Business Announcements.

JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION ··· 1910.

WORTHINGTON & CO., LTD.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONOUR
GRAND PRIX
for their famous
INDIA PALE ALE.
Brewed from only the finest of malt and hops.
The "Lancet," April 9th, 1910, says:—
Worthington's Ale is sound and wholesome.
Worthington's Ale is free from preservatives other than hops.
NEXT TIME—ASK FOR
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THE OPTICIANS FOR SPECTACLES.
J.V. WOODWARD & SON,
CERTIFIED OPTICIANS,
ST. JAMES'S STREET
(NEAR POST OFFICE).

TO-DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.

At 10.30 a.m. this morning the Meteorological Office issued the following forecast for the next 24 hours:—

0. Scotland, N.—Light variable breezes, freshening later, cloudy, rain, fog, cold.
1. Scotland, E.—Fair, cold.
2. England, N.E.—Light northerly and northerly breezes, dull, showers; mist, temperature below normal, cold.
3. England, N.—Same as No. 4.
4. Midland Counties (including Derby)—Light northerly and north-westerly breezes, dull, showers, mist; temperature below normal, cold.
5. England, S. (with London and Channel)—Same as No.
6. Scotland, W.—Light to variable north-westerly breezes, fair generally, showers, local mist and fog; cool.
7. England, S.W. (and N. Wales)—Same as No. 6.
8. England, S.W. (and S. Wales)—Northwesterly breezes, fair to fine; local showers; mist or fog; cool.
9. Ireland, N.—Same as No. 8.
10. Ireland, S.—Same as No.
11. Western Channel and Bay—Northwesterly breezes, light; sea moderate; showery, fair or fine; local mist or fog; cool.

Warnings.—None issued.

Derby Daily Telegraph.

FRIDAY, August 5, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Three bathing fatalities were reported yesterday, two bodies being dragged at Freeress (Devon) and a Birmingham visitor at Blackpool.

A striking manifesto in favour of self-government for Scotland was issued by the Scottish National Committee last night.

At a meeting of the Conciliation Board of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfields yesterday the application by miners for 5½ per cent. increase was refused.

Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., are contracting for the maintenance of a cruiser for the Chinese Government. The cruiser will be a small one, similar to that being built for China by Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim.

Alfred Ernest Derrick, who was sentenced to death at Chester Assizes for the murder of Hannah M. Griffith, at Stalybridge, by strangling her, has been reprieved, the sentence being commuted to penal servitude for life.

A meeting of Saskatchewan farmers has presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, a demand for Free Trade, confined in the most emphatic terms, Sir Wilfrid, in reply, spoke of Protection as a great wrong.

Miss Phyllis Eleanor Hoskyns, elder daughter of Bishop Hoskyns, was yesterday married in Southwell Minster to the Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Selwyn, hon. canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

The man who was murdered in a barn at Elmsley Heath, near Redditch, was identified at the adjourned inquest last Thursday as Albert Pinch, a farm labourer. Yesterday Pinch turned up at his house at Tardebigge Wells, and laughed heartily when he heard that he "had been murdered."

Archbishop Bourne has addressed to the Prime Minister a letter expressing the deep appreciation of Catholics throughout the Empire of the courage, determination, and tact shown by Mr. Asquith in dealing with the question of Nonconformist Declaration. Mr. Asquith replied by telegraph thanking the Archbishop for his letter.

Home Rule for larger control over affairs of Scotland. The claim of Scotland for concern, is really so reasonable that one can only express amazement at anyone dissenting from such a businesslike proposition. If there were no question of party politics to complicate and confound the issue, we question whether a hundred people could be found between John O'Groats and Berwick-on-Tweed to seriously deny that there is a vast amount of work at present devolving on the House of Commons at Westminster, which could not be immeasurably better performed by a Committee of Scotch Members sitting at Edinburgh. In fact, what we have referred this stupid and cumbrous system, and have effective and efficient schemes of devolution in operation for Scotland and Ireland, if not for Wales, we shall all laugh heartily at the absurdities of the system which was allowed for so long to stand in the way of legislative projects of a purely local character by adding so enormously to their expense. We heartily sympathise with those Scotish Members of Parliament who have appended their names to the Manifesto which appears in this morning's papers, and there is certainly no ranking in their claim "that the time has come when the public opinion of Scotland should no longer be directed without further delay to a practical scheme of devolution which will include the concentration of her legislative and administrative machinery in Scotland." The "Times," as was therefore only to be expected, applies to the manifesto the usual stale stirring of crying evil-omen which are really the best tribute that the demand for Devolution could have hoped for. For it is quite the regulation thing for journals to retort that if that be the worst one can say of their project, then it has triumphantly withstood the test of its severest critic. The objection that there are at least "two Englands, two Scotlands, and two Ireland" is altogether beside the point, for it does not alter the fact that the greater part of Scotland and Ireland is too remote from Westminster for the Parliament to full justice done to their grievances, no matter how obvious or how acute they may be. Anyhow it is the proper test to apply to all these plans for wider measures of self-government, and it is likely to tend to interested efficiency, to more businesslike practice, and greater economy? The "Times," of course, finds it difficult to liberate itself from its ancient prejudices; they seem out in spite of itself. Hence at the close of the usual sneers and watery criticism of the Manifesto, we find the familiar protest against the "stupidity" of leaving the Protestant Presbyterian central north of Ireland to drag the Roman Catholic and agricultural south of Ireland in its wake." The "Times" scarcely pays a compliment to the Irish Catholics, despite its desire to enlist their votes when the opportunity presents itself. However badly it thinks of them, it is glad enough to receive their support—when it can get it.

TOWN AND COUNTY GOSSIP

The Melbourne Parish Magazine for August gives an account of certain alterations recently carried out in the chancel of the Parish Church. There are two platforms in the chancel, the higher upon which the altar stands, and the lower on which the priest stands to administer the Holy Communion to the people. The Vicar states that the position of the priest on a higher level than that on which the communicants kneel entails his stooping considerably when administering, and adds very much to his fatigue. The alterations made consist of the lowering of the upper step, the raising of the altar, and the laying of the lowered platform with polished "Hopton-wood" stone. The cost has been defrayed by a donation from a visitor to Melbourne, who offered it spontaneously for this purpose. It is stated that no faculty has been obtained to sanction this alteration.

A remarkable insight into coal mining and quarrying as it existed in the town of Chesterfield in the time of William III., is obtained by a perusal of a journal which was kept by a Miss Celia Fiennes, the daughter of an officer in the Army, who rode all over England on horseback. A copy of the book just been handed to the "Derbyshire Times" by a correspondent who came across it during the historical research work. Our contemporary believes these extracts are now published for the first time. Miss Celia Fiennes relates the rode through Derbyshire and visited Chesterfield, and "came by the coale mines, where they were digging. They make their mines at the entrance like a well, and so till they come to the coale, then they dig all the ground about where there is coale, and set pillars to support it, and so bring it to the coal, where by a basket like a handbarrow by cords they pull it up, so they let down and up the miners with a cord. She adds: "Chesterfield looks low where you approach it than the ground and which you descend, but then you ascend another to it. The coale pits and quarries of stone are all about, even that at the town end, and in the town its all built of stone. The church stands in a place of eminence, it has two looks wall, the streets good, the market very large. It was Saturday, which is their market day, and there is a great market like some little faire, a great deale of corne and all sorts of ware and goods there. I bought yeff' f very good fine white (puddings as they call them) pullets for 6 pence both, and I am sure they were as large and good as a couple of fowls and 18 pence of noe 2 shillings a piece in London—so said all my company. In this town is the best ale in the Kingdom generally esteemed."

"All Derbyshire," she continues, "is full of ups and downs, nothing but the scales of hills as thick one by another is seen in most of the County, which are very steep, which makes travelling tedious and the miles long. You see neither hedge nor tree but only low drye stone walls round some grounds, all are only hills and dales as thick as you can imagine, but the surfaces of the earth looks barren yet those hills are impregnated with rich marble stone metals, iron and copper and coale mines in their bowells, from whence we may see the Infinite Power and Wisdom of our great Creator to make up the Deficiency of a place by an Equivalent, and also the diversity of the Creation which Encreases its Beauty." Miss Celia Fiennes then at Buxton, much against her will, and describes the spring, which were not so warm as milk from the cow, and made her shiver. She described her impression of Buxton as follows: "The house that's call'd Buxton Hall, which belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, its a place that's built in and well, but the largest house in the place, tho' not very good; they are all Entertaining houses and by way of an ordinary, one sends a piece for your dinners and suppers and so much for your servants besides, the ale and wine and the bill of fare is very dear, the beer they allow at the meales is so bad that very little can be drunk. You pay not for your bed at noone and truely the other is so unreasonable a price and the lodgings so bad, 2 beds in a chamber, and the rooms are very dirty, so that if you have not Company enough of your own to fill a Room they will be ready to put others into the room with you, and sometymes they are so crowded that three must lie in a bed. Few people stay above two or three nights, its so inconvenient. We staid two nights by reason one of our Company was ill, but it was very against our mills for there is no peace nor quiet with one another going into the bath or coming out, and makes so many desire to be in the house because the bath is in it."

Miss Fiennes says the Bath is "about 50 foot long and about 20 or 30 foot broad, being almost square. There is 10 or 12 springs that bubble up that are a little warme, its not so warme as milk from the cow, and not a quicke spring, so that its not capable of being warmed enough to bathe in, tho' it is warme enough just to open the pores of one's body, but not to cause sweat. I was in it and it made me shake, so farre from it heate that is in the Somersetshire baths. Its covered over the top but not close and there is an open place in the middle like a Tunnel which pours the cold down on the head, it would in my thoughts be better if it were on the side of the wall and not sunne. There is a pavement of stone on one side at the brim to walk on, and the house adjoins it and stands over it. You must have a guide that swims with you you may stand in some place and hold by a chain and the water is not above your chin but in other parts very deep and strong it will turn you down. About 10 or 12 yards distant is a spring called the Cold Bath which is for drinking, they have arched it up that its much hotter, it heates the Cup you take it in so hot as one can sipe it, tho' the Somersetshire baths and springs are, the taste is not unpleasant, but rather like milk warm way its dare drink—I drank a part of a cup full." The lady concludes her Derbyshire experiences by saying: "I left Chesterfield to the Duke of Devonshire's house and ascend a high hill at least two or three miles long. We passed by a cave the one great hanch or rock called Stanedge Hall all stone of about 12 yards long and about 4 yards broad, it look like a Tower on the roofe but its not fenced so but the beasts trauple and fowle is you can scarce go into it. It is about a long mile to ride or descend which comes to Chattsworth ten mile."

An appreciative reader of this column writes on the subject of our local church registers, reminding us of an interesting entry on the very first page of the register of St. Alkmund's, Derby. Written in Latin, as all the early registers were, is what is evidently a copy of an episcopal order, and it shows the importance which our forefathers attached to current events for the benefit of posterity. The modern newspaper, we are afraid, superseded the church register as the means of chronicling the happenings of the place. The following is a translation of the entry in St. Alkmund's register to which our correspondent refers:—

Because we are desirous that the registers in churches in the place of great importance should be faithfully preserved, we think proper in the first place to direct that the churchwardens of the Royal Jurisdiction should be instructed to be observed in that matter. In the second place, that the book provided for this purpose may be the more safely kept and preserved for the information of posterity, let them be for the future formed of parchment at the expense of the parishioners, and not only let the names of those who were baptized or were married or were buried, but also let the year of the reign of mistress, Elizabeth, be transcribed from the old paper books in the order of the church parish expense, but the names of all who in future may be baptized, married, or buried. And lest any error should be committed, either through carelessness or through fraud, the names that have been inverted each week in the paper books during each week be read openly and distinctly by the minister on each Lord's day, at the close of morning and evening service, and let the day and month be added to each circumstance severally. Moreover let the inscription of many names shall have filled up any whole page, then we order that such page shall be sealed by the subscribing of the names of the minister and churchwardens. The same to be done in every page of transcriptions from the old paper books, which page to be first carefully collated with the original, nor is the register book to be committed to the custody of any individual, but we order that it be kept in a safe place and properly secured by iron bars, so that no churchwarden without the minister, nor the minister without both the churchwardens can open it. Lastly, a copy of the transcription of such entry shall be made once annually be made and transmitted by the churchwardens to the Bishop of the Diocese, and these records shall be preserved without the payment of any fee, and the Bishop, or certificate in the archives under his proper patent of her Royal Majesty, confirmed and ratified at Westminster, in the 46th year of her reign.

This register was written out by Thomas Sowtham, minister of this church of St. Alkmund, at Derby, anno Domini 1598. Thus the copy—Signed, Elias Bradshawe and Robert Sleigh, churchwardens 1598. Glory, praise, and honour be to God.

St. Michael's register begins in 1539, and on the cover of it is the cryptic entry: "Mary Ann Hodgkinson, 17. Mary Ann Hodgkinson, Jan., was born neither by land nor sea." From All Saints' register we quote the two following extracts which we have taken from the selection we gave on Wednesday:—

October, 1639.—About this tyme the plague rageth very sore, but through mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God, stayed past all expectation of man, for it ceased noe more nobayne, at which tyme it was dispersed in divers places of this whole nation, and dyed not two houses together tree from it. And the Lord hade the angel stay as for David's time, his name to blessed for yt. Blessed be his name.

October 11, 1641.—This month began the rebellion in Ireland, the Papists making bonds against the King's loyall subjects, which rebellion was filled with most barbarous and cruell deeds.

One other extract, this time from St. Alkmund's, we quote for the subject. It is written thusly in Latin:—

1622.—Sepultus Johannes Fletcher in flavio ante ecclesiam ad ripam.

Freely translated this reads:—

John Fletcher was buried, who lest his life in the river wild' drunk.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Midland Railway Company to the Half-yearly General meeting to be held at the Derby Station on Thursday, August 25, 1910, states:—

The directors have to report that the net revenue for the half-year ended 30th June last, after deducting all charges and providing for the full half-year of 1910, shows an increase from searning of £1,000,—on the corresponding half-year ending 30th June, 1909, an increase from earnings of £1,473, and an increase from working expenses of £1,473, and an increase of £499,711. The gross receipts from traffic amount to £8,836,000, an increase of £1,000, and the net revenue receipts £2,742,000, against £2,741,571 paid in the corresponding half-year ending 30th June, 1909,