

January 3rd 1870

THE OUTRAGE AT EWELL – On Saturday information was sent to Mr. Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, that George Spooner, the proprietor of the house where the outrage was committed, had died that morning of the injuries he had received. Spooner, it will be remembered, alarmed at Mrs. Richardson's cries, left his bedroom and met the assassin on the stairs pursuing her. A struggle ensued, in which Spooner forced Huggett down stairs into the kitchen, and was close to him when he threw the bag of gunpowder upon the fire. Since the occurrence, on the 22d ult., Mr. George Robinson Barnes, surgeon at Ewell, has been unremitting in his attention to the unfortunate man, who, however, never rallied. The proceedings at the inquest will be merely formal, as Huggett's admission that he had stolen the powder and thrown it upon the fire through jealousy rendered it unnecessary to take Spooner's deposition. The evidence taken last week will therefore simply be read over, and the verdict in the case altered.

January 5th 1870

THE OUTRAGE AT EWELL – Yesterday morning Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at Ewell on the body of George Spooner, 38 years of age, who occupied the house where the explosion occurred on the 22d ult. It will be remembered, from the evidence previously reported in *The Times*, that on the morning of the explosion Spooner, alarmed at the cries of Lizzie Richardson, jumped out of bed and pursued the man Huggett, and after struggling with him, pushed him into the kitchen, and it was while there that Huggett threw into the fire the bag of gunpowder which blew up the house. Mr. Spooner died of his injuries on Friday last. Mrs. Richardson was first called, and, after reading over the material portions of her evidence at the first inquiry, the Coroner asked her whether Mr. Spooner was present when the dead man Huggett tore the clothes off her back. The witness replied that he was not, but Huggett had been in her company in Mr. Spooner's presence. Huggett had not to her knowledge used any threats towards Spooner. Edward Grantham's evidence was also read over. Dr. Barnes then deposed to the nature of the injuries sustained by the deceased. He said on going to the house to which deceased was taken after the explosion (Mr. Warland's, in West-street), he found him suffering from some shock to the system and burns on the lower part of the body, from the hips downwards; the face also was much scorched, and the outer covering of the skin on his body came off. witness gave him restoratives and dressed the injuries, but after the second day sympathetic fever set in, and he could not retain anything on his stomach. He died at 6 o'clock on Friday. James Hills, bootmaker, residing in Well-street, said after he was aroused by the explosion he went into Mr. Spooner's house through the partition wall, and at the kitchen-door he saw deceased lying in great agony. He could not say whether his clothes were on fire. The jury then proceeded to view the body of the deceased. On their return the Coroner said he did not wish to trouble them any further if they were satisfied as to the cause of the deceased man's death. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against Huggett was then returned, and the inquiry terminated.

January 7th 1870

THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE – Four free medical scholarships are to be established in connexion with the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom. The holders will receive a free medical education at the University College, London, and an

exhibition of 50*l.* per annum for four years. Dr. Carr, of Blackheath, who originated the scheme, has contributed 1,000*l.* to the fund, and some 2,000*l.* has since been received. – *Globe.*

January 15th 1870

BIRTHS

On the 13th Jan., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of WILLIAM SELLS, M.A., of a daughter.

February 10th 1870

BIRTHS

On the 8th Feb., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. J. SALWEY, of a son.

May 20th 1870

On the 16th May, at Ewell, from an accident, WILLIAM ALLAN GEDDES WALTERS, the eldest son of John Walters, of Reigate, Esq., M.B., aged five years. (The first Christian name was omitted from previous announcement.)

May 28th 1870

ON the 25th May, at the parish church, Ewell, Surrey, by the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart., CHARLES HAMILTON, eldest son of JAMES H. TOWNEND, Esq., of Harefield, Cheam, Surrey, to LETTICE SARAH, eldest daughter of WM. R. SHAW, Esq., St. Norman's Ewell. No cards.

June 3rd 1870

VICTORIA TO EPSOM DOWNS
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - I have no doubt the directors of the London and Dover Railway will not have forwarded to you the account of a frightful accident, most providentially not terminating in deaths, which occurred at the Epsom terminus on the Derby Day. It appeared that most of the world seemed imbued with the same idea, that the time before the last race would be the least crowded for returning home. The result, you may conclude, was the largest crowd that could be congregated. Every one was admitted, and, as a natural consequence, the roughs and tykes took their places by force, leaving the weak and halt behind. A man and a woman, in a crush to obtain first-class seats before the train became stationary, became so entangled with the mob that they were thrown between the carriages and the platform, whirled forward along the permanent way by the carriages' onward course. How they both escaped with their lives must be only attributable to a Divine interposition of Providence. Another gentleman, lame, told me he saw four trains depart before he could obtain a seat, and only did so at last during the sensation of the accident I have just related.

I would suggest that the same plan be adopted at Epsom as at the Victoria station, - namely, that the public be admitted by divisions and until those divisions are seated no fresh ones be allowed within the station.

Your obedient servant,

AN EYE WITNESS

August 8th 1870

On the 5th Aug., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Sir GEORGE L. GLYN, of a son.

September 8th 1870

On the 6th Sept., at Chessington House, Ewell, the wife of R.D. GREEN PRICE, Esq., of a daughter.

September 15th 1870

On the 10th Sept., at Dorset House, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of GEORGE R. BARNES, M.D., of a daughter.

September 23rd 1870

On the 19th Sept., at Ewell, the wife of ARTHUR C. STERRY, of a daughter.

October 8th 1870

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

The will of Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, M.P., of Fox Hills, Chertsey, Surrey, and 60, Eaton-place, Knightsbridge, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under 180,000*l.* personally, by Mr. Henry Blackburn, of The Hollands, Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Frederick Charles Wilkinson, of Lymington, Hampshire; and Mr. Henry Mason, the executors, and to each he leaves a legacy of 1,000*l.* The will is dated August 4, 1870, and the testator died on the 16th of the same month, aged 78. He has bequeathed to his wife, beyond a provision under settlement, an immediate legacy of 500*l.*, his residence, Eaton-place, and the furniture, and the enjoyment of his mansion and grounds at Fox Hills for two years, after which time it is to be sold. He has left liberal legacies to his relatives and to his servants. To ___ Smith and his wife, who had the care of his residences, 50*l.* a year for their lives; to his woodman at Fox Hills 30*l.* a year; to his bailiff and wife 50*l.* a year; to his carpenter and wife, 20*l.* a year, and legacies to his head gardener and other servants, workmen and labourers. He leaves his manor and lordship of Epsom, Surrey, to Henry Blackburn; and appoints George Eyre and the Rev. ___ Eyre residuary legatees. the following are the charitable bequests:- To the National School Society, 5,000*l.*; Victoria Hospital, Surrey County Hospital, Surrey Dispensary, King's College Hospital, London Fever Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, Cancer Hospital, and the London Missionary Society, each 1,000*l.*; Middlesex Hospital, Consumption Hospital (Brompton), Convalescent Hospital (Weybridge), Cripples' Home for Boys and Girls, City Orthopaedic Hospital, and Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, each 500*l.*

October 27th 1870

EXPLOSION AT THE EWELL POWDER FACTORY – An accident, unfortunately attended with a loss of life, occurred yesterday morning at Mr. Sharpe's [power] -mills at Ewell, in what is known as the coming-mill. Two men who worked in the building, named Osborn and Mitchell, were so seriously injured that the former only survived an hour and the latter is not expected to recover. From the utter destruction of

the building and all around the wonder is that both men were not killed on the spot. Dr. Daniel, of Epsom, and Dr. Barnes, of Ewell, were quickly on the spot, and rendered every assistance. These mills have been for some years free from any serious accident, and are believed to be the oldest powder factories in the kingdom.

October 29th 1870

THE POWDER EXPLOSION AT EWELL – An inquest was held yesterday (Friday) at the Queen Adelaide Inn, Ewell, before Mr. W. Carter, coroner for the district, on the bodies of Layton Osborn and Raymond Mitchell, the two men who died from the injuries received by the explosion of powder at the mills of Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Ewell, on Wednesday last. The following jury were sworn:- Messrs George Stone (foreman), Charman, Shaw, Baker, Swanson, Cracknell, Monger, Eccles, Bradford, Woodward, Edgcumbe, Killick, Morris, and Winter. The body of Osborn was lying in the engine-house belonging to the works, while Mitchell was conveyed to his home, and succumbed about 11 p.m. on Thursday. After viewing the bodies, the first witness called was James Wagstaff, who deposed, - I am sergeant of police at Epsom. On Wednesday last I was on duty there, heard an explosion in the direction of Ewell Powder mills, saw the smoke arise and immediately drove over. I found the deceased Layton Osborn in a shed on the premises. He was then alive but terribly injured – his right arm blown off, left leg shattered, and burnt all over his body. He was sensible but made no allusion to the cause of accident. The explosion occurred about 11 o'clock, and deceased died in my presence at a quarter-past 2 same day. W. Mitchell, sworn, - I am a powder maker in the employ of Mr. J. Carr Sharpe, and work in the dust house. Knew both deceased well; one of them is my brother. They were both powder makers in the same employ as myself. Raymond Mitchell, my brother, died at his own home in my presence last night at 11 p.m. I saw both of them about a quarter of an hour before the explosion. They have worked for Mr. Carr Sharpe 10 or 11 years, and were perfectly sober and in good health at the time of the accident. I asked my brother if he could tell me the cause of explosion. He said he could not. He was removing an empty barrel from the corning house and Osborn was cracking down the cake; all at once it went off. W. Clement Daniel, sworn, - I am a surgeon in practice residing at Epsom. On Wednesday last I was in the village of Ewell, heard the explosion, and hastened to the powder mills. Osborn I knew previously, and he was the first of the deceased I saw. He was charred all over, the right arm blown off near the shoulder, his left leg was shattered at the thigh and ankle, and his spine fractured. He was sensible; did not speak in my hearing as to cause of explosion. I never expected he could survive. I did all that was possible to alleviate his sufferings. He lived about three hours, and died from the injuries received. I saw Mitchell in a shed; he was burnt nearly all over the body, and had a deep wound inside the left thigh, which appeared to have been caused by a jagged piece of wood. It was 4in. long and very deep among the muscles; the femoral artery was uninjured; he had also a scalp wound over the left eye. I saw him twice during the day (Wednesday) and once yesterday. He seemed more cheerful the last time I saw him, but his breathing had become worse. I did not think he could recover, and he died last night. There can be no doubt his death resulted from the injuries received at the explosion of the mill. At this stage the Coroner suggested that for the purpose of examining Benjamin Osborn, who is lying very ill at the Adelaide Inn, the proceedings be adjourned to Thursday next.

Benjamin Osborn is the man who conveyed the powder to the corning-house for the purpose of being granulated, and was blown from the boat into the stream. He is brother to the deceased Layton Osborn, and is expected to recover, although it was deemed advisable not to excite him by an examination.

October 31st 1870

EWELL GREAT SHEEP FAIR, SURREY, Oct. 29 – On Saturday, one of the most important autumn fairs of Surrey was held at Ewell, and a large muster of flock-masters, &c., were present. There was a large fold of sheep hurdled up for sale, and although the dealers stood out for an advance of 2s. to 3s. a head for store and stock sheep, buyers were induced to yield to the demands, and an active business was transacted. Southdown and crossbred ewes, with good mouths, sold at 36s. to 40s. a head, and ewes tugged to lamb down early in the spring, 44s.; broken-mouthed ewes, 27s. to 32s.; four-tooth wethers in good condition, 46s. to 50s. a head; two-tooth tegs, 34s. to 38s.; wether lambs, 23s. to 30s., and ewe ditto, 18s. to 24s. per ditto; Hampshire down lambs and Cotswolds, 34s. to 38., and level lots of choice-bred ditto, 44s. a head. Rams, full-mouthed tups, 2 to 3 guineas. Very few pens of sheep remained unsold. The cattle-field comprised but a short supply and the prevalence of foot and mouth complaints in this county greatly retards the cattle trade. Store steers sold at 9l. to 11l. a head, and stock heifers 7l. to 9l. Dairying cows, in full milk, 15l. to 18l., and heifers and cows to calve down, 9l. to 14l.; yearling and lean cattle, 5l. to 8l. The horse fair comprised but secondary animals. Useful cart horses fetched 16 to 25 guineas; nags and horses for light harness, 15 to 30 guineas; saddle cobs, 12 to 18 guineas; and ponies, 45 to 8 guineas. Pigs were in short supply, and sold dear.

November 5th 1870

THE EXPLOSION AT EWELL POWDER MILLS – The inquest on the bodies of Leighton Osborne and Raymond Mitchell, killed by the explosion of the corning-house on the 26th ult., was reopened on Thursday before Mr. Carter, coroner for the district, at Queen Adelaide Inn, Ewell, at 3 o'clock. The first witness called was David Trebett, an engine driver, residing on the premises called Ewell Powder Mills. He knew both deceased; they were employed as powdermakers. On the day of the explosion he was at his duties, and about 11 o'clock he heard the explosion. He ran out of the engine-house towards the corning-house, which was almost entirely demolished. The asphalt that covered the roof was smouldering with fire. The first man he saw was Benjamin Osborne on the bank. He had crawled out of the steam into which he was thrown. He spoke to him; he was sensible, and to witness's inquiries said he was much hurt. He was also slightly burnt. Leighton Osborne, his brother, was lying by the building where the explosion occurred. He was satisfied all reasonable and proper precaution was taken to prevent accident. Benjamin Osborne had his slippers on – the usual ones supplied to the men by the firm. Leighton Osborne had his on. When the men come to their work, before going to the mills, their clothes were changed for a different suit. Frederick Freeman, a powdermaker, working in the press-house, said that on the morning of the explosion he went with Benjamin Osborne to the press-house and assisted him to load the boat which conveyed the powder to the corning-house. The cakes were placed in barrels, which are made of wood entirely, and are open at the top. Each barrel is

supposed to hold 1cwt. The boats are flat-bottomed, and would hold, if filled, about 20 barrels. On the morning in question nine barrels were taken away to be corned by Benjamin Osborne, and it was the first quantity removed from the press. About half-an-hour after the boat had left the press-house the explosion occurred in the corning-house. The barrels are rolled on their bottom edge from the press-house to the boat, from the boat into the corning-house the barrels are placed in a wooden scale, and raised by means of a rope working through a wooden pulley. Benjamin Osborne was perfectly sober, and attended to his work properly. He could give no opinion as to the cause of explosion. James Cheeseman, a powdermaker, was employed on the premises when the explosion occurred, working in the manager's garden. He ran to the corning-house and saw the two deceased. Leighton Osborn was lying close to the pond, Mitchell was standing by the water wheel that drives the machinery in the corning-house. he went to Osborne first, threw water over him, his clothes being on fire. Osborne was then removed to an old building. He was sensible and said, "No fault – no blame;" that is every word he said to witness. He could not explain the cause of the explosion. George Dunnett foreman to Mr. Sharpe, proprietor of the mills, was engaged on the works at the time of the explosion. He saw Mitchell after it occurred, he was sensible and told witness voluntarily the rollers were going and the cake cracking down when it went off. He asked Mitchell if anything gave way, and he replied "No." He could not explain the cause of the explosion. The Coroner said there could be no doubt that the unfortunate occurrence was the result of accident, and not brought about by malice or carelessness in the management of the works. The examination of Benjamin Osborne his wife was afraid would excite him to such an extent that his recovery would be retarded, but if they wished he would adjourn the inquest until he was stronger. The jury intimated there was not the slightest necessity, especially as he was in the boat outside the house when the explosion occurred within. The room was then cleared, and in a few minutes the jury found that the deceased Leighton Osborne and Raymond Mitchell were accidentally killed by an explosion of powder at the Ewell Mills, and they were perfectly satisfied from the evidence that Mr. J. Carr Sharpe and his manager did all in their power by good management to prevent such unfortunate occurrences. The plant and machinery at these mills are of a duplicate nature, so that the works are not stopped owing to this explosion. The jury presented their fees to the suffering families.

January 7th 1871

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH – Mrs. Holford, wife of Mr. A. Holford, of Frith-house, Epsom, was, on the 2d inst., safely delivered of four male children. Both the mother and infants are progressing favourably

February 3rd 1871

THE LONDON WATER SUPPLY
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, – A few facts may assist the discussion originated by Professor Tyndall's suggestion for obtaining part of the supply from the chalk district.

Waterworks are in course of construction at Highland-park, Leatherhead, on the edge of the chalk range. Three wells have been sunk, of depths varying from 95ft. to

200ft. The water level is always the same; the difference is caused by the rise of the surface ground.

The supply of water obtained is practically unlimited. The water flows underground through fissures of the chalk, like a huge lake, and the wells are replenished as fast as exhausted by any pumping apparatus at present applied, the fact is this enormous body of water is supplied from springs under the vast extent of open downs and common in the regions of Headley, Mickleham, Banstead, Reigate, Ranmer, and Epsom. from this underground source the River Mole is fed.

At present the springs overflow into the Mole, the waters of which run into the Thames at Moulsey and then at Thames Ditton, a portion of these waters, after being contaminated with the drainage of the upper Thames, is taken from the Thames, and at Hampton another part, for the supply of London.

Why not intercept the waters while pure in their chalk beds, instead of allowing them to run into the Thames, and then having to filter and repurify them, the latter very ineffectually? Geographically, too, the route is absurd. From Leatherhead to London is 15 miles by the South-Western Railway. From Leatherhead to Moulsey and thence to London, per Thames Ditton Waterworks, must be 35 miles at least.

I do not say that the supply under the chalk region will certainly be found ample for all London, but it will go far at all events, and might supply the southern and eastern waterworks, which seem at present to be the worst supplied, in point of quality, of any of the London companies.

One word as to raising. By Baumann's patent steam-pump the water at Leatherhead will be raised 220 feet above the water level. Its height in the reservoir at Highland-park will then be 300 feet above the level of the sea. No further forcing is required to make the water rise to the top of the tallest house in Leatherhead, and I am much mistaken if the greater part of London is not far below this level.

As to cost, nothing is required but a pumping station and reservoir on the top of one of the chalk hills, the softening would be done at the reservoir, and pipes might be laid along the side of the South Western Railway to Lambeth, a distance of 15 miles, at much less cost and inconvenience than is caused by taking up roads and streets.

February 13th 1871

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 11.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice BYLES and a Special Jury)

EADES V. THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST
RAILWAY COMPANY

This was an action brought by Miss Sarah Eades, the daughter of a retired farmer residing at a place called Gatherley-lodge, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, to recover compensation for injuries sustained by her in consequence of the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants in admitting so large a crowd on the departure platform of the Epsom Downs Station on the last Derby-day that they had no control over them, and by reason of their defective arrangements there was a rush at the carriages to obtain seats, and the plaintiff and a Mr. Dodds, a yeoman farmer, who was with her, were pitched over the buffers between two carriages and run over by the empty carriages, then moving into the station.

Mr. Campbell Foster and Mr. Moody appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lopes, Q.C., and Mr. Day for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that she was staying with a married sister in London, and Mr. Dodd's a farmer from the county of Durham, and the brother of the member for Stockton, who was paying his addresses to her, and was in London at the time, had arranged to take her to see the Derby at Epsom. They took first-class return tickets at the Victoria Station of the defendants' company, and after seeing the races, left before the last race, and proceeded to the Epsom Downs Station, where they arrived between 4 and 5 o'clock. They were admitted through the usual barrier at the outside on showing their tickets, and passed through the station without obstruction on to the Victoria platform. At that time a train of full carriages was about to depart, and there were no other carriages up at the platform. After waiting ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, a train of empty carriages was slowly backed into the station, the doors being open. There was but one first-class carriage, the other carriages being third and second class, and at that time the crowd on the platform had gradually increased until it was densely crowded, and, according to several witnesses, among them Captain Turton, of Whitby, Mr. Dodds, and others, from 1,000 to 1,500 people were on the platform. At the carriages backed into the station the crowd made a rush to get at the only first-class carriage. The plaintiff was alarmed, and wanted to get out of the crowd and wait, but could not, and she and Mr. Dodds were pushed by the crowd violently against the side of one of the carriages, and, as the train advanced, were pitched over the buffers at the end of the carriage between that and the following carriage, and rolled over and over between the rails by the advancing carriages, and eventually pushed over one of the rails and under the platform, the wheel of one of the carriages going over the plaintiff's arm and over Mr. Dodd's foot. The plaintiff was very seriously injured, her arm being badly wounded, and one of the veins burst. She was in consequence laid up for some three months under medical attention, and has since partially lost the use of her arm. The nervous shock had also caused injury to her eyes, and she cannot now see to read without the letters getting confused and dim. She claimed damages for the injuries she had received, and for the costs to which she had been put in medical and other attendance. It was contended that there are well known means by which the crowd could have been controlled which had not been resorted to, and that there were not above four porters to be seen altogether to manage the people on the platform, which was crowded by three times as many persons as could be carried by the train.

At the close of the plaintiff's case,

Mr. LOPES submitted that there was no case to go to the jury, and that the plaintiff must be notified.

Mr. FOSTER contended that the duty cast on the defendants as carriers of passengers was, in the words of Lord Mansfield in "*Christie v. Griggs*," 2 *Camp.* (referred to and quoted as part of the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in "*Bedhead v. Midland Railway Company*," 4 *Law Rep., Com., Pleas.* P.389) "as far as human care and foresight could go to, provide for their safe conveyance." The going on to the platform of the Epsom Downs Station was a necessary part of their conveyance, and this platform had, by the negligence and want of care and foresight of the company been allowed to get as crowded, and so little control and management had been exercised,

that it became unsafe for passengers to get to the carriages by it, and, as might have been foreseen, an accident was the result.

His LORDSHIP said he should not stop the case, but would give the defendants leave to move to enter a nonsuit if the Court above should be of opinion that there was no evidence to go to the jury, and he should direct the jury to find – 1, was there negligence on the part of the company which caused the accident; and 2, had the plaintiff contributed by any act of hers to the negligence?

The case then proceeded, and

Mr. LOPES addressed the jury for the defendants, contending that the station was built on purpose for Epsom races, and, with all its appliances, made to meet the difficulty of crowds, after the best-known plans: that there was no negligence whatever on the part of the company, and that nearly 100 porters had been told off to attend the station, of whom, with police, about 20 attended to this Victoria platform.

A number of railway officials were then called to establish these facts and they swore that they only saw a crowd of some 250 or 300 people on the platform; that there was no dangerous crowd whatever, and such as there was was under perfect control. That pens and barriers such as are used at the Crystal Palace to regulate the crowd there would not do at all at Epsom, although the crowd at the Crystal Palace was sometimes 35,000 a day. It was admitted that the defendants had carried to Epsom about 25,000 people that day, and it was stated they classified them by making the third-class passengers go before 9 in the morning and leave Epsom after 6 at night.

The defendants' case was not concluded when the Court rose.

February 15th 1871

(Before Mr. Justice BYLES and a Special Jury)

EADES V. THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST
RAILWAY COMPANY

The hearing of the defendants' case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Campbell Foster and Mr. Moody appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lopes, Q.C., and Mr. Day for the defendants.

The action was brought against the defendant company by the plaintiff, a farmer's daughter from Yorkshire, who, accompanied by a Mr. Dodds, a farmer from the county of Durham, to whom she was engaged to be married, went to see the Derby at Epsom at the last Epsom races. The crowd on the platform on their return made a rush to get at the few first class carriages in an empty train which was shunted up to the station, and the plaintiff and Mr. Dodds, by the force of the crowd, were driven against the side of a carriage and eventually pitched over the buffers between the end of the carriage and the next carriage, when the plaintiff suffered serious injuries.

The plaintiff's case was that all the carriages ought reasonably to have been first class, as first class tickets had been taken by all on the platform; that having a few first class carriages was sure to create a scramble for them and disorder which might lead to accident; that the empty carriages ought not to have been shunted up with doors open to the platform, tempting the crowd on the platform to get into the moving carriages; that 12 porters on the platform, which was 640ft. long, were wholly insufficient to restrain a crowd extending over its whole length, and if equally divided they would be 53ft. apart from each other; and that the crowd ought not to have been permitted to go on the

platform at all till the empty carriages were up and ready to receive the passengers, but, on the contrary, a large crowd of passengers, from 1,000 to 1,500 in number, were allowed to be there, and that these various causes were certainly calculated to produce the disorder which really occurred, and that the accident was a natural consequence, for which the defendants were liable.

The defendants' case was that the construction of the station at Epsom Downs was the best possible; that every conceivable precaution was taken; that the porters were amply sufficient, and that the platform was not crowded at all, and not more than 300 or 400 people were on the platform, and that the arrangements were the best possible. It was further contended that Miss Eades and Mr. Dodds were among the crowd striving to get into a first class carriage, and that the plaintiff by her own act had contributed to the accident, and the company were, therefore, not responsible.

His LORDSHIP carefully summed up the evidence to the jury on the various questions raised, and directed them, that if the plaintiff took a gentleman's arm and he was guilty of negligence in endeavouring to get her a place in a first class carriage the lady could not recover, for she had committed the control over her actions to the gentleman. He left it to the jury to say on the evidence whether Mr. Dodds was trying to get a seat for the plaintiff, or was helplessly driven by the crowd against the carriages. If the plaintiff and Mr. Dodds put themselves in the crowd by an act of negligence they could not excuse themselves from the acts of the crowd, and if they had waited the accident would not have happened.

The jury retired, and after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict for the defendants.

The case occupied all day, and was not concluded until shortly before 5 o'clock.

February 25th 1871

ANOTHER POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION – The neighbourhood of Ewell was alarmed on Thursday night about 9 o'clock by another explosion at the powder-mills at that place. Providentially, no loss of life occurred, though some of the men narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death. This is the third great explosion which has happened at these works within the last six or eight months.

July 25th 1871

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS – The undermentioned offices have been opened since the publication of the last list of postal telegraph-offices, or will be opened for the transaction of telegraphic business on the 26th of July:- England – Arrington, near Royston; Beal (Northumberland); Boxhill, near Hastings; Bishop's Waltham, near Southampton; Calverley, Tunbridge-wells; Caxton, near Royston; Coddensham, near Needham Market; Ewell, near Epsom; Lenham, near Maidstone; Millbridge, near Normanton; Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-wells; Mountsorrell, near Loughborough; Port Dinorwic, near Bangor; and Sutton, near Chester. Scotland – Auldgirth, near Dumfries; Bothwell, near Hamilton; and Lesmahagow, near Lanark. Ireland – Ballyshannon (county Donegal); Belleek (county Fermanagh); Bundoran (county Donegal); Clonee, near Dublin; Dunmore East, near Waterford; Dunshaughlin, near Navan; and Sneem, near Killarney. Metropolitan District – Edmonton, Fore-street, N.

31st July 1871

On the 28th July, at The Grange, Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. WILLIAM SELLS, of a daughter.

November 20th 1871

EXPLOSION AT EWELL POWDER MILLS – An explosion occurred at the powder mills of Mr. J. C. Sharpe, situate about a mile from the Ewell station of the London and South-Western Railway, late on Thursday night or early on Friday morning last. The vibration was felt for some distance, and created considerable alarm at Epsom, Kingston, and other adjoining places. Upon the nature of the explosion becoming known, vast numbers of people quickly gathered to the spot, where it was found that a shed set apart for the storing of empty gunpowder barrels, but in which there was at the time of the explosion a considerable quantity of gunpowder in canisters, and fireworks which had been stored away, caught fire, and within an hour of the first explosion the building was burnt to the ground. Although the actual damage done was comparatively inconsiderable, still great consternation was caused from the well-known fact that the shed blown up formed the centre of a number of other sheds filled with gunpowder. Fortunately, the shed destroyed was surrounded by a chain of ponds, and the fire was confined to the place where it began. The men employed at the mills left off work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it is not thought that they left any light behind them. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and we are happy to state that no one was injured. The night watchman who is employed at the mills states that at a few minutes before the explosion he saw two men cross over a bridge leading from the shed. They were dressed in working clothes, but whether they threw any light into the shed or not he cannot say. The fact has been forwarded to the police, who are investigating the matter.

January 11th 1872

AT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, EDWARD WOOLF, of Epsom, was summoned before Mr. Newton for obtaining from Mr. Morris Benjamin Solomons and Mr. Charles Simpson Frail the sum of 84*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* by false pretences on the 7th of July last. Mr. Turner appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Edward Lewis for the defendant. The case was of a complicated nature, the defendant being accused of retaining money while acting as a servant in a wine company. He had entered into partnership with the two prosecutors. The profits were to be divided in a manner agreed upon, and the business to be conducted in a specified manner. The partnership was dissolved last year. The defendant was then engaged as a servant, and on the partnership accounts, as rendered by the defendant, being looked over it was ascertained that some of the items were untrustworthy, and the present proceedings were taken. Mr. Morris Benjamin Solomons said that he carried on business with Mr. Frail, as the Wine Commission Company, Charing-cross. The company was suggested by the defendant, who at first conducted it at his place of business at Epsom, but afterwards the premises at Charing-cross were taken, and the business was carried on there from that time. On one occasion he gave the defendant, at his residence in Harley-street, a check for 84*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, to pay Messrs. Foster and Co., wine merchants, for wine, he having previously received two acceptances from him. Afterwards he called on Messrs. Foster, and found that they had not been paid. In the partnership account rendered by the defendant he had claimed

a balance of 26*l.* in his favour. In cross-examination Mr. Solomons said that he had formerly been an optician. Had become bankrupt in 1866, with liabilities about 10,000*l.*, and assets *nil*. Some of his creditors were secured, but he had never heard that his creditors had received any dividend. The Wine Commission Company was solely composed of himself, Mr. Frail, and formerly the defendant. The company's circular stated that the business was conducted by persons of great experience at home and abroad. There was no one abroad for the company, and the only persons managing the company were himself and Mr. Frail. He had himself drawn up the circular. The advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* stated that the company supplied Hessler Neckar's champagne at 42*s.* This wine was brought from Messrs. Foulkes, of Thames-street, at 36*s.* Mr. E. Lewis said that Mr. Woolf had been made a catspaw by the prosecutors. He was a person of credit in the city, and finding what was likely to be the ultimate result of the company he separated from his partners as quickly as possible. A letter was put in which was written by the defendant to Messrs. Foster, and which to some extent supported the prosecutors' case. Mr. E. Lewis said the letter was written on an understanding with Frail. Mr. Newton said that he must have some explanation of the letter, and for that purpose he would adjourn the proceedings for the attendance of Mr. Frail.

April 9th 1872

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, – The very different statements which appear in your columns as to the wages of agricultural labourers in different counties induce me to send you a table founded on the Reports of the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture, 1868-9, and the Poor Law Return, 1870

It is necessary to remember that the table deals only with ordinary labourers, not carters or shepherds; that beer or cider given regularly ought to be reckoned as worth 1*s.* a week; and that "perquisites" depend so much on the particular employer that they cannot be valued. Moreover, they are often given as a retaining fee to the wife or family. I follow the Bishop of Manchester in taking the ordinary weekly wage as the true test of a labourer's earnings in any part of the country. But it must be remembered that in all cases the extra money earned by harvest or other piece work – varying according to the caprice of the employer – has to be added. Foremen, carters, shepherds, and skilled men earn far more than the wages annexed.

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
EDMOND STANHOPE.

P.S. The letters A, B, C, &c., refer to the different sections of the Reports of the Agricultural Commissioners.

SURREY – (I) 12*s.* or (near London) 15*s.*, piece work may add 1*s.* to 2*s.*, if spread over year, but this varies. Rent 1*s.* 6*d.* except near London. Poor Law Returns – Epsom Union, 14*s.*; Godstone Union, 13*s.*

April 27th 1872

THE "POST OFFICE SUBURBAN DIRECTORY"

As London proper increases in the population of its central districts it is evident that it must increase in its suburban element, and that in a few years, assuming the present rate of growth to be maintained, the latter will become a formidable rival to that portion which was born actually within the sound of Bow bells. Messrs. Kelly, therefore, have done wisely in taking time by the forelock, and in providing us with another issue of their *Suburban Directory*, carefully revised down to the present year. It comprises within its sphere a very large portion of Middlesex, and of the northern half of Surrey, extending also into Kent and Essex, and even into Hertfordshire as far as East Barnet. In fact, as Messrs. Kelly tell us, "the names which it contains are taken up from the line where the present *London Directory* ceases, and are carried up to what was formerly the external boundary of the metropolitan postal district," so that the two works taken together form a complete guide to the whole area of the metropolis and a surrounding circle with a 12-mile radius – embracing, therefore, as we know from other sources of information, a population in excess of three millions in number. It should be added that since the appearance of the former edition of this work the metropolitan postal-district has been considerably diminished, many places which formerly were included within it having been advanced to the dignity of separate post-towns. The southern postal district, too, has been abolished as a separate district, and divided between the south-eastern and south-western districts. In like manner, the north-eastern has been thrown for convenience sake into the eastern. All these re-arrangements, however recent, will be found to be recorded in the present volume. Lists of parish churches, district churches, and district chapels also have been added, and in these lists the "perpetual curacies" which, under the recent Act of Parliament, have been converted into "vicarages," are described accordingly. To these are added a very complete "Conveyance Directory," and a map of the suburban district, extending from Cheshunt in the north to Epsom in the south, and from Brentwood in the east to Staines and Colnbrook in the west. The information, so far as we have been able to test it by verification, is amazingly accurate and complete, though of course it is not wholly free from errors. It should be added that the *Suburban Directory* is arranged on precisely the same plan as the *London directory*, containing divisions corresponding to the Street, Commercial, Court, and Trades Directories, and that, for the convenience of persons who may not require the entire work, it is divided into two portions, which may be had separately – viz., the Northern and the Southern Suburbs respectively the river Thames being regarded as the boundary line between them.

May 11th 1872

CONSERVATIVE REACTION – The Dorking route opens to-day with its usual *éclat*, a full waybill inside and out, and perhaps an odd pick-up or two in the fore and hind boot. Mr. S.G. Scott is again going to undertake the unthankful task of acting as honorary secretary, and new blood has been brought into the proprietaryship in Mr. Godsell, a supporter from the first of the coaching revival, and a keen lover of the road. He does not drive himself, but he has already prepared a good team for one stage. The others are Sir H. de Bathe and Major Withington, who horsed it last year. The route is altered somewhat in the stages. Last year there was only one change between London and Epsom – viz., at Tooting, just seven and a half miles, the next being eight and a half miles. This year it will be twice – viz., at Balham, six miles; North Cheam, six miles;

Epsom, four miles. The fast stage last year was below Epsom (to Leatherhead), this year it will be above Epsom, between that and North Cheam. The stage from Epsom to Leatherhead of '71 will be a run right through to Dorking. The first meet of the Four-in-Hand is on the 22d inst., at the Magazine, 5 30. A good muster is expected. – *Land and Water*.

May 21st 1872

On the 18th inst., at Dorset House, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of G.R. BARNES, M.D., of a daughter.

July 20th 1872

On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Ewell, by the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart., assisted by the Rev. John Masterman Braithwaite, M.A. brother of the bridegroom, ROSAMOND AUGUSTA, third daughter of A.W. Gadesden, Esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey, to BASIL, second son of ISAAC BRAITHWAITE, Esq., of Hookfield, near Epsom, and 4, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.

July 22nd 1872

On the 15th inst., at Ewell, the wife of A.B. Cunningham, Esq., prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

June 28th 1872

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - The competition for admission into the English Eight has just been held at the Epsom rifle range, under the usual conditions of 15 shots at 800, 15 at 900, and 20 at 1,000 yards on each of the two days of the competition. I send you the names of the successful competitors, with their respective scores:- Martin Smith, 345; Baker, 340; Sir H. Halford, 335; Humphrey, 333; Miller, 329; Radcliffe, 328; Wyatt, 325; Heaton, 325. The weather was unfavourable for rifle shooting, the wind and rain coming on at intervals in heavy squalls.

Yours faithfully,

W. WELLS

22, Bruton-street, June 27

July 9th 1872

BURNT TO DEATH – An inquest was held yesterday at the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, touching the death of Elizabeth Jane Henty, a servant. On Thursday morning, about half-past 7, deceased was sitting on a stool toasting some bread for her master's breakfast, when her clothing took fire from a hot cinder which fell underneath the fire guard. The unfortunate girl, in her fright, ran screaming through the passage to the dining-hall, where she was met by one of the other servants, who procured a blanket and immediately wrapped it around her, thus extinguishing the flames which completely enveloped her. Medical aid was at once procured, but she never rallied from the shock to her system. The medical evidence proved the injuries were most severe, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

August 16th 1872

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir, - A letter appears in *The Times* of to-day from Mr. Hankinson, in which he asks whether a simple lightning conductor is sufficiently safe for ordinary use, or whether we must employ the more elaborate and costly system insisted upon as necessary by Sir W. Snow Harris. To this I would reply that a single good conductor, if carried high enough above the building, will be generally sufficient for an ordinary dwelling-house, but if it be carried only just above the building the conductor will protect only a small area in its neighbourhood, and cannot be depended upon for the protection of every part of the house.

The fact appears to me to be often overlooked that, when lightning strikes a building, the building itself forms a very small portion of the space through which the discharge passes. I have no data at hand of the average height of thunder clouds, but probably they are half a mile, more or less, from the earth. The electric tension must be sufficient for the lightning to leap the gap before a discharge can occur. A conductor 60 or 70 feet high, however perfect, lessens the distance between the earth and the clouds only to a very small extent, and if from the nature of the strata or any other cause the resistance between the clouds and the earth be less at any one spot than at another the lightning discharge will take that path, and may strike a house of any other object irrespective of its height, taking at times apparently a very capricious course.

A case in point occurred at Ewell during the Epsom race week a few years since, on the Oaks day. A man caught in a storm sought shelter against a brick wall, having the foliage of a low tree on the other side of the wall, somewhat overhanging. Some few hundred yards off there was another wall parallel to the one against which the man was standing, a meadow intervening. A lightning discharge struck the wall furthest from the man, damaging the brickwork; it then leaped across the meadow in a horizontal direction, striking and killing the man, and knocking out some bricks from the wall behind him. The discharge passed through the man, tearing open his boots in its passage to the earth. In this particular instance the lightning behaved in many respects like a shot from a gun, and the explanation which occurred to me at the time when I saw the course the discharge had taken was that there was some fissure in the underlying chalk near where the man was standing.

September 10th 1872

DEATHS

On the 8th inst., aged one year and five months RAYMOND, the only son of JOHN WILLIAM PARKER, of the Stock-Exchange, and Ewell, Surrey.

September 30th 1872

FATE OF AN ESTATE – The announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Hallowell Carew, at the early age of 43, created no little surprise and regret among the numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to whom, when last seen in public, his stalwart figure and healthy physiognomy spoke of freedom from disease and length of days. But he had long been succumbing to a general breakup of the system; and he had not been seen on a race-course, or among any of those haunts where he was such a well-

known figure, for nearly two years. No one began life more brilliantly than Mr. Carew; and as the owner of Beddington-park, near Epsom, a fine estate, second to none in the County of Surrey, with almost unlimited command of money, the prospect looked fair enough for that voyage where youth is at the prow, &c. Unfortunately, with many popular qualities, open-hearted and generous to a fault, Mr. Carew was lacking in the one great essential of common prudence, and so contrived, by lavish expenditure and most unbusinesslike habits, to squander his ample fortune and leave his patrimony to strangers. Entering the army at an early age, after a year or two in an infantry regiment he exchanged into the 2d Life Guards, and in 1849 commenced a turf career which terminated with the breaking down of Delight, almost in the moment of victory, in the Chester Cup of 1866. That was about the best horse Mr. Carew ever had – perhaps, indeed, the best of his year, and he might have won the Derby if he had been in it. Saccarometer was his next best; for, though he gave 12,000 guineas for Yellow Jack and Coroner, the former could but get second to Fazzoletto in the Two Thousand, second to Ellington in the Derby, second to One Act in the Chester Cup, and second to Rogerthorpe in the Goodwood Cup. Mr. Carew was fond of steeplechasing, and won the Liverpool in 1852 with Miss Mowbray. Other great cross-country performers he had, too – British Yeoman, Shakespeare, Cortolvin, &c., and, going back for a moment to the flat, we must not forget how near, in connexion with his friend Lord Poulett, he was to landing the Cambridgeshire with her in 1865, when she was only beaten by a neck by Gardevisure. Fortune – that is, turf fortune – did not smile on him often, it must be confessed, and the large expenses of a stud, hunting, and shooting, of which he was passionately fond, combined with habits of careless profusion, prepared the way for the inevitable end. Soon the broad acres and the stately avenues of Beddington melted away. We believe nothing was left at last, and poor Mr. Carew died at Bologne on the 17th ult. with scarcely a sixpence that he could call his own. It was a sad end for one who had entered upon life blessed with all that is commonly supposed to make life worth the having. – *Field*.

October 9th 1872

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE – Yesterday morning at Epsom, a woman named Elizabeth Marchant destroyed her child by cutting its throat and afterwards attempted her own life in the same manner. It appears the woman some time since had lived with a man named Charles Fordham, a groom; but for some time they had parted. The woman was in service in the town and the child, of which he was the father, was maintained by her. Fordham had induced her to give up her service and live with him again. This it appears she was willing to do, and went to Sutton, where he was residing, for the purpose. They could not, however, come to an arrangement, and he refused to receive her. After walking about all day she applied at the Queen's Head for lodgings, which were granted her, but not making an appearance in the morning the servant entered the bedroom, and was horrified to see the unfortunate woman sitting up in bed with blood streaming from a wound in her throat, and the child, with its head nearly severed from its body, lying across her knees. An alarm was at once raised, and medical assistance was procured, when it was found the child must have been dead nearly an hour. Faint hopes are entertained of the woman's recovery. A new razor covered with blood was found on the bed.

October 14th 1872

ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE – Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Professor of Dermatology, Royal College of Surgeons, to which institution he presented 5,000*l.* a few years ago, has just transferred upwards of 5,000*l.* to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, to build a master's house, in order to enable him to accommodate boarders. The first stone was laid on Friday last.

October 19th 1872

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON LAND QUESTIONS

Mr. George Cubitt, in responding to the toast of "The Members for West Surrey," at the Agricultural Society's dinner at Epsom, on Thursday night, said we had to deal with a general rise in prices, and he must leave it to political economists to decide whether it was due to the value of money becoming less, or to the increased indulgence in luxuries by all classes; but the fact existed and had to be met. First, it met them in the price of labour. He did not believe that in the county of Surrey they would experience the difficulties which had arisen in the great many purely agricultural counties. Living, as they did, within easy reach of London, wages had been much higher than in other districts and the labourers had not been obliged to limit their children to rural pursuits. If any of them had proved to have extra abilities or were unfit for farm work, they had had opportunities of employing them in other ways, and of getting very much higher wages. Therefore he did not think they in Surrey would have to cope with the difficulty of the agricultural labourer question. (Cheers.) He wished to say one word on the cottagers. Writers in the London newspapers treated the cottage question as simply a question between the landowners and tenants, but as far as he knew the county of Surrey he believed the cottages on the large estates were, as a rule, in very good condition and let at very low rents. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, in many of the villages a number of cottages were held by people of small means, who were obliged to exact the greatest rents they could in order to live by them, and it was rather in the cottages held in that way than in those on the large estates that improvement was required. Then, again there was that large class of people who, according to political economists, ought to satisfy every condition of rural freedom – the people who lived in their own cottages and had a piece of land of their own; the squatters on the commons – people who, by undisturbed possession, had acquired common rights there, or, under the Enclosure Act had acquired freeholds of their own; if he were asked to point out the most wretched homes in the county he should point to these. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lee Steere also responded to the toast, and spoke at length on the agricultural labour question, urging that it was the common interest of labourers and farmers to keep on good terms, and pointing out that if the labourers forced a contest with the masters, the labourers being the weaker party must go to the wall.

November 19th 1872

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE – Elizabeth Margant, who attempted to commit suicide after murdering her child, aged 4, at the Queen's Arms Hotel at Epsom, has so far recovered from her wounds that the police have arrested her on the capital charge. The prisoner was brought up before the local bench of magistrates, charged with wilful murder. Harriet White deposed that she was a domestic servant at the Queen's

Arms Hotel at Epsom. On the night of the 7th ult. the prisoner came to the house and asked if she could have a bed. She had a child in her arms, and witness showed her up to a room. On the following morning witness knocked at the room door and the prisoner exclaimed, "Come in." Witness entered the room, when she saw the prisoner lying in the bed with blood flowing from her throat. She had something lying across her left knee covered over with a red petticoat. She said, "Ask the mistress to send for the police, as I have killed my darling child." The police were called in, and the child was then discovered lying quite dead, with its head nearly severed. The prisoner was asked why she did it. She replied, "Through poverty and want. I wish to die." The prisoner was fully committed to the assizes for trial.

December 9th 1872

Last evening London was visited by a gale of exceptional violence. In St. Paul's-churchyard persons were forced down and lamps blown out. In Giltspur-street and Newgate-street a row of advertising boards fell down, pulling away the shutters of a shop, and injuring one woman so severely that she had to be taken to the hospital. The whole of the advertising hoarding in front of the Ludgate-hill station was knocked over, but nobody was seriously hurt. On the Surrey side of the water, in Dulwich, Norwood, Nunhead, Cheam, Epsom, and the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace considerable damage has been done. Trains travelling over unsheltered grounds were delayed, and in the Thames barges and boats were tossed about in an alarming way.

March 7th 1873

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, March 6
The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before 4 o'clock
PETITIONS

Petitions in favour of maintaining the principles of the Elementary Education Act and religious instruction were presented, by Mr. A. SMITH, from Flamsted, West Hyde, and Berkhamstead; by Mr. HARDY, from Offchurch, Farnborough, and Dunstall; by Mr. COLLINS, from Whitwick; by Mr. HOLLAND, from Farnfynydd and Corwen; By Mr. G. MILLS, from Ewell and...

July 31st 1873

SUMMER ASSIZES
HOME CIRCUIT
CROYDON, July 29

Elizabeth Marchant, 24, was charged with the murder of her child, three years old, at Epsom.

Mr. Tilley prosecuted; Mr. Straight, M.P., defended the prisoner.

It appeared that at the time the act was committed the prisoner, who had been deserted by a man with whom she had been living, was suffering from the effects of a blow and her head was much bruised; she was four months advanced in pregnancy, and she was besides in a state of destitution. After cutting her child's throat with a razor she attempted to commit suicide. On these facts, which were clearly proved, the defence of insanity was set up by the defendant's counsel, and the jury, after deliberating for ten

minutes, *Acquitted* the prisoner on the ground of insanity. She was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

October 9th 1873

BIRTHS

On the 8th inst. At Ewell, Surrey, the wife of W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

November 26th 1873

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS

A shocking accident happened on the London and South-Western Railway on Sunday afternoon to Mr. O'Brien, station master at Ewell. It appears that he was attempting to enter a train while it was in motion at the Ewell Station when he slipped, and falling between the carriages and platform, was dragged along for a considerable distance. His cries brought the guard of the train to his help. As soon as possible the train was stopped, and he was at once extricated, when he was found to be shockingly injured. He was attended to by Dr. Jones, of Epsom. One arm was completely crushed, and it has since been amputated. Faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

January 8th 1875

DEATHS

On the 5th Jan., 1875, at her residence, in Ewell, Surrey, ANN LANE. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

February 6th 1875

MARRIAGES

On Thursday, the 4th Feb., at St. James's Church, Gravesend, by the Rev. Cyril Grant, M.A., THOMAS STONE, younger son of George Stone, of Ewell, Surrey, to LUCY LOUISA, second daughter of the late THOMAS FRENCH NETTLEINGHAM, of Gravesend, Kent. No cards.

March 9th 1875

BIRTHS

On the 4th ins., at Ewell Grove, Surrey, the wife of HOWARD S. JAFFEAZ, Esq., of a son.

May 17th 1875

THE VOLUNTEERS

The arrangements for the utilization of the Whitsuntide holidays, so far as the Metropolitan Volunteers are concerned, are now complete. On no previous occasion at Whitsuntide have commanding officers of the Metropolitan Volunteer corps been more alive to the necessity of getting their men to fulfil the Government requirements of efficiency. Of the 10,000 men in and around London who will devote Whit-Monday to military duties, all are imbued with the same spirit, as the details which are appended fully prove. For some years past Whit-Monday has been made the occasion for a serious of field-days on a small scale. This year the idea is entirely changed. Instead of

mustering for the orthodox skirmishing drill, the majority of the Volunteers out to-day will perform work which will have a lasting effect. Thus, camps of instruction, practice in route marching, rifle and great gun practice have taken the place of the ordinary modes of utilizing the holiday.

The 2d London Rifles will proceed to the rifle ranges at Rainham, in Essex, and fulfil the Government requirements of shooting. The 3d London Rifles has the entire use of the Queen's ranges at Wormwood Scrubs for the same purpose; and the 10th Surrey (Bermondsey) Rifles the use of the Government ranges at Plumstead. The rifle ranges at Wimbledon, Esher, Plaistow, Harrow, Epsom, Stanmore, Caterham, Silvertown, Ilford, and other places round London will be used for class firing...

June 17th 1875

RAILWAY FÊTE at the CRYSTAL PALACE

The Railway Benevolent Institution held a festival yesterday at the Crystal Palace. Trains ran to London and Sydenham from all parts of the Kingdom, the railway companies conveying their servants for nominal charges of 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Rugby, and other great centres of Provincial activity. At and before 11 o'clock on Tuesday night on excursion trains started from Preston and other manufacturing towns in the North, and the travellers journeyed all night, arriving at Sydenham in time to spend a long day at the Palace, and afterwards to travel home during another night. A special train from Wolverton brought up 600 railway servants and their friends, and the London and North-Western mail at 6 o'clock in the morning came in four parts, and with 1,500 passengers. Not everybody who travelled by these trains to London came on to Sydenham; some were intercepted by other claims; but plenty of amusement was provided at the Crystal Palace, and the building itself was clearly the great attraction to a number of persons from distant parts of the country who had never seen it before. There were musical performances on the organ and by the Crystal Palace band, and a varied entertainment of gymnastics on the great stage at 2 o'clock... Burr and son, of Epsom, send an ingenious invention for keeping the chains and wires used in setting points always at the same tension in hot weather and cold by a short complementary chain, and they also show a "rocking switch," now set up at Holloway Station.

June 24th 1875

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Westminster, June 23 (*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice QUAIN and a Special Jury*)

LANGLANDS V. CHIFFERIEL

The plaintiff in this action sought to recover damages for an assault committed in a railway carriage.

Mr. Metcalfe, Q.C., and Mr. Horne Payne were for the plaintiff; Mr. Day, Q.C., and Mr. Poland for the defendant.

The plaintiff is an auctioneer in the City, and lives at Epsom. his case was that he was in a first-class carriage at 8 o'clock in the evening with a friend. The defendant was sitting in the next seat; the plaintiff raised himself up and sat on the elbow of the seat in

order to get a better light to read by. The defendant told him to sit down, which he did, and the defendant then said, "If you get up again I will knock you down." The plaintiff made some reply, when the defendant struck him in the face. Upon the train arriving at Vauxhall the defendant called the guard and asked that the plaintiff should be removed as he and his friend were drunk; some altercation ensued, when the defendant again struck the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was cross-examined by Mr. DAY with the view of showing that he had pressed against and seriously incommoded the defendant in the carriage, and had made offensive and impertinent remarks to him, and also that he had struck the defendant at Vauxhall Station on the platform.

The plaintiff's friend and two guards of the train were called to corroborate the plaintiff.

The defendant's case was that the plaintiff, when asked to get off the elbow of the seat, refused to do so and became very insulting, and struck him, and that at Vauxhall the plaintiff again struck him a violent blow in the face. Witnesses were called who corroborated this, and said that the plaintiff was tipsy. A good deal of contradictory evidence was given, and finally

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages, one farthing.

Upon the next case being called on, only one special jurymen answered to his name, and Mr. Justice Quain was compelled to ask the jury who had tried the precious cause to sit again, saying that he was sorry to be obliged to do so, and that it was very unfair of the other jurymen to compel such a course by reason of their non-attendance. He ordered that all the jurymen who had not answered to their names should be fined £10 each.

July 3rd 1875

SURREY SESSIONS, July 2

(Before Mr. HARDMAN, Chairman)

THE QUEEN V. SAUNDERS AND HITCHCOCK

This was an extraordinary case against John Saunders and George Hitchcock, the keeper and the showman of a booth at Epsom Races, for an indecent performance. It was commenced yesterday and concluded to-day, and was, as the learned Chairman said, a novel and important case of public interest. Mr. Baggallay prosecuted on the part of the Treasury; Mr. Montague Williams and Mr. Edward Clark were for Saunders; Mr. Straight, with Mr. Lyons, for Hitchcock. A law student named Tucker, who was staying with Mr. Chester, a gentleman in the Customs, living near Croydon, walked with the two sons of Mr. Chester to Epsom Downs on the Sunday preceding the last Derby-day, and were invited into a booth to see some black women, and afterwards a performance by some Caffres. The latter was most disgusting. Mr. Chester, sen., afterwards went to the place, and gave information to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, which led to the present prosecution by the Treasury. Inspector Pay, of Scotland-yard, with detectives Greenham and Jarvis, went to the booth, and the defendants were taken into custody and committed by the magistrate at Epsom. A point arose whether the indictment, in which there were eight counts, could be sustained on the ground that a booth was a "public place," and it was stated that the point had not been decided. Mr. Hardman said that, in the event of a conviction, he would reserve the question for the Court for the

Consideration of Crown Cases. Both prisoners, who were on bail to £250, received good characters. The jury retired for nearly an hour to consider seven points out of the eight counts, and found both defendants *Guilty* on all. The Chairman said he should not pass sentence, but state a case for the opinion of the Superior Court. He should require in such a case most substantial bail. He could not part with the case without thanking Mrt. Tucker and Mr. Chester for coming forward in the interest of public morality and exposing such a shocking exhibition. The Superior Court would decide whether a booth was a public place, and, should such offenders escape, it would be, in his opinion, a public scandal, and would necessitate an immediate alteration in the law. He should require bail for each defendant in £500, and themselves in £1,000 each, with 48 hours' notice. The defendants were locked up.

July 26th 1875

DEATHS

On the 23d inst., at his residence, 85, Blackfriars-road, aged 62, JAMES JOSEPH BLAKE, late of Ewell, Surrey, Solicitor, eldest son of the late Joseph Blake, and grandson of the late James Blake, for upwards of 100 years inhabitants of Christ Church, Surrey. Friends, please to accept this intimation.

November 4th 1875

THE DRAINAGE OF THE THAMES VALLEY – Yesterday Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R.E., opened a preliminary inquiry at the office of the Surbiton Improvement Commissioners, Surbiton, in compliance with an application by the Surbiton Improvement Commissioners to the Local Government Board to direct such inquiry to be held with the view of forming a united district for the purpose of carrying into effect a system of sewerage for some or all of the urban sanitary districts of Acton, Chiswick, Croydon, Ealing, East Molesey, Epsom, Eton, Ham-common, Hampton-wick, Kingston-on-Thames, Richmond, Staines, Surbiton, Teddington, Twickenham, Wimbledon, and Windsor, together with all or some of the rural sanitary districts of Brentford, Chertsey, Croydon, Epsom, Eton, Kingston, Richmond, Staines, Uxbridge, and Windsor. There was a large attendance of delegates from the local authorities interested, and it was found necessary to adjourn to the Assize Courts at Kingston. The Inspector explained that if, upon receiving his report, the Local Government Board considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out for combination, they would then institute another and more formal inquiry, and if, as the result of that inquiry, they were convinced that it was desirable to make a united district, they would issue a provisional order for the formation of a governing body consisting of representatives of the various local authorities to be combined. Upon that provisional order being confirmed by Parliament, the power of dealing with the sewage would pass from the urban and rural authorities into the hands of this joint Board, who would have to determine the best way of dealing with the whole question – whether by one or more large schemes, or, after all, by individual effort. Mr. C. Walpole, the late chairman of the Surbiton Commissioners, said that the main object of their application was to draw the attention of the Government to the great difficulties under which many of the townships in the Thames Valley laboured with regard to the purification of the Thames – difficulties which were almost insurmountable. The only escape from these difficulties seemed to be to carry the

sewage to a distance by a combination. He referred to the scheme of Sir Joseph Bazalgette to deal with the subject on a large scale, and to the determined opposition of owners of residential property and others who fancied they would be prejudicially affected. In conclusion, Mr. Walpole referred to the report of the Parliamentary Committee of which Lord Henley was the chairman, to the effect that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining land for sewage purposes in the Thames Valley district, facilities should be afforded to the various towns for combination. Mr. Powell, Q.C., who represented the Ealing Sanitary Authority, then submitted that, according to Section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, under which the inquiry was held, the Local Government Board had no power to include that authority, or any other which had not joined in the application, in the inquiry. The Inspector said that he would make a note of the objection, so that it might be decided by the proper legal authorities. He subsequently explained that the application was made by the Surbiton Commissioners alone, and that they, after consultation with Sir Joseph Bazalgette, furnished the list of places which it was desirable should be combined. Mr. Powell added that, assuming that objection to be overruled, he should object to Ealing being included, on the ground that it had, since 1863, spent £24,000 in completing a system of sewerage for one part of its district, against which no complaint was made, and was about to spend another £12,000 on the other portion. Similar objections were taken on behalf of Acton, Uxbridge, Twickenham, and Croydon, whose representatives asked how they would be benefited by the combination, and what was the definite scheme proposed. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned for the attendance of Sir Joseph Bazalgette.

November 13th 1875

MARRIAGES

On the 11th inst., at the parish church Ewell, Surrey, by the Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, Bart., EDWARD BUTCHER to SARAH HALL, youngest daughter of the late Charles Hall, Esq.

November 15th 1875

REF. V. SARGENT AND ANOTHER

This was a case reserved from the Surrey Quarter Sessions.

Mr. EDWARD CLARKE (with him Mr. Lyon) argued for the prisoners; Mr. BAGGALLAY appeared in support of the conviction.

The prisoners were indicted for showing and keeping a booth on Epsom Downs for an indecent performance to any one desirous of seeing it, and also for using indecent language in a public place on Epsom Downs.

For the defence it was contended that the holding an exhibition, however indecent and immoral, did not constitute an offence at common law, unless it was in some place such as a public highway, or public conveyance, where the public, having a right to go, would suffer a diminution of that right by being made unwilling spectators of indecency. Here no one could enter the booth except by the permission of the prisoners, and, therefore, there was no public nuisance created. It was further urged that the use of indecent language in a public place was not an offence at common law. For the prosecution it was argued that the proceedings in question amounted to an offence against

public morals whether the spectators wished to see them or not, and, therefore, constituted an indictable offence.

Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE, delivering the judgment of the Court, said it had been proved that the prisoners had kept on Epsom Downs a booth for the purpose of exhibiting an indecent and disgusting show, that they did so exhibit it; that they invited all persons within reach to come and see it, and received all who paid for so doing, and that those who went in did see an exhibition of the most loathsome kind. Those facts were abundant to constitute a Common Law offence, and were perfectly well stated in the indictment. The conviction must, therefore, be affirmed.

December 7th 1875

THE QUEEN V. HITCHCOCK AND SAUNDERS

The defendants, who were convicted at the July Sessions, when the case was reported in *The Times*, of carrying on a disgraceful and indecent exhibition at Epsom Downs, appeared to receive judgment. Hitchcock, as a showman, had been in the employment of the other prisoner Saunders, the keeper of a shooting-gallery, and had an exhibition at Epsom Races. A point was reserved for the decision of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved – whether a booth was a “public place,” and the Court had decided in the affirmative. The defendants – Hitchcock, who is 23 years of age, having been in custody since the conviction, and Saunders, aged 40, who had been on bail – attended in Court, and Mr. Baggallay prayed judgment on the part of the Crown. Mr. George Lyons addressed the Court on the part of the defendants, urging the imprisonment Hitchcock had already suffered, and the ruin the indictment had brought on Saunders, who had been on bail, and who on the trial had been proved to have carried on a respectable business in connexion with public *fêtes*. He hoped the sentence, under all the circumstances, would be a light one. The learned Chairman (Mr. Hardman) said Mr. Lyons had well said all that could be said for the defendants, and that was very little, because the offence was a disgusting one against public decency. One good result had followed the conviction in this case, and that was that it had now been established that a booth was a public place; and facilities had been afforded to repress similar exhibitions on Epsom Downs. The defendant Hitchcock, who had been unable to procure bail, would be credited with the imprisonment he had had undergone in the sentence to be pronounced, and it would be considered that he was the servant, though a very active one, to the other defendant. It was impossible that the Court could pass a light sentence in such a case, both as regarded the defendants and other evil doers. Saunders would be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 12 months, and Hitchcock, on account of his detention from the time of conviction, to six months’ imprisonment. Mr. Baggallay asked for an order that the “stage properties” of the exhibition, which had been produced in Court, might be destroyed. The police wished to get rid of the properties they had seized. The Court made an order for their destruction.

January 5th 1876

BIRTHS

On the 3d Jan., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of JOHN WILLIAM PARKER, of a daughter.

January 7th 1876

BIRTHS

On the 5th inst., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of WALTER G. HANBURY, Esq., of a daughter.

January 20th 1876

RODGATE V. HUGHES

This was a case stated on appeal from a decision of Justices of Surrey. The appellant is the landlady of the King's Head, at Epsom, and was convicted of suffering gaming to be carried on in her hotel. The question was whether there was evidence on which the Justices ought to have convicted her. It appeared that in January of last year a gentleman of Newmarket engaged a sitting-room and three bed-rooms in the King's Head, one bed-room being for himself, one for a horse trainer who lived at Epsom, and one for a jockey, who also lived at Epsom. At 11 o'clock, the landlady, having ascertained that her guests did not require any more refreshment, went to bed. The three men remained in the sitting-room and played cards. At about 1 in the morning people outside were attracted by the noise which they were making, and a policeman entered and found that they were playing at cards for money. It was stated in the case that when the people in the house went to bed the hall-porter retired to his chair in a parlour at the back of the bar, which was at the extreme end of the house. It was also stated that the proper place for the hall porter's chair was in the hall; but it was not stated whether this was the proper place for hall porters generally or for the hall porter in the present instance.

The COURT thought that to "suffer" gaming to go on it was not necessary that the landlady should know that gaming was going on; that it was sufficient for a conviction if she connived at its being carried on. They could not say there was not any evidence upon which the Justices might have convicted the appellant.

Mr. Willis argued for the appellant; the Attorney-General for the respondent.

April 11th 1876

BIRTHS

On the 9th inst., at Ewell Hall, Kelvedon, the wife of EDWARD BUTLER, of a daughter. Australian papers, please copy.

June 28th 1876

MARRIAGES

On the 22d inst., at St. Paul's Church, Leeds, by the Rev. John Dawson, Incumbent of Darley Abbey, near Derby, the Rev. HENRY CROMWELL JOHNSTON, M.A., of St. Luke's, Paddington, to EMILY, youngest daughter of the late captain LEMPRIERE, R.A., of Ewell, Surrey.

October 10th 1876

BIRTHS

On the 7th inst., at Parkside, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of ROBERT ROMER, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

October 21st 1876

THE RULE OF THE ROAD – Yesterday, Mr. H.J. Stonor, Judge at the Epsom County Court, was engaged in hearing a jury case, in which Lord Marcus Beresford, of 10, Victoria-square, a gentleman well known in racing circles, appeared as the defendant, and M. George Smith as the plaintiff Mr. W.M. St. Aubyn appeared for the former, and Mr. W. Wright for the latter. The plaintiff said, as he was returning from Sandown-park races to Epsom in a dog-cart, on the 1st September last, he saw the defendant and others riding in a fly ahead of him. Between his and the defendant's conveyance Baron Heines was on horseback and attempting to pass the fly, and the defendant was leaning over the side of the conveyance slashing the driver's whip about to prevent the Baron passing. The plaintiff, as he came up, called out "Hold, my Lord," and the defendant for a moment desisted. The plaintiff then drove his horse, a five-year-old, past the fly, and Baron Heines, seeing an opportunity to pass, rushed by at the same time, but on the plaintiff's off-side, Mr. Smith being between the two parties. The defendant again slashed his whip at the baron's horse, and as it was within a few inches of the plaintiff's horse, the animal bolted and threw Mr. Smith out of the trap; the other occupants jumped out of the vehicle. The horse in running away injured itself and damaged the harness and the trap. The animal, after being attended to by a veterinary surgeon, was put up at Aldridge's and sold at a loss. Damages were claimed to the amount of £39 6s. 4d. For the defence it was urged that the plaintiff's horse was frightened by Baron Heines rushing past it; and Lord Marcus Beresford said that he threw the whip playfully at the Baron, and that it dropped to the ground about 20ft. in advance of the plaintiff's horse. The jury found for plaintiff for the full amount with costs.

October 27th 1876

DEATHS

On the 22d inst., at Ewell, Surrey, JANE, wife of General FROME, Royal Engineers, aged 64.

February 8th 1877

DEATHS

On the 5th inst., at Ewell, after a few days' illness, GEORGINA, fourth daughter of the late JOHN HULME, Esq., Wokingham, Berks, aged 45, deeply lamented.

February 10th 1877

WILLS AND BEQUESTS – The will and codicil, dated March 27th, 1872, and Feb. 19, 1874, of Mr. Henry Tritton, late of Lombard-street, banker, who died on the 2d ult., at Beddington, Surrey, were proved on the 26th ult. by Joseph Gurney Barclay, Joseph Tritton, the brother of the deceased, and the Rev. William Biscoe Tritton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Tritton, £2,000, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages, the use and occupation of his house and grounds at Beddington, and an annuity of £1,400; to his eldest son, Henry John Tritton, his freehold house at Ewell, all his real estate in the county of Kent, his pictures, his leasehold house in Great Portland-street, with the furniture, and such a sum as, with the capital he has already advanced him, will make up £20,000; to his son Edward William all his interest in Battersea-bridge and £21,000; to his son Wilfred Francis, £25,000; to his daughter, Mrs.

Buller, £3,000; to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, and his unmarried daughters, £2,500 each; he also leaves additional legacies of £10,000 to each of his unmarried daughters and £3,000 to each of his married daughters; to his brother Joseph all his share in the unsold portions of his late father's estate; to his executors 200 guineas each; to Dr. Alfred Meadows and the Rev. William Edward Heygate, 100 guineas each; to William Henry Covington, the senior clerk in his bank, £200; to James M. Barnes, another clerk in the bank, £100; and £1,400 to be distributed by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Joseph Tritton among the other clerks in such bank. There are legacies and annuities to many of his servants, and £300 is given to his wife to divide among the others. The residue of his property he gives to his two sons, Henry John and Edward William. The testator sets out his religious belief and states that he dies a faithful member of the Church of England.

March 28th 1877

THE TURNPIKES OF SURREY – The last existing turnpike trust between London and Brighton, the trust including the celebrated gate at Sutton on the road to Epsom, yesterday received notice of dissolution from the House of Commons Select Committee, presided over by Lord George Cavendish. The trustees, who were represented by Mr. Head and Mr. Lees, asked for a continuance of the trust, and the examination of Mr. Lees showed that the Act for the erection of the trust was passed in 1815, giving 21 years' life to the "Gates," which are six in number, and a "bar." In 1836, when the powers under the Act expired, a renewal was given for a year, and thus the powers had, from year to year, for 40 years, been kept in existence. Mr. Bradfield opposed the continuance of the trust for 454 petitioners against, these including the Reigate Corporation, and landowners and leaseholders of Carshalton, Cheam, Reigate, Redhill, Horley, Sutton, Kingswood, and Banstead. Mr. Bradfield urged for the local bodies opposing that the parallel roads to the 30½ miles of "trust" roads were greatly used and cut up in consequence of the existence of the tolls, which, besides operated as great obstructions to traffic, and were great impositions upon the public, injurious to trade, and seriously interfered with inter-communication between the various districts of Surrey. With regard to the debt of the trust, said to amount to upwards of £5,000, Mr. Bradfield urged that as the bonds were principally held by landowners in the district, they would be benefited by the increased value of property, and, besides, that the trustees had had more than sufficient time to pay off all creditors. The Committee, who included Lord Henry Thynne, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, Mr. C.S. Read, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, and Mr. Salt, consulted, and the chairman gave the trustees a continuance till the 1st of November, 1881, and no longer, and ordered further that in the *interim* the trustees were to pay no interest on their debts, but were to expend not less than £800 a year upon the road.

April 27th 1877

DEATHS

On the 24th inst. At Ewell, Surrey, in her 81st year, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Maude, Esq., of Selaby Park, county Durham, and widow of Vice-Admiral CONSTANTINE RICHARD MOORSOM, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B.

May 7th 1877

The following list of the principal sales by auction of landed and other properties during the past week is condensed from the Index to the *Estate Exchange Register*:-

Epsom, Woodcote-road – Freehold cottage and 14s. 0r. 13p., £2,600.

May 10th 1877

The Rev. W.R.C. Adamson, writing from Ashted Rectory, Epsom, says:- “My thermometer, a standard by Negretti and Zambra, placed four feet above the ground, fell on Friday night to 25 deg. This is the lowest temperature I have ever known in May, or that has been recorded in this neighbourhood during a period of 25 years, as I gather from a series of observations taken at the Ashted Park Gardens, the nearest approach to it being on May 5, 1855, when the thermometer fell to 26 deg. The damage done by this severe frost is very considerable. Early potatoes are of course cut down to the ground, the wall fruit is destroyed, and even the apples and pears, which promised to be most abundant, must suffer to a large extent. It trust this degree of cold is partial in its extent.”

June 2nd 1877

THE OAKS DAY

Friday

Some two or three years ago graphic accounts appeared in the columns of a few of our contemporaries of a night or nights passed by the adventurous writers on Epsom Downs during the occurrence of the great race meeting we are now celebrating. The humours and the horrors of the scene, its comic, pathetic, and brutal side, were given with great fidelity, and we wondered and admired while we read at the pluck and devotion of the writers. We believe the attempt has never been repeated, so that there was no fear of any zealous special being on the Downs last night when the war of the elements broke out. About midnight the gale began, accompanied by torrents of rain, and at 2 a.m. had reached its height. Booths were levelled, and the roof of Barnard's and other temporary stands blown away. The course presented a scene of destruction this morning, and what the people whose duties kept them here during the night must have suffered it is hard to say. We regret to add that the accident which befell Barnard's stand was attended with fatal consequences, one man and a boy being killed, and several persons severely injured.

It was to be expected that the Oaks Day with such weather, would be shorn of some of its usual attractions. “The ladies' day” *par excellence*, but comparatively few ladies came, and those only who were safely ensconced in close carriages, or from private boxes could view the scene. Not that there was very much to see, and it was only the interest taken in the Oaks that brought people to the Downs this morning. The hill, generally such a gay and pretty sight on the Friday, was to-day bare of everything but the coaches covered with macintosh and some ragged canvas floating in the wind. A more miserable Oaks could not well be imagined – and the almanacs told us it was the 1st of June.

June 12th 1877

BIRTHS

On the 6th inst., at Ewell-grove, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of HOWARD S. JAFFRAY, Esq., of a son.

July 25th 1877

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, July 24

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

The Greenock Police and Improvement Lerwick Harbour Improvements, Margate Extension and Improvement, Epsom and Ewell Gas,, Whitland, Cronware, and Pendine Railway, Bishop Auckland District Gas, Ashton-under-Lyme Gas, Galsgow and Ibrox Tramway, Wakefield Improvement, and Brighton and Dyke Railway Bills were read a third time and passed.

August 6th 1877

The following list of the principal sales by auction of landed and other properties during the week is condensed from the *Index to the Estate Exchange Register*:-

Epsom, High-street – Two freehold houses, with shops, £1,693.

August 11th 1877

DEATHS

On the 10th inst., at her residence, Ewell, Surrey, MARIA, relict of JAMES GADESSEN, Esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey, aged 86.

September 29th 1877

THE LONDON CABMEN – The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of London Cabmen has just issued its report which contains very curious and interesting information. After reviewing some disputes between masters and men, the report states that during the past year 386 horses and 3,431 public carriages were reported unfit for public use; 95 omnibuses, 272 Hansoms, and 363 four-wheelers were rejected; while 50 omnibuses and 400 new cabs were placed on the streets. The following licences were issued:- Metropolitan stage carriages, 1,448; hackney carriages, 8,262; drivers of stage or hackney carriages, 13,012; conductors, 3,742. During the past seven years 83,393 articles were found in public carriages, and given up. Many valuable articles were deposited during the past year with the police, the principal being a bag of jewelry valued at £1,000, a case containing £1,000 in Bank of England notes, and a diamond necklet worth £1,000. In all these cases the drivers were suitably rewarded. The number of summonses issued on the application of the police against metropolitan, stage, and hackney carriages was 4,906. These numbers included those engaged at Staines, Epsom, Hampton Court, Richmond, Putney, Wimbledon, Twickenham, Kingston, and other small places near London. In London proper there were not more than 8,000 cabmen. There were more summonses taken out during the past year against cab-drivers than any other body of men. Of the 130 persons killed in the streets last year by vehicles, 13 only were caused by cabs. During the same period 2,740 were injured, of which 618 were caused by cabs.

January 29th 1878

DEATHS

On the 22d inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, JESSIE, second daughter of W.R. SHAW, St. Norman's, Ewell, Surrey, aged 25.

February 19th 1878

SECOND COURT

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before Mr. Justice

MELLOR and a Common Jury)

SAMWAYS V. KEELING

This was an action for damages caused to the plaintiff, and to his horse, cart, and harness, by a dog belonging to the defendant.

Mr. Wildey Wright and Mr. Baggallay appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Waddy, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Smith for the defendant.

It appeared that on the evening of the 31st of March, 1877, as the plaintiff, a baker, was driving homewards, near the High-street, in Epsom, the defendant's dog, which was a black retriever, ran across the road and jumped up at the nose of the plaintiff's horse. The horse stumbled over the dog and fell down, and was badly cut on the knees and elsewhere. The plaintiff was thrown out of the cart and was considerably hurt, the shaft of the cart was broken, and the harness had to be cut to get the horse up. There was a cut on the horse's nose which might have been caused by the dog's teeth. The plaintiff was incapacitated from attending to his business properly for three or four months. The horse, after being attended by a veterinary surgeon for three weeks, died. Evidence was given by the plaintiff showing that the dog had on previous occasions run after and barked at carriages and horses passing by.

At the close of the case for the plaintiff, Mr. WADDY submitted that there was no evidence of knowledge on the part of the defendant of a previously existing mischievous propensity in his dog, and that therefore – as the Statute 28 and 29 Vict., cap. 60, which dispenses with the necessity of proving a previous mischievous propensity in the case of damage to cattle by dogs, was limited in its application to the damage caused to cattle – the plaintiff could not recover for the damage to himself, and to his cart and harness.

His LORDSHIP held that there was evidence of a precious mischievous propensity and of knowledge of it on the part of the defendant, and that the damage to the plaintiff and to his cart and harness might be recovered as consequential damage resulting from the damage to the horse.

The defendant's case was that the dog did not jump up at or bite the plaintiff's horse, but was merely playing in the middle of the road with another dog when the horse came along and stumbled over it.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff – Damages, £30.

February 27th 1878

DEATHS

On the 22d Feb., 1878, in the 63d year of his age, JOHN STONE, of Ewell and Epsom, Surrey.

February 27th 1878

(Sittings at the Guildhall, before Mr. Justice GROVE and a

Common Jury)
WOOD V. LANGDALES

Mr Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Lord were for the counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Metcalfe, Q.C., and Mr. Horne Payne appeared for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover compensation for personal injuries occasioned to the plaintiff by the alleged negligence of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff keeps a provision shop at 10, Denmark-hill, Surrey, and on Friday, the 1st of June last, went down to Epsom to see the Oaks. On arriving on the course he took a ticket from the defendant, who had a private stand from which to view the races. During one of the races, at about 2 in the afternoon, the plaintiff, while watching the horses, made a step backwards and put his right foot through a hole in the planking. He fell to the ground and felt some pain in his side, and eventually discovered that he had a rib broken and was also suffering from some slighter injuries. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that all reasonable care had been taken in building the stand, but that a gale of unusual severity had prevailed on the Thursday night and Friday morning preceding the Oaks, which had completely wrecked some of the private stands, and had removed some of the boards from the stand on which the plaintiff was standing.

The learned JUDGE told the jury that such a stand as the defendant had kept, and to which he invited the public to come, ought to be safe for people who took a reasonable amount of care. If the storm was of such violence that no reasonable man taking ordinary care could have foreseen the effects of it, then the defendant's contention would be an answer to the plaintiff's action.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff – damages, £15.

April 12th 1878

MARRIAGES

On the 10th April, at the parish church, Ewell, by the Ref. S.M. Barkworth, D.D., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart., Vicar, GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq., of Yokohama, Japan, to ELLEN AUGUSTA, sixth and youngest daughter of A.W. Gadesden, Esq, of Ewell Castle, Surrey.

April 23rd 1878

EASTER MONDAY

Some who have watched the Bank holidays from their beginning fancy they discern a gradual improvement in the way of appending them. The English people being educated in taking holidays are learning where and how to spend them. Before Sir John Lubbock's Act gave the sanction of the law to a general abstinence from work at stated times – not for religious purposed, but for those of amusement – the science of popular recreation was less understood. At first, on Bank holidays, there were intolerably large crowds at two or three centres of resort, and other places were deserted. The armies of pleasure-seekers are learning now to distribute their forces. The holiday-makers jostle each other less, and no longer impede each other's enjoyment to such an extent as they did at first. It must be acknowledged that there is still room for further improvement. The warm weather and the lateness of Easter had caused very sanguine expectations among some of the managers of places of popular out-door recreation. The numbers of sightseers were expected to be greater than they turned out to be. But a shower in the

morning robbed the excursion trains of many passengers, and the dull weather during the rest of the day disposed the people to short trips in preference to long journeys. As it did, in fact, remain fine the whole day, those who travelled far afield among the meadows green with young grass, the ploughed fields redolent with the aroma of newly-turned land, and orchards white with blossom, had their reward... The traffic on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway exceeded the estimates formed of it. It had been arranged to run 29 special trains from London-bridge. One was to go to Portsmouth, one to Hastings and Eastbourne, five to Brighton, 20 to the Crystal Palace, two to Croydon and Epsom. Six special trains were to leave Victoria, four of them for Brighton, one for Portsmouth.

May 6th 1878

MARRIAGES

On the 30th April, at St. Mary's Tenby, by the Rev. G. Huntingdon, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Thos. Birkett, M.A., ARTHUR, son of JOHN BROWNJOHN PERKS, Esq., of Ewell and Rotherhithe, Surrey, to CHARLOTTE CRACKANTHORP, youngest daughter of GEORGE CHATER, Esq., Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

June 5th 1878

The House of Commons, whatever may be its political composition, is always proud of being English to the core. It would have been tempted to question its own nationality yesterday if it had rejected Mr. CHAPLIN's motion to adjourn over the Derby Day. The unbroken usage of more than thirty years – a period equivalent, as an Irish member has informed us, to “time immemorial” – has established the Derby Day as a Parliamentary holiday, and the present House of Commons is not likely to show a more puritanical spirit than its predecessors. Nevertheless, the short debate which was raised upon Mr. CHAPLIN's motion disclosed a perceptible change in the consideration attaching to the greatest of English races. If we compare the cool and cautious language of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER – who declined to propose the adjournment yesterday, though he was willing to vote for it – with the warmly applauded speeches in which Lord PALMERSTON, in the plenitude of his power, used annually to vindicate the national character of the “Isthmian games” of England, we are conscious that the social atmosphere is in some way different from what it was twenty years ago. The change does not concern positive morality, for the vast majority of members of the House of Commons would be as unwilling now as in Wild Dayrell's or Blink Bonny's year to pass a vote of censure on horse-racing. Nor has society begun to frown as yet upon the Turf. Never was racing, in the ordinary sense of the word, more popular; never did it preoccupy the thoughts and attract the loose cash of such immense numbers of Englishmen. Race meeting have multiplied beyond all expectation. The crowds that throng to Epsom, to Newmarket, to Doncaster, to Ascot, even to ducal Goodwood, increase year by year, and grow to proportions that almost drive the railway companies to despair. The capital invested in racehorses is far greater at the present time than in the palmiest days of the English Turf, and the amount of money which changes hands in a single twelve-month over the “events” that come off in the United Kingdom would amaze the most daring turfites of a former generation. And yet we cannot help feeling that the Derby Day is not altogether what it was. The change of tone in the House of

Commons is the result of an insensible movement of opinion in what it is convenient to call "society." It is probably enough that this movement has gone even further, and has exercised a wider influence in other directions, though it may not be so easy to measure its extent.

The Derby is approaching its centenary, and it would be curious if the celebration of that remarkable anniversary in 1880 were to be signalized by a public recognition of the fact that the great contest at Epsom has fallen from its high estate. If this should happen, the predominating cause will not be difficult to detect. Fashion is cruel to its favourites, and no sooner has anything been recognized as fashionable by the masses than those who issue the capricious decrees that rule the lower world turn with contempt from what they have given a too universal currency. The Derby originally attracted only men connected with the Turf, but the aristocratic passion for racing, which grew so strong at the beginning of the present century, set the seal of distinction upon the Epsom meeting. The conditions of time and place were favourable to its popularity with society when society meant a much narrower circle than that which now pretends to the name. From Hyde Park Corner to the Grand Stand at Epsom was a pleasant drive on a fine day in the height of the London season. So the Derby some forty years ago attracted the whole of the fashionable world, whether interested in racing or not; and the example of the fashionable world was felt year by year in ever-widening circles, until the mass of the middle classes in London, and a great proportion of them throughout the country, looked forward to the Wednesday before Whitsuntide as a day sacred to enjoyment. Still, as the road was not inundated in those days with the crushed and panting myriads whom the railways now vomit forth. The interest taken in the great race was well-nigh universal; it was the talk for days before in drawing rooms as well as smoking rooms, among lawyers in Westminster Hall and men of business in the heart of the City. Only a very earnest or a very sour-tempered man could at that time avoid being entrapped into discussing the prospects of the favourites and backing his opinion or his inclinations. So predominant was this feeling that the House of Commons for years unanimously voted the adjournment over the Derby Day without challenge, and in 1860 Lord PALMERSTON, as leader of the House, raised this annual decision to the rank of a settled practice by moving it in person. A dozen years later, however, when a more zealous and severe spirit reigned in politics, the leader of the House declined to follow Lord PALMERSTON's example, and left the duty of proposing the adjournment to private members. A dissentient minority began to enter a protest against the practice, and yesterday 95 members voted in favour of proceeding with the ordinary business of the House on the Derby Day. This opposition was cited by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER as his justification in refusing to adopt the course which passed so often unchallenged in Lord PALMERSTON's time, but it is probable that quite as important an element in that refusal was the change in the public estimate of the race. There are great numbers of persons in the upper and middle ranks of society, professional men and men of business, of whom the House of Commons is fairly representative, who would have been keenly interested in the Derby twenty years ago, and who are now almost ignorant of the name of the favourite. The sporting writers themselves complain that there never was a Derby in which the outside public took less interest, and this complaint, which is echoed from year to year, is becoming more and more true. There may be very good horses in today's race, but we venture to say that out of any body of men like the House

of Commons nine-tenths are ignorant of and indifferent to their "public form." This could not have been said with truth of the Derby a quarter of a century ago.

As the middle classes followed the leaders of society to Epsom, so the multitude has poured in after the middle classes and swamped them. Railways and the Cheap Press have given the city clerk, the shop assistant, and the artisan of our great cities the means of gratifying the national taste for "sport." The common talk of the publichouse and the street corner is about racing and betting. While the interest of the upper classes in horse-races, and especially in the Derby, appears to be declining, there are no signs of the same kind visible among the multitude. To-day, if the weather be propitious, more thousands will be carried to Epsom, probably, than on any previous occasion. The extraordinary efforts which the railway companies are making to cope with the traffic are enough to prove that to immense masses of people the attractions of the "great nation picnic-day," as it was styled in the House of Commons last night, are still irresistible. It is in this vast extension of the popularity of the Derby that we find the secret of the growing indifference of those who once were as devoted to it as Lord PALMERSTON himself. The civilization of our day combines with our teeming numbers to invade the privacy which fashion is ever pursuing. The diffusion of wealth multiplies the competitors for every sort of pleasure. The country gentleman is vexed by the rivalry of increasing City NIMRODS in the hunting field, or is jostled by *nouveaux riches* on the moors. The Alpine Club is driven from the Alps by the hosts of unaccredited tourists, and takes refuge in the Caucasus or the Himalayas. The sportsman has to travel further afield every year for the solitude which shelters great game. The "grand tour" of our forefathers is abandoned by those who have money and leisure to the autumnal excursionist, and is replaced by a journey round the world. Everywhere fashion, society, exclusiveness struggle to escape from the rising tide of pleasure-seeking numbers, with various success. The Derby Day is a landmark of fashion over which the waves have passed, and which has been evidently surrendered to the irresistible invasion of the crowd.

June 24th 1878

At WANDSWORTH, Mr. CHARLES PHELPS, a surveyor, of High-street, Epsom, appeared to answer a summons charging him with travelling on the South-Western Railway without having previously paid the fare, and with intent to avoid payment thereof. The defendant admitted not having a ticket, but said he had no intention to defraud the company. Michael Crook, an inspector at Clapham Junction station, said that on the arrival of the Epsom train at 8 28 p.m. on the 1st inst., the defendant was seen to alight from a carriage. He went to the booking office, and on being asked for his ticket he said he had not come by train and that he was going to purchase a ticket for London. The collector allowed him to pass into the booking office, where he purchased a third-class ticket for Chelsea. On the defendant passing the barrier at the steps he was asked for his ticket, and he then stated that he had given it up to the collector. Witness, suspecting the defendant of having passed out of the station on the day before in the same way, had caused him to be watched. The defendant said he intended to pay on the return journey. He should have returned to Epsom in the evening and paid for the morning ticket. He never travelled without a ticket before. Mr. Bridge fined him 40s. and 2s. costs.

June 29th 1878

HIGH SPEED TELEGRAPHY – It would appear from the last number of the *Telegraphic Journal* that the telegraph officials of the Post Office have succeeded in applying the “duplex” method to the Wheatstone automatic instruments, the practicability and importance of which was pointed out in an article on “Telegraphic Progress,” in *The Times* of the 22d of November last. The trial would appear to have been made at the recent Epsom race meeting, when there were, of course, a great many telegrams of all kinds to be received and despatched, and it is stated that in one hour 219 messages were sent in one direction, and 139 in the other – 353 in all; more could have been sent in the latter case had there been more to send; and from this it would seem not unreasonable to hope that the speed of the Wheatstone system may one day reach, or even exceed 400 messages an hour. The messages are said to have been of the ordinary kind and of the average length, and the number transmitted is believed to have been the largest ever sent on one wire in the same time.

July 8th 1878

The following list of the principal sales by auction of landed and other properties is extracted from the *Index to the Estate Exchange Register*:-

Ewell – The “Ewell Park” mansion and 40 acres, freehold, £16,300.

July 29th 1878

DEATHS

On the 23d July, at Ewell, Surrey, JANE FLORENTIA GLYN, widow of Richard Carr Glyn, Esq., of 22, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 73.

August 21st 1878

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND

Yesterday a meeting of the Council of this institution, of which Her Majesty the Queen is the patron, was held at the Mansion-house, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., the Vice-President, in the chair, the principal object being to receive the reports of the Committee of Distribution and to order the payment of awards for the year 1878. Among other persons of consideration, the Bishop of London, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Jabez Hogg, and the Rev. Canon Miller were present and took part in the proceedings.

The committee submitted for the approval of the Council the awards they recommended to 125 institutions named in an appendix. The total amount so recommended to be paid was £24,460 0s. 8d., to be apportioned as follows:-

Cottage Hospitals – Beckenham, £43 15s.; Burstead, £26 0s. 10d.; Enfield, £52 1s. 8d.; Epsom and Ewell, £26 0s. 10d.; Reigate, £62 10s.; Wimbledon, £31 5s.

October 10th 1878

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION – The Lord Mayor has now received £25,000 for the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Abercarne colliery accident, and over £18,000, in addition, has been raised in various parts of the country. Among recent sums, the following may be mentioned – viz., the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company,

£100; Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, £10; Collection, Christ Church, Chislehurst, £61 11s. 10d.; Dr. Lynn's Entertainment, £23 16s. 5d.; the Blackpool Pier Company, £21 5s. 10d.; result of a theatrical performance at Londonderry, £25 2s.; Mr. D. F. Willis, £20; Royal Laboratory *employés*, Woolwich, £30 16s. 1d.; "Instead of going to Paris," £25; the Governor of the London Assurance, £50; Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, £52 11s.; Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen, £26 5s.; collected at Sheerness and the Isle of Sheppey, £50 10s.; Eton College, £77 16s. 4d.; and Epsom Parish Church, £27 10s. 8d.

December 9th 1878

DEATHS

On the 5th inst., GEORGE FISK, aged 64, after a long and faithful service of 31 years as coachman in the family of the late George Torr, of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey.

December 14th 1878

MARRIAGES

On the 12th Dec., at Ewell, Surrey, by the Rev. S.M. Barkworth, D.D., uncle of the bride, G.O. TYLER SMITH, fourth son of the late W. Tyler Smith, M.D., of Upper Grosvenor-street, and Seaford, Sussex, to FLORENCE ISABEL, fourth daughter of A.W. GADESSEN, of Ewell Castle, Surrey.

December 16th 1878

The subjoined list of the principal sales by auction of landed and other properties during the past week is extracted from the *Index to the Estate Exchange Register*:-

Three thousand new shares of £10 each (£2 paid), in the Epsom and Ewell Gas Company, £6,012.

January 31st 1879

SEASON TICKETS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir – Will you permit me to occupy a small space in *The Times* with a few remarks on the letter from Mr. Laing, published on Thursday?

Mr. Laing there repeats the assertion he has already made – viz., "that the 5 per cent. Increase on the season tickets had been occasioned by the increased demands of the Inland Revenue." On the other hand, two or more letters from officials in that department have been published which entirely repudiate the charge. Now, Sir, how can we reconcile these two statements? Only by a proof, and as Mr. Laing justly states that all the opprobrium has been put on the railway company, I think he is the proper person to prove his assertion. Perhaps the Inland Revenue have more stringently enforced payment of the duty since the North London decision; but inability to evade the law cannot be construed into increased demands.

Towards the end of his letter Mr. Laing says that the directors have decided in future to avoid all "favouritism." Nothing could be more to their credit than this determination; but, unfortunately, they do not adhere to it. I will give one example. The season ticket-holders at Epsom have not been required to pay the duty because, I

presume, the South-western is in competition there. Could there be a case of more gross favouritism? I can only say, as my concluding remark, that if I was relieved of the 5 per cent. duty while all my fellow-travellers paid it, I should consider myself a highly-favoured

SEASON TICKET-HOLDER.

January 31

March 13th 1879

ORDINATIONS

At an ordination held on Sunday last by the Bishop of Winchester, in the parish church of St. Andrew, Farnham, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:- ...

The Bishop afterwards licensed the Rev. A.P. Clayton to the curacy of Bembridge; the Rev. C.M. Godfray, to the curacy of St. Helier's Jersey; the Rev. B.G. Hoskyns, to the curacy of St. Mary, Southampton; the Rev. W. Marle, to the curacy of Ewell; and the Rev. J.E. Surridge, to the curacy of Windlesham.

April 15th 1879

THE VOLUNTEERS

We give elsewhere a brief account of the performances of the various metropolitan volunteer corps during the Easter holidays. It will be seen that whenever opportunity offered, wherever a suitable spot of ground was to be found, one or more corps availed themselves of the general holiday in order to practise in real earnest the more practical duties of a soldier's profession. The inclemency of the weather was much against the men, and was enough to deter many from venturing on the lengthy route marches laid down in battalion orders. That such large musters occurred is most creditable to the force, and is a striking answer to those who assert volunteering is a mere holiday amusement. Barnet and Dorking, Harrow and Epsom, Streatham and Wimbledon, were all scenes of mimic battle. In Beech Hill-park, near Barnet, the 2d Administrative Battalion Middlesex Volunteers, the 29th and 46th Middlesex, numbering 981 of all ranks, assembled yesterday morning, having moved down by train. After practising a few simple battalion movements under their respective commanding officers, Colonel Logan, C.B., took the brigade in hand and put it through the new attack formation, before it was marched back to the railway *en route* to London. On Holmwood-common, on Saturday, the "Artists" practised outposts and pickets. The weather, however, was much against them, and the trial they gave to the field kitchen a severe one. This corps had marched down on the previous day from Epsom to Reigate, at the entrance of which town it found its way barred by local Volunteers, and on his return to the metropolis Major Edis had to brush away the 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey Volunteers at Banstead and the Post Office Corps near Epsom. On the racecourse there was a considerable amount of manoeuvring which was decidedly unrealistic...

April 26th 1879

MARRIAGES

On the 24th April, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. R.L. Adams, Vicar of Sheire, WILLIAM HENRY CROWDER, of Surbiton, to GERTRUDE MARY, fifth daughter of the late WILLIAM VIZARD, of Ewell, Surrey.

May 1st 1879

OBITUARY

The late Colonel Francis Vernon Northey, of the 60th Rifles, the intelligence of whose death has been confirmed by telegram, from South Africa, was the youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Richard Northey, of Woodcote-house, Epsom, Surrey, by his marriage with Miss Charlotte Isabella Anson, daughter of the late General Sir George Anson, M.P., a cousin of the Earl of Lichfield. He was born in 1836 and was educated at Eton. He entered the Army as ensign in the 60th Rifles in 1855, became captain in 1860, and major in 1873, and was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1877. According to "Hart's Army List," Colonel Northey served with the 60th Rifles in the Oude campaign of 1858, including the capture of the fort of Mittowlie and the action of Biswah.

May 28th 1879

BIRTHS

On the 21st inst., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of EDWARD F. OATES, Esq., of a son.

June 4th 1879

SURREY SESSIONS, *June 3*

The June Sessions for the County of Surrey commenced to-day at the Court-house, Newington Causeway, before Mr. Hardman, chairman of the First Court, and Mr. Harrison, chairman of the Second Court. Mr. Somes, the deputy-chairman, and other magistrates were present. There were 48 prisoners for trial. In his address to the Grand Jury, Mr. Hardman alluded to the case of a man named Michael Hart, as one of a peculiar character. He was charged with passing bad money to Colonel Harrington Trevelyan at Epsom. The Colonel had purchased some dolls on the Derby day of the defendant and tendered a half-sovereign in payment, and received several shillings in change, which, it was alleged, were counterfeit. The magistrates at Epsom appeared to have received no evidence as to the baseness or otherwise of the money, but rested satisfied upon the statement that a servant of a friend of Colonel Trevelyan had bent with his teeth one of the coins given in change. An officer of the Mint had, since the commitment, examined the coins and found that they were good. Under the circumstances he had mentioned, the grand jury would throw out the bill. Acting on the suggestion of the learned chairman, the bill was ignored.

June 16th 1879

THE CHARGES AT WATERLOO TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir – Blest with nearly the entire monopoly of rail to Kempton-park, Sandown-park, Epsom, Ascot, Windsor, Hampton, Odiham, Stockbridge, Southampton, Winchester, Weymouth, Egham, and various other race meetings, the South-Western Company look upon racing people as fair game to exact and take double fares without guarantee of carriage or safety from welshers, thieves, and the lowest class of persons, who take with impunity all the first-class sittings. It was my lot to see in an Epsom racing train three noble lords travelling in a third-class carriage and 15 persons in a

compartment made only for eight was the rule, and delighted were many of them to reach London again without loss of life or money. The South-Western Company have taken an enormous haul in their net this week by double fares, and issuing all their tickets with no particular class of carriage guaranteed, and no check whatever upon the number who elbow their way by “might” into each compartment. I ask, is there no law to prevent these excessive charges and this want of management on the part of railway companies? Are we to go on paying double fares for worse than third-class accommodation, and is there no prevention for such exertion and plunder?

I am, &c.,
“ASCOT.”

July 5th 1879

DEATHS

On the 3d July, at Yokohama, Japan, ELLEN AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of GEORGE W. THOMSON, Esq., and youngest daughter of A.W. Gadesden, Esq., of Ewell Castle, Surrey, aged 23. (By telegram.)

July 7th 1879

The following list of the principal sales by auction of landed and other properties during the past week is extracted from the *Index to the Estate Exchange Register*:-

Epsom – The residence known as the Grove and 12a. 3r. 18p., freehold, £7,400.

October 27th 1879

BIRTHS

On the 24th inst., at Ewell Lodge, Ewell, Surrey, the wife of General P.L. HOLMES, of a daughter.

October 29th 1879

DEATHS

On the 25th inst., at Ewell Lodge, Ewell, BERTRAM LEE HOLMES, aged four years and four months.