

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

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**COVENT GARDEN.**  
**COVENT GARDEN.—THE GRAND CIRCUS.**—Business Manager, Mr. DOUGLAS COX. Equestrian Director, Mr. A. HENRY. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. THE THIRD SEASON OF EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES at this Grand Opera House.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—In addition to the enormous attractions that have been duly announced and that have received the unqualified praise of the entire press, Herr RENZ, of Berlin, will introduce his amusing Gymnastic and Musical Burlesque on the Viennese Ladies' Quartette, which is funnier than any pantomime in London, and causes roar upon roar of laughter from beginning to end. Enclosed three times nightly.  
Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre, open daily from 10 to 5 (no charge for booking), and at all Libraries. Prices from 6d. to £3 3s.

**ADELPHI.**  
**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (33rd time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jech, Leigh, Brennan, Carter, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS. MORNING PERFORMANCE Saturday next, at 2.

**GAIETY.**  
**GAIETY THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS. EVERY EVENING at 8.0, MONTE CRISTO JR., a Burlesque Melodrama in Three Acts, by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. Misses Nellie Farnen, Fay Templeton, Agnes Delaporte, Sylvia Grey, Lottie Collins, McNulty, Barlow, Wilson, Beale, Selwyn; Messrs. Fred Leslie, E. J. Lonnen, G. Stone, W. Guise, A. Balfour, G. Honey, Charles Ross. Musical Director, Meyer Lutz. At 7.30, No. 1 ROUND THE CORNER. Doors open at 7.15.

**MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 7.30.—GAIETY THEATRE.**

**PRINCE OF WALES'S.**  
**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.**—Mr. HORACE SPOGGER, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy-Opera, entitled DOROTHY. By B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier. Preceded, at 7.45, by A HAPPY DAY, by Richard Henry. Doors open 7.30.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.**  
**ALICE IN WONDERLAND.**—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES.—TO-DAY, 2.30, and EVERY DAY, a Musical Drama-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15. Box-office 10 to 5. Special reduced prices of admission for children under twelve.

**VAUDEVILLE.**  
**VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (918th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Melish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venné, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.**

**STRAND.**  
**STRAND THEATRE.—FANNIE LESLIE.**—On MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 7th, will be produced a new Musical Variety Drama in Four Acts, entitled JACK IN THE BOX, written by Geo. R. Sims and Clement Scott, in which Miss Fannie Leslie will appear, supported by a specially selected company. Original Music by W. C. Levey; New Scenery by W. F. Robson. Preceded by New Comedietta, entitled BY SPECIAL REQUEST, by T. Malcolm Watson. Box-office now open. Full particulars will be duly announced.

**OLYMPIC.**  
**OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.**—At 9.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.25, HOME RULE. Doors open at 7.30; carriages 10.45. Seats can be booked at the Box-office (no extra fee) from 10 to 5, and at the principal libraries.—MATINEE at 2.30 EVERY SATURDAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

**DRURY LANE.**  
**DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.** EVERY DAY—begins at 1.25, finishes at 3.15. Doors open at 12.45. Ordinary doors at 1.15. And EVERY EVENING—begins at 7.25, finishes at 11.15. Doors open at 6.45. Ordinary doors at 7.15. THE FORTY THIEVES. Pronounced the best Pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together.

**HAYMARKET.**  
**HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.** EVERY EVENING, at 8, a play in four acts by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled HARD HIT. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dods-worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Cutts, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. No fees. Doors open 7.30.

**ST. JAMES'S.**  
**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARE and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, will be performed a New and Original Comedy in Three Acts, written by A. W. PINERO, called THE HOBBY-HORSE. The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntley; Mr. Waring.—Box-office 10 till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huy.

**GLOBE.**  
**GLOBE THEATRE.**—Every Evening, a farce in three acts, entitled THE LODGERS (founded on a French vaudeville), by Brandon Thomas and Maurice De Verney. Messrs. C. H. Hawtreys, Chas. Glenney, W. S. Penley, M. De Verney, and W. J. Hill, &c.; Mesdames Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, and Fanny Brough, &c., &c. Preceded by, at 8, a play in one act, entitled BARBARA, by Jerome K. Jerome. Box Office open daily from 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

**PRINCESS'S.**  
**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.** THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, John Beauchamp; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

**CRITERION.**  
**CRITERION THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. At 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Mesdames F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8, "WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" Mr. W. Blakeley, Mr. G. Giddens; Misses M. Scarlett and Rose Walker. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.

**ROYALTY.**  
**ROYALTY THEATRE.**—Under the management of Mr. WILLIE EDWARDS. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, MODERN WIVES, an adaptation, by Ernest Warren, of "Le Bonheur Conjugal," with the following powerful cast: Messrs. Willie Edouin, Lytton Sothorn, Morton Selten, F. H. France, Edward Thibby; Mesdames E. Brunton, Olga Brandon, Marie Hudspeth, V. Bennett, Eva Wilson, and Alice Atherton. Preceded by, at 7.45, THE COMING CLOWN. Box-office 11 to 5. (Seats may be booked one month in advance.) Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Matinee SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.—Sole Lessee, Miss KATE SARTLEY.

**COURT.**  
**COURT THEATRE.**—Lessees and Managers, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON and Mr. ARTHUR CECIL. TO-NIGHT will be acted, at 8.30 punctually, a New and Original Farce in Three Acts by A. W. PINERO, entitled DANDY DICK, in which Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denay, W. Lugg, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewis, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. Preceded, at 8.0, by THE NETTLE. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

**DANDY DICK.** By A. W. Pinero. SEVENTH TIME TO-NIGHT.—COURT THEATRE.

**FIRST MATINEE of DANDY DICK, SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 5th, at 2.30.—COURT THEATRE.**

**AVENUE.**  
**AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.** Enormous success. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, new Burlesque Pantomime in 3 acts and 10 tableaux, supported by a most powerful company. Box-office open daily. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 2.

**COMEDY.**  
**COMEDY THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee, Miss MALINOTTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8 (by arrangement with Mr. Carl Rosa), THE BEGAR STUDENT, an Original Comic Opera in 3 Acts. Messrs. H. Bracy, John Child, J. Wealand, A. Watts, and F. Mervin; Mesdames Ada Lincoln, Elinor Leveday, Jeanie Wilton, and Adme. Lucy Franklin. In preparation for Feb. 14, a new Comic Opera, entitled MYNHEER JAN. Box-office now open.

**SAVOY.**  
**SAVOY.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Pro-prietor and Manager.** EVERY EVENING, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled RUDDIGORE; OR, THE WITCH'S CURSE. Commence at 8.15. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

**LYCEUM.**  
**LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVEN-ING,** at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 till 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

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**STANLEY SHOW OF BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, and ACCESSORIES, 1887,** at the ROYAL AQUARIUM, THIS DAY to SATURDAY NEXT, February 5. The Largest Show ever held. Entertainments as usual, at three and eight. No extra charge.—Last Three Days.

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AUSTRAL .....	5,588 ..	7,000 .. April 14.
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

## OUR RESOURCES.

ENGLISHMEN have often been told, and have been ready enough to believe, that whatever risks they might have to encounter in the event of their being compelled to go to war in their own defence, they must triumph in the end through the possession of British pluck and British resources. We are still, it may be hoped, a brave and stubborn people, whom the victories of an aggressive enemy would nerve to fresh struggles. We are still a rich people; and we may reasonably hope, in the event of a protracted war, that we should continue longer than some other nations to be able to pay our troops and renew our war material. We may therefore still hope that we could avail ourselves, in the event of a war of defence, of the same superiority of pluck and of resources which enabled us to defy NAPOLEON when Europe was at his feet. We could avail ourselves of them; but there are very grave reasons for doubting whether they would now be certain to avert defeat.

Courage and stubbornness are not alone sufficient to save a small army from destruction by a large one. The bravest man, matched against a score of opponents better armed than himself, can only show his courage by protracting his struggle for life and by dying game. The great value of our national stubbornness is held to consist in the fact that it would enable us to stand the shock of initial failure, and to keep up the struggle while our national resources were being brought into play, and while those of the enemy were being worn out. Our stubbornness, then, will be of very little service to us in the event of a war for the defence of the empire, unless the possession of coal, iron, money, shipyards, swarms of hardy and expert artificers, of every variety of resource to be drawn upon in the time of peril, is as sure a bulwark of defence as it used to be considered. Now, quite apart from any question as to the amount of our national resources, or of change in the proportion of the wealth of other nations to our own, there is a good reason why the possession of national resources is of far less value than it was in the past.

The nature of modern warfare and the extraordinary development in the destructiveness of the weapons and implements of war have added one more to the necessary conditions of safety from attack. As the possession of resources was always necessary to make national stubbornness of any real service, so readiness for immediate use is now necessary to make national resources of any use. A great war is now the matter of a single campaign, or of a few weeks. It is of little avail to have qualities and possessions which make you feel that you must win "in the long run." There is no long run. Before there has been time to make improved weapons, build more ships, to raise money and to apply it to the improvement of the army, or "exuberantly to display the national resources of the country in their irresistible might," the evil which it was hoped to ward off is accomplished. At the time of the Crimean war, when science and invention had done comparatively little to revolutionize warfare, England was enabled to succeed to some extent—and after frightful loss—in the old process of preparing for action after action had begun. But in the war of 1866 the possession of great resources was of very little use to the Austrian Empire. The possession of a better gun, and of an army thoroughly prepared for the war, had decided the contest before there had been time to begin developing the national resources. In 1870, France had to resist invasion. Her army was badly organized and badly commanded. The war accordingly began by a series of disasters for the French. In old days her national gallantry and national resources might have enabled her to keep up the fight while the army was reorganized and put under the command of trustworthy men. Under the conditions of modern warfare this was impossible. The courage of the French soldiers was amply proved in the sorties and skirmishes outside the walls of Paris. But as for the national resources which her thrift and frugality had enabled her to "husband in time of peace," they were "exuberantly displayed" indeed; but displayed in the payment of the war indemnity and in the extraordinary recovery of the nation from the havoc of defeat.

If England is to feel safe from attack, she must be sure not only of the stubbornness of her people and of the greatness of her resources, but of the fact that those resources are available for immediate use. There is no reason why that condition should not be satisfied. In naval and military matters we must be prompt to avail ourselves of every step in the growth of science and the processes of invention. Our navy must be made unquestionably the strongest in the world. Our coaling-stations and our seaports at home must be put in a state of defence at once: there will be no time for that after war has broken out. Our

army, necessarily small, must be perfectly equipped and always ready for immediate action. All this can be done at no extravagant cost for a nation so wealthy as ourselves. Under our existing financial system, an increase of taxation for imperial purposes is not felt by the really poor. It ought to be, and would be, uncomplainingly borne by the comparatively rich, whose wealth is of little value to them so long as it lies at the mercy of any hostile combination, such as is quite possible in these days. Economical reforms in the administration of naval and military affairs should accompany the improvement of our defences, and would go some way towards supplying the means for the necessary expenditure. Meanwhile thousands of men who pay no income tax, and would not feel an increase of taxation, would find, if the necessary improvements were carried out, the employment which they now lack. The worst advice which England can listen to is that which bids her to rely solely on "historic memories," latent resources, and inbred pluck, and to dispense with those defensive precautions which are in fact absolutely necessary in order to make courage or wealth of any use in time of sudden peril.

## LORD HARTINGTON AND THE UNION.

WHENEVER Lord Hartington speaks we have the satisfaction of listening to good sense, clearly and effectively expressed, though without any attempt at orating; while from beginning to end we know that we are in the hands of a man who has no interest to serve but his country's, and who is altogether deficient in the arts and ingenuities of the demagogue. The speech which his lordship delivered at Newcastle yesterday was marked by nothing so much as its transparent honesty and high-mindedness; and if Englishmen have still any admiration to spare for qualities of that sort, combined with sterling sense and sober thought, this speech will be read with great and general satisfaction.

The main thing to be learned from it is this: While Lord Hartington saw no need for an official coalition between the Unionist Liberals and the Government, while in fact he had convinced himself that such a coalition would do more harm than good even to the cause of Unionism, he and his friends still acknowledge that they are at one with the Government in the determination to maintain the Union, and are equally resolved to withstand all the machination of every sort that may be employed to destroy or undermine it. This declaration stands clear in Lord Hartington's speech; and though nothing different was to be expected of him, yet, after all that has happened of late, it is an advantage to have that declaration out in language that cannot be misinterpreted. It seemed from something that Mr. Chamberlain said the other day that he had a hope that Lord Hartington might be won over to a course of compromise: that his lordship would see, perhaps, that, what with one thing and another, there was an excellent chance for return to office if only certain Gladstonian doctrines could be toned down a bit or put in the background for a time. On the other hand, Lord Randolph Churchill insinuated very broadly the other night that the Unionist Liberals were looking out for the loaves and fishes too—and for the lion's share of them. In a few dignified words, convincingly sincere, Lord Hartington enlightened both men as to his sentiments and his designs. To the one he intimates in friendly but perspicuous terms that the Union is not a subject upon which he is prepared to compromise with principle, however flattering may be the prospect of reuniting Liberals and Radicals in a winning party by means of the sacrifice. As long as the Government persist in a Unionist policy, as long as they stand resolved to maintain the supremacy of law in Ireland, Lord Hartington and his colleagues will support the Government; doing nothing and permitting nothing to overthrow it till the great business in hand has been accomplished.

It is to be observed that in making this statement Lord Hartington said nothing about sacrifices of personal ambition or anything of that sort. He puts before us the course he is taking as a duty to the country, and to convictions which neither personal ambition nor party calculations can be allowed to disturb. "We can bear with equanimity," said he, "either the railings of those of our old friends of the Liberal party who want to drum us out of the party, or the cynical warnings which we received the other day from one of the great leaders of the Conservative party. We think that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer used wise language when he said that the policy of the present Government ought to be, above all things, to maintain the union of the Unionist party. We think that was a wiser declaration than to give us warning that we were only to be looked upon as a temporary necessity." If Lord Randolph Churchill proposes to strengthen Conservatism by the adoption of sound and progressive Liberal legislation, and by a policy of financial reform, good: nobody will quarrel with him on that account. "But at the same time we do not think that he is taking the best course to promote the sound, liberal, and progressive legislation by withdrawing his own liberal and progressive talents and genius from the service of the Government" just now: especially considering his own strong belief—or the belief he had the other day—that "the future of



England depends on the union of the Unionist party—that every institution which we value, all the liberties which we prize, are for the time bound up in the union of that party.” This was all that Lord Hartington had to say about the flouts and jeers that were lately aimed by Lord Randolph Churchill at men who are making “sacrifices” too—for a cause which in another spirit of sacrifice he has done so much to damage.

There is a great deal in the latter half of Lord Hartington's speech that we should like to dwell upon; but because there is so much in it we must refrain for the present. However, it will be read, and carefully read, by all who have any interest in political affairs; and we are willing to believe that that is enough. But, if only for one thing, the speech is most opportune and valuable. It is an authoritative answer to the gibing assertion that the alliance of the Liberal Unionists with the Government is “uncertain as the shifting wind.”

## NOTES.

The House of Commons is understood to be overwhelmed with work. Stringent rules have to be drafted to enable it to do anything at all, and members will be asked to give up ten hours a day to their legislative labours. And yet from twelve till six yesterday the House was occupied with business which for all the good it does might as well be transacted at any suburban debating society. A dozen members spoke discursively about the Address, about Ireland, about the Services, and about other matters. Some of them spoke foolishly, some rather well; but no offence is meant to any of these gentlemen when we say that neither the House nor the country would be the least bit the worse if their speeches had remained unspoken. They are reported in six columns of the *Times* this morning; but does anybody, outside newspaper offices, read the report? The really efficient way of reforming procedure would be to convince honourable members that the House of Commons is not meant for a discussion club or a school of elocution.

The *Berlin Post* has an article which is probably intended as one more significant warning to the statesmen and people of this country. “Perhaps,” says Prince Bismarck's organ, “it will be possible by the Three Emperors' Alliance to secure the peace of Europe without that admixture of anti-Liberal tendencies which gave the old alliance a bad name. England's non-participation in European quarrels, which seems to be becoming the permanent programme of English policy, clearly points the way to such an alliance.” In other words, we are again reminded that if we choose to bury our heads in the sand while the world is fighting all round us, we do it at our own risk. The settlement of pending “questions” concerns England as much as other Powers. If England does not care to take her share of responsibility and risk, they must be settled without her. But if so she need not expect that her interests or her susceptibilities will be consulted when the arrangement is made. Russia, if not France, can be bought off at the expense of England. So the semi-official German writer hints pretty clearly: and the warning is one that should be well taken to heart.

Mr. Durant, temporarily member for Stepney, is a misunderstood man. When he suggested that the Glenbeigh “atrocities” ought to be properly worked up, and that “the dramatic instincts of the people” should be appealed to, he was not trying to serve the turn of the Gladstonians. He writes to the *Times* to say that it is only his general interest in “humanitarian movements” which makes him do this thing. He doesn't see why “dissentient Radicals” and, “at least in some cases, Conservatives” should not attend and talk about people's homes being burnt over their heads and the sick and dying being thrown into pigsties. We don't see it either. Fanatics and weak-headed sentimentalists, and adventurers who will talk claptrap to gain the ears of the people, are not confined to the party of Home Rule.

Yesterday Mr. Campbell Bannerman had to perform the difficult task of returning thanks for “our great leader and his late distinguished colleagues.” As all the late colleagues of Mr. Gladstone to whom distinction could be reasonably attributed are at present among Mr. Gladstone's strongest opponents, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman wisely left that subject alone, and confined himself to a few spiteful but harmless chuckles over Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation and Mr. Goschen's defeat. He also explained the desirability of legislating on impulse, and the wickedness of stopping to study facts; and proved that it is possible for a man to adopt any policy which his leader recommends to him, if only he will clear his mind of all existing feelings and opinions, and go on turning the new doctrine about until he discovers the right point of view.

Certain Bishops, priests, and laymen in the county of Sligo have uttered an indignant remonstrance against what they call “jury-packing” as practised at the Sligo Winter Assizes. In reality this jury-packing only differed in degree from the procedure which prevails at criminal trials in England. If there were any reason to suppose that seven jurors out of ten in the county of Kent, for example, would have strong and almost irresistible

pressure put upon them not to do justice, it is to be supposed that challenges at the Maidstone Assizes would be as numerous as in Sligo. Still, it must be admitted that the expedient is a clumsy one, and eminently calculated to bring the administration of the law into odium. What is the use of maintaining the jury system in a society where out of a dozen men taken at hazard the chances are that ten could not be trusted as jurors? For certain classes of offences in Ireland the simplest and wisest thing to do would be to render “jury-packing” unnecessary by getting rid of juries.

It is a pity that the expense and trouble of an absolutely useless contest should be forced upon Mr. Goschen. But the carpet-bagger must have his fling. His opportunity comes when some eminent man is to be run for a perfectly safe seat. All respectable opponents will then stand aloof, because they do not see the use of an expensive contest which can bring nothing to the losing party but an advertisement. But your ninth-rate politician doesn't mind being beaten so long as he gets talked about. Mr. Goschen's opponent in Hanover-square is Mr. Haysman, who is, we believe, the inventor and proprietor of Haysman's method of keeping a private school for little boys. He is also a Gladstonian Liberal, and in that capacity has been frequently beaten in the Brentford Division. Of course he has not the slightest chance of getting in against Mr. Goschen. But he obtains a capital advertisement, and his chance of being elected for Brentford (after he has stood a few more times) is appreciably improved.

Though its patriotism is of course above suspicion, we venture to question the wisdom of the Anglo-Russian organ which has called in *Mdme. de Novikoff* to preach to its readers of “the shameful manner in which British agents have intrigued” in Bulgaria, and to perform “the painful task of showing the dark spots of English officialism.” Englishmen are accustomed to the use of strong language in speaking of political foes; and there are no doubt some who are ready to believe that Lord Salisbury has been “playing the part of the firebrand of Europe,” even on the authority of a journal whose *canards* habitually fly not singly but in flocks. But in the face of foreign enemies they make light of party differences; and we should question if the Englishmen who are prepared to believe that an English Prime Minister has lied and an English Queen has been false to her lifelong principles and practice, on the testimony of any number of Russian hirelings and Bulgarian mutineers, were sufficiently numerous to be worth the trouble of converting.

The “classes” and the “masses” marry at different ages, as everybody knows. The Registrar-General's report shows that the discrepancy continues to be as striking as ever. Thus the men of the “professional and independent” class marry at about thirty. Farmers are about twenty-nine when they sacrifice themselves at the altar; shopmen and shopkeepers are a little over, and commercial clerks a little under, twenty-six; artisans are twenty-four. Among labourers, factory hands, and miners, a very large proportion of weddings take place in the twenty-second year of life; while one working man in every ten marries before he is of age, and one out of every ten members of the “professional and independent classes” defers his marriage till he is over five-and-thirty. On the whole the marrying age is slowly rising. It appears that the old notion about the relation between weddings and the price of bread is erroneous; marriages depend on the export trade.

“Who would be free themselves must strike the blow” is practically the advice of Lady Harberton to her sisters in bondage. The bondage in question is, of course, that of dress—irrational dress as those about Lady Harberton would call it. There was a lecture on the subject at Westminster Town Hall yesterday, wherein the right mode of dressing—as practised by the Chinese, the Ancient Greeks, and pupils in gymnasiums—was exhibited. Male persons were not admitted, because, as every one knows, men always dress rationally and with refined taste. Mrs. Oscar Wilde, however, was in the chair, and possibly she got some “tips” from her husband, who is understood to know more about these matters than any living person of either sex. It is disappointing to learn that women have always been degraded slaves to tyrannical and unhygienic milliners. The centuries like a fruitful land repose behind Lady Harberton, and she sees them all peopled by women in irrational clothes. There are some persons who will think that it will require numerous lectures at the Westminster Town Hall to eradicate habits which have grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength, of the sex for six thousand years at least. It was Eve—as Mrs. John Wood remarks in “*My Milliner's Bill*”—who began all the mischief.

The meeting held yesterday in Fishmongers' Hall appears to have been unanimous in holding the railway companies responsible for all the ills that fish is heir to. Their offence was twofold: they charged too much for the carriage of English fish, and they charged too little for the carriage of foreign fish. And certainly the fishermen do seem to make out a strong case under both heads. If it be true that the rate for herrings from Lowestoft has been raised from 35s. to 75s. per ton, it is difficult to imagine what justification the railway can offer for the increase. On the other hand, when the same speaker tells us that “the average rate for common fish is 40 per cent. of the gross receipts,” we remember that Mr. Grierson has showed that three



farthings per pound is the highest rate charged in Great Britain. If, then, three farthings is equal to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, we can only say that the gross receipts of the fisherman must be a good deal less than the net receipts of the Billingsgate salesman and the retail fishmonger. If the fishermen could manage to organize the distribution after the fish reaches London, we feel sure there would be enough profit and to spare, even after paying railway carriage at the present rates. On the second point, however, their case is unanswerable. If French fish can be brought to London for 1s. 8d. a barrel, it is impossible that 5s. 6d. can be a proper charge from Folkestone. Or, again, if £1 leaves a working profit from Rotterdam via Harwich to London, £2 from Harwich only is extortionate. It is much to be hoped that the good sense of English railway managers will lead them to put a stop to these quite indefensible preference rates for foreign produce.

There was a time, not so long ago, when London could present the remarkable spectacle of a blindfolded gentleman and a thought-reader dragging each other through the streets in quest of a hidden pin. The craze for thought-reading has subsided here, but it has broken out in Spain. Mr. Stuart Cumberland is there at present, and signs are not wanting that he had better "clear out." The Spaniards do not consider his thought-reading an imposture. Far from it; the clergy and Ultramontane newspapers, the metaphysicians, and the men of physical science have been giving it their anxious consideration, and they have agreed unanimously that Mr. Cumberland's gifts are supernatural. In the words of the Marquis de Pidal they are "a present from Satan." Though the Inquisition has had its day, Spain is not a pleasant country to live in for a man generally believed to be in league with the Evil One. The age of faith—Mr. Cotter Morison will regret to hear—is not quite over, at any rate in Spain.

A verdict of "temporary insanity" has become so much a matter of constitutional law at coroners' inquests in cases of *felo de se* that the average juror man would probably be puzzled to think of any other possible conclusion which might be found. Yet it may be supremely ridiculous on occasion, as was seen yesterday. A suicide had left a note declaring his soundness of mind and expressly desiring that the stock verdict might not be passed on his death; but the jury knew better, and refused to leave the beaten track when replying to the coroner's question; though, seeing that the dead man's wish was made public, the verdict could do no possible good either to his reputation or the feelings of his relations. All else that the letter contained was a caution to those about to marry against "fiendish mothers-in-law." Attempts have been made of late to whitewash the generic character of this particular female relative; but it will take much argument to avail against a suicide's curse.

The Belgian railway system, which, that of England excepted, is the swiftest and most efficient in Europe, is about to be further improved by the abolition of one of the most unpleasant features of Continental travelling. The pirate who, when the train is travelling at top speed, boards the carriages and startles the passengers with a fierce demand for tickets is in future to carry on his odious work in the comparative security of the station. The surprise system is not to be totally abandoned; for there will be no fixed points for ticket-collecting, as on most of our own lines. The Belgians themselves must be inured to the old practice; but English travellers will be grateful for the change, and so will the adventurous collectors. One of the arguments for the adoption of the English plan is a gain in economy; it being calculated that only one-half the number of men now employed on the work will be necessary. Possibly this consideration may serve to move France and Germany to follow Belgium's example, to the joy of travelling Britons.

We learn that M. Chevreul, who is in his hundred-and-first year, attended a meeting of the French Academy on Monday and took an active part in its deliberations. What is more remarkable is, that M. Chevreul still retains his faculties in their most perfect vigour. He attends scientific meetings, he pursues independent researches, his figure is familiar in Parisian society, until a recent date he lectured once a week, and he shows no symptom of the ordinary infirmities of age. His own explanation of this almost abnormal lease of vitality is, that he has never had anything to trouble him, that he has been singularly happy in his domestic relations, that his life has always been temperate and methodical, and that the pursuit of his favourite study has been for him not so much an exertion as a positive source of pleasure. It is an undoubted fact that men of letters and science whose lives have been devoted to congenial pursuits often attain a great age. Carlyle, Buffon, Goethe, Franklin, Herschel, Newton, and Halley were all between eighty and ninety; and amongst medical men who have lived to the same age are to be reckoned Harvey, Duhamel, Pinel, Morgagni, Heberden, and Ruysch. Upon the whole, however, it would seem that the men of science live longer than the literary gentlemen.

Much annoyance and indignation will be caused in burglarious circles by a Bill (which has been withdrawn for the present) for the prevention of the felonious use of firearms. Under the provisions of this Bill it is enacted that whosoever shall be convicted of the crime of burglary, having in his possession at the time of the commission of the offence any gun, rifle, revolver, pistol, or other firearm, shall,

at the discretion of the court, be kept in penal servitude for life or not less than ten years. Burglars are, or at least so far as is known, not represented in Parliament, and consequently have no opportunity of protesting against a measure which will, if it becomes law, prove a most vexatious interference with their professional operations. Under existing arrangements, which have on the whole worked satisfactorily from a house-breaking point of view, burglars are in the habit of carrying revolvers, which, however, they only use for purposes of self-defence. No police-officer, or any other person who refrains from maltreating or meddling with a burglar, has any reason to fear being shot or murdered in any fashion. It will, moreover, doubtless be urged by burglars that if the pistol is taken away from them the "jemmy," so useful on emergencies for skull-fracturing purposes, will follow; and how then is housebreaking to be carried on? Better abolish it altogether than reduce it to an absurdity.

## BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

AMONG the numerous Bills on the paper of the House of Commons there is one which touches a very real and solid grievance: the "Bill to regulate the importation, manufacture, and sale of Butter Substitutes." It is an Irish Bill, and its original parent was Sir Joseph McKenna; but it has now fallen under the care of Mr. T. Mayne, Mr. Flynn, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Lane, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Kenny. The object of the Bill is to prevent butter substitutes from being fraudulently sold as butter, to the great injury of one of the chief industries of Ireland and of poor people everywhere.

There is not much to be said against butterine, or oleomargarine, or similar compounds with other names, if it be true, as their manufacturers declare, that they are made from "the finest variety of the internal fat of beef." It may be that this statement is not true of some of the compositions in question. Perhaps the truth is that the refuse of the slaughter-house, the meat-market, and the restaurant often enter into their manufacture. We are willing, however, to assume that in the making of butterine nothing positively injurious is employed. There are suspicions that in certain Dutch and American factories some kind of chemical was once used which made the consumption of the article a little risky, and on that very account the manufacture of butter substitutes is absolutely prohibited in several of the American States; but, on the whole, it is probable that both colour and flavour are imparted by perfectly innocuous agents.

But when all this has been granted, it by no means follows that there is no harm in selling butterine as butter. Yet it is a fact that thousands of tons of butterine are annually consumed as butter in this country. The great bulk of it is bought by the public under the belief that it is butter. No doubt the law imposes upon retail dealers the obligation of duly labelling the spurious mixtures; but many of them do it in so ingenious a way (to use the language of strict moderation) that they might as well omit it altogether. In some cases the label is so microscopic as to be invisible from the counter to the naked eye. In others not only is the label small, but it is (accidentally, of course) stuck on upside-down so as to be illegible. Another dodge is to print the word as far as "butter" in large type, and the rest of the word in very small letters, thus—"FINE BUTTERine." These are the little tricks of the retail trade. Then there are the tricks of the wholesale trade, designed to deceive the retailers. Spurious brands are used. A wholesale dealer buys a thousand kegs of best butterine, and forthwith puts the Cork or Normandy butter brand upon them. Of course this is forgery; but the thing is done. Finally, there are the manufacturer's tricks. It pays him very well to make butterine and sell it for what it is; but it pays him much better to sell it for what it is not. The Belgian and Dutch manufacturers are the greatest sinners on this score. They send their stuff across to England in kegs made to imitate the appearance of Irish firkins. Not only so, but they issue circulars to the trade in the United Kingdom, through English agents, offering as "Irish butter" what in fact is some butterine composition. Another class of manufacturers scorn to cheat anybody themselves, but, for a consideration, they will help the trade to cheat the public. There are firms in London which openly offer to supply butterine made up either as Irish firkins or Irish rolls. What are we to think of such a price-list as this (we quote from a circular which the trade will recognize)? "Butterine (ordinary) in 14 lb. tubs, 56s. to 70s.; ditto, in Irish firkins (ordinary quality), 70s.; ditto, in Irish firkins (extra quality), 74s." This means that an enhanced value is put upon butterine sold in Irish casks over what is charged for the same article in the recognized 14 lb. butterine tub. We can now understand Ireland's grudge against butter substitutes.

The buyer has no protection against fraud, it being impossible for ordinary persons to distinguish between high-class butterine and low-class butter. Many persons in the trade declare that they are unable to do so; but for the trade such facilities for remunerative self-deception are provided that we hesitate to believe that dealers are often imposed upon by the manufacturers. The profits, of course, are enormous. The legitimate business pays well enough. No dairy-farmer prospers so much on butter as the manufacturer of butterine does on its imitation; and the retail profits are greatly larger on butterine than on butter. In fact, the spoils of the illegitimate business must be almost as good as those of an illicit still. A dealer who sells butterine as butter can afford to be prosecuted almost every month and fined £10 every time. There have been cases in which this fine has actually been inflicted upon dealers who have begun to sell the article the very next day. At a trial in Dublin not long ago, the defendant stated that she had been indemnified for fines to the amount of £100 by the wholesale dealer who supplied her with butterine for sale to the public as butter.

The chief remedy suggested is the prohibition of the use of the word "butterine" or of any word of which "butter" forms a part. By any



other name 'twill smell as sweet, and the risk of deception would be reduced to a minimum. The next suggestion is, that we should follow the example of Denmark and forbid the sale of butter and its imitation in the same establishment. If a Danish trader wants to sell any substitute for butter, he has to take a different store for it, and to write up over the door "Imitation butter alone is sold here." The same regulation exists in France. But in France they go further. They insist upon all manufacturers, when sending butterine wholesale from the factory, entering it upon the railroad way-bill as "artificial butter;" and every invoice sent out either by a manufacturer or by a wholesale dealer must bear upon the face of it the information that "this is spurious butter." The law is enforced by heavy penalties of fine and confiscation, and in some cases by an interdiction of the business altogether. Yet it is not so easy to mistake butterine for Danish or French butter as to mistake it for low-class Irish butter; so that there is much less necessity for these stringent regulations in Denmark and France than in the United Kingdom. Perhaps they will be regarded as extremely stringent. But at present we in this country are at the opposite extreme. Let us give an example. There are no means of knowing whether what enters the port of London as butter is really butter or butterine. As it is declared so it is entered. We deliberately make ourselves a prey to this greasy fraud.

Any attempt to suppress it must command our sympathy, for it is a fraud wholly upon the poor. Well-to-do people, when they ask for butter, see that they get it; and they do not expect to get butter at 8d. per lb. It is the wife of the labouring man who is swindled out of her few pence by the people who sell her as butter what is only transmogrified fat at the best; while at the worst it is simply disguised filth.

### GEORGE THE FOURTH IN IRELAND.

HERE before us is a contemporary history of George the Fourth's memorable visit to Ireland; and—based upon the personal observation of the compiler, as the historian in his modesty calls himself, as well as upon newspaper reports and official documents—it is not only an interesting but, in its own way, an instructive little work. The title-page has by way of motto the passage from Virgil which says that for sedition and popular turbulence there is no remedy like the appearance of a man of weight by reason of his piety and merits; but unfortunately the piety of George IV. was all but neutralized by the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of William III. With equal good taste and good sense, the leading men of both parties, Daniel O'Connell among them, had agreed that all displays of party feeling were to be rigidly discountenanced during the royal visit; but in practice they found that William III. was to them what Charles I. was to Mr. Dick in "David Copperfield." There was no keeping him out. Thus, though it was agreed that William's statue in College-green should not be dressed on the 12th of July according to custom, when the day came dressed it was by some unknown upholders of pugnacious Protestantism. Again, at the Corporation dinner the irrepressible toast baffled all attempts to keep it back. The chairman refused to give it; but he was entrapped into giving the health of Alderman Darley, who, in returning thanks, managed to propose it. As the compiler sententiously says, "To eradicate a darling prejudice at once (however desirous a person may be for a conciliation of parties, for which it is essential) is more than human." Besides, as he charitably points out, "the company had at this time rather freely indulged in the beverage of Bacchus; and, the intensity of feeling being as yet unsubdued, it was very natural to indulge a favourite habit, however militant to any previous understanding, propriety, or decorum." The King, we are told, was very angry; "but having learned the state Mr. Darley was in at the time," and that the offence was "the offspring of indiscretion and ebriety," he refrained from making his displeasure severely felt. It was all the more annoying because the King himself had been at particular pains to exclude the inflammatory subject, even to the length of begging the Netherlands Ambassador not to wear his orange sash. "In Holland," said he, "it might be very well, but in this country it will do by no means."

With this exception, the harmony that prevailed was perfect; and as for the enthusiasm of the people, the splendour of the decorations, and the ingenuity and brilliancy of the illuminations, the compiler candidly confesses himself unequal to the task of describing them. It would, he says, "baffle the pen even of a Scot, much less is the compiler of this capable of doing it justice." "Let the reader," he continues, "conceive the streets from the Castle to the Circular-road as thronged as they could be, and he may form a conception of the number of the spectators. But the gorgeous grandeur of the sight, the enthusiastic feeling which animated the mass, mock description and defy comparison. When the monarch of the greatest nation upon earth was astonished almost to a suspension of his senses, what a luxury the sight must be to his subjects!" Owing to the Queen's death, his Majesty's landing was not, as he originally intended it to be, a public one, and the time and place were "known to none except the official characters;" but among those who were fortunate enough to witness it the excitement was prodigious, especially when the King assured them that he had an Irish heart, and intended to prove it that night by drinking their health in a bumper of whisky-punch. In the compiler's opinion, the sensation produced by his Majesty's address "did not fall short of electricity." "What a scene for a contemplative mind!" he exclaims: "the greatest monarch in the world sails in a common steam-packet; lands among his subjects unaffected, unattended, unguarded, without any emblem of his dignity; makes his way through a crowd mostly composed of peasantry, showing more condescension than themselves: and all this unnecessarily!" It is, no doubt, a slip of the pen when the King is described as being unaffected; for, a few lines before, we are told that he was very much affected when he spoke of his love for Ireland, and indeed he seems to have been affected very often during his visit. When speaking of the warmth of his reception "he was

seen to shed tears," and when the illuminations were described to him "he shed tears copiously;" though if they were described to him as our compiler describes them, there is nothing very wonderful in that. It must be confessed that it somewhat detracts from the Arcadian character of the scene to read that, "having recognized Denis Bowes Daily, he cordially shook hands with him, who in the very act was deprived of a watch valued 60 guineas and a pocket book." The patriotic compiler all but hints that the pickpocket must have come over in the packet with his Majesty.

George IV. was always a favourite with the fair sex, and the Irish ladies were not more insensible than others to the charms of his presence. In their anxiety to get a good view of him, the nasty pitch and tar had no more terrors for them than for the lady in the ballad of "Billy Taylor." They boarded the shipping in the Liffey, and "fashionably dressed females were in the main and fore-tops." Ladies who never were at Court before attended the Drawing Room. "The ambition of getting a royal smack induced all to come that could possibly be presented." One "lady of distinction" fell on her knees before him; and another, a "lady of rank," "on being admitted to the royal yacht, kissed every inch of his Majesty's bed, and wished to God he was there himself." The spelling of "yacht," a word which occurs frequently, is, it may be observed, a sore puzzle to our compiler, as it was to the late Albert Smith. He tries all the possible combinations, but on the whole seems to prefer "yatch."

Apparently the King's deportment had much to do with the impression he made. "His appearance was truly noble, and his deportment inimitable," is the compiler's verdict; and this, it may be remembered, was substantially the opinion of Mr. Turveydrop senior, himself a master of deportment. But not less charming was his condescension; though the illustration the compiler selects is hardly as much to the point as we could wish. "One of the attendants, going into the room where his Majesty was to look for Earl Talbot's hat, incautiously took up the King's and was going away with it, when his Majesty, perceiving him, good-humouredly called out, 'Stop! stop! my friend, that is my hat; you must not take it.'" The only people who had any reason to complain of ungracious treatment were the people of Drogheda; but from the language of the compiler it is by no means clear that the town itself was not to blame for not going far enough to meet his Majesty. "The people of Drogheda," he says, "were much disappointed in not being honoured (as they confidently expected) with a visit from his Majesty, though within a few miles of it."

Of course the book is not without specimens of two such eminently national productions as poetry and jokes; but we cannot honestly commend the compiler's selection in either case, even though the poetry (of which there are some twenty pages) includes a piece "from the pen of that ornament of Irish genius, Thomas Moore." Lord Norbury supplied most of the jokes; but his lordship hardly seems to have been in his usual form on this occasion. Here is an example: As he was going up the staircase (at the levée) the pressure was so great that it was with difficulty he made his way. "We have tried," says the witty lord to the Lord Chancellor [the distinction is neat] "many a case in our lives, but this is the hardest case we ever met with." Anything from Lord Norbury, however, was acceptable to the Irish public, as may be inferred from the compiler's apology for his lordship's last: "I must trespass a little further, though perhaps the reader may not consider it as such."

The little volume is full of interesting memoranda. This, for instance; which affords food for "a contemplative mind," as our compiler would say: "The place where his Majesty first set his foot on landing was excavated and protected with a brass plate. The French have adopted a similar method to commemorate the arrival of Louis XVIII. in France." And this graceful acknowledgment of the perils his Majesty encountered for the sake of his Irish subjects, with which the book artistically ends: "Three of the King's horses were lost in a storm on their return to England. One of them was a great favourite of his Majesty's, for which the coachman wept bitterly. God save the King."

### THE THEATRE.

A SPECIAL performance at the Novelty Theatre was devoted on Monday evening to a three-act comedy, founded by an anonymous playwright upon Ouida's romance "Afternoon." The stage of the Novelty is now generally occupied by amateurs; but for this occasion a regular company had been judiciously engaged by those interested in the introduction of the new piece, which had evidently been rehearsed with care and was thus seen to very fair advantage. The title given to the adaptation is "Princess Carlo's Plot," the reference being to the Princess's scheme for enabling her friend Clair to avenge the wrongs sustained by her at the hands of an unsympathetic husband. Clair's position is a peculiar one. When we are introduced to her it is as Mdme. Glyon, the famous landscape-painter, about whose genius all Rome is raving, save when it is speculating as to her mysterious antecedents. As one might expect from the satirical manner of Ouida's later fictions, much is made of the malicious scandal indulged in by the frequenters, English and foreign, of the Princess's salon, concerning the social status of her protégée. The talk of a couple of suspicious British matrons, Lady Cowes and the Countess of St. Asaph, who discuss this subject with a cynical Italian Marchesa, is very well done in its way, though its way is rather brutal. There is also much that is clever in the Princess's own diatribes concerning her friend's grievances. It is to be feared, however, that these grievances themselves are not likely to win a great deal of sympathy from theatrical audiences, which are apt to look coldly upon the sentimental troubles of middle-aged wives. Clair, it seems, was married twenty years ago to a young Englishman, then Philip Dormer but now Earl L'Estrange, she herself being a French peasant-girl. After six months of wedded bliss chequered only by



her difficulties with the habits and customs of civilized society, she was sent off by her heartless husband to a convent school. This arrangement, though not romantic, sounds sensible enough under the circumstances, but was not so regarded by the passionate but uneducated wife, who avenged herself by allowing it to be thought that she had committed suicide in despair. After this she devoted herself to art, with the success seen in her present position; which, together with her personal and intellectual charm, causes Lord L'Estrange to fall in love with her once more when they meet under the Princess's roof. The odd part of it is that his lordship does not recognize in Mdme. Glyon his own wife—a lapse of memory which of course greatly helps the Princess's kindly strategy. It cannot be said that either Miss Louise Moodie as the forgotten wife, or Mr. W. Herbert as the oblivious husband, succeeded on Monday in imparting much plausibility to the strained situation and sentiment; but the fault was certainly not theirs. Miss Minnie Bell, who gave her share of the dialogue with ready point, Miss Dolores Drummond, and Mr. Brandon Thomas were, however, happier in the opportunities afforded to them by more or less prominent incidental characters. To their efforts may be attributed much of the interest with which the cleverly written but poorly constructed piece was followed by its friendly hearers.

Matinées yesterday and the day before served to introduce plays either new in themselves or new to the London public. To the latter class of novelty belongs the late Mr. Conway Edwards's "Long Odds," which had been played several times in the country before its performance on Tuesday at the Opéra Comique. There proved to be nothing very fresh or very dramatic about this production, which is thoroughly conventional both in motive and treatment. The heroine, a weak but amiable young lady, is beloved by two rivals—one a bad young man, the other a good one. The wicked admirer is an earl, who lays a heavy wager upon his defeat of the worthy lover, a naval officer who, presumably for his exceptional virtues, has been made a captain at an age when he would be lucky to get on the list of commanders. The wicked earl and his confederates easily manage, by the aid of anonymous letters, to shake the credit of the youthful captain in the eyes of his lady-love; and as he is too chivalrous to explain away a very natural suspicion, he sails for Africa and leaves his promised bride to become an unhappy countess. In a very clumsily contrived third act, however, he returns just in time to find the heroine free once more, her faithless husband having been conveniently killed by an Italian desperado with whose wife he was about to elope. This mechanical piece did not gain much from its interpretation so far as the lackadaisical representative of its heroine was concerned; but in other parts Mr. Cantley, Mr. Denison, and Miss P. Bell did what was asked of them tolerably well.

The play yesterday afternoon at the Criterion was "After Long Years," a drama by Mr. Arthur Law, who was anxious to make it known that his work was written before Mr. Hamilton's "Harvest" was produced. By a coincidence which must have been very disappointing to the former author, his whole motive and plot were forestalled by the latter; and thus "After Long Years" seems a mere echo of the recent past. In both pieces alike a young husband deserts his wife under the pretext of a supposed informality in their Scotch marriage; and in both the reconciliation is brought about after a lapse of years through the instrumentality of the son, who has fallen in love with his unknown father's nominal daughter. We say nominal daughter; for if in either case the relationship were real the painful situation could of course only develop into tragedy. In "Harvest," it will be recollected, the young lady is admittedly the child of the hero's second wife by her first marriage. In "After Long Years" she is for a time supposed by every one, including her lover, to be that unfortunate young man's half-sister. The variation is not a very pleasant one, nor is there any adequate reason for the postponement of the simple explanation which removes the obstacle to the match. For the rest, Mr. Law's drama is somewhat less unnatural than Mr. Hamilton's, though its author seems more at home in his passages of comedy than in his more serious sentiment. Miss Marie de Grey's not very cultured style did not enable her to give much force to the deserted wife's appeals for sympathy, which were, in truth, almost ludicrously ineffective; but Messrs. J. G. Grahame and Yorke Stephens acted steadily as the father and son. The scenes of love-making between a vacuous baronet and a pert damsel, who chaffs him unmercifully, were rendered by Mr. M. Brodie and Miss Vane Featherston with a light touch which made them the popular hit of the afternoon.

For this afternoon Mr. Terry promises at the Olympic a performance of "The Rocket," an amusing comedy by Mr. Pinero, in which he made a great success at the Gaiety a few seasons ago. The proceeds will be handed to the Actors' Benevolent Fund. Another special representation to-day is that of "She Would and She Would Not," at the Strand, with Miss Agnes Hewitt as Hypolita. For a later date—the 10th inst.—Miss Eweretta Lawrence has arranged a matinée for the production of a new American play.

At the Gaiety one evening shortly "Monte Cristo" is to be preceded by "Dimity's Dilemma," a new comedietta by Mr. Malcolm Salaman; and a *lever de rideau* of the same stamp will be produced at the Opéra Comique on Saturday in Mr. T. G. Warren's "Ned Knowles." On this latter occasion the piece of the evening will be "The Rivals," with which Miss Kate Vaughan has finally decided to commence her series of revivals. Following the example of the Bancrofts, who introduced a minuet into "The School for Scandal," Miss Vaughan will dance a gavotte in the second act of the comedy. On Monday the old comedies at the Strand will be replaced, as we have already noted, by Messrs. Sims and Scott's variety play "Jack in the Box."

Mr. Terry's success in "The Churchwarden" has induced him to prolong his stay at the Olympic till Easter, when Miss Hawthorne will produce there "The Golden Band," a new drama by the Reverend Freeman Wills and Mr. Herman.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## RUFFIANISM ON THE ATLANTIC.

To the EDITOR of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SIR,—It seems very hard that quiet people, crossing the ocean for business or pleasure, should be exposed to the brawling and ruffianism of gangs of card-sharpers; but, as the evil appears to be steadily increasing on board our mail-steamers, especially those between Liverpool and New York, I venture to suggest that the time has come when every mail-packet should carry at least one *bonâ fide* police officer to each 200 passengers. This would be rather less than the proportion of police carried in the navy under the name of master-at-arms and ship's corporals; while their duties must be light in keeping order among the present race of blue-jackets, compared with those of the officers of our mail-boats among the mixed mass of rowdyism on board an Atlantic steamer. When one considers the constant strain, both mental and bodily, that the captain of one of these fast vessels is exposed to, it is easy to see that the additional work of keeping order among a lot of professional roughs is a little too much.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. L.

February 1.

## EARLY HOURS FOR PARLIAMENT.

To the EDITOR of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the *St. James's Gazette* of January 31 some doubt is expressed whether the two o'clock sitting will be advantageous. Will you permit me to offer some reasons why not merely a two o'clock sitting would be good, but an eleven o'clock sitting, rising always at six, would be very much better?

You suggest that the interference with business-hours of City men and London barristers would deprive us of some useful members. That is true. But the midnight sittings deprive us of at least an equal number of very desirable members. There are a very considerable number of men whose health and habits of mind will not endure the strain of sitting up till one or two o'clock on four days of the week, and who for that reason refuse to enter Parliament. But barristers and City men would not be wholly banished by day sittings. Barristers contrive to attend assizes, though these take them out of London altogether. Business-men from the other parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland contrive to attend Parliament while still carrying on their avocations in their own towns. They manage it by partners, by letters, and by telegrams. Is it unreasonable that the City man should (with infinitely less difficulty) be put to some similar inconvenience, if it is for the good of the public whom he desires to serve? Is the contingent of public ability furnished by the Bar and the mercantile community of London so greatly in excess of that furnished by the Bar of Edinburgh and Dublin, and by the mercantile communities of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, or Glasgow, that the hours of Parliament ought to be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of the metropolis only?

Next you suggest that Ministers cannot be in their offices and in Parliament at the same moment. That also is true; but on how very few occasions do all the Ministers need to be in the House? During nine-tenths of the sittings there is no occasion for the presence of more than the Minister whose Department is specially concerned in the subject of debate. The nuisance of questions does, indeed, call them all down at four o'clock; but that, it is to be hoped, will be abated before long. From five to ten there is, on ordinary nights, a very small representation of Her Majesty's Government on the Treasury bench. A very little arrangement of business would make it easy for Ministers to attend to their office business while still present on all needful occasions in either House.

With regard to Committees, it is probable that this is the last session in which Committees on private Bills will be required to sit. Committees on public questions might have leave to sit (as at present, on Wednesdays) notwithstanding the sitting of the House; and, if necessary, they might be empowered to sit in vacations. This would be possible, because the vacations, which at present amount to six months in the year, might be considerably increased if day sittings were introduced as the rule.

For the leading result of the system of night sittings is simply to spend time. Beginning at four, members know that they have the night before them to be got rid of, and they do not care whether it goes in transacting actual business or not. On an average about a fifth part of them are in the House at any given moment. The rest are dining outside or in the House, or in the smoking-room or the tea-room or the library or the lobby—anywhere and at anything but legislating. A few times in the evening, when other amusements pall, they drop in for an hour. Only the Whips—and still more the desire of being present at any chance division, so that their names will appear in the division-lists—prevent them from going home or to the theatre or other amusement. All this gives their chance to the bores and twaddlers who are content to prate to a yawning audience of a couple of dozen. And so the night wears away. No business is done that might not have been done in one-fourth of the time, if business had been intended.

Now, supposing the House met at business-hours, business would be intended. Members may loiter of an evening, but they would not loiter of a day. Meeting at eleven, they would instinctively feel that they met to work. Practically they could not spend the day, as they do the night, in dining and smoking and gossiping. Therefore work would be done; and those who interrupted work or wasted the working-hours in twaddle would be subjected to an effectual "closure." As a consequence of work being done the session would be greatly shortened. And this, as I have said, would permit members of Committees on public questions, in which they generally feel a strong interest, to devote a month or two of vacation to their consideration.

I venture to put it to the common sense of the public whether it is rational, or even seemly, that the business of the nation, incontestably the most important of all our business, should be dawdled over at the spare leisure of our representatives; and whether it would not be better done for us, as well as far more comfortably to them, if they devoted to it the hours when they are fresh and active, and when work would seem a duty and become a pleasure.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. BOYD KINNEAR.

February 1.



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. FOURTH EDITION.

### AMERICAN THREATS TO ENGLAND.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Night.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will meet to-morrow to consider the Senate's resolutions in reference to the fishery dispute with Canada. It seems highly probable that the Committee will concur with the Senate. In an interview to-day with a journalist, Mr. Crain, a member of the Committee, said, "I favour decisive action. We ought to be prepared for war. The resolution means 'We will fight for our rights if necessary.'" Mr. Singleton, another member of the Committee, said to the correspondent, "The resolution means that the Canadians have got to stop their interference with our rights." "But suppose they don't?" "Then," replied Mr. Singleton, "we will make them. We will fight. It has generally been the case that we have not been thoroughly prepared and have stood a great deal; but when we have moved it has always been found that we were better prepared than was thought. There is no danger of our not being prepared in this instance. If the Canadians don't regard this warning, England will get the worst castigation she ever had!"

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Gaulois* to-day says the Council of Ministers will to-day, perhaps, decide on the resignation of the Cabinet, alleging the existence of internal difficulties. A transformed Cabinet could then make a pacific declaration, at the same time maintaining General Boulanger, whom all good Frenchmen should support (says the *Gaulois*) since Germany requires his retreat.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing last night, says:—The situation of France with respect to Germany is fast becoming so critical that some heroic method of cure must at all hazards be attempted. It is time for the President of the Republic to speak, if not himself, through the mouth of the President of the Council. It is now absolutely essential for the welfare, perhaps for the future existence, of France, that the most authorized voice in the land should solemnly proclaim the determination of France not to attack her neighbours. The Government here must take up the challenge which Prince von Bismarck has thrown down. The Chancellor complained that no Minister had ever had the courage to say that France renounced the hope of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. The official and officious papers of Berlin now begin to cry out that General Boulanger is a perpetual danger to Germany, because he personifies the idea of "La Revanche." The notion is here laughed to scorn. I hear that the military party in Berlin are really apprehensive of a *coup* being attempted by General Boulanger. If they are not really apprehensive they pretend to be so, and from the public point of view the pretence is as important as the reality would be. There is, therefore, only one way left of conjuring the clouds which have gathered so thickly over the political horizon. Prince von Bismarck has asserted, in his memorable speech, that he will never attack France. It is the duty of France to make a similar declaration in the strongest official form. What is wanted is an official undertaking that France will not be the aggressor in a war with Germany, and the declaration must be couched in language that cannot possibly be misinterpreted at Berlin. It is high time that M. Grévy insisted on some such step being taken, for in nineteen days the new Reichstag will be elected, and the interval will be used by the German official press to provoke some manifestation of well-justified irritation in France. The moment has come for putting the disturbers of the peace of Europe to silence, and, if possible, to shame. The faintest shadow of an excuse must be taken from the fomenters of disorder at Berlin. It is M. Grévy's duty to his country to have a declaration read from the tribune, and at once; for by this means only can he expect or hope to checkmate his redoubtable adversary at Berlin.

### RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Both Russian public opinion and the view most generally taken in diplomatic circles here are very sceptical in regard to the success of the Constantinople negotiations for the settlement of the Bulgarian question; and if the Russian Government did not decline to take part in them it was solely in order to anticipate any attempt being made to render Russia responsible for the eventualities to which the Bulgarian crisis may give rise.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—According to intelligence received here from Constantinople, Said Pasha, Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, has acquainted the representatives of the Powers with the general point of view which the Porte will follow in the negotiations for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. The Minister explained that the Porte regarded itself as the mediator of Europe in a European matter, and therefore appealed for the benevolent support of the Powers. Said Pasha received in reply favourable assurances from the Ambassadors including M. de Nelidoff, who declared that Russia endeavoured to arrive at a settlement entirely in accord with the Powers. It is added that the Porte enters upon the negotiations without a definite programme, desiring first to obtain a basis of settlement by ascertaining the views of all the Powers. The Ottoman Government is, however, understood absolutely to exclude the employment of coercive measures. The Porte and most all the Powers appear disposed to assent to Russia's claims by restoring the position which Russia held in regard to Bulgarian affairs prior to the outbreak of the Philippopolis revolution. The chief difficulty to be resolved at present lies in the question whether precedence shall be given to the nomination of a new candidate for the Bulgarian throne, or to the reconstruction of the executive power in Bulgaria.

### THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—Mr. H. M. Stanley, accompanied by sixty-one Soudanese volunteers, started to-day on his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha.

### WRECK OF A PASSENGER STEAMER.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—A large passenger steamship, name unknown, is on the rocks off Monmouth Beach, on the New Jersey coast. The life-saving crew have left for the spot. The screams of the women are audible to the spectators on shore. A heavy sea is running and there is some fog.

### A GOVERNMENT WHIP.

The first four-line whip for the session was issued this morning to Ministerialists, urgently requesting their presence to-night, when a division on Egyptian matters is expected.

### SOUTH DONEGAL ELECTION.—RESULT.

The result of the polling at South Donegal yesterday, for the election of a member in place of the late Mr. Bernard Kelly, was declared this morning as follows:—

Mr. M'Neil (N) .....	4604
Mr. Munster (U) .....	933
Majority .....	—3671

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. Seager Hunt yesterday gave notice of his intention to propose the substitution of three o'clock instead of two o'clock for the meeting of the House as suggested by the New Rules of Procedure.

It is understood that communications are passing between Mr. Parnell and Sir William Harcourt with reference to the action of the Liberal leaders on the Irish amendment to the Address. The amendment will, it is said, be largely supported by the Gladstonian members, but it is not expected that a whip will be issued in its favour.

Mr. Curzon (Lancashire) proposes on the 1st of next month to call attention in the House of Commons to the desirability of the attendance of certain Ministers in either House of Parliament, and will move a resolution.

Dr. Cameron proposes in his Early Closing Bill to provide for the closing of all public-houses in Scotland at 10 P.M. instead of 11 P.M., and also for the closing in that country of shops having grocers' licences at 10 P.M. on Saturdays and 8 P.M. on other days.

The Scotch Home Rule movement in the House of Commons which was commenced last session has been practically abandoned for the present. The divergencies of opinion among the Scotch Liberals as to the nature and extent of the demands which should be advanced are so wide as to render any formal combination out of the question.

It is stated that an informal understanding has been arrived at by the Scotch and Welsh Liberals, by which they will, when possible, render mutual assistance in pressing forward questions relating to Scotland and the Principality.

### THE WEATHER.

The report issued this morning from the Meteorological Office says:—Barometric pressure is still highest over the southern parts of Europe and lowest to the north of Scotland, but as the barometer has fallen considerably in the latter region while it has risen in the former the gradients have become steep over the whole of North-Western Europe. Strong south-westerly and southerly winds prevail generally, and at many of the western and north-western stations fresh to strong gales are reported. Temperature has risen rapidly, except in the west and north, the change since yesterday morning amounting to 17 deg. at Liverpool and Cambridge, 15 deg. in London, and 13 deg. at Paris. The present readings, however, do not exceed 50 deg., except over the southern part of Ireland, the Scilly Islands, and at Leith. Rain has fallen everywhere, and showers of sleet or hail in several places. The sky is still cloudy in most districts, and the general appearance is squally and unsettled. The sea is high in the extreme west and south-west, rough in the Channel and Irish Sea, slight off our east coasts. During the day the rise of the barometer now in progress at the southern stations will probably spread northward, and the winds lull gradually with improving weather.

Early this morning a south-westerly gale of great violence sprang up on the Tyne. The river in Shields Harbour was very rough, and the moorings of vessels were heavily strained. While the brigantine *Sally*, of Rochester, was being towed the tow-line, through the force of the gale, broke, and the vessel was driven athwart a tier of ships.

A westerly gale of unusual severity has been blowing at Queenstown since midnight. Such was the force of the wind that a woman was blown off the quay adjoining the extension works of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company this morning and drowned. Incoming steamers report the weather in St. George's Channel last night to have been terrific. Several cross-Channel steamers outward bound are detained awaiting the storm to abate.

### THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.

In the Queen's Bench, Dublin, to-day, before Chief Justice Morris and Judges Lawson, O'Brien, and Johnston, counsel for Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond, Sheehy, and Crilly, returned for trial at the Dublin Commission on the 8th inst. for unlawful conspiracy in promoting the Plan of Campaign, applied that the indictment, when found by the grand jury, should be removed into the Queen's Bench, so that the traversers might have a trial at bar, or by a special jury struck under the old system. The application was grounded on an affidavit alleging that numerous difficult questions of law were involved as to the admissibility of evidence. The Solicitor-General and Sergeant O'Brien, for the Crown, relied on the affidavit of the Crown Solicitor that the object was delay, several of the traversers continuing to make speeches similar to those for which they were charged with unlawful conspiracy.

### THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

In the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and a large assemblage, Lord Napier of Magdala was to-day formally installed as Constable of the Tower of London. The Lord Chamberlain, on behalf of the Queen, presented the keys of the Tower to his lordship, the troops presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. An inspection of the garrison concluded the proceedings.

### THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened quiet with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot are unchanged; futures have fallen one point. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—March-April, 8-64½; May-June, 11-64½.



## THE ALLSOPP COMPANY.

Early this morning a stream of applicants besieged the temporary offices, No. 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, eager to obtain the prospectus of Messrs. S. Allsopp and Sons (Limited). The arrangements for the rapid handing out were very complete. Already the ordinary shares are being extensively dealt with at a substantial premium. Before eleven o'clock all the prospectuses had been distributed, and the doors of the offices were thereupon closed until further supplies were received from the printers.

## THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

A Loughrea correspondent telegraphs:—The public meeting which was to have been held here to-day has been postponed at the request of Mr. Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien; the reason assigned for this step being that the settlement between Lord Dunsandle and his tenantry has not been finally arranged. It had been rumoured that the meeting would be proclaimed, but no proclamation has appeared, and it will be held within the next fortnight.

## MR. GROSSMITH.

Mr. George Grossmith made fair progress towards recovery yesterday. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family are among those who have telegraphed requesting to be informed of his condition.

## RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The dividend on Great Western Railway stock is announced at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, against the same rate a year ago. The amount to be carried forward is £42,500, as against £40,000 this time last year.

## A MURDER PREVENTED BY A DOG.

A farmer living at Castelnau-dary, France, has been saved from being murdered by the fidelity of his dog. The farmer had just returned with his dog from the fields as night was beginning to fall. His wife told him, on his entering the house, that she had given a glass of wine to a strange man who had come to her pleading thirst, and that the person had then gone away. The dog, however, began sniffing about the place, and, suddenly barking aloud, with savage fury it flew under its master's bed and seized the strange man, who was hiding there, by the throat. The fellow tried in vain to throw off the animal; but it inflicted injuries from which he died instantaneously. The gendarmes were then sent for, and they found a dagger, revolver, and a thieves' whistle in the pockets of the deceased. Bidding everybody to go into a room and to remain quiet, one of the gendarmes blew the whistle with all his might at an open window. The device succeeded admirably, for in less than ten minutes four ruffians appeared on the scene and entered the house. They were immediately arrested, and did not offer the slightest resistance.

## THIS DAY'S COURSE.

## HAYDOCK PARK.

VALENTINE STAKES.—Second Round: Dusty Boy beat Malsburn. Wyberton beat Commander II. Lance beat Wild Stag. Hazelwood beat Drop Box (after an undecided). Master Dan beat Bird in Hand II. Weedon beat Snaefell. Companion beat Post Close. Nithsdale beat Sedition (after an undecided). Draughtsman beat Balbriggan. Bunnahabhin beat Black Jack III. Dick Day beat Justify. Lifeguard beat Mexborough. Best Scotch beat Scamander. Gainsborough Laddie beat Hardly Ripe. Gander beat Barrack Master. Truth beat Frozen Fluid. Progression beat Market Girl. Real Money III. beat Mrs. Erin. Dear Me beat Heath Belle III. Annie beat Temptress (after an undecided). Swiftess beat Notre Dame. Fine Flavour beat Redvale. Sensation beat Petraria. Glenetive beat Ianthe. Wagnerite beat Happy Nell II. Mocking Maid beat Miss Harkness. She beat Garden Pea. L.L.L. ran a bye.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

CITY OFFICE, 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,  
Twelve o'clock.

## REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE.

As was expected, the directors of the Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. after a period of seven weeks at the former figure, the last movement having been on the 16th of December. Before the reduction the open market rate was 3½ per cent. for discount and 2½ per cent. for short loans; but rates are at present unsettled.

Quarter past Two

There is again a very weak tone in the Stock Markets, partly on the political outlook, and partly in connection with the end of the month Liquidation in Paris, and prices in all departments are more or less weak. Consols have fallen 3-16, in the face of the reduction of the Bank of England rate; and Home Railway stocks are flat, especially Brighton and Dover Deferred, which are 1½ to 1¾ down on the day. Other descriptions mark a fall of ¼ to 1. Great Western is 1 per cent. down, the dividend announcement being scarcely up to the market estimate. American Securities opened with a steady appearance to accord with the quotations from New York, but prices relapsed on want of support, and are now weak at a general decline on the day in common with others. Grand Trunk of Canada Railway issues were also firm at the opening. The traffic return shows a gross increase of £7,620. There being no disposition on the part of dealers to operate, however, prices have given way, and are rather below yesterday's closing. Mexican Railway stocks opened dul, and are now ¾ to 1¼ down on the day. Foreign Government Bonds are an extremely heavy market, Egyptian issues being 1½ to 1¾ down, Hungarian Gold 2, Italian and Russian issues 1½ to 2, and Spanish Four per Cents 1-16. The Paris Bourse is reported very weak.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—

In the English Funds, Consols have declined 3-16 for money and the account (March) to 100 5-16 to 100 7-16 and 100 7-16 to 100 9-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are quoted 101 to 101½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 88¼ to 88½.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has fallen ½, Great Eastern ¾, Great Northern A ¼, Great Western 1, Brighton A 1¼, Chatham Ordinary ¾, the Preference ½, North-Western ¾, Sheffield A ½, Metropolitan ½, Midland ½, North British ¼, North-Eastern ½, and South-Eastern Deferred 1¾. In Canadian and Mexican Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference has fallen

¾, the Third ¾, Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican Ordinary 1¼, the First Preference ¾, and the Second 1.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian State Domain have fallen ½, the Unified 1½, the Preference 1¼, the Daira Sanieh 1½, French Three per Cent. Rentes ½, Greek of 1881 ¼, Hungarian Four per Cent. Gold Rentes of 1881 2, Italian Five per Cents. of 1861 1¼, Mexican Old Three per Cents. ¾, Peruvian of 1870 ¾, the 1872 ¾, Portuguese Three per Cents. 1½, Russian of 1871 1½, the 1872 2, the 1873 1¼, Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16, Turkish Groups III. and IV. ¾, the Tribute ¼, and the Defence ½.

In American Securities, Ohio Bonds have fallen ¼, Central Pacific shares ¾, Milwaukee ¾, Denver ¾, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¾, New York Central ½, Erie ½, Ontario ¼, Ohio ½, Union Pacific ¾, and Wabash Preference ¾.

The prospectus is issued of Samuel Allsopp and Sons (Limited) having a share capital of £2,200,000, in equal proportions of ordinary and preference, and a debenture capital of £1,100,000, making a total of £3,300,000. The shares are £10 each, and the preference issue bears 6 per cent. cumulative dividend. Applications at par will be received on Monday, the 7th inst., by the London and Westminster Bank, at the temporary office of the company; 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and the list will be closed on or before Tuesday, the 8th inst. The objects of the company are to acquire, work, and further extend the well-known business of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-on-Trent, which, with one exception, is the largest brewery business carried on in England. The average annual net profits during the last seven years are given at £209,737, and the net profits of the last year, ending the 30th of June were £238,191. The brewery premises comprise an area of more than forty acres, besides about 140 acres of land held for the purposes of the business. The property is freehold or long leasehold, and is not under mortgage.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Brewery Company (Limited), hereafter to be called the Colchester Brewing Company (Limited), whose total share capital is £200,000, of which £100,000 has already been issued, invite subscriptions for the remaining £100,000, divided into 5,000 seven per cent. preference shares, with participation in dividend after providing 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and 15,000 £5 ordinary shares. The new issue has been made to purchase the old-established business of Messrs. C. Stopes and Sons, Eagle Brewery, Colchester, with which was amalgamated in 1883 the business of Messrs. N. F. Cobbold and Co., both having been in operation for fifty-eight years. With these has lately been incorporated the business of Messrs. Osborne, wine and spirit, etc., merchants, Colchester.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Consols .. .. .	100 5-16 100 7-16
Ditto Account (March) ..	100 7-16 100 9-16
Reduced Three per Cents ..	101 10 101 ½
New Three per Cents .. ..	101 10 101 ½
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents ..	88 ¾ 88 ½
India Stock Four per Cent. ..	102 ½ 103
Ditto Three per Cent. .. ..	85 ¾ 85 ½
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	70 ¾ 71 ¼
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	73 ¾ 74 ¼
Bank of England Stock .. ..	99 ¾ 99
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent. ..	106 ¾ 107 ½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35 ..	104 ¾ 105 ½
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	101 ¾ 102 ½
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins. ..	94 95
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95 ..	106 118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916 ..	99 101
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901 ..	107 120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904 ..	106 108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.	
United States 4½ per Cent. Bond ..	110 ¾ 112 ½
Ditto Four per Cent. .. ..	110 ¾ 111 ½
Virginia Funded Bonds .. ..	112 ½ 113 ½
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ..	43 ¾ 43 ¾
Central Pacific Shares .. ..	34 ¾ 35 ¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul ..	88 ¾ 88 ¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	93 ¾ 93 ¾
Illinois Shares .. .. ..	135 136
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares ..	93 ¾ 93 ¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares ..	60 ¾ 60 ¾
New York Central Shares .. ..	112 ¾ 112 ¾
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares ..	38 ¾ 39
Ditto Preference Six per Cent ..	87 88
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds ..	97 ¾ 98 ¾
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares ..	16 ¾ 17
Ohio and Mississippi Shares ..	23 ¾ 23 ¾
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares ..	17 ¾ 18 ¾
Pennsylvania Shares .. ..	55 ¾ 55 ¾
Philadelphia and Reading Shares ..	12 ¾ 12 ¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds ..	102 103
Union Pacific Shares .. ..	56 ¾ 56 ¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares .. ..	14 ¾ 14 ¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference .. ..	95 ¾ 95 ¾

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.	
Caledonian .. .. ..	96 ¾ 95 ¾
Great Eastern .. .. ..	86 ¾ 86 ¾
Great Northern Ordinary .. ..	114 115
Ditto A .. .. ..	102 102 ½
Great Western .. .. ..	134 ¾ 134 ¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire .. ..	114 115
London and Brighton Ordinary ..	127 ¾ 128 ¾ x
Ditto A .. .. ..	109 ¾ 109 ¾ x
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord ..	90 ¾ 91
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference ..	96 ¾ 97 ¾
London and North-Western .. ..	101 ¾ 101 ¾
London and South-Western .. ..	126 127
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	65 ¾ 66 ¾
Ditto A .. .. ..	34 ¾ 35 ¾
Metropolitan .. .. ..	107 ¾ 107 ¾
Metropolitan District .. ..	38 ¾ 38 ¾
Midland .. .. ..	123 ¾ 123 ¾
North British .. .. ..	98 ¾ 98 ¾
North-Eastern .. .. ..	130 ¾ 130 ¾
North Staffordshire .. ..	92 ¾ 92 ¾
South-Eastern Ordinary .. ..	124 ¾ 125 ¾ x
Ditto Deferred .. .. ..	101 ¾ 101 ¾ x
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	113 113 ½
Ditto First Preference Stock ..	74 ¾ 75 ¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock ..	50 ¾ 50 ¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock ..	49 ¾ 49 ¾
Ditto Guaranteed .. .. ..	72 ¾ 72 ¾
Canadian Pacific Shares .. ..	83 ¾ 83 ¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares ..	23 ¾ 24 ¾
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures .. ..	124 124
Lombardo-Venetian .. .. ..	78 16 78 16
Mexican Ordinary .. .. ..	46 ¾ 47 ¾
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref ..	110 ¾ 111 ¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref ..	68 ¾ 68 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual ..	117 119

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.	
Australian Agricultural .. ..	122 127
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid) ..	20 ¾ 20 ¾
Hudson's Bay .. .. ..	20 ¾ 20 ¾
National Discount .. .. ..	10 ¾ 11 x
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	62 64
Royal Mail Steam .. .. ..	37 39
Suez Canal .. .. ..	76 ¾ 76 ¾

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.	
Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868 ..	100 ¾ 101 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	100 ¾ 101
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds ..	70 71
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes ..	84 ¾ 85 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver .. ..	61 ¾ 61 ¾
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865 ..	90 ¾ 90 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	98 99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875 ..	97 ¾ 98 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883 ..	89 ¾ 89 ¾
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1874 ..	97 ¾ 98 ¾
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873 ..	97 ¾ 98 ¾
Chilian Five per Cent. of 1873 ..	101 103
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875 ..	101 103
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March ..	108 110
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June ..	107 109
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A ..	64 ¾ 65 ¾
Ditto B p. Ct. now 3 p. Ct. 1888 ..	55 ¾ 56 ¾
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed ..	98 ¾ 98 ¾
Ditto Five p. Ct. St. Guaranteed ..	89 ¾ 89 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified ..	68 ¾ 69 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference ..	91 ¾ 91 ¾
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh ..	65 ¾ 65 ¾
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886 .. ..	89 92
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage ..	92 94
French Three per Cent. Rentes ..	76 ¾ 76 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1874 ..	106 106 ¾
Greek Five per Cent. of 1881 ..	53 ¾ 53 ¾
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1887 ..	72 ¾ 72 ¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861 ..	90 ¾ 90 ¾
Mexican Old Three per Cent. ..	24 ¾ 24 ¾
Ditto of 1864 .. .. ..	11 ¾ 11 ¾
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1886 ..	102 104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	132 ¾ 133 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	103 103 ½
Portuguese Three per Cent. ..	49 ¾ 49 ¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	91 ¾ 91 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	9 ¾ 9 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873 ..	90 ¾ 90 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875 ..	86 ¾ 87 ¾
Santa Fé 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort ..	95 97
Ditto 4 p. Ct. Extensions Mort ..	87 ¾ 88 ¾
Spanish Four per Cent. .. ..	58 11-16 58 11-16
Ditto Two per Cent. .. ..	46 ¾ 46 ¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	101 101
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1 ..	19 ¾ 19 ¾
Ditto Nine per Cent. .. ..	3 13 ¾ 3 13 ¾
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 11 3 & 4 ..	12 ¾ 12 ¾
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 ..	68 ¾ 68 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1874 ..	90 90
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence ..	79 ¾ 79 ¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883 ..	44 ¾ 45 ¾

BANKS.	
Anglo-Egyptian .. .. ..	14 ¾ 15 ¾
City .. .. ..	18 ¾ 18 ¾ x
Colonial .. .. ..	33 35
Consolidated .. .. ..	7 7 ¾
Imperial Ottoman .. .. ..	8 11-16 8 11-16
London and County .. .. ..	83 ¾ 84 ¾
London and Westminster .. ..	62 63 x
London Joint Stock .. .. ..	36 ¾ 37 ¾
National Provincial (412 paid) ..	49 50
Union of London .. .. ..	35 ¾ 36 ¾

MINING SHARES.	
Cape Copper .. .. ..	23 25
Indian Consolidated .. .. ..	7 1
Mason and Barry .. .. ..	7 11-16 7 13 x
Montana .. .. ..	7 ¾ 8 ¾
Mysore Gold .. .. ..	5 ¾ 5 ¾
Oreogum Gold .. .. ..	2 2
Richmond Consolidated .. ..	4 ¾ 4 ¾
Rio Tinto .. .. ..	10 10 ¾
St. John del Rey .. .. ..	28 33
Tharsis Sulphur .. .. ..	3 ¾ 4
United Mexican .. .. ..	2 ¾ 3

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.	
Anglo-American .. .. ..	31 ¾ 31 ¾
Brazilian Submarine .. .. ..	10 ¾ 10 ¾
Consolidated Telephone .. ..	13-16 13-16
Direct United States .. .. ..	7 ¾ 7 ¾
Eastern .. .. ..	10 ¾ 10 ¾
Eastern Extension .. .. ..	10 ¾ 10 ¾
Globe Ordinary .. .. ..	4 ¾ 4 ¾
Ditto Preference .. .. ..	11 ¾ 11 ¾
India rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works .. ..	23 ¾ 24 ¾
Oriental Telephone .. .. ..	3 10 3 10
Telegraph Construction .. ..	39 ¾ 39 ¾
United Telephone .. .. ..	12 ¾ 12 ¾
Western and Brazilian .. ..	7 ¾ 7 ¾

TRAMWAY SHARES.	
Dublin .. .. ..	10 ¾ 10 ¾
Glasgow .. .. ..	23 ¾ 23 ¾
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus ..	23 ¾ 23 ¾
London .. .. ..	20 20 ¾
London Street .. .. ..	20 20 ¾
North Metropolitan .. .. ..	20 ¾ 21



## GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The semi-official Berlin *Post* has an elaborate article on English foreign policy, based on Lord Randolph Churchill's statement in Parliament. After maintaining that Lord Randolph has, on questions of naval and military expenditure, become a Gladstonian, it goes on to say:—

This young and promising statesman turns out to be a demagogue, who, in his impatience to secure the leadership, grasps at the easiest and most convenient but at the same time most pernicious means. But this divergence on the part of one on whom great hopes were at one time built does not in itself matter much. The England of to-day possesses in Lord Salisbury the only important statesman who, to all appearance, has a clear understanding of the position of the empire and the courage to face it. The question is, whether he will succeed in meeting the mighty difficulties presented, at once by the internal and external situation, when he has to rely almost exclusively on forces in which the traditions of Old Toryism are not in touch with the tendencies of the middle and lower classes. How can these classes understand a situation so complicated as that of the English Empire has become in the course of history—a state of affairs as peculiar at home as abroad? This situation demands a far-sighted and large-minded Foreign Minister in combination with colleagues able to hold the national spirit by their skill in home affairs, and ready to make sacrifices for the greatness of the empire. Such colleagues seem to be wanting, and the only one on whom hopes were built has just subjected himself to the masses instead of subjecting the masses to himself. This is a bad symptom for England. The prescription, the principle of non-intervention in all foreign quarrels, will perhaps before long compel the Salisbury Cabinet to resign, leaving the principle to be applied in all its fulness under a Gladstone, or perhaps a Churchill, Cabinet. Then the axiom that India must be defended only on the Indus will be practically enforced, and Europe will look on with curiosity, but without sympathy, at the struggle for India, just as England will perhaps soon be looking, at her ease, at the struggle for the Balkans and Asia Minor. To the surprise of many Prince Bismarck, in his recent significant speech, pointed to the valuable results of the old alliance of the three Eastern Powers. Perhaps it will be possible by the three Emperors' alliance to secure the peace of Europe without that admixture of anti-Liberal tendencies which gave the old alliance a bad name. England's non-participation in European quarrels, which seems to be becoming the permanent programme of English policy, clearly points the way to such an alliance.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that a better feeling prevailed there yesterday with regard to the political outlook. He adds:—

I have reason to believe from information which reaches me from high authority, in a somewhat laconic but very explicit way, that Austria and Russia have come to an agreement with regard to the Bulgarian question, and that it will not lead to any conflict between these two Powers. I do not undertake to explain the apparent contradictions presented by the attitude of Austria, the convocation of the Delegations, the tone of some Hungarian newspapers—in short, all that at first sight seems to tell against my information. All I can say is that this information, which comes from one in a position to be correctly informed, is precise and unambiguous. Russia and Austria have come to an understanding on the Bulgarian question. I believe that in a very short time the accuracy of this news will be confirmed, although at this moment there may be very sufficient reasons why neither Austria nor Russia may have an interest in proclaiming this agreement or in making it public. Now a Bulgarian settlement, giving Austria and Russia liberty of action, would manifestly react on French and German relations. Europe is now convinced of France's peaceful intentions, and in view of this conviction Germany will probably reflect before pushing to their extreme consequences her real or affected apprehensions.

On the other hand, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that at no time since the commencement of the war-scare has the situation been regarded in Paris as so serious.

I have repeatedly had occasion to draw your attention to the optimism which prevailed on this side of the frontier. This was confirmed by the Chancellor's memorable speech in the Reichstag, which—making due allowances for the exigencies of his position and for his desire to carry the Army Bill—was considered as reassuring and pacific. Now the idea is decidedly gaining ground that there is mischief ahead. Nor is this view confined to one class. There is a general feeling of anxiety. Naturally, Tuesday's panic on the Bourse and the article in the Berlin *Post*, which was one of its chief causes, are the great topics of discussion. One can hardly take up a journal without finding a leader on the subject. A reassuring note is, however, struck by the journal which reflects the views current at the Quai d'Orsay, and which says that the *Post* and some other Berlin organs have evidently gone too far, and that it does not hesitate to regard Prince von Bismarck's declarations as more trustworthy than theirs: "Has not Prince von Bismarck declared that M. Goblet's policy caused him no alarm? M. Goblet is still in office, and will probably remain some time in office. This is enough for the moment."

The *Standard's* correspondent says that, although the attempt of the German official paper to dictate to France who the commander-in-chief of her army must not be is felt to be an unwarrantable pretension on the part of a foreign semi-official journal, still, so great is the pressure put upon France, that General Boulanger will, it is thought in some quarters, be sacrificed. The reason why the attacks of the *Post* on General Boulanger have made so much impression is that that journal is regarded as the most trustworthy of the Chancellor's mouthpieces.

If France and Germany were alone to confront each other, there can be no doubt that so insolent a summons would meet with the response it merits; but while it is too plain that France stands alone, it is by no means sure that that is the case with Germany. Assuming that the pressure put upon France to bring about the removal of General Boulanger—a pressure from within as well as from without—should prove too powerful to be withstood, the irritation and disgust of the people and army at the submission to such dictation would be so intense that it is very difficult to anticipate what consequences it might not lead to.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper says that he has had an interview with one whose authority is absolutely trustworthy; and from what he learned he is reluctantly compelled to state that at the present moment the tension between France and Germany is extreme, and that a solution of the difficulty—in one way or the other—must come within a very short time. The correspondent's informant said:—

The massing of French troops on the frontier, and the various steps being taken in connection with it, are regarded in Berlin as an act of mobilization on the part of France which can no longer be suffered. M. Herbet has hitherto answered all Prince Bismarck's questions by saying that the French Government desires peace; but the actions of France do not correspond with her words. General Boulanger appears to be proceeding on his own responsibility. His intention seems to be to bear the Government along with him, or to overthrow it at the decisive moment in order then to plunge into war. At present the question is, "What is Germany to do?" She can neither continue calmly to contemplate the matter, nor rest satisfied with promises. There are only two possibilities: either Germany must also mobilize and put her troops on a war footing, or she must call upon the French Government to disarm and to establish definite relations with Germany. Either

alternative involves great dangers, and the end is difficult to foresee. The title of the recent article in the *Post*, "On the Edge of the Knife," is one of those trenchant expressions in which Prince Bismarck from time to time characterizes a situation. It remains to be seen what France will do. If the French become aggressive, action of the most energetic sort on the part of Germany is certain.

In Vienna all questions that do not touch upon the probability of war are placed in the background. The War Office has ordered large reserve stores of hay to be got ready in Vienna. There have been ordered besides 1,000,000 cwt. of oats, 100,000 cwt. of wheat, 6,000 tents, and 200,000 florins' worth of linen for bandages. It is said to be the opinion of leading personages in Vienna that the present extreme tension cannot last much longer, and that the middle of this month must either bring us face to face with an inevitable war or with a general improvement of the situation. Not only the educated classes, but also the lower strata of the population are said to manifest sympathy with France, regarding Prince Bismarck as a wanton breaker of the peace.

## PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF HORSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—An imperial ukase is promulgated to-day prohibiting until further notice the export of horses across the European and Trans-Caucasian frontiers.

PESTH, Feb. 3.—A decree prohibiting the export of horses from Austria-Hungary is expected to be issued within the next few days.

## THE ITALIAN DEFEAT BY ABYSSINIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The *République Française* to-day publishes a despatch from Suez giving particulars of the disaster to the Italian troops near Massowa. The despatch states that out of a total of 480 men only fifty escaped, and that all the guns were captured by the Abyssinians. The Italians subsequently evacuated all their advanced positions; and the Abyssinians on the 27th ult. attacked Massowa and forced the first line of entrenchments. It was considered doubtful whether the Italians would be able to hold out until the arrival of reinforcements.

## THE NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 3.—Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, has been returned unopposed.

## AMERICAN COAST DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the course of the debate in the Senate yesterday evening, Mr. Teller (Colorado) and Mr. Platt (Connecticut) urged the vote of an appropriation for the construction of coast and harbour defences.

## EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—According to the monthly statement of the Caisse of the Public Debt, the receipts encashed since the 1st of November for the service of the Unified Debt amounted to £E.1,191,000, and for the Privileged Debt to £E.314,000.

## RUSSIA AND NORTHERN SCANDINAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* to-day positively contradicts the statement published a few days ago by a London morning paper, attributing to Russia the design of annexing the northern portion of Scandinavia, in order to acquire a commercial outlet to the Atlantic and a navigable winter harbour in the Ofoten Fjord.

## THE COAL AND WINE DUES.

The challenge thrown down shortly before Christmas by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to Londoners, to say whether or not they wish the coal and wine dues to be granted for a further period of years, has been taken up in all directions. Local associations for the renewal of these dues as a beneficial and practically unfelt tax have been formed in the East-end, Southwark, North-West London, Islington and the north of London, South-East London, and West Ham. On the committees of these associations are to be found the following gentlemen:—Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P., Mr. F. W. Isaacson, M.P., Mr. R. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., Mr. F. Seager Hunt, M.P., Colonel E. Hughes, M.P., Mr. E. Baggallay, M.P., Mr. Gent-Davis, M.P., Colonel Hamilton, M.P., Major Ramsay, the Reverend Canon Roger, the Reverend Burman Cassin, the Reverend Dan Greatorex, Mr. A. Eddall, Captain Heath, Dr. E. J. Hopkins, Captain R. Bennetts, Dr. A. Forsythe, Messrs. F. W. Dellow, J. Fenton, P. W. Frinnell, F. H. Fowler, H. Kemshead, etc. The associations have all grown out of the East-end Association for securing the renewal of the coal and wine dues for the following reasons:—

Because as an indirect tax, paid mainly by large corporations and wealthy companies, these dues are no addition to the taxation of the heavily burdened metropolitan ratepayer.

Because nearly 75 per cent. of these dues have been paid back to the working classes of London in the form of wages.

Because not a farthing of these dues can be spent without the special authorization of Parliament; the House of Commons possessing the right to veto any scheme advanced by the Metropolitan Board of Works or Corporation of London.

Because vast populations east of London Bridge, north and south of the river, have no permanent means of communication, and thus two-fifths of London's population are unfairly treated.

Because the removal of the coal tax will not benefit the ratepayer, but simply add to the profits of the gas companies, colliery proprietors, and the coal factors.

Because the freeing of West-end bridges and building new ones have been defrayed by the coal and wine dues, and it is only justice that East-end means of communication should be paid in the same way.

Because the cost of the Thames Embankment, Chelsea Embankment, and many other metropolitan improvements has been paid by the coal and wine dues, and East London should benefit by the same means.

And because the discontinuance of the coal dues means throwing thousands out of work who would otherwise be employed in London improvements.

This attempt to secure a *plébiscite* of the metropolis is not a matter of party politics in any sense.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, etc., untarnished and with a brilliant polish may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold every where, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.—[ADVT.]



## LORD HARTINGTON AT NEWCASTLE.

Lord Hartington delivered an address on the political situation last night to a large audience at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Earl of Durham presided; and Sir W. G. Armstrong was the mover of a resolution in support of the "Unionist cause," and calling also for the enforcement of the law "in every part of the United Kingdom." Lord Hartington, who was received with cheers mingled with some signs of disapproval, congratulated the Unionists on their success in preventing the adoption of the Home Rule scheme, and called upon them to show their readiness to maintain their resistance to the last. If they had not counted the cost and were not fully determined to carry through their policy to the end, it would be better to retire at once than to "needlessly and fruitlessly prolong and embitter a struggle that they had not got the courage and the resolution to carry to the end." Speaking in justification of the "virtual coalition" which existed between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists, his lordship said:—

That coalition has taken place for one object and upon one basis only. It has been brought about by a concurrence in our opinion upon one question—of the maintenance of the Legislative Union. We considered that the policy which the majority of the Liberal party were pursuing was a policy which was dangerous, not as being an extreme application of Liberal principles, but as being a policy absolutely in opposition to all the Liberal opinions which we had ever previously asserted. It is not that we think that our Liberal opponents are going too far in carrying into effect Liberal opinions, but that they are going away from Liberalism altogether. . . . When we find that the will of the majority is to be overridden by a small minority in one of the smallest portions of the United Kingdom; when we find that the Parliament which is looked up to as the greatest safeguard of our rights and liberties is to have its power curtailed and confronted by a rival authority in a portion of her Majesty's dominions; when we find the will and power to do justice and to do right by the Imperial Parliament are questioned: then we say that our friends from whom we have separated are deserting and turning their backs on some of the principles most cherished in the party, and we are obliged to seek allies wherever we can find them. I say on this point, on this one single but most important issue, we found the Conservative party was, in our judgment, more in accord with everything that had been Liberal in policy in times past than the majority of the Liberal party itself. Therefore, we did not hesitate and we did not scruple to act together with them in the country, and we do not scruple to act together with them as long as it may be necessary.

His lordship then explained why he had remained out of the Government. He believed that he could best serve the cause of the Union by declining to join a Tory Government, although, he admitted, there was much to be said in favour of official as well as parliamentary co-operation with the Government. Speaking next of the attitude of the great majority of the Liberal party with regard to Home Rule, he said:—

We do not admit that the great majority of the Liberal party are yet irrevocably committed to the Irish policy of the late Government. We believe that the majority was taken by surprise by the sudden conversion of the leaders of the Liberal party. We believe that the adherence of many of them is due far more to the influence of old party ties, old party connections, and personal influences than to a convinced judgment. We believe that the more this subject is discussed in the country the more doubtful are the opinions of many of those who have suddenly espoused this cause. We believe that it is not making progress in the country or in the ranks of the Liberal party. We believe that opinions which are so hastily adopted will not be tenaciously maintained. We believe that the more the Liberal party—the upright and honest and patriotic members of the Liberal party—are brought into contact with the Irish party, with which they now find themselves temporarily in alliance, the less will they approve their motives, their parliamentary motives of action in Ireland, and the aims which they are seeking.

He had advised Mr. Goschen to join the Government because the right honourable gentleman, although a good Liberal, had had differences with his party which had resulted in a loss of influence. Referring to Lord Randolph Churchill, his lordship remarked:—

We are not going to quarrel with Lord Randolph Churchill or any other Conservative leader when he seeks by every means in his power to strengthen his own party; and if he succeeds in strengthening that party and in obtaining for it that confidence by means of sound and progressive and liberal legislation, and by a policy of financial retrenchment and reform, we shall gladly see him go into that friendly competition with the Liberal party. But at the same time, we do not think that he is taking the best course to promote the sound, liberal, and progressive legislation by withdrawing his own liberal and progressive talents and genius from the service of the Government; and we do not think that he is doing the best to promote the cause of financial reform and economy by a summary and peremptory demand upon the departments to reduce their expenditure without any reference to the efficiency of the public services for which the expenditure is required. A great expenditure does not necessarily mean extravagance, neither does a reduction of expenditure necessarily mean economy. It is a question in both cases whether efficiency is combined with expenditure.

Though the Liberal Unionists had no quarrel with Lord Randolph Churchill in seeking to make the Tory party independent of their support, they were entitled to maintain their own opinion that the Tory party would never permanently be the prevailing political influence in this country.

We believe that sooner or later the Liberal party will return to power and will probably be the party which will be mainly in our time in power; and it is for that reason that we believe that the existence of the Liberal party is in the hands of the party which is prepared to maintain the Union and which is not prepared to accept the doctrine which has been accepted by the great majority of the party at the present time. Mr. Gladstone has said that the question is now in its reflective rather than its impassioned stage. I ask whether it would not have been wiser that the question should have been permitted to get into its reflective stage before the country was asked to give an irrevocable opinion upon it. I might have asked whether the reflective side of the question had not better have been presented to the country instead of the impassioned appeal to the masses which ended against himself. But I am glad that through our exertions the question has been allowed to get into what Mr. Gladstone calls the reflective side. I suppose that in practice means that, instead of being debated at public meetings and on public platforms, it is now being discussed with great vigour in the pages of the monthly reviews. But I have no doubt that it will be discussed, it will be pondered over by the constituencies of this country in a manner that will enable them at some future occasion, whenever the occasion is again presented to them, to approach it in a far calmer, a far more reflective spirit than they were able to do at the last election.

It was perfectly true, his lordship said, that conciliation was in the air.

Efforts are being made for the reunion of the Liberal party. Conferences are being held on the bases suggested by Lord Herschell and by Mr. Chamberlain of examination of the points of agreement which exist among us, of definition of the points of difference, and of an attempt to eliminate and to remove, if possible, those points of difference. Mr. Chamberlain has gone even further, and he has hinted at the possibility of arriving at a national, as opposed to a party, settlement of this great question on the lines which were adopted and followed by the late Government when, in common with the Conservative Opposition, we settled the lines and the principles of the Redistribution of Seats Bill. Well, I need not say how thankful and happy I should be if it were possible to arrive at a national settlement of this great question. I think that I have said as much as any man in favour of treating this not as a party but as a national question. But I am afraid that the time has hardly yet come. There has been scarcely a sufficiently clear definition of the views of parties upon this subject to admit of such a settlement as that which I should gladly see. I wish well to these well-meant endeavours which are being made to arrive at a settlement and a reunion of the

Liberal party if that settlement can be made without sacrifice to principles on either side. I do not conceal from myself that there are some dangers in any such attempt as is now being made. For myself, I have taken no part in them, as I have thought that at present my duty lies elsewhere. While negotiation is going on it is necessary that there should be some one who will stay at home and guard the position which we occupy, who will keep a watch upon the movements of the enemy, and I have thought that my place was rather there. If agreement can be arrived at it will be arrived at without my assistance. I believe that I may discharge best my duty to the Union cause by remaining clear of any negotiation and by remaining in a position where I can take and ask my friends to take such action as may be deemed most desirable.

On the question of Irish government, Lord Hartington said it was the duty of every Unionist to assist the authorities in maintaining law and order; while striving also to do justice to the people, the Government should deal firmly with the political agitators, who acted from no motives of humanity.

I have no sympathy whatever with the reproaches levelled against the present Irish Government for endeavouring to bring landlords and tenants to an agreement on these questions, with the action which has endeavoured to mitigate the severity or harshness upon the part of Irish landlords. I believe they have acted a wise and constitutional part in taking the responsibility upon themselves. I say now, let them be equally firm in dealing with the agitators, who, in some instances, at all events, acknowledge that they have counselled tenants to refuse to pay rents which they were in a position to pay. I say let them deal with them and let them deliver these helpless tenants from the oppression and the influence which are driving them in many cases to resist the just demands of the landlords and to put the landlord to the only remedy which remains in his power, the one which excites the sympathy of us all, the remedy of eviction. I have only to ask all, whether they be Liberal or Conservative Unionists, not to flinch from the task which still lies before them. We have not only to uphold the Union, not only to call upon the Government and to assist the Government to enforce the law; but we have also to apply ourselves, and to encourage the Government to apply themselves, to the task of doing justice to Ireland, and not only to do justice to Ireland but to seek to remove, if legislation can remove them, those economical causes in which the real secret of her unhappiness is to be found.

The pressing problem now was how to relieve the over-crowding of population into certain parts, and he thought that here was the opportunity for a national effort to settle the economical difficulty, which was at the root of most of the miseries of Ireland.

## RATIONAL DRESS.

At Westminster Town Hall yesterday, Viscountess Harberton, president of the Rational Dress Society, addressed a gathering of ladies on the subject of a style of dress based on considerations of health, comfort, and beauty. The members of the society protest against corsets, tight-fitting bodices, high or narrow-heeled boots, heavy skirts, and the fashionable tie-down cloaks or other garments which render healthy exercise almost impossible and impede the movement of the arms; and against crinolines or crinolettes of any kind or shape, as deforming, indecent, and vulgar. The result of the meditations and discussions of the society has been the suggestion of a costume in which, with greater warmth, the weight of female clothing is reduced one-half; by which no internal organ can be injured, no muscle cramped, and no movement of the body impeded, and to which each individual wearer may add grace and beauty according to her own æsthetic lights. The two cardinal reforms insisted on are suspension of the dress from the shoulders, instead of from the hips, and replacing the numerous and heavy "skirts" now in vogue by the "divided skirt," which clothes each leg separately to the instep, just clearing the ground, and which is covered by a draped polonaise, a long dress, or a short upper skirt. Mrs. Oscar Wilde presided, and briefly introduced Lady Harberton, who was accompanied by many of her late colleagues on the committee, each illustrating in her own person one of the various ways in which "rational dress" may be adapted. Two of these dresses were rather striking in appearance, one being a somewhat close adherence to the costume of a Chinese lady; while the other, in utilizing a cashmere shawl in the style of classic Greek drapery, was suggestive of the wide field that exists for artistic taste in the same direction; but there was so little to excite attention about the other ladies, that, seen in the street, few of their own sex and possibly none of the other would be aware that they were witnessing the practical effect of a dress reform. Lady Harberton's address was a clever exposition of the physiological objections to the present style of female dress, a plea for the systematic physical development of women, and an appeal to dress-makers to study the Greek antiquities in the British Museum for hints to enable them to practise their art with due regard to health.

## STRIKE OF MINERS.

Twelve hundred miners struck work yesterday at Manvers Main Colliery, South Yorkshire. They complained that a large number of corves had been confiscated; but the manager explains that this is because the coal has not been properly sorted before being sent to the bank. The men further complained that money was stopped out of their wages for the Miners' Permanent Relief Fund.

## ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Mr. John Caldicott Cavell, justice of the peace, late Alderman of the City of Oxford, and one of the directors of the Oxford Building Society, jumped from a second-floor window yesterday morning, and was found on the pavement with his legs fractured and his spine seriously injured. His mind is supposed to have been affected by the late prosecution of the building society directors, he being one of the defendants.

## FUNERAL OF SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

The remains of Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Stancliffe Hall, Derbyshire, were interred yesterday in a vault in the old parish churchyard at Darleydale. In spite of the unfavourable weather, there was a large attendance at the funeral. An express train on the Midland Railway brought a great number of friends from London. The funeral and the arrangements altogether were of the plainest and simplest character.

## MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

A singular marriage is reported from Chicago. A morbid young woman of an excellent family offered to marry Spies, the Anarchist, who lies under sentence of death in Chicago Gaol for the murderous attack last year upon the police. As the authorities would not permit such a ceremony to take place in the prison, Spies prepared a written document which deputed his brother to act as his proxy at the wedding. The marriage was celebrated in this manner, the quasi groom giving the responses in the name of his imprisoned brother.

## CHARGE AGAINST AN OXFORD GRADUATE.

At the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford yesterday, George W. Clements, a B.A. of the university, who took his degree last Thursday, was charged with stealing six books, the property of the trustees of the Oxford Union, of which he was a life member. He sold the books to a London dealer, stating that the society was defunct; but subsequently it was discovered that one of the books was published in 1886, and this raised suspicions. Inquiries led to the arrest of the prisoner, who had nothing to say in answer to the charge, and was committed for trial, bail being accepted.



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

The *Times* says that Lord Hartington's clear, firm, and manly declarations will be received with general satisfaction by the vast majority of Unionists, without distinction of political colour or connection. His explanation of his refusal to change the "virtual coalition" which now exists between the Liberal and Conservative supporters of the Union into a formal conjunction of forces for carrying on the business of the country will also be read with interest, though not with entire assent. But the most valuable contribution which Lord Hartington has made to the Irish question in its urgent and practical aspects is his courageous and energetic assertion of the duty of Government to uphold the authority of the law, to maintain the rights of property, and to keep anarchy and terrorism in subjection.

The *Standard* considers the speech timely and weighty, and that it will have a good moral effect. It will shame the waverers, reanimate the weak, and vindicate the conduct and attitude of Lord Hartington himself—if these require any vindication—in the eyes of impartial men. The work on which the Liberal Unionists have entered is no light task. It will tax all their energies and all their vigilance. But there is no reason why, if they are faithful to the Conservative leaders, the object in view should not be permanently secured.

The *Daily News* thinks that some of Lord Hartington's words about the maintenance of the position the Unionists have taken up are the appeal of the leader of a secession to those of his own followers who show some disposition to heal the breach. From this point of view they are likely to do more to raise the spirits of the Liberal party than to reanimate Lord Hartington's own followers. The Liberal Unionist camp is by no means the happy family it looks. There are great heart-searchings among its members; doubts whether, after all, they did the best thing, though they meant it for the best; and questioning whether the sacrifices they have made have brought any adequate return. It is useless to appeal to this state of mind by assurances that more and larger sacrifices will be required. That is the sort of appeal to confirm the steadfast, but not to win the wavering.

The *Manchester Guardian* observes that, in spite of all he may say about carrying on the struggle to the end, Lord Hartington knows very well that on the lines of mere dogged resistance the end cannot be far off. He sees the ground breaking away from him every day, and he is preparing for the inevitable collapse. It is impossible not to admire his consistency, his sincerity, his patriotism; but not one of these qualities, nor all of them, will take the place of the constructive statesmanship which alone is competent to grapple with a great constitutional question, and to evolve stability and order out of the chaos of conflicting parties, passions, and interests. There is one man who is able to do this, and because he is able the time is assuredly not distant when he will be called upon.

The *Manchester Courier* remarks that, in spite of the denunciations of enemies and the croaking of timid friends, there is every ground for confidence that the Unionist alliance will ultimately succeed in solving the knotty problem of Ireland.

The *Leeds Mercury* finds an honest stubbornness in Lord Hartington's speech at Newcastle last night which must command the admiration even of those who differ most widely from him. But it hoped from Lord Hartington some clearer guidance with regard to the future than that which he vouchsafed to give his hearers last night. The speech will disappoint both those Liberals who agree with Lord Hartington and those who differ from him.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that Lord Hartington's apology for evictions was scarcely worthy of a politician for whom rigid honesty is claimed. It was grossly disingenuous, and amounts to saying that unless there is to be a Glenhigh eviction in every parish the commercial greatness of England is bound to be destroyed and the toiling millions reduced to starvation.

The *Irish Times* is of opinion that Lord Hartington justified nobly the position he occupies as leader of the Liberal section of the Unionist coalition.

## THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The *Morning Post* considers that there have been too many apologists for the Liberal Unionist party, and much good should follow from the bold but judicial utterances of their chief. His words come with a sense of relief after the trivial debate on the Address, which is still dragging wearily on in the House of Commons. Instead of waiting to join in it, the member for Rossendale has, in the words of Lord Randolph, "appealed to Caesar." He will not be judged to have done wrong in this matter. The country has always esteemed Lord Hartington; now it is beginning to respect and value statesmanlike qualities the very existence of which many people had not hitherto suspected. Whether the member for Rossendale is ever destined in the future to sit down in official amity with the Radicalism of Mr. Chamberlain, and whether his "pious" wishes for a reunited Liberal party will ever be granted, is more than can be said. But we must take Lord Hartington as cheerfully as he takes the Tory party, and the *Morning Post* can only have words of congratulation for his straightforward speech of last night.

The *Daily Telegraph* apprehends that there can be little question that Liberal Unionism is too sturdy a political plant to be killed off by criticism or blighted by an epigram; and, in giving his support to a policy of firmness towards anarchy and a combined attempt of all parties to remedy the economical ills of Ireland Lord Hartington is once more affording proof of that high statesmanlike quality of mind which the Home Rule controversy has made so conspicuously manifest.

## LIBERAL REUNION.

The *Daily News* does not believe that Liberal union can be re-established on any such basis as Lord Hartington indicated, nor that if it were so established it would be of any value. "It is quite possible to satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish people while strengthening instead of weakening the bond that unites them with us in a United Kingdom. A settlement which left those national aspirations still repressed would be no settlement at all. It is quite obvious that, as Lord Hartington said, any settlement that is made will be made without him; and it is almost equally certain that when it is made we shall be without him still."

## THE WASTE OF TIME IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* has been unwilling to enter an earlier protest against the waste of time which belongs, as Lord Hartington said, not to Parliament, but to the constituencies. Since, however, Mr. Parnell's notice of amendment has been put down the protraction of the general discussion cannot be justified. Yesterday, for example, almost all the speeches delivered might have been appropriately reserved for the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment; and Mr. Cremer's amendment on the Egyptian question, which is expected to occupy the whole of to-day's sitting, might have been disposed of yesterday. It is discreditable that no means should be devised for putting an end to practices of very recent and abnormal growth which convert the Imperial Legislature for a considerable time at the opening of every session into an ill-regulated debating society. The country will find no difficulty in agreeing with Lord Hartington that he and his Unionist friends were better employed at Newcastle than in listening to the tirades of Mr. Cosham, Mr. Crilly, and Mr. W. McDonald.

## LITERARY NOTES.

Colonel Grant is editing his father's papers. The selection will fill at least three volumes as large as the recently published "Memoirs."

A poem by Mr. J. Russell Lowell will appear in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March. It will be in lyrical metre. "Fact and Fiction" is to be its title. The idea of the poem, it is said, was suggested to Mr. Lowell by hearing a cuckoo clock strike thirty.

A collection of Longfellow's letters which have not hitherto appeared in print have been found in Boston. It is proposed to prepare them for press without delay; most probably they will first be given to the public through one of the American newspapers.

Janka Wohl's reminiscences of Liszt, which are almost the most interesting notes on the master as yet given to the world, are to be published in the first instance in Paris.

A book by the Marquess of Huntly is about to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. "Travels, Sports, and Politics in the East" is to be the title of the volume, which will be illustrated by the Marchioness of Huntly.

The Life of Dr. Ward, once famous as a leader of the Tractarian movement at Oxford, is being written by his son, Mr. Wilfred Ward. The volume will contain reminiscences of Lord Selborne, the Master of Balliol, Dean Church, Cardinal Newman, and John Stuart Mill. For some time Dr. Ward was a near neighbour of Lord Tennyson. It is stated that the Poet Laureate has promised to contribute to the volume an epitaph on his old friend.

Mr. Francis Francis's new record of travel will be published shortly by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, under the title "Saddle and Mocassin."

Mr. G. R. Sims's new story for the people, "Mary Jane's Memoirs," will be published as a two-shilling volume immediately by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The same publishers have just ready a popular edition of Miss Sarah Tylor's recent novel, "Buried Diamonds;" also Mr. Justin H. McCarthy's plea—"The Case For Home Rule."

Oliver Wendell Holmes's most recent book, "A Mortal Antipathy—First Opening of the New Portfolio," is being published at the price of 1s. by Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co.

A history of the Royal Dragoons from 1661 to 1887 is being compiled by General De Ainslie, colonel of the regiment. The work will be issued presently by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

With the approval of Mr. Robert Browning, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. are issuing a volume containing the "Poems" by Mrs. Browning, which have recently been published by Messrs. Routledge and Son, with some "additional poems and sonnets." The volume will be printed from the fourth edition of Mrs. Browning's works, published in 1856, and will contain numerous important additions and alterations made by the author for that edition, and which are copyright.

Miss Margaret Howitt and Mrs. Mary Howitt have written a life of Overbeck, the painter. English and German editions of the work were to appear simultaneously; but a delay has occurred in the production of the English book. The German work, a translation by Dr. F. Binder, of Munich, has just made its appearance.

The first volume of Professor Henry Morley's work, "English Writers: an Attempt Towards a History of English Literature," will deal with the world of English letters from the "earliest times to those of Beowulf."

A translation is being made by Miss Amelia B. Edwards of Professor G. Maspero's treatise on Egyptian Archaeology. The work will be issued by Messrs. H. Grevel and Co.

Mr. L. E. Upcott's treatise on the art of Phidias, "An Introduction to Greek Sculpture," will be published immediately by the Oxford University Press.

Miss A. Katharine Green, author of "The Levensworth Case," has just written a drama—a story of Florence in its greatest day. Messrs. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. are about to publish a novel by Mr. W. Earl Hodgson, called "Unrest; or, the Newer Republic." The characters, we understand, are nearly all types of literary, political, and social notabilities of the day.

The first copy of the original edition of "The Letters of Columbus," in Latin, printed in 1493, was recently sold in Cologne for 6,600 marks (£330), the highest price ever paid for a book in Germany.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, and Co. will shortly publish a second edition of Professor Max Muller's "Deutsche Liebe."

A selection of curious and rare old books—from the library of the late Marquess of Thomond, will be sold before the month is out in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms. The collection includes some rare county histories, and books relating to America.

Mr. W. Copeland Borlase's library is to be sold at Sotheby's on the 21st inst. and the two following days. The collection of works relating to Cornwall contains many rare books and pamphlets dating from 1618 down to 1885. One remarkable lot is the "Brett correspondence," a collection of upwards of 2,300 letters, in twenty volumes; W. Borlase's correspondence, consisting of 1,000 autograph letters, is also interesting. It was purchased by the family in 1856 for £264. There are also a service-book, an important manuscript of the sixteenth century, choicely illuminated, and once the property of Catherine de Medici; Horace Walpole's copy of the "Roman de la Rose," a manuscript bearing the date 1400; and a Calendar of the Martyrs, written circa 1280 for the diocese of Arles.

At Cambridge the Council of the Senate have arrived at the conclusion that the property left to them, £10,482, by the late Mr. Hancock, of St. John's College, can be used most advantageously by being expended in an extension of the University Library buildings. Mr. Hancock's name is to be permanently associated with that portion of the library which will be erected from his bequest.

Captain Th. Grimal de Guiraudon has in the press, in Vienna, an important pamphlet on "The Languages and Dialects of Senegambia," a country where he has lived during several years. The work is completed by three appendices: (1) a criticism of Dr. Cust's work on the languages of Africa; (2) a refutation of Reichardt's Pal grammar; and (3) bibliography and map.

Professor A. Barrère will shortly issue by subscription an *édition de luxe* of a French and English dictionary of the cant words, quaint expressions, slang terms, and flash phrases used in the high and low life of Old and New Paris.



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

Yesterday gold amounting to £35,000 was sent into the Bank of England, while £10,000 was withdrawn for Australia, making a net import of £25,000. During the week ended last night the net receipt of the metal at the Bank was £360,000. It will be seen that at length the 5 per cent. rate is beginning to tell. The amounts received are small, it is true; but these small amounts continued for a long time make up a considerable total; and the Bank stock of gold is so small that even a slight increase is of considerable importance, especially at such a time as the present. The immense sales of securities in New York on European account have continued throughout the week, and have increased the indebtedness of America to Europe. The sterling exchange, in consequence, has gone up, and there is a general expectation that gold will be shipped to Europe. If the apprehensions of war continue this is extremely likely. It is believed that a very large amount of American Railroad securities are now held in Europe, the sales of the past month or six weeks have been on an unprecedented scale, and those in a position to judge now think that the selling has very nearly sent back to the United States the imports of securities of the past year and a half. If that be so, the indebtedness will not be much increased, and it is possible that remittances to pay for sales may be postponed. Much will depend, of course, upon whether there is war or not. If there is, gold will have to be sent in considerable amounts; if there is not, it may be possible to manage so that the shipments of gold may be inconsiderable. But if the prospects of peace were decidedly to improve, and the investing and speculating public were to recover their courage, the buying of American Railroad securities would again begin on a large scale, and it might be possible to avoid sending much gold to Europe.

The stock markets opened very gloomy yesterday morning. The scare on the Parisian and Vienna Bourses was extremely severe the day before. The members of the outer Bourse had practically refused credit to one another, and as much as from 10 to 12 per cent. had in consequence to be paid upon Rentes for carrying over. It was feared that when such a charge was made upon French Government bonds the charge upon Foreign Government bonds, which were to be settled yesterday, would be exorbitant. Matters, however, turned out quite differently. The banks and the great capitalists felt it necessary to go to the relief of the market and reassure the public. Money was lent freely, and the rates of continuation were quite moderate—4 or 5 per cent. In consequence, there was a recovery in Paris, and the London Stock Exchange followed the Paris Bourse. The result is that while the fall in the morning ranged from 1 to 1½, compared with the closing prices of the evening before, there was a rise last evening of from ½ to 1. In other words, the recovery during the day ranged from about 1 to 2. Italian Rentes were depressed, not only by Parisian sales, but by the news of the defeat at Massowa, and at one time they fell 1½; but they closed in the evening at the same price as the evening before. Hungarian Gold Rentes were down 1½ in the morning compared with the evening before, and were up 1 at the close. Egyptian were down from ½ to 1, and closed from ¾ to ¾ higher than on the evening before, and there was likewise a considerable recovery in Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, and other Foreign Government bonds.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway Company yesterday announced a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5¼ per cent., being ¼ per cent. lower than at this time last year. The announcement disappointed the market and intensified the depression which the scare upon the Continental Bourses and the aspect of foreign politics had induced. There was a recovery, however, in most Home Railway stocks, as well as in Foreign Government Bonds; though Great Northern A closed 1 lower than the evening before, and the Ordinary stock ½ lower. Brighton Ordinary was likewise 1 lower, Great Western ½, and Great Eastern ¾. Canadian Railway securities improved at the close, and there was no change in Mexican Railway securities.

The market for American Railroad securities was quite as much depressed as Foreign Government bonds in the morning. The sales on Continental account were of immense magnitude, and there was also much speculative selling. The New York market, however, opened better; and the recovery upon the Continental Bourses reassured jobbers and brokers, and there was a good deal of buying to cover speculative sales. At the close Union Pacific was 1½ higher than the evening before; Wabash Preference 1½; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ¾; Erie shares ¾; Pennsylvania, Louisville and Nashville, and Denver shares ¾ each.

The India Council yesterday offered for tender 30 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers, and it sold in bills a little over 8½ lakhs, and in telegraphic transfers 29 lakhs, making together a little over 37½ lakhs. On Wednesday of last week, it will be recollected, the Council sold altogether 50 lakhs. It will be seen, therefore, that the demand for remittance to India has fallen off. Applicants for the bills at 1s. 6d. per rupee were allotted in full, as were applicants for the telegraphic transfers at 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee. Last week the bills fetched 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee, and the telegraphic transfers 1s. 6 5-32d. per rupee. Not only, therefore, was there a smaller amount sold, but the price obtained was decidedly lower. This is not surprising, perhaps, considering all the circumstances. The apprehensions of war have continued so persistently that naturally some check has been given to business. The commercial community has not felt the panic which has reigned upon the Bourses of Europe; but it is less inclined than it was to engage in new ventures, and for the moment is waiting upon events.

The directors of the Brighton and Hove Co-operative Supply Association (Limited) have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half year ending the 31st of December, 1886.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Telephone Company (Limited), it was resolved to declare an interim dividend for the six months ending the 31st of December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the first and second preference shares, and at the rate of 3½ per cent., as against 3 per cent. for the corresponding period last year, on the ordinary shares, and that the balance of £727 should be carried forward.

## THE MAGAZINES.

*Blackwood* leads off with a new story of Anglo-French life under the Second Empire, called "Diane de Breteuille," the first instalment carrying us a considerable way. Two thoroughly fresh articles are Mr. A. G. Bradley's sketch of a Virginian squire-doctor—a type going the way of our own "Squarsons;" and an account of the manners and customs of the Transylvanian Saxons, who, it is worth noting, will not amalgamate with their fellow-colonists from Austria. For the rest they retain their Germanity unimpaired: witness the pathetic-practical lament of a mother over her two dead children, "What a misfortune is mine! . . . If I had lost two young foals, at least their hides would have been left to me." The writer of "The Horse-Supply in India" thinks it very doubtful whether, under present Government arrangements, horse-breeding in India will ever produce sufficient results; meanwhile he urges that a number of horses, equal to one year's requirements, should always be kept in reserve at the depôts, in addition to the remounts for the current year. Such a plan, he believes, would prove economical in the long run. "The Old Saloon" supplies a little wholesome criticism of American literary claims; the courtesies, however, being strictly observed.

*Murray's Magazine* supplies another instalment of Byroniana, including a delightful letter from Scott acknowledging the "Bride of Abydos" and the "Corsair." There are verses, too, of Byron's, which set a man thinking on the lengths to which the practice of relic-worship is pushed in these times. Mr. Matthew Arnold concludes his appreciative estimate of Grant—about the last subject we should ever have expected Arminius to take up. It would be worth while to make a list of the things Mr. Arnold has found and the things he has found out since 1871. The Bishop of Carlisle puts the case for the "Church House" about as strongly as it can be put.

A good many people are likely to prefer "Mr. Pulvertoft's Equestrian Experiences" to anything else in *Macmillan's*; the joke is in the approved *vice versa* manner of Mr. Anstey, with a wriggling victim as chief attraction. The Dean of St. Paul's gives an analysis of "Sordello," which proves more readable than the poem. Dr. Church himself darkly hints that he can scarcely get through a page of the work he so highly praises without relieving his feelings by the use of strong language. The Warden of Merton writes with sympathy of the "Evangelical Revival of the Eighteenth Century;" which he holds to have done a good deal to save us from a "French" revolution.

We have already called attention to Mr. Clark Russell's "Mysterious Disappearances" in the current number of *Longman's Magazine*; which also contains a most interesting paper on "Melody in Speech," with musical renderings of a variety of prosaic sounds. Here we are informed that "friendly conversations keep mostly to the key of the principal person of the circle; who at the time gives not only the moral and social tone, but also the musical tone to all around him." Mr. R. W. Parker advocates a scheme of State-organized emigration for poor children, with a thorough knowledge of his subject, so far as the children are concerned.

In *Temple Bar*, the "Faust of Egremont" can be recommended, as well as the more sustained efforts in fiction. So can the causerie on "Mary, Countess Cowper;" of whose husband Voltaire gravely wrote that he married two wives, "qui vécut ensemble dans sa maison avec une concorde singulière qui fit honneur à tous trois." "Law and Lawyers," by the late Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, introduces us to "Assassin Smith," Sydney's son; we catch a glimpse, too, of Original Walker—"tall, thin, and bilious-looking," as though he had not thrived on his own system.

*Time* has some words of wisdom from Mr. Charles Marvin touching "English Merchants and German Traders." Incidentally he remarks that the Russian annexation of Bokhara excluded us from trade to the value of £758,000 a year: "in due course" Persia and Afghanistan must also be closed to us, unless we interfere with the course of events. Apropos of "Postage Stamps," Mr. A. G. Bowie reminds us that the French had a system of stamped envelopes as far back as 1653.

To the *English Illustrated Magazine* Mr. Swinburne contributes "A Ballad of Bath" in verse as musical as the beautiful theme demands. In her rambles through "An Unknown Country," the author of "John Halifax" has come to be of the opinion of many other people: namely, that "the best Home Rule for Ireland is to cultivate among her ignorant masses those qualities"—e.g., of industry and self-reliance—"which would make her fit to govern herself."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* the question "Why Keep Burma?" is asked by Mr. J. A. Farrer, who brings two axioms of exquisite simplicity to bear on all problems of imperial policy. Firstly, England is invariably in the wrong; secondly, if she has any rights she ought not to enforce them. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's "Dead Cities of Belgium" are well worth a visit; though the propriety of the appellation may fairly be disputed. They are quite alive, these good folk of Ypres and Furnes; and if they do not make money so fast as some of their neighbours, neither perhaps do they lose it so suddenly. *Belgravia* offers a narrative of the "Death of François de Senac," by Mr. Baring-Gould, who has a passion for the police-news side of history. He must needs detail the execution of the mother and sons in all its revolting barbarity. "The Hailstone Competition" is amusing, and touches comparatively fresh ground.

In *Good Words* we have a preachment about "The Aristocracy of the Future" from Kingsley, who occasionally forgot his own excellent maxim—that a speaker should never think of "condescending to the level of his hearers." Mr. Christie Murray begins one novel and Mr. W. E. Norris proceeds with another, which merited more intelligent "illustration." One understands the energy with which Charles Reade was wont to decline these pictorial accompaniments. In the *Sunday Magazine*, Canon Hopkins writes of "A Village Factory-Girls' Club:" moral, that these young ladies can accomplish a great deal for themselves, especially if a little help—not of the patronizing kind—be thrown in.

Rather more than half of *Lippincott's* is taken up with a "complete" story by Mr. M. G. McClelland. Mr. William Curtis describes a day with President Cleveland; who for love of labour, not to say drudgery, might compare with



Frederic the Great. "Even his wedding invitations were autographs, and he addressed the boxes of wedding-cake that were sent to friends." A study of the "Likenesses of Julius Caesar," by Mr. John C. Ropes, is among the most noticeable features of *Scribner's Magazine*; to which Mr. Washburne furnishes another batch of his interesting Parisian reminiscences. On the day of the triumphal entry of the invaders "he counted a body of twenty-five French people—men, women, and children—in the most cordial fraternization with the German soldiers." In *Harper*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner tells us all about the home of the Acadians in Louisiana: whence it would seem that they have every reason to thank the British Government for transplanting them to a more congenial soil than that of Nova Scotia. Sir Edward Reed concludes his review of the "Navies of the Continent," dwelling more especially on the strength of the Italian marine. The gem of the *Atlantic Monthly* is Mr. Lowell's "Credimus Jovem Regnare," or a poet's plea for faith—*quand même*. In "The Federal Convention" Mr. John Fiske affords us another glance at the making of a Constitution that was to last. It is worth remembering that the founders of the most successful of republics thought it expedient to "withhold their debates from the knowledge of the people." For the *Century* Mr. Joseph Pennell has sketched and Mr. Norman Moore has "written up" the church of St. Bartholomew the Great—the oldest in London. But the majority of the articles deal with Transatlantic, though not necessarily un-English, topics; Mr. William Church, for instance, giving an account of the Bahamas which will repay perusal. "The Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations," by Mr. Edward Atkinson, may be consulted for the facts—easily to be detached from the theories.

In the *Army and Navy Magazine*, Lieutenant Shore, of the Royal Navy, calculates the maritime power of the Chinese in the future—when they shall have arrived at the knowledge of their resources and how to turn them to the best advantage. Mr. Henry Naidley gives a picture of "West Point Academy" which is far from attractive, though creditable to the physical and mental endurance of the cadets who survive that more than Spartan discipline. No wonder "some commit suicide." The *Antiquary* has a capital essay on the "Development of Fencing," by "Monté," who explains that "admitted paradox," that the rise of swordsmanship in Europe was an outcome of the introduction of firearms. Plenty of amusement will be found in Mr. Carew Martin's notice of "A Thirteenth-Century Book of Etiquette." Among the more valuable contents of *Book-Lore* may be mentioned Mr. Pocock's notes on "The Bishops' Bible," a brief "Analysis of Free Library Statistics," and Mr. Henry Plomer's account of "L'Almanach du Diable." For a miscellany of sports and pastimes it would be difficult to find anything more thorough—of its compass—than *Olympia*; which, with extensive view, surveys mankind from Morocco to Japan. The tricyclist is abroad in the empire of the Mikado; while the Moors are amusing themselves with a "ghost of a football match . . . at once ludicrous, melancholy, and entertaining"—to the mind of a Britannic spectator. The *Red Dragon* presents its usual wealth of information, whether on Cambrian antiquities or actualities.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**SONS.**  
CRESWELL, Mrs. Frank S., at Selwood, Wimbledon, Feb. 1.  
EVANS, Mrs. William P., at Alexandra-road, Cloughton, Birkenhead, Jan. 31.  
HARRISON, Mrs. R. Collard, at Sandwich, Kent, Feb. 1.  
RICE, Hon. Mrs. Francis S., at Rodmersham, near Sittingbourne, Jan. 28.  
TOULMIN, Mrs. Henry J., at The Pré, near St. Albans, Feb. 1.

**DAUGHTERS.**  
HENDERSON, wife of Mr. R. M., Exec. Engineer P.W.D., India, at The Avenue, Kew-gardens, London, Jan. 31.  
KILGOUR, wife of Mr. Wm. T., of Tulloch and Balgavny, Aberdeenshire, at Tulloch, Jan. 31.  
NUTHALL, wife of Captain A. P., H.M.'s 25th Regiment Bombay N.L.I., at Avenue Villa, Gipsy-hill, Feb. 1.  
WOOLDRIDGE, wife of Leonard C., M.D., D.Sc., at Priory-villas, Barnes, S.W., Jan. 29.

### MARRIAGES.

ELSDALE—MOORHOUSE.—At Lamport, Northampton, Major H. Elsdale, R.E., to Kate, daughter of Mr. T. C. Moorhouse, of Christchurch, N.Z., Feb. 1.  
MARTIN—WALKER.—At St. Nicholas's, Shepperton, Rev. Walter W. Martin, M.A., Oxon, Rector and Patron of Shepperton, Middlesex, to Marie C. J. Walker, of Charlton Court, Sunbury, widow of Mr. R. F. Walker, of Wood Lodge, Shooter's-hill, Feb. 1.

MULLER—BOWLY.—At St. Matthias's, South Kensington, Charles J., son of Mr. W. Muller, of Prince's-square, W., to Fanny M. S., daughter of the late Mr. Ernest Bowly, of Siddington, Gloucestershire, Feb. 1.  
VEITCH—HARVEY.—At Holy Trinity Church, Clapham-common, Mr. William Veitch, J.P., of Parkhall, Crief, N.B., and Trefriw, N. Wales, to Laura D., daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Harvey, of Union-square, Borough, Feb. 2.

### DEATHS.

ASSELIN, Adèle T., daughter of the late Mr. John C., at Clapham, S.W., aged 15, Jan. 31.  
BLAKENEY, Evan W., infant son of Mr. William, Jan. 31.  
BLEWS, Mr. William H. M., of Wyld-green, Birmingham, aged 59, Jan. 30.  
BORRER, Sarah E., widow of Mr. Nathaniel, of Parkyn Manor, Hurstpierpoint, at Foxcote, Bournemouth, aged 83, Jan. 30.  
CHAMBERLEN, Elsie M. E., daughter of Rev. L. J., at Hedley Rectory, Surrey, aged 2, Feb. 1.  
COOKE, Mr. John H., at Oakfield-road, Clapton, aged 72, Jan. 28.  
CRANMER-BYNG, Caroline M., wife of Colonel, at Quendon Hall, Essex, aged 41, Jan. 31.  
DAUBENY, Henry, M.D., at San Remo, Italy, aged 66, Jan. 26.  
FROST, Jane, widow of Mr. Charles, F.S.A., at Berne House, Hull, aged 92, Jan. 26.  
LLOYD, Gwladys, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert, late 2nd Battalion the King's Own Light Infantry, at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged 9, Jan. 31.

MALTEY, Ann, widow of Mr. William, at Westgate, Mansfield, Notts, aged 83, Jan. 22.  
MARTIN, Mr. Richard U., of Clynton, St. Austell, and Aberarwyd, Fowey, aged 64, Jan. 29.  
MAY, Mr. George, formerly of Doncaster, at East Bridgford, Notts, aged 54, Jan. 29.  
MILLS, Harriet E., widow of Mr. James J., at Fulham-road, Jan. 27.  
PEACEY, Mr. William, at Chedglow, Crudwell, Wilts, aged 65, Jan. 31.  
RIDGEWAY, Edward P., son of Mr. Edward, at Mothel Rectory, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, aged 34, Jan. 28.  
RILEY, Mr. Thomas, J.P., at Ewood Hall, Mytholmroyd, aged 73, Jan. 30.  
STACK, Edward, LL.D., of H.M. Indian C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to the Commissioner of Assam, son of the late Captain George B. Stack, Assistant Commissioner of Sindh, on board the steamship *Bengal*, aged 37, Jan. 12.  
WILLCOX, Emira L., widow of Mr. Thomas, of Southwark, at Sangera-road, St. John's-hill, New Wandsworth, aged 55, Jan. 23.

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## SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1885.)

### SHARE CAPITAL, £2,200,000.

DEBENTURE STOCK for £1,100,000.  
This Debenture Stock is to be created and secured through Trustees by a Debenture Charge and Declaration of Trust to be represented by Debenture Stock Certificates, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and is only to be redeemable at the Company's option, on or after the 31st December, 1906, in whole or in part, at £110. 10s. per £100, on three months' notice, and is payable if required by the holders thereof, on or after the 31st December, 1950, at par. If the Company ever exercise their option, any holder reinvesting at 4 per cent. would suffer no loss of income.

SHARE CAPITAL to be issued as follows:—  
Preference Shares of £10 each bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividend ..... £1,100,000  
Ordinary Shares of £10 each ..... £1,100,000  
It is proposed to convert the Shares into Stock when paid up.

Interest and dividends on the Debenture Stock and Preference Shares will be payable half-yearly (calculated from dates of payment of capital), the first payment to be made on 1st July, 1887.  
One-third of the Debenture Stock, and of each class of Shares, is reserved for issue, fully paid up, to the Vendors, and which they agree to accept at par in part of their purchase-money; the remainder is offered for subscription at par, payable as follows:—

£5 per cent. on Application.  
20 " within one week after Allotment.  
25 " on Monday, the 14th March, 1887.  
25 " on Monday, the 18th April, 1887.  
25 " on Monday, the 16th May, 1887.

£100  
The allotment will be made as early as possible after close of the Subscription List. In case no allotment is made the amount paid on application will be returned immediately on its being so determined. Failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture. The Debenture Stock will be secured by a floating charge over the property and undertaking in favour of trustees. The Preference shares will be entitled to priority over the Ordinary shares of the Company for capital, and for a cumulative preferential dividend of 6 per cent., payable out of profits.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.  
The Right Hon. Lord Hindlip.  
The Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.  
Frederick Wigan, Esq.

DIRECTORS.  
\*The Hon. SAMUEL CHARLES ALLSOPP, M.P., Chairman.  
\*Henry Townshend, Esq.  
\*Josiah Thomas Poyser, Esq.  
\*The Hon. George H. Allsopp, M.P.  
Bonamy Dobrée, Esq.  
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\*With power to add to their number.  
\*Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.  
The London and Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lombury, E.C.  
The Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourn Union Bank Limited, Burton-on-Trent.

SOLICITORS.  
Messrs. Travers Smith and Braithwaite, 25, Throgmorton-street, E.C.  
Mr. William Small, Burton-on-Trent.

AUDITORS.  
Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., 5, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Mr. John Ogden.  
TEMPORARY OFFICE.—No. 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

The objects of the Company are to acquire, work, and further extend the well-known business of Messrs Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-on-Trent, which, with one exception, is the largest Brewery business carried on in England.

The object which the present proprietors have in view is to convert the large amount of capital embarked in the business into a more manageable shape, and to render it readily transferable as a public security bearing a recognized price; for this purpose they have determined to transfer their business to the proposed Company.

Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., Accountants, have for many years acted as accountants to the firm. It appears from their certificate appended that the capital of the firm (including that of retired and deceased partners, which under existing arrangements is only payable over a long series of years,

but which the vendors will discharge immediately out of the purchase-money) will at the end of December, 1886, probably materially exceed the sum of £1,850,000. The Certificate further states that the business premises stand in the books at their original cost, increased by the outlay for such additions only as have been added to the power of production. The other extensive renewals and improvements of buildings and plant, as well as the entire cost of maintenance, have been charged against revenue; a large increase has taken place in the value of the freehold land since its purchase, but no addition to the valuation has been made in consequence of such increase, and that:—

The average annual net profits during the last 7 years amounted to ..... £209,737  
The average annual net profits during the last 5 years amounted to ..... £204,244  
The average annual net profits during the last 3 years amounted to ..... £229,826  
The net profits of the last year (ending June 30, 1886) amounted to ..... £238,191

Whilst profits of a business of this class must vary in the future as in the past, the results of the series of years above referred to show an increasing profit. Taking the average of the last three years, as stated in the Accountants' Certificate, the following result is shown:—

Average annual profit (last three years) ..... £229,826  
The annual interest on £1,100,000 Debenture Stock at 4½ per cent. is ..... £49,500  
The annual dividend on £1,100,000 Preference Stock at 6 per cent. is ..... 66,000  
..... £115,500

Leaving a surplus of ..... £114,326  
Whilst it will only require £88,000 per annum to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Stock.

The business is conducted at Burton-on-Trent and at No. 61, King William-street, London; in addition to which the firm have offices and stores in many of the larger towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Brewery premises comprise an area of more than 40 acres, besides about 140 acres of land held for the purposes of the business. The property is freehold or long leasehold, and is not under mortgage. There are also within the Brewery yards and premises about nine miles of railway, which are worked by six locomotives belonging to the firm. The existing Brewery premises, machinery, and plant are in the highest condition of repair and efficiency, and are sufficient to meet a largely increased production.

The business consists of brewing what is known as pale and Burton ales, porter, and stout. There are practically no tied houses, and advances to publicans or others are exceptional and of small amount. The bad debts during the last five years amounted to less than ½ per cent. of the sales. In concurrence with another leading house in the trade, an arrangement was made, as from the beginning of May last, for granting to customers a slight increase of discount, with a view to an increase of business.

The freehold and leasehold premises above mentioned, railways, locomotives, and tramways, machinery and fixed plant, stocks and miscellaneous balances as of the 1st January, 1887, will be transferred, with the goodwill of the business, to the Company, subject to existing contracts and liabilities, other than in respect of capital of present and former members of the firm, which will be discharged by the Vendors.

The Vendors by their Contract of Sale to the Company guarantee that this property as appearing by the partnership books when made up to the 31st of December, 1886, shall not amount to less than £1,850,000 as a net minimum.

One of the vendors is a minor. The approval of the High Court of the present sale has been given as to his share.

The price to be paid to the vendors for the entire property, premises, net assets, and goodwill of the business is £3,300,000, one-third in stock and shares, as explained above, and two-thirds in cash as received by the company. The vendors undertake not to transfer the stock and shares, given in part payment of the purchase-money, prior to the 1st of July, 1888.

The current balances in hand and sums daily receivable and at the command of the Company are believed to be amply sufficient as working capital.

The trade contracts which will be assumed by the Company it is of course impossible to specify. Subscribers will be held to have notice of all contracts and to have waived their rights to be supplied with particulars.

The agreement for the purchase of the business is dated the 31st January, 1887, and is made between Henry Townshend, Esq., Josiah Thomas Poyser, Esq., the Hon. Samuel Charles Allsopp, M.P., James Young Stephen, Esq., the Hon. George Higginson Allsopp, M.P., Alexander Finlay, Esq., John Blundell Leigh, Esq., the Hon. Alfred Percy Allsopp, and Richard Cecil Leigh, an infant, by the said John Blundell Leigh, his trustee (acting under the authority of the High Court of Justice) (the vendors), of the one part, and John Ogden, on behalf of the Company, of the other part. Copies can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Travers, Smith, and Braithwaite, 25, Throgmorton-street, London, and of Mr. William Small, Burton-on-Trent. The only other agreements relating to the subject-matter entered into by the vendors, who are the promoters, are, one dated the 27th day of January, 1887, between the above-named vendors, Henry Townshend, Josiah Thomas Poyser, Samuel Charles Allsopp, James Young Stephen, George Higginson Allsopp, Alexander Finlay, John Blundell Leigh, Alfred Percy Allsopp, and Richard Cecil Leigh, an infant, by the said John Blundell Leigh, his trustee, fixing the mode of division of the purchase-money *inter se*, and the other dated the 31st day of January, 1887, between Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of the one part, and the London and Westminster Bank Limited of the other part, concerning the expenses of issuing the capital now offered for subscription, which expenses are borne by the vendors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for prospectuses to be made at the temporary offices of the Company, No. 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., London, and February, 1887.

COPY CERTIFICATE OF MESSRS. QUILTER, BALL AND CO.

We have for many years acted as accountants to the firm of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, of Burton-on-Trent. In that capacity we have regularly examined the accounts and certified the correctness of the annual balance-sheets.

We certify that at the last annual balancing on 30th June, 1886, the Brewery estate buildings,

plant, and working capital of the firm stood in the books as follows:—

Business premises, including railways, machinery, and fixed plant ..... £809,204 13 0  
Barley and malt ..... 175,293 0 1  
Hops ..... 71,986 8 9  
Ale ..... 208,520 15 7  
Miscellaneous balances, including live and dead stock, casks, staves, drays, miscellaneous stores and debts receivable (less liabilities) ..... 676,764 17 3

Total ..... £1,941,769 14 8

This capital of £1,941,769 14s. 8d., which includes that of retired partners and their representatives, has, since 30th June last, been somewhat reduced by customary payments under the partnership arrangements; but when ascertained at the end of December, 1886, will probably materially exceed the sum of £1,850,000.

The business premises stand in the books at their original cost, increased by the outlay for such additions only as have been added to the power of production. The other extensive renewals and improvements of buildings and plant, as well as the entire cost of maintenance, have been charged against revenue; a large increase has taken place in the value of the freehold land since its purchase, but no addition to the valuation has been made in consequence of such increase.

The average net profits of the firm, including interest on capital, have been as follows:—

During 7 years ending 30th June, 1886 ..... £209,737  
" 5 " " " ..... £204,244  
" 3 " " " ..... £229,826  
" the year ending " " ..... £238,191

QUILTER, BALL, and Co.  
5, Moorgate-street, London,  
31st January, 1887.

## SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS (LIMITED).

Prospectuses may be obtained, and applications for stock and shares must be made at 5, Angel court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., where all inquiries will be attended to.

London and Westminster Bank Limited.  
W. ASTLE, Manager.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, February 8th, 1887.

## THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Hereafter intended to be called "The Colchester Brewing Company, Limited.")

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1883.

SHARE CAPITAL £200,000.

Divided into 40,000 Shares of £5 each.

Issue of the remaining £100,000 divided as follows: £25,000 in 5,000 7 per cent. Preference shares, with participation in dividend after providing 10 per cent. upon the Ordinary shares. £75,000, in 15,000 Ordinary Shares, payable as follows:—

On Application ..... £1 0 0  
On Allotment ..... 2 0 0  
On March 1st, 1887 ..... 2 0 0

£5 0 0  
Making a total issue of 75,000 7 per cent. Preference shares, and 125,000 Ordinary.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES RICHARD GURNEY HOARE, Esq. (Messrs. Round, Green, Hoare, and Co., Bankers, Colchester), Chairman.

S. Harwood Harwood, Esq., J.P., Gissing Hall, Diss, Norfolk, Vice-Chairman.

Lieut.-Col. G. Stapole Coxon, 10, Porchester-street, Hyde Park, London, W.

J. Algernon Ind, Esq., White Hall, Colchester.

Thomas Moy, Esq., J.P., Stanway Hall, Colchester.

Alfred J. Newton, Esq. (Messrs. Newton Bros. and Co., 8, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.), and Burton-on-Trent.

Arthur O. Stopes, Esq., Managing Director, East Hill, Colchester.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Round, Green, Hoare, and Co., Colchester. London and Provincial Bank (Eye Branch), Suffolk.

Messrs. Lloyds Bank and Bosanquets Bank, Limited, Lombard-street, London. (And all their Branches.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Wittey and Denton, Colchester.

J. M. Pollard, Esq., Ipswich.

Messrs. Morley and Shirreff, Gresham House, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Brunton, Bourke and Co., 16, Finch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

AUDITORS AND VALUERS.

C. E. Mason, Esq., F.C.A., Chartered Accountant, of the firm of Messrs. Mason and Son, 61, King William-street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Mortimer Jones and Henry, 12, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.—William C. Newton, Esq.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY.—Mr. Gersham Taylor.

OFFICES.—Registered Offices: Eagle Brewery, Colchester. London Office: 24A, Southwark-street, London, S.E.

## PROSPECTUS.

The above further issue of shares has been made to purchase the old-established and well-known business carried on by Messrs. C. Stopes and Sons, Eagle Brewery, Colchester, with which was amalgamated in 1883 the business of Messrs. N. F. Cobbold and Co., both having been in lucrative operation for 58 years. With these has also lately been incorporated the business successfully carried on for a still longer period by Messrs. Osborne, Wine and Spirit, Beer and Porter Merchants, Colchester.

A very valuable London agency of old standing and repute for the sale of the Company's beers has been secured. This trade has for years amounted to 7,000 barrels per annum, and with additional capital will, it is believed, rapidly increase.

The property thus acquired by the Company consists of a substantially built steam brewery, suitable malshouses, stores, mineral water factory, and 130 licensed inns and houses, all of which (with the exception of 12) are freehold and copyhold.

The Eagle Brewery, Colchester, was re-erected seven years ago, and is fitted with all necessary appliances and plant for the existing trade.

The malshouses (when one now undergoing alterations is completed) will be capable of making all the malt used. The whole work upon the improved Stopes' system. Each house has a supply of pure hard water, free of cost, and well adapted to malting purposes.

The very extensive stores, mineral water factory, cottages, &c., are sufficiently commodious for a largely increased trade without further outlay.

The licensed houses and inns are situated in Colchester and the surrounding district, all (with

one exception) within a distance from the Brewery of twenty-one miles. They are mostly substantial well-built important full licensed houses, and the chief in their respective districts or villages.

The consideration to be paid by the Company for the whole of the above valuable businesses and properties is fixed at £100,000 (subject to mortgages for fixed periods of £100,000), in cash or fully-paid shares. It is intended to retain the largest amount of share capital allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange.

The book debts, general and consumable stock will be taken over by the Company at the valuation determined by Messrs. Mason and Sons, but the amount so taken is not to exceed the sum of £10,000.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. for continuing the agency of their London stout and porter, which Messrs. Osborne have carried on for upwards of half a century. Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. have granted the Company a largely extended area.

The property as a whole now consists of the three breweries at Colchester, Ipswich, and Eye, ample malshouses, and upwards of 250 licensed houses. The Falcon Brewery at Ipswich will in future be used as stores, &c. The breweries that will continue in use are newly erected, and work upon the tower or gravitation principle. The Eagle Brewery, Colchester, can be enlarged at very small cost, should the increase in business at any time render it desirable; but its present capacity of over 35,000 barrels per annum permits of increase of trade prior to any further extension being required.

An outlay of less than £2,000 upon the Fermenting Room will enable the Brewery to produce upwards of 50,000 barrels of beer per annum, for which trade the boilers, engines, plant, and water supply are fully equal. The Brewery is supplied with water by a deep Artesian Well, which yields a practically inexhaustible supply of very cold water of the highest quality for brewing. This was sunk in 1877, under the superintendence of a professional geologist, intimately acquainted with the district. The water-level perpetually maintained in the well is only 16 ft. from the ground-line, so that the cost of water is reduced to a minimum. In addition, there are other wells and sources of water supply upon the Brewery premises.

Messrs. Mason and Sons, brewery valuers and accountants, London, after an examination of the books, estimate the net profits of the Eagle Brewery, Colchester, Messrs. Osborne's business, the London agency, and the additional mineral-water trade at £19,500; and Messrs. Mortimer Jones and Henry, those of the Norfolk and Suffolk Brewery at £12,000, making a total net profit of £31,500 per annum.

The interest on the Mortgages for £200,000, and dividend on £75,000 Preference Shares, will amount to £14,250. After allowing an ample sum for management and directorate charges, Reserve Fund, &c., there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory dividend can be steadily maintained upon the ordinary shares of the Company.

It is arranged to retain Mr. A. O. Stopes as the managing director of the whole concern. As a successful practical brewer, he is well known in the Eastern Counties. His remuneration will largely depend upon the profits earned; and he agrees to hold his appointment for a period of not less than five years.

The Company takes over the business from January 1st, 1887, and shareholders will receive the benefit of the accrued profits from that date.

Three contracts embodying the above arrangements have been entered into between Arthur Othnel Stopes, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, one dated the 13th day of January, 1887, and two dated February 1st, 1887.

There are also the following contracts (1) dated the 30th of October, 1886, between Surtees Harwood Harwood, Esq., and H. Moon; (2) dated the 2nd November, 1886, between the said Surtees Harwood Harwood, Esq., of the one part and William Turner, on behalf of the Company, of the other part; (3) a supplementary contract between the Company and S. H. Harwood, Esq., November 26th, 1886; (4) dated 12th September, 1886, between Arthur Thomas Osborne of the one part, and Arthur O. Stopes of the other part.

There are no other contracts or agreements affecting the Company, except the business contracts entered into by the firm. Applicants for shares must be deemed to have notice of such contracts and agreements, and to waive the specification in this Prospectus of the dates thereof and name of parties thereto.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and sent with the deposit direct to the Company's Bankers, or any of their branches. In any case where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned to the applicant in full, and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number or amount applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the further amounts payable on the shares allotted.

The subscription-lists will close on or before Tuesday, 8th February.

Copies of the Memorandum, Articles of Association, and original Prospectus of the Company, and of the above-mentioned contracts and Valuers' Reports, can be inspected at the London Office of the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers and Solicitors in London, Colchester, and Ipswich.

London, February, 1887.

## PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

(Founded 1865).  
50, REGENT STREET, W., and  
14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Invested Funds ..... £2,485,955  
Annual Income ..... 319,215  
Claims and Surrenders paid exceed... 8,000,000  
Bonuses declared ..... 2,629,874

REVISED CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.—Foreign Residence and Travel.—All Policies already issued and to be issued after having been five years in force—the life assured not being engaged in any military, naval, or seafaring service, and of the age of thirty years and upwards—shall be relieved from all conditions as to foreign residence and travel.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Merchants, Traders, and others requiring the full use of their Capital, and desiring a Life Policy at the cheapest present outlay, are invited to examine the terms of the Half-Credit System of this office.

Prospectuses and further information to be obtained at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents.

CHARLES STEVENS,  
Actuary and Secretary.

## THE COUNTRY CHEQUE CLEARING BANK, LIMITED.—Cash

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transacted by the ATLAS FIRE AND  
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99, Cheapside. Secretary, SAM'L. J. PIRKIN.

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**RATION.** Established by Royal Charter  
A.D. 1720.  
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AND  
43A, PALL MALL.  
Marine, Fire, and Life Assurances have been  
granted by the Corporation for more than a century  
and a half.  
Funds in hand exceed £3,400,000.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.** Established 1836.  
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.  
INCOME AND FUNDS (1885).  
Fire Premiums... £577,000 | Life Premiums... £191,000  
Interest ..... £112,000  
Accumulated Funds..... £3,134,000

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,**  
LOMBARD-STREET and CHANCERY-CROSS,  
London. Established 1782.  
Insurances against loss by fire and lightning  
effected in all parts of the world.  
Loss claims arranged with promptitude and  
liberality. WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, Joint  
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FRANCIS B. MACDONALD, Secretaries.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.**  
Incorporated 1720.  
Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities.  
NEW PROSPECTUS on application, showing  
REVISED RATES, CONDITIONS as to  
WHOLE WORLD AND INDISPUTABLE POLI-  
CIES, &c.  
Funds exceed £4,000,000.  
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