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I bought a small bottle just before
leaving Lagos for West Africa, and
having used it myself with beneficial
result, treated some of my comrades
with equal success (though some of
them were very bad). I should be
very glad to recommend it to anyone
about to travel in a treacherous
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Gratefully yours,
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To J. T. Davenport.
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tionary of the World's Press," compiled by Henry Sell, of Sell's Advertising Offices, has grown to a portentous volume in its 22nd year of publication. As a guide to newspapers and magazines of the day it has no rival, either for accuracy, completeness, or readiness in reference. The dictionary is prefaced by a series of special articles—"The Outlook for Liberal Journalism," by Edward Russell writes from the point of view of the Liberal and Mr H. J. Palmer, of the Institute of Journalists, from the standpoint. Mr Alexander Paterson of "Two Centuries of Daily Journalism" is well worth reading, as is also, "A Glance at the Comic Papers of the Victorian Era, liberally illustrated. Other topics are "The Press and the Government," "The Chinese Reporter," the "History of Journalism," &c., &c. Add to the out of papers, the magazines, the classified trade papers, and the journals, every section has been thoroughly up-to-date, so that in every case the information given may be relied upon. Space has been given to maps and information relative to any town in the Empire in which a paper is published, such particulars of the principal journals including such particulars as market-days from London, &c. The index—with entries—is as complete as it can possibly be, and a part of the book or any paragraph can be readily found by means of it. "Dictionary of the World's Press" is still the writer as in arrangement, while the binding is a beacon for the book-
of the accession of the young King whose coronation takes place on May Queen Regent proposes that a general could be granted to all prisoners then sentenced.

NORFOLK NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

[BY "POSTWICK P."]

In these prosaic days the ceremony of "lying in state" is confined to distinguished personages, in rank as well as in reputation. In the old days it was not so, and even a highwayman's carcase was deemed worthy of such post-mortem honours. For, was not the gallant Claude Duval, after his execution at Tyburn, taken to the Tangier Tavern in St. Giles', where he lay in State all that Night, the Room hung with black Cloth, the Horse covered with Escutcheons, eight Wax Tapers burning, as many tall Gentlemen with long Cloaks attending. Mum was the Word and great Silence expected from all those that visited for fear of disturbing the Sleeping Lion." But Claude Duval never visited Norwich. Our first story has to do with

A POCKTHORPE "LYING-IN-STATE."

Opposite the Barrack-gates in Pockthorpe, in the early part of the last century, was a cottage which served as the residence of a desperate character named Richard Nockolds. He was a noisy demagogue, bold to a degree, savage in his hatos, and a free thinker as to his morals. He was one of a party which started a Sunday reading-room in the city, for the study of the works of Cobbett, Carlile, and other inflammatory writers. So sure as there was a tumult afoot in the district, so surely was Richard Nockolds there, looked up to as a hero by the mob, and amusing them by his hardihood in mischief. He was a ringleader in the weavers' riots of 1827, and three years later he was buried in the rural districts in the stupid machine-smashing escapades in which the ignorant labourers, led away by the short-sighted arguments of men who ought to have known better, earned for many of their number an acquaintance with prison discipline. In 1831, on the 9th April, Nockolds was hanged on Norwich Hill, for stack-firing at Swanton Abbott. This was really one of the lives of his crimes. He not only confessed to a big share in riot and the wreck of property, but also to serious fingling and an attempt to shoot an obnoxious farmer. When the law laid hold of him his chums forsook him, and from the crowd around not a single murmur of sympathy arose.

The 9th April that year fell on a Saturday. Before nightfall, the body of Nockolds was removed to the house in Pockthorpe, and there for four days it "lay in state." We hear nothing of flambeaux or black hangings, but we do know that a penny was charged for admission, and that in this way a considerable sum of money was raised for the widow! This continued till the following Thursday, when the funeral took place in St James' Churchyard, immense crowds assembling to witness the interment.

A STRANGE FUNERAL.

James Maxey, a blacksmith, in the employ of a veterinary surgeon, was also a well-known person carrying on business a Norwich, died on the 8th July, 1858. Next day, Perowne went to the residence of the deceased, and informed her that he would undertake the expenses of the funeral, and that her husband should have the obsequies of a Christian and a gentleman. Perowne had called day the coffin was sent, and, presumably, Maxey was put into it. On the 11th Mr Maxey had occasion to go out, and during her absence Perowne put in an appearance at the cottage, obtained admittance, and carried off a coffin and body in his gig. The widow, informed of what had occurred, went and demanded her husband's remains, but Perowne carried her off, and the thing was all right, and asked her to acquaint the clergymen and others that the funeral would take place the following day.

The widow agreed, and the mourners and bearers duly appeared in Perowne's yard, and the coffin, fastened down, was placed out. Mrs Maxey, suspicious of foul play, asked that the lid might be removed, but Perowne to which Perowne replied by fetching a gun, driving the whole party into the street, and locking the gates behind them, and. After a time husband and wife were allowed to view the body, which had evidently been tampered with. Some of the party asserted that while standing in the street the actual husband stones being removed from the coffin that week to have been taken to the church. Now they plucked up their courage, took away the remains, and placed them for safety in the steeple of All Saints' Church.

A complaint was made to the magistrates. Perowne was duly summoned, but at first refused to appear. When he did appear, he was in the worse for drink, and the justices sent him to prison for the night. In the morning he was more amenable to reason. As an explanation of his conduct, he contended that he had purchased the body of the deceased, during his lifetime, in the interests of science, and that he had not be charged with stealing what he had bought and paid for. Such contrivances were frequently entered into in those days, although the law did not recognise them, holding that there was no property in a dead body. Perowne was sent to the Assizes for trial, but the bill was thrown out and he was only called upon to receive his discharge.

THE PARSON'S GHOST.

The following plain and unvarnished account of an apparition is taken from Catherine Crowe's "Night Side of Nature," where it is described as an extract from the register of Brisley Church:—

"December 12th, 1766. I, Robert Withers M.A., Vicar of Gateley, do insert here a story which I have from credible witnesses, for I have all the moral certainty of the truth of it possible. Mr Grose went to see Mr Shaw on the 2nd August, last. As they sat talking, in the evening, says Mr Shaw, on the 21st of last month, as I was smoking my pipe and reading in my study, he seemed absent and at last said that he was sorry Naylor (formerly Fellow of St John's College, but has been this full four years). When I saw him I was not much affrighted, and I asked him to sit down, which accordingly he did for about a quarter of an hour, and then he rose. I asked him how it fared with him. He said 'Very well.' 'Were any of our old acquaintance with him?' 'No' Mr Orchard was much concerned, but Mr. Orchard will be with me soon, and yourself not long after?' As he was going away, I asked him if he would not stay a little longer, but he refused. I asked him if he would call again. 'No, he had but three days' leave of absence, and he had other business.'

"N.B.—Mr Orchard died soon after, Mr Shaw is now dead; he was formerly Fellow of St John's College, an ingenious person, but Mr. Shaw, on his death he had a college living in Oxfordshire, and there he saw the apparition."

AN EXACTING MASTER.

In the "Monthly Magazine" for February, 1809, appeared the following paragraph:—

"Died at Norwich, on the 26th ult, Mrs Mary Mack who lived several years in the service of the late W. Tilyard, Esq., of Poringland, during which time she constantly wore a PRIG of brass, upon ally, which in ten years amounted to 29,200 miles, the distance being full four miles from Norwich, and her master, who was well-known, was remarkably eccentric character, never failed sending her every day (holidays not excepted) for such things as his whimsical and capricious fancy suggested he stood in need of."

SPRING GUNS AT BLICKLING.

The following advertisement, taken from a Norwich newspaper, dated the November of 1790, tells its own tale:—

This is to give notice,
that
SPRING GUNS
are actually set in the
PARK, WOODS, AND PLANTATIONS
belonging to the
HONOURABLE COLONEL HARBORD,
at
Blickling and Oulton.
Therefore people are requested to be cautious of trespassing therein.

On the death of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire without male issue in 1793, the following estate passed to his second daughter, Lady Caroline Hobart, who married the second Lord Suffield, and died without issue in 1856, when her grand-nephew, the Marquis of Lothian, succeeded. Colonel Assheton Harbord became the second Lord Suffield in 1859.

THE LORE OF MEDICINE.

An old idea in Norfolk—prevalent also elsewhere—is that medicine is most efficacious when taken "next the heart," that is, in the morning and fasting. The best person to administer medicine is a lady who has married but not changed her name.

Dancrms in the astrological almanacks foster the old idea that the body is ruled by the planets and that the moon in her passage through the Zodiacal signs also affects one set of organs after another. In the "Norfolk Garland" we are told that at "the close of the last century (the eighteenth) a medical practitioner of great eminence sent a purge to a patient and desired him to take it immediately. On the following day he called at his house, and enquired how it had operated. The patient (a substantial farmer) said he had not taken it, and upon the doctor remonstrating against this disobedience, the sick man gravely answered that he looked into his almanack, and seeing the sign lay in 'bowels,' he thought that and the physic together would be too much for him."

Frederick Calbutt, a good-conduct badge stoker on the Trafalgar, was sent to 12 months' imprisonment on Monday by naval court-martial for using threats and striking a ship's corporal.

Bugler Dunne, who distinguished himself at the battle of Colenso, is about to leave the Army on account of ill-health. He is suffering from valvular disease of the heart.

Drastical remains, several "plague stones," erected about 1450 a.d., fifty old market crosses, and forty stocks, or their remains, are among the ancient monuments now to be found in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At Darlaston two privates in the South Staffordshire Regiment when asked to explain their conduct in breaking into a tailor's shop replied that they committed the burglary to enable them to get their discharge from the army.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT WELLS.

Young Woman's Strange Death.

Mad Sister With the Corpse a Month.

An inquest was held before Mr Coroner Barton at Wells-next-the-Sea on Thursday on the body of Florence Margaret Claxton, aged 36, a single woman, who with an older sister, Edith, had occupied a cottage in Staithe-street since Michaelmas last. The deceased had formerly employed her time in teaching music and in woodwork; her sister had been previously confined in a Yorkshire lunatic asylum. The peculiar habits of the pair attracted attention, and it was reported that they were spiritualists. Their manners were most strange and their mode of life shrouded in mystery. They were scarcely ever seen and refused to answer the door. On Thursday on a relative going to the house and finding it locked up, she called in the assistance of the police and Sergt. Sands broke open the door. He asked Edith Claxton, who was in the room, where her sister was. She made an evasive reply, and the officer then noticed the deceased lying on an impoverished couch near the fire, covered over with some loose clothing. Dr Gordon Calthrop, who was present, made an external examination of the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition. In his opinion the woman had been dead three or four weeks—probably longer. As far as he could judge by the state of the body, there were no marks of violence, and he was of opinion that deceased died from wasn of nutrition. The body was extremely emaciated and wasted, and some parts were very much dried up or mummified. The sister Edith was quite insane, and he could not gather from her how long the deceased had been in the position described, and she had no idea that her sister was dead. She said deceased was only asleep, and she would soon wake up again. He formed the opinion from her conversation that she was a spiritualist. The lunatic sister was called at the inquest, and stated that her sister was not dead, but only sleeping. She had been like that before and had "come back." She could not remember how long her sister had been in that condition, but once she was asleep for three days. She suffered from internal weakness, and at one time from a weak heart. She got her sister near the fire, and that was where she went to sleep. She stayed in the room by her sister's side and kept the fire in. One morning her sister did not wake, but she could not remember how long that was ago. In answer to the Coroner, she said her sister and herself had all the food they required. The Coroner told the jury that some people were subject to trances, and the deceased might have died in one of these or from hysteria. Owing to the mental condition of her sister it was quite natural that no alarm was given. The doctor said the deceased was emaciated, but her sister appeared well nourished. The condition of the deceased might have been due to inability to assimilate her food. The question the jury had to decide was whether deceased had been starved or not. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died about February 6th from natural causes.

CONSERVATISM AT HOLT.

SPEECH BY MR UPCHER.

A smoking concert was held at Holt on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Holt District Conservative and Unionist Association. Mr J. M. Upcher, Chairman of the Divisional Association, presided, supported by Messrs R. T. Hales, H. Oakes, J. M. Hale, and C. W. Pearson. The Chairman, after referring to the growth of Conservatism in the localities, said the country had been passing through stirring times lately. They found there were great divisions in the country, and they could in the beginning, after a period he might say of hibernation, had thrown a bombshell into the camp of their opponents in Commons, and they had had Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to discard platitudes and make a speech which, if it meant anything, meant a condemnation of the Liberal party. Another, one who read the speech could clearly see why those gentlemen could not work together. When they had carefully considered the fact that the other night Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had gone down to George into the lobby on the motion condemning the concentration camps made in South Africa, they could understand the imperialists, who had not much work with him. These concentration camps had caused very much discussion. He thought they were the one thing on the present side of the country should be very proud of. Never in the history of the world had the world known one when so much had been spent on conducting a civilised war, as had the British nation by the formation of these camps where, they had been called over the coals, and rightly, for the horrors of war, as had the British nation by the formation of these camps where, they had been called over the coals, and rightly, for the horrors of war, and their health re. cared for. They knew what the Boers, from Mr Kruger downwards, thought of the British troops of the Queen, and what their health re. cared for. They knew what the Boers, from Mr Kruger downwards, thought of the British troops of the Queen, and what their health re. cared for. Their knew what the Boers, from Mr Kruger downwards, thought of the British troops of the Queen, and what their health re. cared for. They