots, whose sole object it is to rescue their country from the yoke of 'the worst Government the world ever asw.' We could cite the our greatest statesm influential presses in support of each of these conclusions, which circumstance confirms as in our conviction of the soundness of all of them."

ADELAIDE PHILOSPHICAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Adelaide Philosophical ociety was held at the Institute on Tuesday

evening, April 20. There were about 50 gentlemen present, and the Vice-President (Mr. B. H. Babbage) occupied the chair. NEW MEMBERS.

The Rev. C. B. Symes, B.A., Mr. S. C.
Pearson, and Mr. J. W. Bakewell were unani-

BOOKS.

The following books were laid on the table by the Secretary: —"Transactions and Journals of the Royal Geographical Society" from 1862 to 1873 and "The Lands of Cazembe," presented by the Geographical Society; "Report of the Botanical Gardens and Government Plantations, 1874," by Dr. Schomburgk; "Statistics of the Colony of Victoria," "Results of the Observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, &c., taken at Melbourne Observatory," "Journal of the Society of Arts," by the Society of Arts; "Researches on the Great Pyramid" and of the Society of Arts," by the Society of Arts.

"Researches on the Great Pyramid" and "Recent Objections to the Origination of Gentile Measures by the Great Pyramid," the two last named being presented by Mr. Flind Petrie through Mr. J. G. Pitcher. A vote of thanks was passed to the donors.

THE RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

A revised code of rules was laid upon the table by Mr. T. D. Smeaton, who gave notice that he would move their adoption at a future meeting.

Mr. C. A. WILSON said he had received a etter from his cousin, Mr. A. R. Wallace, conthe fossil man of Mentone, in the South of France, Mr. Wallace said:—"The fossil man of Mentone in the South of Mentone to which you refer did not, I believe, add much to our knowledge of the antiquity of man. It was probably not older than mains found in the caves of the South of other remains found in the caves of the South of France, and it appears to have been taken away without sufficient care having been taken to ascertain its exact position and all the minute details of its surroundings, which might have enabled some better opinion of its age to be formed. As a perfect skeleton of a pre-historic formed. As a perfect skeleton of a pre-instruc-man it is interesting, but not as being of any remarkable proved antiquity. I do not know if any special work has been published on it. I do not consider it nearly so interesting or instructive as the annual reports on the explora-tion of Kent's cavern, given in the Transactions of the British Association, and generally also in full in 'Nature.'

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS. Mr. Wilson read another extract from Mr. Wallace's letter showing that he was preparing a work on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals"—a large work on an original plan embodying information never before brought

DEEP DRAINAGE. Dr. Gosse read a paper entitled "The advantages and desirability of applying a system of deep drainage to the City of Ade-laide." He said:—
"I will begin by quoting extracts from certain

" Admitting the occasional occurrence of the possibility of sewers being the channel by which enteric fever and cholera have been propagated from house to house, and from which emana tions, causing diarrhosa and other complaint may arise, it remains to be seen whether the santary advantages of sewers may not greatly counterbalance their defects. The difficulty of proving this point statistically consists in the number of other conditions affecting the health of a town, in addition to those of sewerage. Dr. Suchanan has, however, given some valuable evidence on this point, which has been well com-mented on by Mr. Simon. He enquired into leath-rate from some particular diseases, in 25 towns before and after sanitary improvements, which consisted principally of bette water provements have resulted in a lowering of the death-rate in 19 out of 25 towns, the average reduction in these 19 cases being 10 5 per cent. The reduction in typhoid (enteric) fever was extremely marked, and occurred in 21 towns out of 24, the average reduction being 45 4 per cent. in the deaths from typhoid. In three cases there was an augmentation from typhoid; tut this was manifestly owing to the imperfec-tion of the sewerage arrangements, and these cases afford excellent instances of the unfavourable part badiy-arranged sewers may also reduced, but not to such an extent, and in

term diarrhea is so loosely used as to make any deduction uncertain. Cholera epidemics Dr. Buchanan considers to have been rendered "perfectly harmless." The immense significance of the above statement will be at once "appre-ciated." As far as can be seen the effect of good sewerage has therefore been to reduce the general death-rate, especially by the reduction of death from typhoid and cholera, and in some towns from diarrhoes, but partly in all probability by general improvement of the health. The action has been in fact very much in the direction we might have anticipated.—Dr

some towns it has increased, whilst typhoid fever has simultaneously diminished. But the

* 'In consequence of the sanitary improvements effected in Saliabury the death rate had fallen from 27 in 1,000 to 16 in the 1,000.'—Mr. Botley. "'At Cardiff it has been reduced from 332 to 226 per 10,000, equivalent to a reduction of 32 per cent. At Newport, in Monmouthshire, the reduction has been from 318 to 216, equivalent to 32 per cent. The mortality of children under one year has been also remarkably lowered in these two places; to the extent of 22 per cent. at Cardiff, and 21 per cent. in Newport. At Merthyr Tydvil, too, the total reduction has been from 332 to 262, that is 21 per cent. Here the reduction in the case of children under one year old has been 24 per cent. It must be noted that in each of the above places there has been thorough sewerage by means of large sewers, besides improvements in other ways, especially in the substitution of water-slosets for privies,

and in the supply of better water.'-Dr.

"We cannot refrain from quoting Dr. Buchanan's summary report, which expresses the opinion of all who have seen anything of the results of sanitary improvements. The progress made by the inhabitants of most of the 25 towns in decency, cleanliness, self-respect, and morality was at the least as striking as the ent in their health measured by the the most conclusive manner that the removal of fifth from a town at once and in the most expeditious manner is the way to decrease deathrate, and the death-rate especially of cholers and typhoid fever, and they show also that the introduction of the water-closet system has effected most wonderful changes in these respects; thus proving to demonstration that the disease above mentioned, which we have before shown to have been co-existent with accumulathem, but due to them, or at any rate fostered by them, and they have shown that besides this wherever there have been subsoil drains, or where special arrangements have been made for drying the subsoil, the death-rate of consumption has wonderfully diminished.—Corfield, page 176. "All other systems than that of removal by water go upon the principle that it is not dangerous to leave excretal matters either in a crude state (pail closets) or mixed with some absorbing or deedorizing material (various other

The fundamental principle being saly a wrong one it is not to be wondered obvicusly a wrong one it is not to be wondered at that such systems continually fail. When pails get over filled or slops are thrown down earth closets the results may be much better imagined than described, and it has been practically found neces ary to construct earth and ash closets so that the fluids may run away into sewers, whilst the cold conversitionly workless as they are it is not to be wondered. the solids (comparatively worthless as they are) are carefully kept upon the premises, being partially rendered inoffensive by admixture with arth or ashes.
"The water-closet system, on the contrary,

ends all the refuse matters at once to a dis-tance in the cheapest manner possible by the mere action of gravity; this is plainly a safe principle to go upon, and that it acts in practice may be seen by any one who chooses to examine the forcel matters in the sewage at the outfall of a town supplied with impervious pipe-sewers properly flushed; he will flud them fresh und un-

ecomposed.
"I have made the above extracts from the sewage, the Committee has come to the candla-sion that the precipitation processes that it has works of Dr. Parkes on 'Practical Hygeine,'

and Dr. Corfield on 'The Treatment and Lulization of Sewage, as an introduction to the subject of the advantages and the desirability of applying a system (properly constructed) of deep drainage to the City of Adelaide.

"What is the present state of the drainage of this town, with its population of, I believe, approaching 30,000 inhabitants! Chiefly open surface gutters, or watertables, as they are called, with covered drains in some of the principal streets, running under the footways, by no means concealing from another sens

"In some favoured localities, the waterclosets, the breweries, and manufactories of various kinds contribute their quota, and the compound thus formed either flows into the River Torrens, or, as in some instances, meanders through pipes a few inches beneath the surface, loosely connected together to admit of percolation, or through simple draining ditches, and eventually terminating in our Park Lands, or in a slough of filth beneath some magnificent um-brageous weeping willows. We betife the un-fortunate individual who should be attracted to this spot in the hope of enjoying the lovely shade these luxuriant trees afford. The soil of the city has been hitherto absorbing the contents of many cosspits-indeed, until somewhat recently, it was found more economical to dig a

fresh pit, and remove the wooden house to a little distance than to have the eccepits emptiel. "We have fortunately an abundant supply of pure water of a wholesome quality, and also on the whole a splendid climate, and in my opinion we only require the getting rid of the necessary acmake Adelaide one of the healthiest cities in the world. To accomplish this desirable object we must have deep drainage, with an outlet to the

"It appears by the published return of deaths registered in the city for the six months pre-ceding the 1st March of this present year that the number of deaths is 488 in a population estimated at 27,800. This would be equal to a early average of 34 8 per 1,000. This amount of mortality is now almost unknown in any town in Great Britain, and exceeds that of London by nearly 15 per 1,000. The yearly mortality of the Province of South Australia, being 17.3 per 1,000, is less than half that of Adelaide; and it would appear therefore that, according to the present ratio, 500 persons die annually in Adelaide whose lives might be saved

by proper sanitation.
"This rate no doubt is excessive and exceptional, owing to a severe epidemic of measle and scarlatina. But it must be borne in mind that all zymotic diseases are, if not the result of proper attention to hygienic laws, greatly inten-

mifed thereby.
"The proposition I submitted to the Adelaide Local Board of Health more than 12 months ago was to at once set about the construction of a main sewer from the city to the sea—a distance of a little over six miles, I believe. In continuing this subject, I do not think that I can do better than read the comnunication itself I then forwarded to the Mayor and City Council:—
"'To His Worship the Mayor and members
of the Municipal Council of the City of

Adelaide Sir and Gentlemen-I take the liberty of

bringing under your notice the question of deep drainage for the City of Adelaide, with the view of the subject being thoroughly considered by the Municipal Council in its new relation to the " I see no possible way by which the Eiver Public Health Act.

Torrens can be kept free from pollution unless some means is provided for carrying off the surplus fluid (with its accompanying impregna-tions) that now finds its way into the stream. However carefully deodorized-not to say disinfected-the liquid may be, it must contain some elements that will prevent the river water having such purity as is absolutely necessary to maintain the health of the inhabitants of the

eity.

By the Public Health Act that is now in operation, no drainage, especially from certain manufactories, is allowed to flow into any running stream of water, and as this provision

nust be carried out in its entirety, I do not see how deep drainage can longer be delayed.

"One main sewer of proper dimensions and construction, should, I would beg respectfully to suggest, be determined on at once, and promptly carried into execution, so that no possible excuse can be urged against the immediate suppression of all flow of sewage (however the This main drain should, I think, be taken from the city direct to the sea. There would be no difficulty in arranging depositing tanks along the route of the main drain, so as to save the solid able manure if found advisable, nor would it revent the sewage itself from being made available for purposes of irrigation, but by having an outlet to the sea provision would be secured for the free exit of all surplus fluid.

"'Of course the direction, the capacity, and the materials used in the construction of such a nduit are questions for the consideration of Civil Engineer, and certainly not within the province of a Health Officer.

"I would strongly press the consideration of this subject on the attention of the Municipal cil, in its capacity of a Local Board Health, in a speedy settlement on the grounds of health, comfort, and economy.

"The soakage of filth of all kinds into the

scil that is now and has been from the foundation of the city going on must some day show itself in its effects on the health of the inhabiants, if not in orignating epidemics or endemics, pet in intensifying any contagious diseases that may be brought into the colony.

"Undoubtedly to the dry and salubrious nature of our climate must be attributed much

of the freedom from many diseases which we are favoured with, and the least we can do is to aid this inestimable boon by keeping the soil unconsminated.
"There surely can scarcely be two opinions in the present day as to whether deep drinage is or is not the best system of carrying off to we sewage, and with it procuring "the prevention of excremental nuisances," and that in the most

efficient and economical way.
"'This is very forcibly peinted out in a report
of a Committee on the Treatment and Utilizaof a Committee on the Treatment and Utiliza-tion of Sewage, appointed by the British Asso-ciation for the advancement of science at the Bradford meeting held during the past year, and from which I beg to quote the following passages:—"1. All conservancy plans, including midden heap and cesspool systems, dry ash and dry earth-closets, pail-closets, &c., are quite in-competent, as solutions of the general question. competent, as solutions of the general question of the removal of the refuse matters of a population; they only deal with a small part of the liquid manure. Towns which recort to one of them require to be sewered, and the sewage requires to be purified. The manare produced in all cases (except in that of simple pails or all cases (except in that of simple pails or tube, where no extraneous matters are added, and taking into consideration the cost of collection will only bear the cost of carriage to a short distance, that produced by the dry earth system being even after the earth has been used three times over, merely a good garden mould. Moreover, these plans all violate one of the most important of manitary laws, which is that all refuse matters that are liable to become injurious to health should be which is that all refuse matters that are hable to become injurious to health should be re-moved instantly, and then be dealt with after-wards. With all these plans it is an obvious advantage on the score of economy to keep the refuse about the premises as long as possible, and the use of deodorants of various sorts, or even of disinfectants, proves that this is the case, and that as these systems all depend on a fallacious principle they should therefore be discouraged as much as possible, and only resorted to as temporary expedients, or with small populations, in very exceptional instances. 2. The water-carriage system, on the other hand, is based upon a sound principle, that of removing all the rafuse matters at once, and in the cheapest possible manner, by gravitation, and ought to be resorted to in all but the most exceptional cases. The opinion of the Committee that all sewers should be made of impervious materials, and that separate drains to dry the subsoil should be constructed where necessary, has already been most empha-tically expressed. The freest possible ventilation of sewers, house-drains, and soil-pipes, in order to prevent accumulations of foul air, is also essential. With regard to the utilization