

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number PAS 302697

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Bromley  
1882 DEATH in the Sub-district of Bromley in the County of Kent

Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

No. When and where died Name and surname Sex Age Occupation Cause of death Signature, description and residence of informant When registered Signature of registrar

<i>the NGR</i> 20	<i>Nineteenth April 1882</i> Down R.S.D	<i>Charles Robert Darwin</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>73</i> years	<i>J. P. M. A. L. L. D. J. R. S.</i>	<i>Angina Pectoris Syncope</i> Certified by <i>C. H. Alfrey M.D.</i>	<i>Francis Darwin</i> Son present at the Death Down	<i>Twenty Fifth April 1882</i>	<i>Henry J. Rose</i> Registrar
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 31<sup>st</sup> day of August 1994

**DXZ 215122**

See note overleaf

CAUTION:-It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.



to hold a meeting on the 20th of May for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of the late Mr. Darwin. Signor Tommasi, a member of the Senate, will speak on the occasion.

**SPAIN.**

MADRID, April 26.

Three per Cent. Interior, 28 40; Three per Cent. Exterior, 30 70; Four per Cent. Interior Loan, 80 60. Exchange on London (three months), 46 90.

**THE UNITED STATES.**

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Mr. Alphonso Taft as United States Minister to Austria and Mr. William L. Dayton as United States Minister to the Netherlands.

Mr. Blaine continued giving evidence to-day before the Congressional Committee upon the affairs of Shepherd's Peruvian Company. He declared it to be untrue that he ever interpolated a word in Mr. Trecoth's instructions after they had been agreed to by President Arthur, and he also denied the story that during President Garfield's illness he was mapping out a foreign policy of his own.

**CANADA.**

QUEBEC, APRIL 25.

The Legislative Council has passed the Bill ratifying the sale to the Pacific Railway Syndicate of the western section of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railroad.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from Ottawa, stating that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will visit British Columbia next September.

**METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Yesterday a meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house in support of the efforts of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Association to extend self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries throughout the metropolis. The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present among others:—Mr. Stanfield, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Hamilton Hoare, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Mr. Timothy Holmes, Mr. F. D. Mowatt, Mr. W. Rousfield, Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Jabez Hogg, Dr. F. W. Ramsay, and the Rev. H. J. Cummins. It may be stated that the scheme of the association is to create provident dispensaries in every district of the metropolis. Each dispensary has the services of a medical staff of respectable qualified practitioners resident in its neighbourhood, who receive a fixed proportion of its income. This is provided by regular monthly contributions of the benefactor members, which, though small, and well within the means of those who pay them, are sufficient, on the principles of mutual assurance, to maintain the dispensary. The members have a right to choose their doctor from the medical staff, and to be attended at their own homes when necessary. Medicines of the best quality are provided at the cost of the dispensary; a dentist and midwife are attached to the staff; and arrangements are made to secure the assistance of skilled nurses, when required. When fairly established, each dispensary is managed by a local committee of *bona fide* members, in conjunction with representatives of the medical staff. A company has been established to aid the association in providing the premises required for the dispensaries and their fittings. Eight such dispensaries have been already established—viz., in Leicester-square, Lamb's Conduit-street, Golborne-road, Croydon, Goswell-road, Deptford, Lupat-street, and Camden-road. The number of new members enrolled at all the dispensaries is steadily increasing.

The LORD MAYOR having briefly opened the proceedings,

Mr. ROUSFIELD read letters expressing regret at inability to attend the meeting and sympathy with its objects from the Duke of Westminster, Lord Derby, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bedford, Canon Farrar, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and others.

Mr. STANFIELD, M.P., rose to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries in co-operation with hospitals will conduce to beneficial relations between the medical profession and the working classes, by securing due attention to the medical needs of the latter on reasonably paying and non-pauperising terms, and by relieving the overcrowded out-patient departments of the hospitals."

He observed that the letters which had been read were not mere commonplace expressions of ordinary courtesy and regret. In addition to these letters he held in his hand three others, one of which was from Cardinal Manning, who had personally given him his promise to attend, but who had been unavoidably called away upon important business into the country. The second letter was from the Earl of Derby. It was short and compact,

**THE FUNERAL OF MR. DARWIN.**

The mortal remains of Charles Robert Darwin were interred in the Abbey at Westminster yesterday with marks of respect due to one whose name has been for many years familiar as a household word to his countrymen, and whose works have shed so much distinction upon English science. The coffin containing the body was brought to the Abbey late on the previous evening and borne through the cloisters, Mr. Darwin's five sons following, into the Chapel of St. Faith. This is a portion of the Abbey little known to casual visitors. It is a long, narrow apartment, with a groined and vaulted roof, situated between the end of the south transept and the vestibule of the Chapter House, and was until a few years ago used as a store room, and for some time was mistakenly called the Chapel of St. Blaize. Sir Gilbert Scott, however, discovered at the east end, where traces of an altar are found, a mural painting of a female figure, evidently a saint, holding in her hands a book and an iron rod—the emblems of St. Faith. The western portion of the room formed of old a vestry. Into this bare chapel, which, to the eyes of the great architect, seemed "a most picturesque and beautiful room," the coffin was carried on Tuesday night, and, seen by the dim light from two old-fashioned lanterns, the place seemed gloomy and tomb-like in contrast with the lofty, nobly proportioned interior of the Abbey which could be seen through the glass door opening into the south transept. The presence of death was more painfully forced on the mind even than during the solemn ceremonial of yesterday, when the great building was again peopled with the living. Soon after 11 in the morning those who were to follow the body as mourners began to assemble in the Chapter House. The Embassies of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain were represented, and among those invited through Messrs. T. and W. Banting to be present or to send representatives, nearly all those who received invitations being present, were:—

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Lord Abudardre, President of the Geographical Society; the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir F. Brassey, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Lord Kensington, M.P., Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Mr. Spencer Walpole, M.P., the two members for the University of Cambridge; Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., the members for the University of Oxford; Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P. for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., Mr. Plunket, M.P., and Mr. Edward Gibson, Q.C. M.P., the members for the University of Dublin; Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's; Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P., Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.P., Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., Professor Bryce, M.P.; the vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Master of Balliol, the Regius Professor of Medicine (Dr. Acland), and the Linacre Professor of Zoology, as representing the University of Oxford; the President of the College of Surgeons, the President of the College of Physicians, the Council of the Royal Society, the Council of the Linnean Society, the Council of the Geological Society, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, the Head-Master of the Grammar School, Shrewsbury; the Rev. Professor Kennedy, the Rev. Professor Pritchard, F.R.S., Professor Humphry, F.R.S., Professor Max Müller, Professor Henry S. Smith, F.R.S., Professor Prestwick, F.R.S., Professor Hirst, F.R.S., Professor Mosely, F.R.S., Professor Babington, F.R.S., Professor De Chaumont, F.R.S., Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., Sir John Hawkshaw, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.R., F.R.S., Mr. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., Sir Henry Maine, Mr. John Simon, C.B., Professor W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., Mr. John Murray, Captain Douglas Galton, secretary to the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Mr. W. Gullies, R.A., Professor W. B. Richmond, R.A., Mr. George Athelny, Mr. W. Dallas, Mr. H. W. Bates, Mr. Walter White, Mr. J. W. Judd, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. R. C. Hankinson, Mr. John Morley, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Mr. W. C. Leckie, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Captain Abney, R. E., Mr. Frederick Pollock, Mr. W. R. S. Balston, the Hon. Robert Winthrop, Professor Flower, F.R.S., and Mr. Herbert Spencer, F.R.S.

The Anthropological Institute appointed a deputation to attend, composed of the following members of the Society:—

only a few as representative, there were Lord Spencer, President of the Council, who represented Her Majesty's Ministers at the funeral; the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Sherbrooke, Sir William Jenner, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Moncre D. Conway, Dr. Siemens, Sir William Gull, Mr. Childers, Professor Marshall, Sir John Hawkshaw, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Dr. Farrer, Professor Flower, Mr. Robert Winthrop, and Mr. Ellis. The anthem by Handel, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore," was sung, and the senior Canon having pronounced the Benediction, the mourners left and the public were then allowed to pass round the grave. The inscription on the plate of the white, unpolished oak coffin read, "Charles Robert Darwin. Born February 12, 1809. Died April 19th, 1882."

In an article in to-day's *Nature* on the late Mr. Darwin, Professor Huxley writes as follows:—

"Not only in these islands, where so many have felt the fascination of personal contact with an intellect which had no superior, and with a character which was even nobler than the intellect, but in all parts of the civilized world it would seem that those whose business it is to feel the pulse of nations and to know what interests the masses of mankind were well aware that thousands of their readers would think the world the poorer for Darwin's death, and would dwell with eager interest upon every incident of his history. In France, in Germany, in Austria-Hungary, in Italy, in the United States, writers of all shades of opinion, for once unanimous, have paid a willing tribute to the worth of our great countryman, ignored in life by the official representatives of the kingdom, but laid in death among his peers in Westminster Abbey by the will of the intelligence of the nation. One could not converse with Darwin without being reminded of Socrates. There was the same desire to find some one wiser than himself; the same belief in the sovereignty of reason; the same ready humour; the same sympathetic interest in all the ways and works of men. But instead of turning away from the problems of nature as hopelessly insoluble, our modern philosopher devoted his whole life to attacking them in the spirit of Heraclitus and of Democritus, with results which are as the substance of which their speculations were anticipatory shadows. The due appreciation or even enumeration of these results is neither practicable nor desirable at this moment. There is a time for all things—a time for glorying in our ever extended conquests over the realm of nature, and a time for mourning over the heroes who have led us to victory. None have fought better, and none have been more fortunate than Charles Darwin. He found a great truth, trodden under foot, reviled by bigots, and ridiculed by all the world; he lived long enough to see it chiefly by his own efforts, irrefragably established in science, inseparably incorporated with the common thoughts of men, and only hated and feared by those who would revile, but dare not. What shall a man desire more than this? Once more the image of Socrates rises unbidden, and the noble peroration of the 'Apology' rings in our ears as if it were Charles Darwin's farewell:—"The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our ways—I to die and you to live. Which is the better God only knows."

We are requested to state that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge from the funeral of the late Mr. Darwin was occasioned by the circumstance that it was impossible for them to attend in consequence of the approaching election to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew. By the statute regulating the election it is imperative on the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Council, who are the electors, to be present during the whole time each of the candidates for the Professorship delivers his exposition on the portions of Hebrew books assigned to him. The times for the delivery of these dissertations had been fixed nearly a month ago, and it was impossible to postpone them and to defer the election. Consequently, much to the regret of the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Council, none of them could attend as representing the University of Cambridge.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.**

Sir,—May I beg a corner for my feeble testimony to the marvellous persevering endurance in the cause of science of that great naturalist, my old and lost friend, Mr. Charles Darwin, whose remains are so very justly to be honoured with a resting-place in Westminster Abbey?

Perhaps no one can better testify to his early and most trying labours than myself. We worked together for several years at the same table in the poop cabin of the *Beagle* during her celebrated voyage, he with his microscope and myself at the charts. It was often a very lively end of the little craft, and distressingly so to my old friend, who suffered greatly from sea-sickness. After, perhaps, an

and, like most things Lord Derby said, and a good deal in it. His lordship in the course of his letter said: "I believe the scheme to be a sound and a good one." The third letter was from Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., who also wrote expressing sympathy with the objects of the movement, and whose opinion was especially valuable from his connexion with the artisans' dwelling scheme. Mr. Stanfield apprehended that it was his duty as chairman or president of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Association to put before the meeting a general statement of its principles, objects, and practical arrangements, such as he hoped might induce them to look upon the scheme as a "sound and good" one, and to obtain for it a substantial and fruitful success. The great hospitals of this metropolis were a well-known subject for the gratitude and pride of Englishmen, who were accustomed to say that in no other country in the world was there a more beneficent organization on so large a scale. But one department of those hospitals, it was believed, led in some respects to harm rather than good. He referred to the "out-patient" departments of the great London hospitals. Those who were familiar either with hospital organization, or charity, or poor-law administration were at one in thinking that those "out-patient" departments, with their system of indiscriminate out-relief, were not only a weight upon the institutions, but were positively injurious to the community, tending as they did to pauperise the people of the metropolis. The friendly societies of England had promoted a spirit of thrift and independence among the poor, and it was hoped that, by reason of that spirit, the present movement would also succeed. The scheme was founded upon the experience of the friendly societies, who had already done very much in many great centres of commerce and industry towards obtaining improved medical attendance in the case of sickness for their members. The association intended to enlarge upon and carry out the system of the friendly societies to the utmost, for the purpose of providing the poor with medical relief. They wished to found self-governing and self-supporting dispensaries over the whole area of the metropolis, the income of which would be derived from small contributions by the beneficent members, who would be attended not merely by one doctor, as each dispensary would have the services of a regular staff of respectable and duly-qualified medical practitioners in the neighbourhood, who would receive certain remuneration. Members would have a right to choose any particular medical man whose services they desired from among the staff, and, when necessary, they could be attended at their own homes, and medicines and drugs of the first quality would be provided at the cost of the dispensary. When properly established, each dispensary would be governed by a committee consisting of members and representatives of the medical staff. There were at present eight dispensaries, but it was calculated that about 50 would be required to meet the demands of the metropolis. The work of promoting the movement was attended with considerable expenditure, and funds were required to multiply the number of the dispensaries as quickly as possible. Meanwhile they had assurances of support from friendly societies. After giving some particulars as to the working of the association, Mr. Stanfield urged that when the scheme was carried into execution a great deal would have been done towards the promotion of that spirit of independence and self-help and respect upon which the prosperity of the people depended. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., who commented upon the gigantic and monstrous extent to which the system of out-door relief from the out-patient departments had been carried in London. No reason could be assigned for it, except, perhaps, that charity which might be justly termed "injurious charity." The association did not desire in any way to weaken the out-patient departments, but rather to support them. The system had become almost a public scandal, and what in itself was a great public benefit only needed some judicious reform to add to its public use and service. He looked upon the scheme of the association as being one of the greatest possible use, not only to the poor, but also to the hospital system.

The resolution was supported by Mr. ALDERMAN M'ARTHUR, M.P., and Mr. BURDETT-COUTTS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. F. D. MOCATA moved as the second resolution that the meeting pledged itself to support the "Metropolitan Provident Medical Association" in establishing such provident dispensaries throughout the metropolis on the self-governing and self-supporting principles, and invited donations to a "Provident Dispensaries Preliminary Expenses Fund."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER and supported by SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, urging the claims of the association to public support, and the proceedings closed with the customary vote of thanks.

**THE LONDON FISH SUPPLY.**—Yesterday a special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, Alderman Sir T. Owden presiding, in continuation of a meeting and debate held on Monday last, on the subject of the fish supply. The report was read with closed doors, but the debate was held in public. From the speeches it was gathered that the report of the Markets Committee recommended that the opposition of the Corporation, as the market authority for the whole metropolis, to the Bill for erecting a new riverside market at Shadwell should be continued before the House of Lords, the Bill having passed the Commons in spite of their opposition. It also recommended that in the event of the Bill being successful, the Corporation should abandon their proposal to use the newly-erected market in Farringdon-road for the sale of fish, and should seek to obtain clauses for compensation from the promoters of the Bill. After a debate of seven hours, the recommendation to continue the opposition to the Shadwell Market Bill was carried by a majority of one, 39 voting for it and 38 against, and the proposal to abandon the Farringdon fish market and seek for compensatory clauses from the promoters of the new Bill was lost by 43 votes to 36. Notices of motions to rescind these decisions were given and the Court broke up at a late hour.

Taylor, F.R.S., Professor Dusk, F.R.S., Mr. Hyde Clarke, Professor W. H. Flower, Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Dr. Allen Thomson, F.R.S., Mr. F. W. Rudler, F.G.S., Mr. F. E. W. Brabook, F.S.A., Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., Professor Huxley F.R.S., Mr. R. R. Martin, M.P., Mr. Alfred Taylor, F.G.S., and Mr. George W. Bloxam, M.A., assistant secretary.

At about 20 minutes to 12 the body was brought out of the Chapel of St. Faith, through the Chapter-house vestibule, into the west cloister, and the procession was formed. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall edged with white silk. On it were laid many wreaths of beautiful white flowers, one of the wreaths having been set by some members of scientific societies in Liverpool, represented by Mr. Isaac C. Thompson, F.R.M.S., honorary secretary of the Microscopical Society of Liverpool. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister; Mr. W. Spottiswoode, LL.D., President of the Royal Society; Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, and the Rev. Canon Prothero. Proceeding slowly along the south cloister those heading the procession were met at the west entrance by members of the family and others, whose names follow:—

Mr. William Erasmus Darwin, chief mourner; Miss George Darwin, F.R.S., Mrs. William Darwin, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Litchfield, Mr. Francis Darwin, Mr. R. B. Litchfield, Mr. Horace Darwin, Mr. Leonard Darwin, R.E., Mr. Darwin, of Elston-hall, Mr. F. Alvey Darwin, Captain Charles Darwin, Mr. Reginald Darwin, of Buxton, Mrs. Vaughan Williams, Miss Wedgwood, the Rev. Charles Parker, Mr. Robert Parker, Mr. H. F. Bristow, Q.C., Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Mr. Ernest Wedgwood, Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, Mr. T. H. Farrer, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mrs. Farrer, Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood, Miss A. Wedgwood, Mrs. Ruck, the Rev. Arthur Wedgwood, Mr. J. C. Hawkhaw, Mrs. Hawkhaw, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Henry Allen, M.P.; servant, Mr. William Jackson, and Mr. Joseph Parslow.

Within the Abbey a large congregation was assembled, filling the seats on the south side of the nave, the seats in the choir, and such as were not reserved for the mourners in the transepts, while a large number admitted without tickets stood on the north side of the nave. Among those present were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and Miss Ellis, Mr. Sheriff Ogg, the Rev. R. C. Billing, Mr. Mark H. Julgo, Mr. L. T. D'Eyncourt, and the Head Constable of Westminster. Masters and Queen's scholars of the Westminster School also attended. At the West Cloister door the mourners were met by the Rev. Canon Prothero, as senior canon in the absence of the Dean, who is abroad. Canon Prothero, having read the opening sentence of the Service for the Burial of the Dead, the choir chanted the other processional sentences to the music of Croft, as the procession moved down the south aisle to the west end of the church and then up the nave into the choir. Following the choristers came the Rev. J. H. Cheadle and the Rev. J. Troutbeck (minor canon of Westminster), Canon Rowsell, Canon Barry, Canon Duckworth, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones (precentor), and near the senior canon the Chapter Clerk, Mr. C. St. C. Bedford. The body was placed in front of the Communion rails during the first portion of the service. The Psalms were chanted to Purcell's music, and after the Lesson, which was read by Canon Duckworth, an anthem composed for the occasion by I. r. Bridge was sung to the words from the Book of Proverbs, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and getteth understanding. She is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." The soft and subdued ending of the composition, which was sung with much feeling by the choir, prepared the mind for the last sad duty that remained to be performed. The body was now removed to the grave, which is at the north-east corner of the nave next to that of Sir John Herschell, Dr. Bridge playing first Beethoven's Funeral March and then a more plaintive march by Franz Schubert in B minor, while the mourners proceeded to the grave, and the rest of the service was impressively read by Canon Prothero, the choir singing their part to Croft and Purcell's music. Near the grave and just beneath the monument to Sir Isaac Newton stood a remarkable and representative crowd of distinguished men, such as only an occasion of deep and general interest would bring together. Leaders of men and leaders of thought; political opponents, scientific co-workers; eminent discoverers and practitioners of the arts. To name

the horizontal for it," that being the best relief position from ship motion; a stretch out on one side of the table for some time would enable him to resume his labours for awhile, when he had again to lie down.

It was distressing to witness this early sacrifice of Mr. Darwin's health, who ever afterwards seriously felt the ill-effects of the Beagle's voyage.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
J. LORT STOKES, Admiral.  
Scotchwell, Pembrokeshire, April 25.

**THE NEXT-OF-KIN FRAUDS.**

J. S. Rogers, one of the principals in the next-of-kin frauds at Birmingham, was arrested in London shortly before 6 o'clock last evening by a City detective, under a warrant charging him with complicity in the frauds. He was removed to the Blackfriars-bridge Police-station, where he was detained in custody. He will be brought up at the Mansion-house to-day at noon, prior to being handed over to the Birmingham police.

At the Manchester Police-court, yesterday, the prisoners Shakespeare and M'Kenzie were again charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mrs. Roach gave evidence as to the sums she had paid the prisoners for prosecuting her claims to the Tyler or Mother Redcap property in Camden-town. In an interview with M'Kenzie and a man named Cressweller, the latter told her that Mr. Rogers had asked him to get some money from her to pay for counsel's opinion. He said, "Your matters will cost us £30." He would not be hard with her if she could get 18 guineas, and they would pay the difference. She replied that she did not know how she was to get it, and they advised her to borrow it. She had borrowed the money on the security of a bond obtained from Rogers. She related her visit to M'Kenzie's house in London—38, Bernard-street, Russell-square, on July 4. She went with him next day, by appointment, to a place she supposed to be a Chancery court, where she saw Shakespeare, Rogers, and Evans. The place seemed empty. Rogers asked her some questions, but nothing more was done, though she had thought she was going to "hear judgment." She returned to Manchester, but on August 7 went to London again at Shakespeare's request, after paying more money. She produced a receipt for £10, signed by M'Kenzie. On August 8 she was driven with a man named Lowe to the same building in Chancery-lane previously visited, and went upstairs into a private room. The rooms were numbered. She and Lowe sat there for half-an-hour, while Rogers, Shakespeare and Evans looked about the court. The three returned to the room, and Rogers said they had been all round looking for a person to pass them into the court, but could not find one. "Bradlaugh," they said, "has held a case so long, that Judge Fry has done, and there is no more business for to-day." She said, "Shall I come again to-morrow?" Rogers said it was the vacation for the summer holidays. The witness said, "Am I to come here like a fool to spend my money for nothing?" Shakespeare said, "Do not put yourself out, it will be all right by-and-by." She replied, "Yes, but that is not the thing. This journey has cost me £20, of other people's money, and I cannot see anything for it." After that she returned to Manchester with a "sorrowful heart." She never received any information after that from any of them, and they never received any money from her. Rogers asked her for £20, but she did not pay it. She kept going to the office up to the time the prisoners were arrested. Mr. Hickman, owner and occupier of the Mother Redcap, Camden-town, was the next witness. He stated that the previous proprietor, Oliver Harris, had held it about 40 years. The witness had never heard the name of Tyler connected with the tavern, or that any claim had been made on behalf of Mrs. Roach. A lawyer's clerk deposed to searching the records at Somerset-house and the Royal Courts of Justice, and finding no record of proceedings taken on account of William Tyler or Elizabeth Roach. It was stated that among the documents found in Shakespeare's bag when he was arrested was one which was apparently a scheme for the future carrying on of the business in which Rogers was engaged. It was initialed, "J.H.S.," and headed "Scheme," with the date 2-2-82. The paper bore the heading, "Next-of-kin Offices, 18, Burlington-chambers, New-street, Birmingham." The document read as follows:—Premises taken by Rogers; (2) business called International Law Agency (Limited); (3) a company registered with limited liability to carry on same; and (4) purchase same from Rogers, nominal capital £10,000, debentures £5,000; (5) the goodwill to be purchased from Rogers for £4,000; (7) the furniture to be purchased by the company for cash (out of income by instalments); (9) Mr. Rogers, the promoter, to nominate several friends to hold the nominal £1 shares and constitute the first shareholders for registration; (10) Mr. M'Kenzie to be secretary and manager; (11) Mr. J. H. Shakespeare to be solicitor; (12) one-third of the profits to be paid monthly to the solicitor on account of the costs; (13) half the balance to the secretary and manager; (14) half to the company. Trade protection business to be cultivated in future. Approve, provisionally and without prejudice.—A. M'Kenzie, J.H.S.

A draft agreement between Rogers and M'Kenzie for the formation of the company and also a memorandum of association were found in the bag. Mr. Headlam, the city stipendiary magistrate, said he should send the case to the Public Prosecutor, and ask if he would take it up. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday.

**FUNERAL OF A ROYAL SERVANT.**—The remains of Mr. Henry Tait, late bailiff to Her-Majesty at the Prince Consort's Farm, Frogmore, were interred yesterday morning at the Windsor Cemetery, Spital, in the presence of a large number of the Royal Household. Captain A. J. Bigge (Esquerry in Ordinary) represented the Queen, who had previously placed a wreath upon the coffin.

the scheme as a "sound and fruitful success, and to obtain for it a substantial and fruitful success. The great objects of this metropolis were a well-known subject for the gratitude and pride of Englishmen, who were accustomed to say that in no other country in the world was there beneficent organization on so large a scale. But one department of those hospitals, it was believed, led in some respects to harm rather than good. He referred to the "out-patient" departments of the great London hospitals. Those who were familiar either with hospital organization, or charity, or poor-law administration were at one in thinking that those "out-patient" departments, with their system of indiscriminate out-relief were not only a weight upon the institutions, but were positively injurious to the community, tending as they did to pauperise the people of the metropolis. The friendly societies of England had promoted a spirit of thrift and independence among the poor, and it was hoped that, by reason of that spirit, the present movement would also succeed. The scheme was founded upon the experience of the friendly societies, who had already done very much in many great centres of commerce and industry towards obtaining improved medical attendance in the case of sickness for their members. The association intended to enlarge upon and carry out the system of the friendly societies to the utmost, for the purpose of providing the poor with medical relief. They wished to found self-governing and self-supporting dispensaries over the whole area of the metropolis, the income of which would be derived from small contributions by the benefiting members, who would be attended not merely by one doctor, as each dispensary would have the services of a regular staff of respectable and duly-qualified medical practitioners in the neighbourhood, who would receive certain remuneration. Members would have a right to choose any particular medical man whose services they desired from among the staff, and, when necessary, they could be attended at their own homes, and medicines and drugs of the first quality would be provided at the cost of the dispensary. When properly established, each dispensary would be governed by a committee consisting of members and representatives of the medical staff. There were at present eight dispensaries, but it was calculated that about 50 would be required to meet the demands of the metropolis. The work of promoting the movement was attended with considerable expenditure, and funds were required to multiply the number of the dispensaries as quickly as possible. Meanwhile they had assurances of support from friendly societies. After giving some particulars as to the working of the association, Mr. Stansfeld urged that when the scheme was carried into execution a great deal would have been done towards the promotion of that spirit of independence and self-help and respect upon which the prosperity of the people depended. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. TIMOTHY HOLMES, F.R.C.S., who commented upon the gigantic and monstrous extent to which the system of out-door relief from the out-patient departments had been carried in London. No reason could be assigned for it, except, perhaps, that charity which might be justly termed "injudicious charity." The association did not desire in any way to weaken the out-patient departments, but rather to support them. The system had become almost a public scandal, and what in itself was a great public benefit only needed some judicious reform to add to its public use and service. He looked upon the scheme of the association as being one of the greatest possible use, not only to the poor, but also to the hospital system.

The resolution was supported by Mr. ALDERMAN M'ARTHUR, M.P., and Mr. BURDETT-COUTTS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA moved as the second resolution that the meeting pledged itself to support the "Metropolitan Provident Medical Association" in establishing such provident dispensaries throughout the metropolis on the self-governing and self-supporting principles, and invited donations to a "Provident Dispensaries Preliminary Expenses Fund."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER and supported by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, urging the claims of the association to public support, and the proceedings closed with the customary vote of thanks.

**THE LONDON FISH SUPPLY.**—Yesterday a special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, Alderman Sir T. Oudon presiding, in continuation of a meeting and debate held on Monday last, on the subject of the fish supply. The report was read with closed doors, but the debate was held in public. From the speeches it was gathered that the report of the Markets Committee recommended that the opposition of the Corporation, as the market authority for the whole metropolis, to the Bill for erecting a new riverside market at Shadwell should be continued before the House of Lords, the Bill having passed the Commons in spite of their opposition. It also recommended that in the event of the Bill being successful, the Corporation should abandon their proposal to use the newly-erected market in Farringdon-road for the sale of fish, and should seek to obtain clauses for compensation from the promoters of the Bill. After a debate of seven hours, the recommendation to continue the opposition to the Shadwell Market Bill was carried by a majority of one, 39 voting for it and 38 against, and the proposal to abandon the Farringdon fish market and seek for compensatory clauses from the promoters of the new Bill was lost by 43 votes to 36. Notices of motions to rescind these decisions were given and the Court broke up at a late hour.

and the procession was formed. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall edged with white silk. On it were laid many wreaths of beautiful white flowers, one of the wreaths having been so by some members of scientific societies in Liverpool, represented by Mr. Isaac C. Thompson, F.R.M.S., honorary secretary of the Microscopical Society of Liverpool. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Dechy, Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister; Mr. W. Spottiswoode, LL.D., President of the Royal Society; Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, and the Rev. Canon Farrar. Proceeding slowly along the south cloister those heading the procession were met at the west entrance by members of the family and others, whose names follow:—

Mr. William Erasmus Darwin, chief mourner; Mr. George Darwin, F.R.S., Mrs. William Darwin, Miss Darwin, Mrs. Litchfield, Mr. Francis Darwin, Mr. R. B. Litchfield, Mr. Horace Darwin, Mr. Leonard Darwin, R.E., Mr. Darwin, of Elston-hall, Mr. F. Alvey Darwin, Captain Charles Darwin, Mr. Reginald Darwin, of Buxton, Mrs. Vaughan Williams, Miss Wedgwood, the Rev. Charles Parker, Mr. Robert Parker, Mr. H. F. Bristowe, Q.C., Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Mr. Ernest Wedgwood, Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, Mr. T. H. Farrer, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mrs. Farrer, Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood, Miss A. Wedgwood, Mrs. Ruck, the Rev. Arthur Wedgwood, Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, Mrs. Hawkshaw, Mr. George Allen, Mr. Henry Allen, M.P.; servant, Mr. William Jackson, and Mr. Joseph Parslow.

Within the Abbey a large congregation was assembled, filling the seats on the south side of the nave, the seats in the choir, and such as were not reserved for the mourners in the transepts, while a large number admitted without tickets stood on the north side of the nave. Among those present were the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and Miss Ellis, Mr. Sheriff Ogg, the Rev. R. C. Billing, Mr. Mark H. Julgo, Mr. L. T. D'Eyncourt, and the Head Conatable of Westminster. Masters and Queen's scholars of the Westminster School also attended. At the West Cloister door the mourners were met by the Rev. Canon Prothero, as senior canon in the absence of the Dean, who is abroad. Canon Prothero having read the opening sentence of the Service for the Burial of the Dead, the choir chanted the other processional sentences to the music of Croft, as the procession moved down the south aisle to the west end of the church and then up the nave into the choir. Following the choristers came the Rev. J. H. Choadle and the Rev. J. Troutbeck (minor canons of Westminster), Canon Rowsell, Canon Barry, Canon Duckworth, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones (precentor), and near the senior canon the Chapter Clerk, Mr. C. St. C. Bedford. The body was placed in front of the Communion rails during the first portion of the service. The Psalms were chanted to Purcell's music, and after the Lesson, which was read by Canon Duckworth, an anthem composed for the occasion by Mr. Bridge was sung to the words from the Book of Proverbs, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and getteth understanding. She is more precious than rubies, and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honour. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." The soft and subdued ending of the composition, which was sung with much feeling by the choir, prepared the mind for the last sad duty that remained to be performed. The body was now removed to the grave, which is at the north-east corner of the nave next to that of Sir John Herschell, Dr. Bridge playing first Beethoven's Funeral March and then a more plaintive march by Franz Schubert in B minor, while the mourners proceeded to the grave, and the rest of the service was impressively read by Canon Prothero, the choir singing their part to Croft and Purcell's music. Near the grave and just beneath the monument to Sir Isaac Newton stood a remarkable and representative crowd of distinguished men, such as only an occasion of deep and general interest would bring together. Leaders of men and leaders of thought; political opponents, scientific co-workers; eminent discoverers and practitioners of the arts. To name

J. S. Rogers, one of the principals in the next-of-kin frauds at Birmingham, was arrested in London shortly before 6 o'clock last evening by a City detective, under a warrant charging him with complicity in the frauds. He was removed to the Blackfriars-bridge Police-station, where he was detained in custody. He will be brought up at the Mansion-house to-day at noon, prior to being handed over to the Birmingham police.

At the Manchester Police-court, yesterday, the prisoners Shakespeare and M'Kenzie were again charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mrs. Roach gave evidence as to the sums she had paid the prisoners for prosecuting her claims to the Tyler or Mother Redcap property in Camden-town. In an interview with M'Kenzie and a man named Cressweller, the latter told her that Mr. Rogers had asked him to get some money from her to pay for counsel's opinion. He said, "Your matters will cost us £30." He would not be hard with her if she could get 18 guineas, and they would pay the difference. She replied that she did not know how she was to get it, and they advised her to borrow it. She had borrowed the money on the security of a bond obtained from Rogers. She related her visit to M'Kenzie's house in London—38, Bernard-street, Russell-square, on July 4. She went with him next day, by appointment, to a place she supposed to be a Chancery court, where she saw Shakespeare, Rogers, and Evans. The place seemed empty. Rogers asked her some questions, but nothing more was done, though she had thought she was going to "hear judgment." She returned to Manchester, but on August 7 went to London again at Shakespeare's request, after paying more money. She produced a receipt for £10, signed by M'Kenzie. On August 8 she was driven with a man named Lowe to the same building in Chancery-lane previously visited, and went upstairs into a private room. The rooms were numberless. She and Lowe sat there for half-an-hour, while Rogers, Shakespeare and Evans looked about the court. The three returned to the room, and Rogers said they had been all round looking for a person to pass them into the court, but could not find one. "Bradlaugh," they said, "has held a case so long, that Judge Fry has done, and there is no more business for to-day." She said, "Shall I come again to-morrow?" Rogers said it was the vacation for the summer holidays. The witness said, "Am I to come here like a fool to spend my money for nothing?" Shakespeare said, "Do not put yourself out, it will be all right by-and-by." She replied, "Yes, but that is not the thing. This journey has cost me £20 of other people's money, and I cannot see anything for it." After that she returned to Manchester with a "sorrowful heart." She never received any information after that from any of them, and they never received any money from her. Rogers asked her for £20, but she did not pay it. She kept going to the office up to the time the prisoners were arrested. Mr. Hickman, owner and occupier of the Mother Redcap, Camden-town, was the next witness. He stated that the previous proprietor, Oliver Harris, had held it about 40 years. The witness had never heard the name of Tyler connected with the tavern, or that any claim had been made on behalf of Mrs. Roach. A lawyer's clerk deposed to searching the records at Somerset-house and the Royal Courts of Justice, and finding no record of proceedings taken on account of William Tyler or Elizabeth Roach. It was stated that among the documents found in Shakespeare's bag when he was arrested was one which was apparently a scheme for the future carrying on of the business in which Rogers was engaged. It was initialed, "J.H.S.," and headed "Scheme," with the date 2-2-82. The paper bore the heading, "Next-of-kin Offices, 18, Burlington-chambers, New-street, Birmingham." The document read as follows:—Premises taken by Rogers; (2) business called International Law Agency (Limited); (3) a company registered with limited liability to carry on same; and (4) purchase same from Rogers, nominal capital £10,000, debentures £5,000; (5) the good will to be purchased from Rogers for £4,000; (7) the furniture to be purchased by the company for cash (out of income by instalments); (8) Mr. Rogers, the promoter, to nominate several friends to hold the nominal £1 shares and constitute the first shareholders for registration; (10) Mr. M'Kenzie to be secretary and manager; (11) Mr. J. H. Shakespeare to be solicitor; (12) one-third of the profits to be paid monthly to the solicitor on account of the costs; (13) half the balance to the secretary and manager; (14) half to the company. Trade protection business to be cultivated in future. Approved, provisionally and without prejudice.—A. M'Kenzie, J.H.S. A draft agreement between Rogers and M'Kenzie for the formation of the company and also a memorandum of association were found in the bag. Mr. Headlam, the city stipendiary magistrate, said he should send the case to the Public Prosecutor, and ask if he would take it up. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday.

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vative Minister of Finance, urged that the arrangement offered was too high. Señor Camacho replied with greater warmth than usual and with marked effect. He strongly urged that the honour of the country and justice to their creditors demanded that Congress should make the sacrifices which his arrangement involved. The country was bound to pay all that was possible, and to make compensation, as far as might be, for the concessions required from the creditors. In this manner both would be benefited. He declared, with regard to the Exterior bondholders, that all were satisfied of his honesty of purpose and desire to do his best for them, so far as was consistent with his obligations to the State. The committees of French and Belgian bondholders had officially communicated their determination to accept the terms, and many of the largest English holders were also favourable. He was personally sure that a large majority of the holders of the Exterior Debt would come into conversion. The Bills will probably pass tomorrow by a large majority.

**THE UNITED STATES.**

(By Anglo-American Cables.)

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25.

Mr. Edward Mortimer Archibald, British Consul-General, speaking at the banquet of the Society of Sons of St. George, at Delmonico's, in New York, on Monday night, announced that after 25 years' service in that post, in which he had found great comfort, happiness, and friendship in the support of the people of both nationalities with whom he had come in contact, he felt that now he could ask to be relieved of his duties.

Mr. Archibald was made Consul at New York in 1857, and Consul-General in 1871. His prospective retirement this summer causes general regret.

The House to-day, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, Democrat, from New York, considered a resolution discharging the Committee of Foreign Affairs from consideration of the resolution which has been for several weeks before them, calling upon the President for information respecting the Americans imprisoned in Ireland, and ordering the resolution before the House for immediate consideration. Mr. Robinson made a speech criticizing American policy towards England on this subject. Mr. Orth vigorously defended the Government policy, and was followed by other members, their speeches, showing the delicacy of the questions involved, and warning the House to act with prudence, producing a marked effect. The debate continues.

APRIL 26.

The Indians on Tuesday burnt and completely destroyed Qualleyville, Arizona, killing 36 whites. The Indians afterwards scattered into small bands and started for the Chiricahua mountains. Troops are pursuing them.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is still in a critical condition.

In the House, during the debate on the subject of the imprisoned American suspects in Ireland last night, Mr. Robinson made a wild speech, saying that Minister Lowell's recall was advisable, and also war with England if she refused to comply with the American demands. Mr. Cox (New York) said that it was not the policy of Congress to ask Mr. Lowell to beg Lord Granville in honeyed phrases to "release our citizens," but to demand it in the name of 50 millions of people as the right of our citizens. Mr. Orth, Republican (Indiana), representing the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that this was one of the most delicate questions which had ever come before Congress.

eulogizing the Gladstone Government, offered a resolution asking the President "to communicate any additional information on the subject, and also to continue his efforts for the prompt release or trial of any American citizen who may now remain unjustly imprisoned in Ireland." The House adopted the resolution without a division.

The Senate, in considering the Chinese Exclusion Bill, recently passed by the House, made several modifications.

The Senate has passed the Mississippi River Navigation Improvement Bill, appropriating five millions for the purpose of deepening the channels; but strengthening and repairing the levees for protection from overflow is prohibited, that being embraced in a separate measure. This Bill also votes one million for navigation improvements in Missouri River.

[A portion of the above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

We have received the following telegram through Reuter's Agency —

**INDIA AND BURMAH.**

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The Burmese Embassy has started for Simla.

**RUSSIA.**

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 26.

A telegram from Kamenetz, in the Government of Podolsk, states that a great fire broke out in that town last night, by which many shops and houses belonging to Jews were reduced to ashes. The damage is estimated at 500,000 roubles.

At yesterday's sitting of the Geographical Society, Engineer Scheitz delivered an address, giving a report of the expedition made by him under the instructions of Engineer-General Iruwe for the purpose of discovering and exploring the most advantageous direction to be taken for the construction of the projected railway between Orenburg and the Aral Sea. The expedition proceeded from Orenburg along the river Ilek to the fortress of Aktiuan, near the confluence of the Terenbutaka Jakachi and Doshiman Kargala. The exploration of the northern bank of the Aral showed Schigebasbay to be an excellent site for a harbour. The most advantageous course for the projected railway would be from Orenburg, over the Ilek to Schigebasbay and further connexion with Karatungai, by way of the Syrdaia river.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

The *Presse* to-day publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg announcing the arrival of General Loris Melikoff, and stating that several of the Russian Ambassadors abroad have been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is, however, added that neither of those circumstances is connected with any eventual Ministerial changes.

The same despatch states that the anti-German agitation among the Estonians is now being energetically put down, General Ignatieff having given very distinct orders to the Governors in this respect. An Estonian almanack containing the strongest invectives against the Germans has been confiscated, and the *Reform* newspaper, which it is to pass have been —

← THE

To give you the flavor of the times in 1882

A telegram from — to-day's date, announces that the *Reform* of Iran, under the leadership of Sheikh Abdul Kader, son of Sheikh Obeidullah, are openly preparing for an inroad into Persian territory. The Persian frontier garrisons are being strengthened in consequence.

**ITALY.**

ROME, APRIL 26.

Luigi Daquila, the man who recently attacked and robbed Captain Boanquet, of Her Majesty's ship Northumberland, at Cagliari, has been sentenced by the Assize Court of Cagliari to 15 years' hard labour, followed by five years' police supervision.

The report of the committee on the Commercial Treaty with France, which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Signor Marsiccotti, points out that, although important concessions have been made to France, Italy will gain by the treaty. The committee consequently recommends its approval.

to hold a meeting on the 20th of May for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of the late Mr. Darwin. Signor Tommasi, a member of the Senate, will speak on the occasion.

**SPAIN.**

MADRID, April 26.

Three per Cent. Interior, 28 40; Three per Cent. Exterior, 30 70; Four per Cent. Interior Loan, 80 60. Exchange on London (three months), 46 90.

**THE UNITED STATES.**

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Mr. Alphonso Taft as United States Minister to Austria and Mr. William L. Dayton as United States Minister to the Netherlands.

Mr. Blaine continued giving evidence to-day before the Congressional Committee upon the affairs of Shepherd's Peruvian Company. He declared it to be untrue that he ever interpolated a word in Mr. Trecoott's instructions after they had been agreed to by President Arthur, and he also denied the story that during President Garfield's illness he was mapping out a foreign policy of his own.

**CANADA.**

QUEBEC, APRIL 25.

The Legislative Council has passed the Bill ratifying the sale to the Pacific Railway Syndicate of the western section of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa Occidental Railroad.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The *New York Herald* publishes a despatch from Ottawa, stating that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will visit British Columbia next September.

**METROPOLITAN PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

Yesterday a meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house in support of the efforts of the Metropolitan Provident Medical Association to extend self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries throughout the metropolis. The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present among others:—Mr. Stanfeld, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alderman M. Arthur, M.P., Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Hamilton Hoare, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Mr. Timothy Holmes, Mr. F. D. Moratta, Mr. W. Rousfield, Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Jabez Hogg, Dr. E. W. Ramsay, and the Rev. H. J. Cummins. It may be stated that the scheme of the association is to create provident dispensaries in every district of the metropolis. Each dispensary has the services of a medical staff of respectable qualified practitioners resident in its neighbourhood, who receive a fixed proportion of its income. This is provided by regular monthly contributions of the benefiting members, which, though small, and well within the means of those who pay them, are sufficient, on the principles of mutual assurance, to maintain the dispensary. The members have a right to choose their doctor from the medical staff, and to be attended at their own homes when necessary. Medicines of the best quality are provided at the cost of the dispensary; a dentist and midwife are attached to the staff; and arrangements are made to secure the assistance of skilled nurses, when required. When fairly established, each dispensary is managed by a local committee of *bona fide* members, in conjunction with representatives of the medical staff. A company has been established to aid the association in providing the premises required for the dispensaries and their fittings. Eight such dispensaries have been already established—viz., in Leicester-square, Lamb's Conduit-street, Golborne-road, Croydon, Goswell-road, Deptford, Lupus-street, and Camden-road. The number of new members enrolled at all the dispensaries is steadily increasing.

The LORD MAYOR having briefly opened the proceedings,

Mr. BOURNFELD read letters expressing regret at inability to attend the meeting and sympathy with its objects from the Duke of Westminster, Lord Derby, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bedford, Canon Farrar, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and others.

Mr. STANFELD, M.P., rose to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the formation of self-supporting and self-governing provident dispensaries in co-operation with hospitals will conduce to beneficial relations between the medical profession and the working classes, by securing due attention to the medical needs of the latter on reasonable paying and non-paying terms, and by relieving the overcrowded out-patient departments of the hospitals."

He observed that the letters which had been read were not mere commonplace expressions of ordinary courtesy and regret. In addition to these letters he held in his hand three others, one of which was from Cardinal Manning, who had personally given him his promise to attend, but who had been unavoidably called away upon

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To: Larry Simpson

From: Theya Molleson

Date: 04 <sup>Aug</sup> May 1994

Telephone: 071-938-8817

No. of pages(including this): 1

Fax: 071-938-9277

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Fax Message/Transmission Sheet

I have consulted a colleague, whose wife is curator at Down House, about what is known of Darwin's death and burial. It is unlikely that he would have been cremated. You might discover more by getting in touch with the Librarian at Westminster Abbey. For a death in 1882 a death certificate would have been required. Copies can be obtained, for a fee, from Somerset House. we suspect that the 150 year rule may operate at the Abbey but you can find this out from the Librarian.

Good luck with your quest.

*Theya Molleson.*

Theya Molleson