

ION COUNCIL, holden  
GUILDHALL of the City of  
1882.  
-That a dutiful and loyal  
presented by this Court to Her  
on the occasion of the marriage  
Albany, K.G., with M.S.H.

-That an Address be pre-  
sented to the King of the  
be invited to attend at the  
of the same."  
-That Compliments of Con-  
eign Highness Prince Waldemar  
daughter, Her Serene Highness  
H. R. H. Princess Leopold, Duke  
eign Highness be invited to at-  
of receiving the same."  
MONCKTON.

LIGHT COMPANY

CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

INCANDESCENT LAMPS IS  
CED TO

INGS EACH.

COCOA TINA.  
of Chocolate Powder.  
SOLUBLE COCOA  
the cream of fat extracted,  
most nutritious, perfectly diges-  
tion, or saps. Keeps in all  
no cooking. Four times the  
starch. In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s.,  
Wholesale by the sole Pro-  
d., Adams-street, London, W.C.,  
Tina is the best cocoa for export.

and dryness, tickling and  
stinging cough and affecting the  
these symptoms use BPP'S  
EJUBLES. In contact with the  
moment they are excited by the  
the Glycerine in these agents  
becomes actively healing,  
times, 7d. and 1s. 1d., labelled  
BPP'S and CO., Homoeopathic  
London.

On a letter:—"Gentlemen,—It  
interest you to know that, after  
trial, I have found your Glycerine  
considerable benefit (with or with-  
out treatment) in almost all forms of  
cough. They soften and clear the

creasing the burdens upon the rates. For  
this purpose it is not in the least neces-  
sary that the burden should be appre-  
ciable: a sixteenth of a penny in the  
pound would do as well as a shilling to make  
a grievance of. In this way the electors' choice  
of candidates would be narrowed instead of  
enlarged. It is claimed for the bill that it  
would enable working men to come forward  
as candidates. If it would, we should admit  
that a very strong argument for the  
measure had been discovered. But that it  
will do nothing of the kind must be plain to  
any one who reflects that the official expenses of  
an election are an insignificant fraction of the  
total. So long as our present system of wooing  
constituencies exists, it is the merest mockery to  
pretend that a working man candidate is  
placed in an appreciably better position  
by being relieved of the trifling official  
expenses. Any honest effort to put working  
men on a footing of equality with wealthy  
people must begin by forbidding those forms  
of expenditure in which a long purse tells.  
At the present moment it may safely be said  
that the official expenses alone would never stand  
in the way of a man who had any sort of follow-  
ing among the working classes. They would  
very speedily raise the amount for their own  
representative, were it not that they knew he  
would have no chance against armies of paid  
cavassers and the other appliances of a wealthy  
candidate.

But while directly the bill would do nothing  
for the working class, and would only subject  
them more hopelessly than before to the tyranny  
of the caucus, it would indirectly produce a  
complete revolution in our representation. The  
illusory boon it offers would whet the appetite  
for real concessions. The avowed principle of  
the measure, that the constituencies should pay

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DARWIN.

Professor Darwin died yesterday at his residence,  
Down House, Down, near Orpington, Kent. The  
deceased, Charles Robert Darwin, LL.D., F.R.S.,  
was born at Shrewsbury on February 12, 1809, and  
was consequently in his 74th year. His father was  
a physician in Shrewsbury, and his grandfather was  
the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S. Mr.  
Darwin's mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedg-  
wood, the modern founder of the English pottery  
manufacture. He was educated at Shrewsbury  
Grammar School, and afterwards went to the Uni-  
versity of Edinburgh. He next entered at Christ's  
College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in  
1832, and M.A. in 1837. He was chosen as naturalist  
to accompany the second surveying expedition on  
board H.M.S. Beagle, from 1831 to 1836, during  
which time a scientific circumnavigation of the  
globe was made. On his return Mr.  
Darwin published a "Journal of Researches  
into the Geology and Natural History" of  
the various countries he had visited. Since that  
time Mr. Darwin has prosecuted his scientific in-  
vestigations in England. He was married in 1831 to  
his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he had  
a large family. After publishing numerous papers  
and volumes on zoology, geology, and other scientific  
subjects, Mr. Darwin produced in 1859 his celebrated  
work on evolution, the "Origin of the Species by  
Means of Natural Selection," which has since been  
translated into various European languages, and  
has given rise to so much discussion. Subsequent  
works have had for their object the explanation and  
supplying the data upon which he founded his con-  
clusions. In 1871 he published "The Descent of  
Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," in which he  
infers that man has descended from a hairy quadru-  
ped with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its  
habits. Among Mr. Darwin's more recent publications  
are "The Expressions and Emotions in Man and  
Animals," 1872; "Insectivorous Plants," 1875;  
"Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same  
Species," 1877; and within the present year his im-  
portant work on "Worms." The deceased was a  
member of several English and foreign scientific  
bodies; he was created a Knight of the Order pour  
le Mérite by the Prussian Government, elected a cor-  
responding member of the Academy of Vienna,  
M.D. of the University of Leyden, LL.D. of the  
University of Cambridge, and a corresponding  
member of the French Academy of Sciences.