

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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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. Encored 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.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVENING. 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.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (3500 time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. J. Leck, Leigh, Brennan, Carter, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS. MORNING PERFORMANCE Saturday next, at 2.

GAIETY.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—EVERY EVENING at 8, MONTE CRISTO JR., a Burlesque Melodrama in Three Acts, by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. Misses Nellie Farrer, Fay Templeton, Agnes Delaport, Sylvia Grey, Lottie Collins, McNulty, Barlow, Wilson, Beale, Selwyn; Messrs. Fred Leslie, E. J. Lonn, G. Stone, W. Guise, A. Balfour, G. Honey, Charlie 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 1.30.—GAIETY THEATRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—MR. HORACE SMOGGER, 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 Dream-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.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (22nd time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYALTY.—ROYALTY THEATRE, DEAN-STREET (two minutes' walk from Piccadilly-circus).—Under the management of Mr. WILLIE EDOUN. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, MODERN WIVES, an adaptation, by Ernest Warren, of "Le Bonheur Conjugal," with the following powerful cast: Messrs. Willie Edoun, Lytton Sothorn, Morton Selten, F. H. France, Edward Thirby; 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 SANTLEY.

DRURY LANE.—DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING—begins at 7.25, finishes at 11.15. Doors open at 6.45. Ordinary doors at 7.15. And EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY—begins at 1.25, finishes at 5.15. Doors open at 12.45. Ordinary doors at 1.15. 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.—Lessee 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.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. HARR and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8.00, 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.

STRAND.—STRAND THEATRE.—FANNIE LESLIE.—TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), at Eight, 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, Mesdames Florence West, Sallie Turner, Queenie Norman, and Amy McNeil; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Harry Parker, John Beauchamp, Lewis Waller, Cecil Ward, Malcolm H. Graham, Arthur Lewis, A. Warden, and J. A. Arnold will appear. Original Music by W. C. Levey; New Scenery by W. F. Robson. The "Fair Scene" produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Harris. Preceded by New Comedietta, entitled BY SPECIAL REQUEST, by T. Malcolm Watson. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

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. W. S. Peckley, Chas. Glenney, M. De Verney, Wilfred Draycott, and W. J. Hill, &c.; Mesdames Vane Featherston, Blanche Harlock, 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 8, 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; Mmes. M. Scarlett and Rose Baker. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE OF DAVID GARRICK, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

COMEDY.—COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—LAST NIGHTS.—THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE BEGGAR STUDENT, an original Comic Opera, in Three Acts. Music by Carl Millocker. English version by W. Beatty-Kingston. Seats may be secured at the Box-office (open 10.0 to 5.0) and at all Libraries.

THE BEGGAR STUDENT.—LAST NIGHTS.—Notwithstanding the enormous success of this Comic Opera, it CANNOT BE PERFORMED AFTER THIS WEEK.—COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—MYNHEER JAN.—In active preparation, for production on MONDAY next, Feb. 14, a new Comic Opera, in three acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulson and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulson, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Mons. Marius; Miss Camille D'Arville, Mmes. Amadi, Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Amy Martin, Miss Emma Broughton, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Melnotte. The Dances arranged by Mons. J. Hansen (by kind permission of the directors of the Alhambra Theatre). Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery by Mr. T. E. Ryan. The Costumes from designs by Lucien Besche, executed by Mons. and Mmes. Alias. An augmented Band and Chorus, conducted by Mons. Auguste Van Biene. Box-office now open.

SAVOY.—SAVOY.—R. D'O'LY CARTE, Proprietor 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.

SAVOY.—EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, RUDDIGORE, performed by the Company of the Savoy Theatre. Messrs. Rutland Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, H. Henry, and Durward Lely; Mmes. Leonora Braham, Jessie Bond, J. Findlay, and Rose Brandram. Musical director, Mr. F. Cellier; Stage Manager, Mr. W. H. Seymour.

SAVOY.—The Company specially organized by Mr. D'O'ly Carte to represent the new Opera RUDDIGORE in New York will appear at the Savoy Theatre in TWO SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 9th and 10th, prior to their departure for New York on Saturday, February 12th. The company consists of the following artists: Messrs. George Thorne, F. Billington, F. Federici, L. Kloss, and Courtice Pounds; Mmes. Geraldine Ulmer, Kate Forster, A. Jeneure, and Elsie Cameron.

SAVOY.—The private boxes, stalls, balcony stalls, and first circle seats for the morning performances of RUDDIGORE, by Mr. Carte's American Company, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, Feb. 9 and 10, are now on sale at the Box-office of the Theatre and at the Libraries.

OLYMPIC.—OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 8.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8.25, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.35, 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.

OLYMPIC.—Matinees of HEARTS-EASE, Feb. 9, and every WEDNESDAY until further notice. Miss HAWTHORNE as Marguerite Gautier. Doors open 1.30, commence 2. Seats may now be booked.

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

COURT.—COURT THEATRE.—Lessee 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. Denny, 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. Eleventh Time TO-NIGHT.—COURT THEATRE.

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HENGLER'S.—The Season Drawing to a Close.—EVERY EVENING, the Hippo-dramatic Spectacle, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, introducing all the very attractive incidents, including Turpin stopping the York Mail and the Death of Black Bess, the best trained Mare in the World. Dick Turpin, Mr. EDWIN CROUSTE. Every Evening at 7.45. The season will terminate on Saturday, Feb. 26th.

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Meeting at PRINCE'S HALL, Piccadilly, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 8 P.M. Paper on "Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce," by D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., Assistant-Director, Royal Gardens, Kew. By order of the Council, J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

THE REFLECTIVE STAGE.

MR. GLADSTONE considers that the question of Home Rule for Ireland has passed into the reflective stage. The phrase is worth noting as an admission that if Mr. GLADSTONE had had his way we should have established a new Constitution without reflection. The Gladstonian Liberals are, no doubt, in a reflective stage. Having failed to carry out the policy of disruption by a rush, they are driven to reflect upon the best way to renew the attack. But for the Unionists of both parties this ought to be above all things a season of action, and of prompt action. Their minds are made up. They have saved the Union, both in Parliament and in the constituencies, from one onslaught. They are pledged to maintain it against all comers. They are also pledged to restore order in Ireland, to give to the Government of that country the authority which every Government ought to possess, and to exterminate the conspiracy by which the Government is at present defied. For Unionists this should be a period of hearty co-operation and great activity. But in some quarters there are signs that Unionists, like the Separatists, are falling into a reflective stage, and that their reflections are not only useless but dangerous.

No such charge can be made against Sir HENRY JAMES, whose speech at Manchester proves that he understands the duty of the hour to be an active support of the Union and a resolute effort to suppress lawlessness and to restore order. But there are other Unionist politicians who are reflecting now upon a question that was decided, and rightly decided, months ago. Some of them have sounded again that note of compromise which was so often heard in the happily ineffectual intrigues which preceded the overthrow of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration. What is, if possible, even more to be regretted is that some Conservatives have shown a disposition to criticise their Liberal allies. Complaints are made of the natural desire of Liberal Unionists to remind Liberal audiences that they are still Liberals and not Conservatives. We hear that such it is "neither good taste nor good policy" for a Liberal Unionist to reassert his Liberalism; and that by doing so he sorely "tries the patience" even of the most "magnanimous" Conservatives. These complaints are unwise and unjust. It is a recognized condition of the Unionist alliance that no Liberal or Radical who adheres to it need thereby sacrifice his party creed. Unionist Liberals have a perfect right to emphasize the fact that they have joined the Conservative party for a definite purpose and for that purpose only, and that if that purpose were fulfilled the alliance would be at an end. The objects of the alliance comprise the defence of the Union against all attacks and the restoration of order in Ireland. The enemies of the Union are still active, and order is not yet restored to Ireland. The alliance, therefore, is in full operation, and nobody need object to reference being made to what may happen at its close. To grumble at the Unionist Liberals for not being Conservatives, and to taunt them with the difficulties which may attend their ultimate readmission to the Liberal fold is unwise and unpatriotic. Such language differs only in degree from the gibes and flouts of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL or from the misconduct attributed to those Conservative voters who are reported to be unwilling to give their votes to Liberal Unionist candidates. To act or to talk in such a way as to endanger the union of Unionists is as foolish now as it would have been at the time of the last general election. Then we had an energetic onslaught upon the Union to repel: the work of restoring order in Ireland has yet to be done now.

If some Unionists are forgetting that this is a time for prompt and strenuous action, and are falling into a stage of useless and dangerous reflection upon the terms of the Unionist alliance, the Government are very largely to blame for the fact. Months have passed by, and still the expected blow is not struck. Men who are committed for trial openly and continuously repeat the offence with which they are charged, and defy the law and its ministers. In Parliament day after day is consumed in useless ineffectual talk. Mr. PARNELL threatens us with a week's debate on an amendment dealing with topics which have already had days of superfluous discussion. An elaborate system of procedure is to be discussed and passed before we can even know the nature of the Government's Irish proposals. The new rules will involve much *bond fide* argument and consideration. They will, moreover, be the subject of all the obstructive tactics which could have been employed against the law, the passage of which they are meant to facilitate. Nay, they may offer even more opportunities for obstruction. The measures necessary to strengthen the Government against the Irish conspiracy would be certain to be supported by

the determined efforts of a unanimous majority. The same can hardly be said of the new rules of procedure. We are therefore threatened with much further delay; and that delay will strengthen the impression, for which we have already too many grounds, that the Government are either slow to make up their minds or slow to act on their convictions. Meanwhile the conspirators are active. DAVITT has returned to Ireland full of lawless ardour and fresh from the companionship of PATRICK FORD, the champion of dynamite. Mr. O'BRIEN declines a seat in Parliament, stating that he can be of more use in Ireland. The intimidation of jurors is actively carried on. *United Ireland* is loudly preaching crime and violence. There will be more bogus evictions and a wider dissemination of treason and lies. For all Unionists, then, and above all for the Government, this is not a time for reflection, still less for mutual recrimination. It is a time for action—prompt, immediate and effective. The union of the Unionists has only done half its work until the Irish conspiracy is completely broken up.

SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

FOR years it has been asserted that the presence of small-pox and fever hospitals has no ill effect upon the health of the surrounding populations, provided the hospitals are properly managed. And as they always are properly managed (according to the managers), the fact that the people in the neighbourhood have caught the infection and have died in greater numbers than the people living further off has steadily been put down to some other cause, often very unscientifically expressed. It has been their bad luck, or their carelessness, or something in the air—anything, in short, but the presence amongst them of a concentrated and intensified source of contagion, constantly receiving fresh supplies from far and wide, and constantly discharging the perilous dead or the scarcely less perilous convalescents. This comfortable theory has now, however, been completely swept away by the medical reports of the Local Government Board just presented to Parliament.

The small-pox death-rate of London has always been higher than that of the provinces, and the greater the efficiency of vaccination practice in London the greater has the proportionate prevalence of the disease become. Down to 1874 there were never more than two cases in London to one in the provinces (per million of the population); but since then the proportion has been six and even seven to one, down at least to the close of the epidemic of 1884-85. The anti-vaccinationists have not been slow to point out that increased vaccination has been accompanied by the increase of disease. But the fact is that there has been more disease in spite of better vaccination, and that we owe the increase to the folly which maintained that we could establish hospitals in the heart of densely peopled districts without making them centres of infection. In the provinces there are very few such hospitals, and even where they exist they are placed well outside the inhabited area to which they belong. In London, on the other hand, they have been established in some of the most crowded places—such as Fulham, Stockwell, Homerton, Deptford, and Hampstead—with the result that those districts, some of which used to be singularly free from small-pox, have become the well-recognized plague-spots of the metropolis.

Take a pair of compasses and, with the site of the hospital for the centre, draw a series of concentric circles with successive radii of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and one mile. It will be found that inside the first circle, say, 10 houses in every 100 have been invaded by small-pox; inside the second circle 2 in every 100; inside the third, less than 1 in every 100; and inside the fourth, about 0.50 in every 100. It has been by no means easy to discover these facts, since the boundaries of the registration districts have no fixed relation to hospital areas. For example, the Fulham Hospital stands at the junction of three registration districts, extending over ten square miles, so that the death returns afforded no clue whatever to the influence of the hospital upon the health of its immediate neighbourhood. To meet this difficulty a special area was mapped out around Fulham Hospital, with a radius of a mile; and the site of all the houses invaded by small-pox was carefully marked upon the map of this special area, with the result that the evil influence of the hospital—most virulent in close proximity, and steadily diminishing as the distance lengthens—was fully demonstrated. Within the first smaller circle the number of houses invaded in every 100 was about eleven; within the second circle it fell to 2.16; within the third it was 0.92; and within the fourth and outermost it was 0.71. The lesson is perfectly clear.

The death returns, though they would never of themselves have brought these forth to light, yet afford abundant corroboration of it. We find from them, for instance, that Hampstead, which, before it had a hospital, held the first rank as regards immunity from small-pox, has since held a comparatively low rank. When the hospital was closed from 1879 to 1883 it regained its position, although the disease was abundantly prevalent in the rest of London; but it again lost its position in 1884 after the hospital recommenced operations. Again, Hackney and Camberwell which for twenty years before 1870 stood among districts of the first rank in regard of their freedom from small-pox, fell to a place among the worst after the establishment of the Homerton Hospital in Hackney in 1871, and of Stockwell and Deptford Hospitals on either side of Camberwell in 1871 and 1877 respectively.

No wonder that Dr. Buchanan, the medical officer of the Local Government Board, holds it clearly proved that "in the metropolis all small-pox hospitals share the disastrous ability of Fulham Hospital to spread small-pox over the neighbourhoods round them." He holds, further, that this ability extends to the distance of at least a mile, and is independent of lines of human communication. Improved ambulance arrangements, the complete isolation of the patients from personal communication with

the outside world, restriction of the number of cases treated at any one time in any one hospital, are alike powerless to extinguish this malignant influence. How it operates we do not know; but that it does operate is now indisputable.

The plain moral is that the plan of intra-urban hospitals for infectious disease must be abandoned. Dr. Buchanan does not go so far as to say that; but he calls on the Metropolitan Asylums Board to adopt some other means for the treatment of patients, which shall reduce within the smallest limit the chances of spreading infection. In the meantime, the inhabitants of Fulham, Chelsea, West Kensington, Camberwell, Stockwell, Deptford, and Hackney have every justification for demanding the removal of the infection-centres from which they have suffered so long.

NOTES.

That M. Katkoff's lofty article in the *Moscow Gazette* should have been communicated to the German and Austrian press by means of the official Russian telegraphic agency is the most remarkable thing about it. Since that was done, it must be assumed that the Russian Government had no objection to its publication, to say the least; and the result is that this rather threatening article has made some commotion both at Vienna and Berlin, but at Berlin especially. Nevertheless, the general feeling still is that the peace prospect is brighter than it has been for some time past. For our own part we see no change in the situation, except in one particular. The Pope has come to the aid of Prince Bismarck in the matter of the Army Bill. The German Catholics have been advised by the Head of the Church to vote for the Bill; and they have been told to do so, it seems, in the interest—"temporal and spiritual"—of the Church itself. As a consequence, there is no longer any doubt that Prince Bismarck will get what he wants; and he has broadly insinuated, if he has not absolutely declared, that if the Army Bill is accepted there will be peace. Why that should make all the difference we have never been able to understand; but we suppose there is something in it. But we cannot suppose that the Pope's message—which amounts to an order—will give universal satisfaction in Germany, and a large number of eager politicians amongst the people will not like it at all.

The death of Sir Charles Macgregor is a misfortune for England and India, especially since it comes at a time when the empire may at any moment have to call for the services of its ablest officers. General Macgregor was a soldier whom Moltke and Von Roon would have known how to value. The young general—he was only forty-six—united to the practical ability of an Indian officer the scientific knowledge, the command of figures and statistics, and the unwearied industry at the desk and the map, which marks a man for promotion in the Prussian headquarter staff. He served and served well in several hard-fought campaigns; but his greatest services were done in the organization of the Indian Intelligence Department, and his masterly strategic papers. The most important of these papers was the remarkable document in which the late General showed the feasibility of a Russian invasion, and the urgent necessity of preparing for it by precautionary measures on our side. Our readers may recollect that a year and a half ago we dwelt very strongly on this subject, and did our best to rouse English public opinion to the risks which were run by disregarding the warnings of the best soldiers in India. Our views were regarded as "alarmist" in some quarters; but they would be found to be amply justified in the memorandum which the accomplished officer who has just died thought it necessary to draw up for the information and admonition of the Indian Government.

A Mahomedan judge, Mehdi Hassan Khan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, has written a letter which ought to be circulated in all places where Englishmen are foolish enough to believe that a few glib Europeanized baboos represent the people of India. The leaders of the Mahomedan community, like the proud princes and nobles of the old Hindoo and Rajpoot blood, have held utterly aloof from the "movement" got up by the unclassed young barristers and journalists of Calcutta. Mehdi Khan says that his co-religionists are convinced that "Radicalism will not do in India yet," and that ages of anarchy and tyranny have rendered it necessary to govern the country by a just and impartial despotism. The Mahomedan judge is too polite to hint that if the *Pax Britannica* were at an end the Government of India would not be carried on by the baboo debaters. The Arab, the Persian, the Afghan, the Rajpoot, or the Mahratta would rule the land as of old. The smooth-tongued quick-witted Bengalees would be their servants and sycophants, as in past days.

There is a captain of a certain Transatlantic steamer who (according to a correspondent of the *Times*) ought to be commemorated in song—say Sir Arthur Sullivan's. This officer not only navigates his ship with safety and speed, but he also attends to the morals of his passengers. When they came to him and told him that there were certain worldly men aboard his ship marvellously skilled in the game of poker, this skipper went into the smoking-room, harangued the passengers, and said that if there was any more gambling he should put the gamblers in irons. He would probably have been breaking the law if he had done so; but the gamblers, with their guilty consciences, did not know this. They slunk away abashed, and beggary-neighbour was the wildest game of cards played on that vessel thereafter.

The *Times*' correspondent thinks that if all captains went and did likewise there would be no more gambling in mid-ocean. But the officers may reply that their duties are quite heavy enough as it is, without attending to the morals and saving the money of grown-up persons who need not play poker unless they please, and if they lose at that fascinating pastime have only themselves to blame.

Sir Henry James has pledged himself to perform the difficult task of excluding female influence from political affairs. He is indignant at the idea that a voter should be exposed to the corruption of female smiles and blandishments. He does not quite see how to make it penal either to smile or to be smiled upon; but he is determined to find out a way. "If we wish to maintain the free expression of public opinion coming from men's thoughts and men's judgments," we must suppress female influence. This extreme anxiety to isolate the deliberating voter from every species of temptation does not show a very high estimate of his independence. Is it really worth while to enfranchise a man whom you cannot trust alone with a persuasive peeress, or to establish a species of "liberty" which must be safeguarded by the gagging of a whole sex?

An American barrister and journalist writes to the newspapers this morning hoping that Englishmen will attach no importance to the "belligerency of talk" telegraphed from the States. It is all, he assures us, "of the essence of demagoguery." The three fire-eating senators are all trying for the Irish vote, while two out of the three represent fishermen constituencies. That is all very well, but the three fire-eaters in the Senate were not alone by any means; on the contrary, they carried their motion by about forty votes to one. And if senators are prepared to pass votes making point-blank attacks on a friendly Power because they are "fishing for the Irish vote," what can be expected from congressmen and the newspapers?

Says a correspondent:—Apropos of some remarks in the *St. James's Gazette* respecting passenger steamers and their boats, I may tell you that I met one of the passengers by the ill-fated *Oregon* shortly after her loss, and he told me—1, that when all the boats, and the pilot-schooner as well, had received all the people they could hold without sinking, on a calm day, there were still 400 people left on board; 2, that the so-called life-rafts were quite useless, as even in perfectly smooth water those who got on to them were in danger of being washed off. I would also call attention to another matter. I was on board the *Alaska* three years ago, when she ran a pilot-boat down and drowned every soul on board. Why? Because it took them over ten minutes to get a boat into the water. Every man-of-war keeps a boat cleared away when at sea, and the usual time of getting it into the water is one and a half minutes at the outside—generally less. Is there any reason why passenger steamers should not be compelled to keep one boat cleared away?

Railway accidents of the most terrible nature are now constantly occurring on the other side of the Atlantic. The worst of these tragedies took place on Saturday on the Vermont Central Railway, near White River Junction. It was owing, it is stated, to the breakage of a rail that the engine of the Boston and Montreal express became detached from the train, with the result that the carriages and sleeping-cars dashed through the side of a bridge and fell a distance of fifty feet into the ice-covered river. In falling the cars caught fire and a large number of the maimed and imprisoned passengers were burned to death. It is a shocking feature of modern American railway accidents that the victims are so often destroyed by fire. If nothing can be done to prevent, or at least diminish, the number of these accidents, surely some arrangements might be adopted sparing the sufferers the torture of being literally roasted alive in addition to that of being mangled and smashed. It ought to be remembered, however, that in a country where the thermometer sometimes stands at fifty below zero the efficient warming of railway trains is absolutely necessary.

The persistent rumours of the arming of Montenegro point to the renewal of the intrigue of a year ago. The Karageorgevitchs, though exiled from Serbia, still look on themselves as the rightful rulers of the kingdom; and the marriage of Peter Karageorgevitch with Princess Zorka, the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas, showed that Montenegro was by no means sorry to have the power of being unpleasant to the State it considers to have usurped the headship of the Old Serbian race. But as Prince Nicholas is almost entirely controlled by Russia, the principality is a very strong card in the Czar's hands in playing the game against Austria. King Milan is no hero, and probably owes his throne entirely to Austrian influence; and should Montenegro aid the discontented Servians in driving out Milan and placing Prince Peter Karageorgevitch on his throne, the narrow strip of land to the south of Bosnia which separates Serbia from Montenegro would soon be bridged over and Austria's road to Salonica effectually blocked. Whatever pressure may be exercised by Russia on Austria's north-east frontier, it is really through Montenegro that she makes her power most felt; and whenever the diplomacy of the Czar's agents at Vienna needs a little backing up, the rumours of warlike preparations at Cetinje

are certain to become prevalent. And it is this dread of having her outlet to the south blocked that leads Austria to look on affairs in Bulgaria with more complacency than she would were it not for the hope of striking a bargain and securing Salonica by giving Russia a free hand in the Balkans.

Some idea of the magnitude of modern engineering undertakings is to be got from the Forth Bridge, now in course of construction. 3,500 workmen are engaged, and already £350,000 has been paid in wages. The cost of the steel plates exceeds this sum by about £10,000, and nearly £400,000 has been expended on plant and temporary works. Thirty steam-barges and other vessels are in constant use, with 60 steam-cranes, 50 hydraulic cranes, 100 hydraulic jacks, and 100 hand-cranes for lifting and handling material. There are also many hundred machines in use, including forty-eight steam engines, while more than a million cubic feet of timber have been required to stage the temporary works. As the Tay Bridge disaster shook people's confidence in a bridge at Dundee, and the Forth Bridge would never pay unless the new Tay Bridge pays too, it is natural that extraordinary efforts should be made to make the Forth Bridge the wonder of the world.

Last Wednesday a large steamer left Antwerp for the Congo with a remarkably miscellaneous cargo. There were two nuns and a missionary in addition to the ordinary passengers; and vast numbers of cases were shipped containing stores of all sorts for the use of Mr. Stanley's expedition. Also there were taken on board a number of frame-houses, in sections, ready for erection at the stations on the Congo; a large river-steamer, likewise in sections; together with a considerable quantity of general merchandise. And it is said, although we do not know with how much truth, that the *Lys* likewise embarked some cargo of a less peaceful nature: munitions of war for the use of an expedition which is to recover the Stanley Falls station, taken some time since by the Arabs. Now the Arabs around Stanley Falls are believed to own an equipment of 6,000 rifles, and any hostile movement on the part of the Europeans would probably lead to disaster. An adroit emissary could readily "get at" the Arabs through their commercial instincts; fighting would be a blunder.

The Bill which Mr. Lacaita is to bring in for the Sanitary Registration of dwelling-houses deserves in an eminent degree the support of public opinion. One of its most useful provisions makes it incumbent upon local authorities to keep a register in which the name of every building certified under the proposed Act shall be entered. No house is to be certified as sanitary the drainage of which does not fulfil certain specified conditions. Registration will be compulsory in the case of all lodging-houses. What a boon this for the anxious paterfamilias looking for apartments at the seaside! Nine-tenths of all the houses let in lodgings at our health-resorts to-day are in a deplorable sanitary condition. The local house-agents are ready to point out houses in which you may have full confidence, and as to which "we have never had any complaints" (*i.e.*, all those on their list); but "decline to guarantee." If Mr. Lacaita's Bill is passed, all one will have to do will be to call at the Town Hall and glance over the sanitary register. Let us hope that the opposition of owners of insanitary property will not be allowed to upset a measure of such obvious public utility.

The state of parties in Ireland has not been too bad to prevent all parts of the country combining to put a very formidable football fifteen into the field at Dublin on Saturday, in the international match with England under Rugby Union rules. For more than ten years the Englishmen had won the match, except on one occasion, when a draw was played; but upon this occasion the Irishmen had all the best of the game, and during the last half of the play they gained two tries from which a couple of goals were kicked: the Englishmen making no score whatever. The victory appears to have been mainly due to the three-quarter backs—Tillie, Rambant, and Montgomerie—whose running and drop-kicking were alike brilliant. As the Englishmen were well represented, the victory was naturally received with great enthusiasm by the spectators at Lansdowne-road. The Association game, however, does not appear to be equally flourishing in Ireland. The match England *v.* Ireland under these rules was also played on Saturday at Sheffield, the strong English eleven having matters all their own way, and winning by seven goals to none; the English goal-keeper only once having to touch the ball during the game.

The wood paving of the carriage-roads is beyond a doubt one of the most welcome of the many improvements that have been effected in London of late years. It has added much to the comfort and quiet of the metropolis and has saved an immense amount of wear and tear to both carriages and horses. It is, however, still an open question whether asphalté has not some advantages over wood for paving purposes. The point was raised at the last meeting of the vestry of St. James's, Westminster, with reference to a proposal that had been made to substitute asphalté for wood paving in Regent-street. It was stated, as the result of a complete canvass of the residents, that out of 178 ratepayers living in the street 163 written replies had been received expressing an opinion in favour of wood. The remaining fifteen were undecided. In a discussion which took place on this subject it was urged that asphalté, as a

material for paving, was better than wood from a sanitary point of view, and, though a little more expensive at first, was cheaper in the long run. In the end the vestry decided by a majority to grant the wishes of the ratepayers, and to repair the street with wood when necessary. This was probably the best conclusion that could be arrived at. Wood pavement has its drawbacks; but it is on the whole less slippery for horses than asphalté, and, moreover, a fall upon wood is not quite so serious a matter as a fall upon asphalté.

Not a little interest attaches to the excavations which are now being made among the ruins of the ancient Olbia on the banks of the Dnieper. The houses and streets which are being laid bare, with their wealth of relics in the shape of fragments of glass and pottery, broken statues, architectonic ornaments, and domestic utensils, doubtless belong to the city raised on the ruins of that destroyed by the Cete about B.C. 50. But remains still older than these may be expected to come to light. Olbia was a Milesian settlement, founded as early as B.C. 655 on the right bank of the Borysthenes; and a singular value would attach to any records of this almost unknown race. Many coins of the city have already been unearthed; but it is in the tumuli that the greatest finds are expected.

MENTAL STABILITY.

THE accusation of political inconsistency is one which is often improperly made, and it is sometimes rightly regarded as of small moment even when it is founded on a basis of facts. A man is sometimes accused of inconsistency because he has discovered the differences between himself and those with whom he believed that he was in substantial agreement, or because he follows his old opinions to some conclusion which his opponents had believed he would be inclined to resist. Where a man has really changed his mind because new facts have come to his knowledge or new arguments have presented themselves to him, he does not deny the charge of inconsistency, but admits and justifies it. There is, however, a mental defect, often the cause of inconsistency in opinions, which can always be detected with certainty, and which ought never to be forgiven. That quality may be called mental instability. A man of unstable mind does not yield to the force of an argument not previously realized, or adapt his opinion to facts not previously known. He is swayed by transient emotions, and the same facts take a different colour in his view, according as he desires to draw from them now one conclusion, now another. Let us suppose that a particular set of men organize a conspiracy for the attainment of specified objects and employ certain means for that purpose. The unstable politician thinks he perceives a chance of applying a remedy to all the real grievances which are borne by the fellow-countrymen of the conspirators, while at the same time firmly repressing the enemies of law and order. He poses as the champion of firmness united to mercy; he spares no effort to apply his legislative remedy; but he launches sonorous denunciations at the advocates of public plunder, and he declares his readiness to stand or fall as the friend of law and order and to exhaust the resources of civilization in the good cause. A few years elapse, and the same conspiracy is still alive, the same men seeking the same ends by the same means. But the unstable politician has had a new idea; his ambitions tend a new way, and every fact appears to him to be such as his new rôle requires that it should be. He is posing now as the deliverer of an oppressed nation, the redresser of centuries of wrong, the statesman who will grant a nation's prayer and erect for himself a monument more lasting than brass. To complete his fancy picture, he must convince himself, not only that there is an easy way of carrying out his design, but also that the men whom he once denounced as conspirators are the enlightened and considerate spokesmen of a just demand. He now employs the eloquence with which he once called for their suppression in praise of their moderation and ability. They must fill their niches in the ideal picture which his imagination has wrought for his own delight: and if they are not suited for that purpose he will make them appear to be so by his description of them. There is something more than mere inconsistency in such conduct as this. Not only have opinions been changed, but the whole moral landscape has been transformed through the shifting medium of the mind that holds it.

It is not in one party only that we have recently had examples of mental instability; nor is that defect confined to distinguished statesmen. It is, on the contrary, notoriously common among electors, and its influence in public affairs has not been diminished by extensions of the suffrage. A man whose main interests lie in his own affairs, and who reads the newspapers only for amusement, is even more likely than a professional politician to get tired of one set of opinions and to give another set a trial. This tendency among casual voters, no doubt, plays an important part in those changes of will which characterize general elections under popular Governments. One attractive opinion proves an irresistible bait; and the voter who accepts it swallows down all the collateral opinions which accompany it, regardless of the fact that he has previously convinced himself that they are unsound. It is alleged that a thousand Christians have been impaled in a Turkish province, or that a sick woman in Kerry has been turned out into a snowstorm at midnight. "I must believe that," cries the unstable politician: "I cannot afford to lose a chance of adopting a belief which will give such a splendid outlet to my finest feelings, and provide me with so fine a chance of expressing myself in effective language." And so he not only accepts the fact, without judging the evidence too strictly, but greedily bolts a whole theory on the Eastern Question

or an elaborate scheme of Home Rule, because attractive horrors are being utilized as evidence in their support. The same mental instability which facilitates reactions and revulsions of feeling at the polling-booths makes the unstable statesman a hero with "the masses." If the democratic system now on trial in this country is to justify its existence, it has to prove, among other things, that the devotion of the people to leaders who constantly shift and change is transient and accidental.

But, luckily, we have still some powerful politicians—among whom the leader of the Liberal Unionists stands first—who do not change their minds except upon the promptings of reason or the teaching of experience. Such a man sees facts as they are, and does not grow weary of expressing the same opinion, so long as the subject-matter of that opinion remains unchanged. He does not abandon an argument in which no flaw has been detected merely for the sake of change and to avoid the monotony of constant reiteration. He does not admit that the mere lapse of time can convert a criminal conspiracy into a constitutional agitation. If the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom deserved the praises which were once lavished upon it by those who would now degrade and dismember it, it deserves those praises still. If the arguments once used to prove that a repeal of the Union would be fatal to the supremacy of Parliament were once effectual, they are effectual still. That seems sufficiently obvious to an honest man. If, however, these praises were sung and these arguments were used merely for the amusement of the audience, it is possible that the old amusement has palled and that a new one ought to be tried. That is the only justification of mental instability in politics; and it is a justification to which no man of character will listen for a moment. It is a matter for congratulation that we have still at least one eminent politician whose high character appears conspicuously in the formation and exposition of his opinions. Such a man we can call *justum et tenacem propositi virum*. Unfortunately neither the *civium ardor prava jubentium* nor yet the *vultus instantis tyranni* has been wanting to the trial of his constancy.

TRANSFORMATION.

BEFORE our latest experiences in the north, it had become common to deplore the cessation of what the people called "old-fashioned winters." But for six weeks this season we were under the unbroken dominion of frost and snow; and many of those who had attained to a garrulous and complaining old age lamented the good old-fashioned winters for the last time.

The first snow fell thickly, and as it came through a thin biting air it was frozen ere it reached the ground; and so it was with every subsequent fall. Neither man nor beast nor bird could break through the hard glistening crust. As many of the old stone fences as were not completely buried were scalloped and fluted in the most fantastic fashion. Everywhere was one white expanse; and when the sun ceased to shine a silence that might be felt covered the land. In the hill districts there was something terrible in this loneliness, and every day of the frost seemed to deepen the desolation. But at the end of six silent weeks there came a great change. A soft warm wind set in from the south, bringing with it heavy rain-clouds. First the snow of the lower lands became honeycombed, and then it was dissolved by the rain that fell in the night. Black seam and scaurs marked out the ravines of the hills; and the fell backs tore down the slopes, bearing with them tons of loose *débris*. The valleys became river-beds, and the snow as brown water hurried off to the sea. In thirty-six hours the transformation was complete, and striking beyond description.

The burst of life and the babel of sounds on the morning after the floods was almost bewildering. The air was filled with the voices of birds and the flutter of their wings. The rooks, that a few hours before had been disconsolately picking about the sheep-troughs or digging their bills into the frozen turnips, were cawing loudly from the elms and even pulling sticks about. Blackbirds whistled from the bushes, and here and there a thrush sang gaily from an ash tree-top. The long-toed meadow pipits ran and called among the hillocks, and the cocks answered each other from farm to farm all along the dale. Flocks of redwings and fieldfares covered the fields; the starlings, with ruffled throat and drooping wings, screeched in delight from the chimney-stacks. The trips of grey plover that had been forced into the valley by the frost now made back to the fells, and countless flocks of lapwings reappeared on the plashy meadows. Strings of ducks and geese, with their wild clangour, left the mountain tarns, and, after cleaving the air until they had attained a great height, made off to northward. From the shore and the estuaries of the rivers, where an ever-recurring tide brings abundant food, there was a speedy exodus of bird life. The dippers and kingfishers made back to the rocky mountain streams. The flocks of widgeons which had haunted the bay daily for weeks were no longer to be seen on the ooze-banks and mud-flats, but had gone out to sea. The pied oyster-catchers had also moved off, and the bunches of dunlins were fewer than before. Curlews had made for the inland creeks nearer the hills, and the various diving ducks appeared in dozens where before there had been thousands of them. Sanderlings and plovers stayed by the larger pieces of fresh water, though in reduced numbers; but the night of the thaw myriads of ducks which had fed on the marsh seemed to have moved off in a body.

In short, by sea and by land, never was there a more sudden or a more general change. And still the warm south wind continued to blow. The older farmers said we had had a "ground thaw"—an event as rare, according to them, as a lunar rainbow. But in a day or two accounts of the doings of the frost-king began to come in. It had gone hard with the sheep—thousands of which had fallen into the deeper drifts, and only a tithe of them had been dug out. Now the south wind

released the remaining ones, some of which had been buried for twenty-eight days. These were of the small black-faced mountain breed; and, although weak and emaciated, they soon revived. A scantily clad wayfarer had been found dead on the fells, and a poor old woman had perished in crossing the moors in a snow-storm while attempting to reach the cottage of her daughter, who was about to become a mother. Another little tragedy had been played out by the river, which perhaps was the cruellest of all. Two little lads were taking their father's tea to where he was chopping wood in the coppice. As a near cut they attempted to cross the river upon the yellow ice. The ice was rotten; it broke, and engulfed first one, then the other. And yet, twenty-four hours before, the woodmen's fagot-laden carts had used the same short cut. The dense volumes of water which the streams had brought from the hills had flooded the valleys, and had even carved out new beds for the rivers. All the loose property of the land had been borne on the resistless current and been washed out seawards, and in this way the loss of sheep and cattle was enormous.

After the morning of the thaw and the floods there came a sudden change in the atmosphere. If it was not the first day of spring, it was the first spring day. The grass and undergrowth of the hedges came up vividly green from beneath the snow. Everywhere in the garden the soft brown soil was pushed up, and the seed-leaves were seen peeping through. The buds felt the persuasive influence and were visibly swollen, and the pink filamentous flowers of the hazel came out from beneath their scaly sheaths. There was a new element in the air—an interfusion of spring. Things animate and inanimate detected it, and responded to its genial influence. Not to lose time, the teams were taken to the field and the brown soil came up rich and sweet. Everywhere the small birds were twittering and singing, and even a pale brimstone butterfly came out at noon. For an hour at midday there was ample "feed" on the river, and the newly spawned fish gorged their first flies after having been "bottom feeders" for some months. Pale wreaths of blue smoke ascended from the field-corners where the men were burning the winter weeds. The old rabbit-catcher resumed his labours; so did the stone-breakers, and the charcoal-burners went again to the woods. The flocks of snow-buntings that had ranged the fields for weeks flew off to the higher lands, and the hungry ravens and carrion-crows went back to the hills. The robins left the houses for the woods, and here, aroused from their hibernation, the squirrels came out. A walk over the Common actually reveals some golden sprays of gorse; and, warmed by the snow, the tiny sprays of chickweed are just bursting into flower. A few daisies speck the vividly green sod, and now that the sun shines there is such a crying and calling about us as will not be heard on any other day in the year.

VERDI'S "OTELLO."

MILAN, Feb. 5.

VERDI'S "Otello" was bound to be a success. Apart from its intrinsic merits, which are not to be questioned, the orchestra, singers, and audience of La Scala, together with the foreign visitors from all parts of Europe, had entered into a sort of tacit understanding to secure for it a triumphant reception. Verdi himself seems to have been the only person who ever entertained a doubt as to what its ultimate fate might be. Only two days before the first representation he said to a friend of mine that he would gladly withdraw his "Otello" were it still possible to do so. "For two or three years," he continued, and "as long as I had it on my desk, it was the delight of my life; but from the moment it passed out of my hands it became a source of perpetual torment." I do not think Boito has troubled himself more than befits a man of youth and energy as to the success of the work to which he has contributed so much thought and art of his own. This is not the first time that he has worked on a Shakspearian subject; and his libretto of "Hamlet"—set, as I am assured, to admirable music by Faccio—is said to be as good in its way as the new libretto of "Otello." Faccio, the eminent conductor of the Scala orchestra, and Boito, the only librettist in Europe who is at once a dramatist and a poet (to say nothing of his character as composer), are fast friends. They made together the campaign of 1866; and they ought between them (but that deplorable singing prevented such a result) to have secured a victory for their "Hamlet." Boito has a fair acquaintance with English, but does not know the language sufficiently to understand every word in Shakspeare's plays. Accordingly, in making his preliminary studies of "Othello" he read the work in the original and in M. Charles Hugo's excellent and, as nearly as possible, literal translation. It was his wish to treat the subject in five acts; but Verdi, who knows that a five-act opera is always in danger of being cut and hacked by orchestral conductors in league with stage-managers, would not hear of this; and it was arranged that the first of the Shakspearian acts should be dispensed with. One important point is thus lost in the new operatic version of "Othello"—the significant warning addressed at the end of the first act by the deceived father to the still confident husband. Othello's narrative of the simple means by which he gained the heart of Desdemona is also missed, though it is substantially reproduced in a love-duet for Othello and Desdemona which terminates the first act.

All the great scenes of the second act, as of the succeeding ones, are retained, though necessarily in a compressed form—from the storm scene off the coast of Cyprus (musically illustrated by the usual chromatic rushes accompanied by diminished sevenths) even unto the end. Especially remarkable among the musical pieces of the first and second acts are Iago's drinking-song, with its well-marked character of sham conviviality, and the before-mentioned love-duet. This duet is one of the few pieces introduced into the drama solely for the sake of the music. It is, moreover, the only piece in which the influence of Wagner is clearly to be seen. Not that it is characterized by any of the tunelessness of which the great German composer is popularly accused. It is based on a melody

which is intensely expressive, but which depends for its full effect upon ever-changing harmonies. There are no leading motives in the opera; but, as in "Lucia," "Linda," "Faust," and a dozen other works that will suggest themselves to every musical reader, the melody of the love-duet is reproduced (with necessary modifications) in the most tragic scene of the whole work.

Some, perhaps, will say that the influence of Wagner is also noticeable in the strict adherence of the composer to the lines of the drama he is setting to music. No conventional scena or aria is dragged in for the sake of the singer. Indeed, the only *hors d'œuvre*, more or less, of this kind, that I can think of in "Otello" (for the love-duet after all forms a substantial part of Boito's drama) is a very charming mandolinata sung as a serenade to Desdemona by a chorus of young Cypriots in the second act. Boito tells us in his stage directions that the accompaniments to this engaging melody (which recalls a somewhat similar one in "Les Vêpres Siciliennes") are to be played on the *guzla*—a Servian and Illyrian instrument, quite as foreign to the island of Cyprus as the mandolines and guitars which are in fact employed. However, the mandolinata of "Otello" is destined to enjoy great and speedy popularity; since (apart from more direct reasons) it has been for the last two months in the hands of the Estudiantina Milanese, twelve of whose members sing it—and most effectively—in the opera. The second act contains, moreover, a fine solo for Iago, in which this diabolic personage makes not an atheistic but an antitheistic profession of faith, a duet for Iago and Cassio, a strikingly powerful duet for Iago and Othello, and a concerted piece which is one of the best specimens of this kind of work that Verdi has produced. In the third act the trio of the handkerchief is one of the most successful numbers; and as Shakespeare's ending to his penultimate act (a pensive conversation between Emilia and Desdemona) is obviously unfitted for lyrical purposes, Boito has here given us a very striking termination of his own invention. Iago has now raised Othello's jealousy to the highest point. Meanwhile an uproarious crowd around Othello's palace are acclaiming the victorious chief as the "Lion of St. Mark." At that moment he falls senseless to the ground. "Behold their lion!" exclaims Iago, pointing, as the curtain comes down, to the morally vanquished Othello.

The fourth and last act opens with the Willow Song, almost as happily treated as the famous Willow Song of Rossini—which, in a melodic point of view, it in no way resembles. This is followed by an Ave Maria of the purest beauty; at the end of which enters Othello, mad with rage, asking Desdemona whether she has prayed, and telling her to prepare for death. This entry is accompanied by a highly significant passage for the double basses muted, which Faccio and the orchestra generally regard with the greatest admiration. The work now marches rapidly towards its conclusion, and soon is heard in the orchestra the motive in the love duet which accompanies Othello's final kiss just before he stabs himself. At the first general rehearsal of this act the impressionable musicians of the Scala orchestra, most of them young men, were affected to tears; and certainly no audience of intelligent men will hear it without being deeply moved.

The chorus in this opera plays but a small part; and it is said that Verdi, when he first undertook the work, intended to confine himself solely to the personages of Shakspeare's play. There was a time when an opera of Verdi's was especially distinguished by some striking melodic chorus written entirely in unison. But in the present day he keeps strictly to his dramatic subject; and he has the same dislike to introducing a crowd merely that it may sing a chorus as to interpolating an *aria d'intrata* or any other operatic folly of the past. The mandolinata chorus has its place in the drama, and is really too charming to need an excuse, even if any apology for it were in a dramatic sense necessary. There is no other chorus that I can think of at this moment except the one of triumph which accompanies with great force of contrast Othello's quasi-apoplectic collapse at the end of the third act. In the last act he is suffering from pressure on the brain—such at least seems to be Boito's idea—and is practically all but a lunatic. In this final act there is no chorus, and the action marches with a rapidity which keeps the spectator breathless from beginning to end. It lasts twenty-five minutes: scarcely more than the time occupied when Boito read it to the company in the libretto. The longest act is the third, in which the jealousy of Othello is gradually worked up to murder-point and in which both choruses and concerted music are employed. Without counting the three *entr'actes*, the work lasts about two hours and a quarter. As in every good opera of Verdi's (and he has written some half-dozen masterpieces), there are no lengthy passages; certainly no tedious ones. If any reservation is to be made, it must be in connection with the *credo* of Iago, which at times reminds one painfully of Hamlet's soliloquies in Ambrose Thomas's more oppressive than impressive work. Next to Iago's creed, I have doubts about Cassio's dream, an enchanting piece of music; but too beautiful, too lyrical, it seems to me, for the very unpleasant situation.

I must abstain for the present from saying even one word about the artists. But, as regards the parts, the most important is that of Iago, the next important that of Othello, the least important (putting aside the subordinate characters) that of Desdemona. The great artist who impersonates Iago is as well known in England as in France or Italy. Than Tomagno no finer tenor of the robust kind is now to be met with; and he has the advantage of being some ten years younger than Masini (who, it will be remembered, sang the tenor part in Verdi's Requiem, under the composer's direction, at the Albert Hall). M^{me}. Pantaleoni, who showed some signs of fatigue, is an artist of high though not of conspicuous merit. Signor Faccio's orchestra is superb.

It is already arranged that "Otello" shall be produced in the autumn at the Paris Opera House, with Maurel in the part of Iago, and immediately afterwards, under M. Dupont's direction, at Brussels. It will be given at Venice next spring in connection with the exhibition of fine arts; and it may be hoped that the presence here of Signor Alberto Randegger points to some chance of its being represented in England by the Carl Rosa Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR AUXILIARY FLEET.

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

SIR,—The great point about the merchant-vessels which are to receive a retaining fee from the Government is, as you justly pointed out on Saturday, their speed. You are not, however, quite accurate in describing them as being "from three to six knots faster than the fastest other ships afloat." I will accept your statement of the speed of the seven ships named. You give the *Umbria* 20.18, the *Etruria* 20, the *Aurania* 19, the *Alaska* 18.5, the *Arizona* 17.3, the *Austral* 17.7, and the *Ormuuz* 18 knots. The average speed is 18.66 knots. Here are seven foreign war-ships which are already afloat and armed, and which are almost if not quite as fast as the merchant cruisers: (French) *Milan* 18, *Condor* 17, *Bombe* 19.5 knots; (Austrian) *Panther* 18 knots; (Italian) *Italia* 18, *Bausan* 17, *Tripoli* 20 knots: average speed 18.21 knots. The superiority of the merchant-ships is, of course, increased by their coal-carrying capacity, which is thrice that of the war-ships; but, on the other hand, the war-ships have by far the better armament. Our ships will each carry six 5-in. guns—thirty-five guns in all. The foreign squadron carries four 16-in., two 10-in., fourteen 6-in., two 5-in., and ten 4-in. guns, besides machine-guns; and in its offensive power it is about ten times as strong as the merchant-cruiser fleet.

I should add, as a further correction of your statement as to speed, that, excluding torpedo-boats, the British Navy contains several vessels which can steam 17 knots an hour. The *Impérieuse* is one of these; the *Polyphemus* has done 17.8; the *Mercury* does 18; and the torpedo-gunboats of the *Grasshopper* class can do 18.5, or more.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 6.

C.

NEW "YOUNG ENGLAND."

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

SIR,—While thanking you for the terms in which you speak of my article in the *National Review*, may I venture to add that another sentence or two is required in order to convey to your readers a fair conception of its meaning. You say the article comes to this: that the Conservatives may continue to govern the country for a long while if they do so upon Moderate Liberal principles. The article does in some sense come to this, no doubt; but it comes to a little more as well. I have tried to show, in the first place, how such popular legislation as is here implied—truly popular and truly Liberal legislation—may be harmonized with principles which no Conservative can abandon; and I have tried to show, in the second place, the means by which this can be accomplished—namely, by a close and permanent alliance of the more Conservative Liberals with the more Liberal Conservatives, and the removal of that unmeaning barrier which now divides them from each other.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. E. KEBBEL.

MR. DAVITT HERE AND IN AMERICA.

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

SIR,—If Mr. Davitt, unlike the poor, is not always with us, he is with us a great deal. Mr. Healy once described the National League as backing only for a spring. Mr. Davitt periodically retires across the Atlantic, only to jump upon his country with the more vigour and emphasis. Truth to say, however, the fierce energy which he displayed on leaving the American shore has not been at all in harmony with the style in which he lands on Irish soil. He seems to have lost something *in transitu*. He has endorsed the Plan of Campaign, of course—so do many Gladstonians; and he has uttered some theatrical wrath about the Glenbeigh evictions which represents no extraordinary degree of temerity. But we miss the high histrionic style in which he took leave of his American admirers. This that follows is a much finer and more stirring mode of rhetoric than anything that has yet passed his lips in the more humid and depressing Irish air—"Let the Irish people be once convinced that the landlord party is bent on extermination, and not all the influence of all the leaders in the world will be able to prevent some supreme act of retaliation which a maddened people driven to desperation will attempt." A Transatlantic audience would naturally think this a noble declaration. In Ireland, even amongst his own friends, it would be laughed at as pure buncombe. There his audience would but look at one another and wink. Again, "If the Government persists in its course, it will find the manhood of Ireland, backed by Irish-America, hurling itself across its path." Nothing could be finer, were it not so absurd. When Mr. Davitt turned his back upon the Fenians it was understood that for ever and all he had abjured the appeal to the rifle, which those who have tried it in Ireland have never found very remunerative. This flavour of blood and gunpowder in an ex-Fenian is diverting to those who do not admire Mr. Davitt, and humiliating to those who do. But the climax has yet to come; for we learn that the orator, in concluding his harangue, "cried with a strong voice," "They will find that we belong to a race who know how to die for liberty." Whereat, of course, the enthusiasm was unbounded, and cheer followed cheer. Then we learn that there came the sensation of the evening—namely, when he referred to Father M'Glynn. At the mention of the name of this reverend gentleman "the people all stood up, and enthusiastic cheers shook the building again and again," and amid the cheers a voice was heard "Down with one-man power," as much as to say "Down with the Pope."

Why does not Mr. Davitt give us a stave or two of such music as the foregoing in his native land? Why, in short, does Mr. Davitt reserve his noblest strains for Transatlantic audiences? On the land question too he has been improving. It does not seem long ago that Mr. Davitt announced in Liverpool a land purchase scheme which involved the munificent compensation of ten years' purchase of the rental to all land thieves. This was afterwards reduced to the price of a ticket to Holyhead. The New Yorkers have been informed that the landlords should not get a cent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M.

February 5.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.
FOURTH EDITION.

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COLOGNE, Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the members of the Centre Party, held here yesterday, Dr. Windthorst delivered a speech in which he said that although the Pope desired the adoption of the military Septennate by the Reichstag, this wish on the part of his Holiness had nothing to do with the merits of the measure itself, but sprang from reasons of expediency and political considerations. Had it been possible, continued the speaker, to carry out the Pope's wish, the Centre Party would have done it; but nobody could accomplish impossibilities. Dr. Windthorst concluded by declaring that the Pope would not be displeased with his faithful sons when he closely examined their reasons.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Monday.—It is stated that instructions have been sent to commanders on the frontier to avoid all exercise of the troops which may lead to a false interpretation by Germany.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Manning has addressed a letter to Mr. Belmont, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, stating his views upon the Retaliation Bill now before Congress. He examines the subject in regard both to the fishery rights and the commercial rights of United States vessels in Canadian ports, the former being defined by the treaties of 1783 and 1818. Mr. Manning says:—

We do not ask of Canada or Great Britain any other rights or liberties of taking, drying, or curing fish than are stipulated in those treaties. In respect of commercial privileges for our fishing-vessels in Canadian ports, the situation is otherwise. Up to President Jackson's proclamation of October 5th, 1830, the United States had no commercial privileges for its vessels in Canada. We had such privileges as colonists; and we lost them as colonists. We regained them in 1830 by an arrangement of legislation, finally concerted with Great Britain, which was the result of an international understanding; in effect, though not technically, a treaty. What now confronts us is the Royal Assent given by the Queen in Council in November, 1886, to the Canadian Act amending the Act respecting fisheries by foreign vessels, which empowers the searching of American vessels found in any Canadian harbour, or hovering near British waters.

Proceeding to refer to the Retaliation Bills, Mr. Manning recommends that there be no unnecessary ambiguity in the proposed legislation, and that if locomotives and railway rolling-stock and cars are to be excluded under any circumstances, Congress should say so explicitly, and all vehicles containing merchandise should be distinctly excluded if such be the will of Congress. Mr. Manning contends that the proposed action of the United States should not be described as retaliation, but as a response to Canada's suspension of international comity and hospitality. In conclusion, the writer submits a Bill giving the President discretionary power, authorizing him in case of the seizure of United States' vessels in Canadian waters to proclaim United States' ports closed to Canada.

A PROPOSED GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR.

The *Courrier des Ardennes* of the 28th of January publishes the draft of a Bill taken from a pamphlet on the "Law of Nations" by the Abbé Defourny. The object of this Bill is to constitute a Grand Council, charged with the examination of all international disputes, and without whose sanction no declaration of war should be issued. This Bill would establish a council similar to our own Privy Council before it was mutilated by the statute of Queen Anne. The *Courrier des Ardennes* says that several Paris papers have been discussing this remarkable project; and the French Government appears already to have taken advantage of its suggestions, if it is true that no military movements in France are to take place without the authorization of the Conseil d'Etat. The following is a translation of the proposed Bill:—

Concerning the exercise of the prerogative of the President of the Republic and of Parliament in the matter of declarations of war:—

Article 1.—There shall be instituted by the side of the French Government a Grand Council of the Law of Nations, acting in the same manner as a High Court of Law, for the examination of and judging of the justice of causes of war. Despatches, reports, correspondence, and generally all documents relating to international conflicts shall be communicated to it by the Foreign Office.

Article 2.—The President of the Republic is judge, with Parliament, of State reasons in the matter of a war to be undertaken, and he disposes of the armed force against other nations with the assent of the Chambers. But the President shall not be able to ask for this assent, nor the Parliament be able to give it, and neither the one nor the other shall be able to decree a war, without the Grand Council of the Law of Nations having previously been put in possession of the matter, and without the Council assembled as a High Court having given its judgment with reasons establishing the justice of the *casus belli*.

Article 3.—Neither before nor after the assent of the Chambers shall the President of the Republic be able to proclaim war, nor the Ministers be able to order any act of hostility whatsoever against a foreign nation, or tribe, before having declared to it the *casus belli*—that is to say, having notified to it by embassy the judgment, accompanied by reasons, of the Grand Council, and having called upon it to repair the injury committed against the French nation described in the said judgment, and having certain knowledge of its refusal to do justice.

Article 4.—In case of a declaration and proclamation of war at the same time that the order to commence hostilities is transmitted, the judgment of the High Court, or summary declaration of the just causes of the war, extracted from the said judgment, shall be publicly read at the head of each squadron and battalion of the French armies, and placarded in all the communes of France.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN HOXTON.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A murder was committed at 8, Bacchus-street, Hoxton, on Saturday morning. Lydia Green, aged thirty-one years, a surgical instrument case coverer, who resided with her parents, retired to bed in her usual good health on Friday night. She shared a room with a widowed sister. About a quarter to seven on Saturday morning the sister rose, leaving her infant child in bed with the deceased. Some time afterwards a noise was heard in the room as of something falling heavily, and then some one was heard leaving the house; but no notice was taken, as it was thought to be a lodger going to work. Subsequently the mother entered the room and discovered the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood. A doctor was immediately summoned, and he found that life was extinct, though the body was still warm. Examination showed that the deceased had a severe wound on the head, a punctured wound on the right temple, another under the left jaw, and severe wounds on the hands. There was abundant evidence that there had been a desperate struggle between the deceased and her murderer, the room being in great confusion. It is stated that thirteen hours were allowed to elapse before the police were informed of the occurrence. Suspicion is directed to a man named Carroll as the murderer. It is stated that the deceased had kept company with him for some years and that recently they had quarrelled. It is alleged that Carroll had obtained from a lodger living in the house the street-door key under the pretence that he wanted to remove some things. The police are endeavouring to find him. They are reported to have discovered that on Saturday morning he went to the Dalston Junction Railway Station and there met two companions of the deceased. They had something to give to the deceased, and he told them that she would not be able to keep the engagement owing to her mother being unwell, and he obtained from them what they had for the deceased, promising to give it to her. The police have visited the places which he was in the habit of frequenting, and they found that he had not been home after he had left for his work early on Saturday morning. A full description of the man has been telegraphed to the police in every district. The body of the deceased was removed to the mortuary at Shoreditch, and the inquest will be opened by Mr. Wynne Baxter on Wednesday. The following is the description of the suspected man:—Aged thirty years, height 5 ft. 6 in., complexion fresh, mole on right ear, hair dark, slight side whiskers, and tuft on chin sandy. Dress: Dark blue Chesterfield overcoat, black hard felt hat, mourning band, dark or checked trousers. Respectable appearance; lately resided at No. 22, Fanshaw-street, Hoxton, and has been employed in a sponge warehouse. Supposed to be suffering from congestion of the lungs, and may apply to a chemist's or dispensary. Information to be given to the Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, or any police station.

SALVATIONIST VAGARIES ON BOARD SHIP.

The *Times of India* of the 21st of January says:—The Salvation Army in India as elsewhere is a mild nuisance. The natives are probably amused to see European men and women making "guys" of themselves in the streets; but they are quite shrewd enough to know that there are Europeans and Europeans. The Salvationists are taken at their own standard, and that, luckily or unluckily, is not high. But, if they are to be shipped out to India in increasing numbers, they should be plainly told before they start that the movement has taken no sort of footing here. We are led to make these remarks by a painful case that has been brought to our notice. The other day twenty-four Salvationists, eight of whom are women or girls, arrived here in the *Clan Macgregor*. One of these, Mary Nicholson by name, a girl aged twenty, was so ill and excited all the way out that the ship's surgeon, Dr. Rudmore, insisted she should be sent on arrival to the European General Hospital. She is, Dr. Rudmore tells us, not only in ill-health, but has been suffering acutely from religious mania; and he further informs us that both Dr. Hojel and Dr. Baker recommend that she should be sent home at once as quite unfit for work in this country. The girl herself wishes to return, and so does another girl who is now nursing her. But the Salvation "authorities," whoever they are, who brought her out, are trying to insist upon her going up country to take part in the Gujarat mission. The girls are, we believe, penniless, and it is a pity that the society which paid for their passages out cannot be compelled to pay their passages home.

Fellow-passengers with the Salvationists (the *Bombay Gazette* says) give strange accounts of the doings of those who accompanied these unhappy young women on the voyage to Bombay.

The daily and nightly gyrations of General Booth's evangelistic dervishes, the performances of a band in comparison with which the playing of the tom-tom is musical, the shoutings and the saintly gymnastics of the prayer room, were just the conditions under which the highly-strung nerves of a delicate hysterical girl were sure to break down. If she has not lost her reason through the Bedlamic surroundings of the voyage, it was not through the care of the people in whose charge she came out. Some of them did their best to break in upon the isolation in which the medical officer placed her, one of them being a gentleman who had shown his fitness for ministering to a mind diseased by praying *coram populo* that after his death he might be "turned into a Gatling gun—not one of those muzzle-loading guns, oh, Lord—but a real Gatling gun with which I can shoot broadside into the devil!" It was into the hands of people of this sort that this young woman and her sick companion would have been reconsigned on landing in Bombay but for the firmness of the ship's medical officer.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for January, 1887, were issued this afternoon. The imports for the month were valued at £31,047,422, an increase compared with the corresponding month of 1886 of £2,364,383. The exports for last month were valued at £17,808,735, an increase compared with January, 1886, of £595,954.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH SAILORS.

A correspondent of the Central News writes:—The Spaniards at Port Mahon do not appear to be animated by very friendly feelings towards the English sailors. On Sunday, the 30th of January, leave was granted to the crews of her Majesty's ships comprising the Channel Fleet. On the men re-embarking at night, they were vigorously pelted with stones. Several of them were struck and injured. No cause has been assigned for the attack.

THE FIFE AND CLACKMANNAN MINERS.

A special meeting of the Fife and Clackmannan Miners' Association was held to-day at Dunfermline to consider the present situation of affairs. Reports were submitted to the effect that at all the collieries the miners had resolved to stop work for an entire week, the necessary notices to finish contracts to be put in to-day. The delegates stated that they never saw the men more united in their action.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Thirteen of the bodies of the passengers who perished in the railway accident at West Hartford, near White River Junction, have now been identified, and twenty-three more bodies have been recovered. It is feared, however, that many others are still lying under the wreck of the shattered cars.

[Particulars of the disaster will be found on another page.]

ALLSOPP AND CO. (LIMITED).

The temporary offices of Messrs. Allsopp and Co. (Limited), in Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, were opened at ten o'clock this morning for the receipt of applications for shares in the public company now being formed to carry on the business of Messrs. Allsopp at Burton-on-Trent. Preparations had been made for an unusual crush by the employment of a detachment of the City Police to prevent the overcrowding of the office. There was a number of persons present when the doors opened; but after the first few minutes the crush was over, and the subsequent arrivals were not so numerous as to overtake the efforts of the clerks appointed to receive the application forms. A very large number of applications were received by post, and from these alone it is conjectured that the capital required could be subscribed; but it is not possible as yet to form an estimate of the amount represented by the applications already received. A stream of clerks, messengers, and others bearing applications continued to arrive at the offices up to eleven o'clock; and the offices will remain open until 4 P.M. Our City correspondent says it is estimated that already the issue is covered over fifty times. But probably this is exaggerated.

ILLNESS OF A JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Kay is unable to take his seat in court to-day. His lordship has a severe attack of gout, which prevents his touching the ground with one of his feet.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNTESS GROSVENOR.

The marriage of the Countess Grosvenor and Mr. G. Percy Wyndham was solemnized this morning in the Chapel at Eaton Hall, Chester, the greatest privacy being observed. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and several members of the Grosvenor family were present.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN IRONCLAD.

The Central News' correspondent at Gibraltar writes:—It has transpired at an inspection of her Majesty's ship *Monarch's* boilers that she had a very narrow escape from a serious accident on her passage from Gibraltar to Port Mahon. It seems that when steam was being got up for additional speed it was found that, instead of the proper quantity of water being in one of the boilers, it had run nearly dry. The steam from the main steam-pipe was forced into the boiler, which was completely bulged out, the pressure on the boiler plates being about thirty pounds per square inch. Cold water was on the point of being pumped into the boiler, but fortunately a leading stoker opened the steam exit valve, thus preventing the boiler from bursting. A court of inquiry will investigate the affair.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Reuter's telegram from Durban says that the troopship *Orontes*, with the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment on board, has arrived there.

The torpedo-cruisers *Mersey* and *Rattlesnake*, which are undergoing important trials by the Torpedo Department at Portsmouth, are ordered to be commissioned in a fortnight. They will then join the Mediterranean fleet. H.M. corvette *Calliope*, 16 guns, Captain H. C. Kane, arrived at Portsmouth to-day, after a week's experimental cruise, and, like the *Cordelia*, which arrived two days ago, has been allowed a fortnight in which to make good defects. Both vessels will then sail for China.

A LEGACY TO THE SALVATION ARMY.

Mr. Justice North this morning gave judgment in the matter of Lea, deceased, the question being whether certain legacies left by the testator to General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, for "the spread of the Gospel," were specific bequests to Mr. Booth for the purposes named, or whether it was necessary that a scheme should be prepared. His lordship held that it was the testator's intention that the legacy should be paid to General Booth, and applied by him, and that it was not necessary to prepare a scheme. He therefore ordered the money (£4,000) to be paid to General Booth.

THIS DAY'S LONDON BETTING.

WATERLOO CUP.—100 to 7 agst Mr. Gladstone's nomination (t and w), 100 to 6 agst Mr. Hornby's (t and off), 10 to 1 agst Miss Glendyne (off).

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—100 to 8 agst Fullerton (off; 100 to 7 t and w), 100 to 7 agst Loved One (t and off), 100 to 6 agst Harpenden (t), 20 to 1 agst Monsieur de Paris (t and off), 25 to 1 agst Corunna (t), 25 to 1 agst How's That (off), 25 to 1 agst Tib (t and off).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—10 to 1 agst Spahi (off), 100 to 7 agst Savoyard (t), 15 to 1 agst Frigate (t).

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The demand for money in the open market is quiet at 2 to 2½ per cent. for short loans. Discount is quoted 2½ per cent., with little doing.

Quarter-past Two.

The Stock Markets opened with a little uncertainty this morning in consequence of the near approach of the Settlement, which commences to-morrow, but the tone soon improved, and is now firm. The Continental news published this morning was more reassuring, and operators are gaining a little more confidence. The expectation of a scarcity of stock to-morrow is also a source of support. The English Funds are steady, and Consols show a slight improvement. Home Railways are firm, especially for the stocks of the southern lines, which were the most depressed last week, while North British is rather dull. A considerable improvement is shown

in some of the American Securities on the better market in New York, and there is also an advance in Grand Trunk of Canada issues. Mexican Railway stocks, which have lately been much over-sold, are being bought again for a good traffic return, and show a considerable improvement. Foreign Government securities were at first a trifle easier, pending the receipt of prices from the Continent; but are now steady for the representative descriptions.

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

In the English Funds, Consols have advanced 1-16 per cent. to 100 9-16 to 100 11-16 for money, and 100 3/4 to 100 1/4 for the account.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has risen 1/4, Great Northern A 1/2, Great Western 1/4, Brighton A 1/4, Chatham Ordinary 1/4, the Preference 1, North-Western 1/4, Sheffield A 1/4, Midland 1/4, North-Eastern 1/4, and South-Eastern Deferred 1/4; but North British has fallen 1/4. In Canadian and Mexican Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has risen 1/4, the First Preference 1/2, the Second 1 1/2, the Third 1/4, Canadian Pacific shares 1/4, Mexican Ordinary 1 1/4, the First Preference 1 1/2, and the Second 1 1/4.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Brazilian of 1871 has declined 1/4, the 1875 1/2, Greek of 1881 1, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16, the Tribute Loan of 1871 1/2, and the Defence 1/2; but Brazilian of 1865 has risen 1/2, Buenos Ayres of 1870 1/4, Egyptian Preference 1/4, Hungarian Gold of 1881 1/2, Italian of 1861 1/4, Portuguese Three per Cent. 1/4, Russian of 1873 1/4, and Spanish Four per Cent. 3-16.

In American Securities, Pennsylvania Bonds have risen 1/4, Central Pacific shares 2 1/2, Milwaukee 2 1/4, Denver 1/4, Lake Shore 1 1/2, Louisville 1 1/2, New York Central 1, Erie 1, Ontario 1/4, Ohio 1 1/4, Pennsylvania 1/4, Reading 1/4, Union Pacific 1 1/2, and Wabash Preference 1/4.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 27-32d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 29-32d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 4d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 8d.

The subscription lists for the Norfolk and Suffolk Brewery Company will close to-morrow, the 8th inst.

The half-yearly report of the Great Northern Railway Company shows gross receipts of £2,044,670. The expenditure was £1,132,128, leaving a balance of £369,085. After providing for all fixed charges the proprietors declare a dividend on original stock at the rate of £5 15s. per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £3,871 12s. 3d. to be carried forward.

The half-yearly report of the Bank of British Columbia shows a profit of £25,999. After payment of all charges the directors declare a dividend of £6 per cent. per annum and bonus of £2 per cent. (free of income tax), adding £5,000 to the reserve fund, leaving £2,249 to be carried forward.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	100 9-16	100 11-16
Ditto Account (March)	100 3/4	100 1/4
Reduced Three per Cent.	101 3-16	101 5-16
New Three per Cent.	101 3-16	101 5-16
New Two-and-a-Half per Cent.	88 1/4	88 3/4
India Stock Four per Cent.	102 1/4	102 3/4
Ditto Three per Cent.	85 1/4	85 3/4
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70 1/4	71 1/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Rupee Paper	73	73 1/4
Bank of England Stock	207	209
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent.	106 3/4	107 1/4

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	104	105
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101 1/4	102 1/4
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	93 1/4	94 1/4
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	99	101
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	106	108

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bond	112 3/4	112 1/4
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 1/4	131 1/4
Virginia Funded Bonds	52	53
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	44 1/4	44 3/4
Central Pacific Shares	37 1/4	37 3/4
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	92	92 1/4
Queensland and Rio Grande Shares	24 1/4	24 3/4
Illinois Shares	135	136
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	96 1/4	96 3/4
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	61 1/4	61 3/4
New York Central Shares	114 1/4	114 3/4
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares	32 1/4	32 3/4
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	68 1/4	69 1/4
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	97 1/4	98
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	17 1/4	17 3/4
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	26	26 1/4
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	17	18
Pennsylvania Shares	56 1/4	56 3/4
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	18 1/4	18 3/4
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	102	103
Union Pacific Shares	57 1/4	57 3/4
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	14	15
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	26 1/4	27 1/4

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97 1/4	97 3/4
Great Eastern	66 1/4	66 3/4
Great Northern Ordinary	114	115
Ditto A	99 1/4	100 1/4
Great Western	135 1/4	135 3/4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114	115
London and Brighton Ordinary	126 1/4	127 1/4
Ditto A	110 1/4	110 3/4
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21 1/4	21 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	98 1/4	98 3/4
London and North-Western	126 1/4	126 3/4
London and South-Western	125 1/4	125 3/4
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	65 1/4	65 3/4
Ditto A	35 1/4	35 3/4
Metropolitan	108 1/4	109
Metropolitan District	38 1/4	39
Midland	124 1/4	124 3/4
North British	93	93 1/4
North-Eastern	152 1/4	153 1/4
North Staffordshire	92 1/4	92 3/4
South-Eastern Ordinary	124 1/4	125 1/4
Ditto Deferred	102 1/4	103
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12 1/4	12 3/4
Ditto First Preference Stock	75 1/4	75 3/4
Ditto Second Preference Stock	57 1/4	57 3/4
Ditto Third Preference Stock	29 1/4	29 3/4
Ditto Guaranteed	71 1/4	71 3/4
Canadian Pacific Shares	63 1/4	63 3/4
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23 1/4	24
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	121	124
Lombardo-Venetian	7 1/4	7 3/4
Mexican Ordinary	47 1/4	48
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	112 1/4	112 3/4
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	69 1/4	70
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetua	117	119
Debtenture Stock	117	119

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	119	124
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2	2 1/4
Hudson's Bay	2 1/4	2 3/4
National Discount	10 1/4	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	62	64
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	76 1/4	76 3/4

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	99 1/4	100 1/4
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	100 1/4	101 1/4
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	71	72
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	86	87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	61 1/4	62 1/4
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	90 1/4	90 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	98	99
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883	89 1/4	90 1/4
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1871	97 1/4	98 1/4
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	97 1/4	98 1/4
Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Conversion	97	99
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	63 1/4	64 1/4
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	56 1/4	57 1/4
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98 1/4	98 3/4
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	89 1/4	90
Ditto Five per Cent. Unified	70 1/4	70 3/4
Ditto Four p. Ct. Preference	93 1/4	93 3/4
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	67 1/4	67 3/4
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	89	92
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	92	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	76 1/4	76 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	106	107
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	75	77
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	56 1/4	57 1/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	56 1/4	57 1/4
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	75 1/4	75 3/4
Italian Five per Cent. of 1881	92	92 1/4
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	23 1/4	23 3/4
Ditto of 1864	71 1/4	71 3/4
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	13 1/4	13 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	10 13-16	10 15-16
Portuguese Three per Cent.	50 1/4	51 1/4
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92 1/4	92 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92 1/4	92 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92	92 1/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875	86 1/4	87 1/4
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	95	97
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	60 1/4	60 3/4
Ditto Two per Cent.	46 1/4	46 3/4
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	101	103
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	19 1/4	20 1/4
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13 1/4
Ditto Six & Five per Cent., 3 & 4	13 1-16	13 3-16
Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	67 1/4	68 1/4
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	78 1/4	79 1/4
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	45 1/4	46

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	14 1/4	15 1/4
City	18 1/4	19 1/4
Colonial	32	34
Consolidated	7	7 1/4
Imperial Ottoman	103-16	105-16
London and County	83	84
London and Westminster	61 1/4	62 1/4
London Joint Stock	36	37
National Provincial (12 paid)	49	50
Union of London	35	36

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	21	23
Indian Consolidated	7 1/4	7 3/4
Mason and Barry	7 11-16	7 13-16
Montana	7 1/4	8
Mysore Gold	5 1/4	5 3/4
Oregon Gold	15-16	1 1-16
Richmond Consolidated	4 1/4	4 3/4
Rio Tinto	10 1/4	10 3/4
St. John del Rey	28	33
Tharsis Sulphur	3 1/4	4
United Mexican	2 1/4	3 1/4

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	31 1/4	32 1/4
Brazilian Submarine	10 1/4	10 3/4
Consolidated Telephone	13-16	15-16
Direct United States	7 1/4	7 3/4
Eastern	10 1/4	10 3/4
Eastern Extension	10 1/4	10 3/4
Globe Ordinary	4 1/4	4 3/4
Ditto Preference	11 1/4	11 3/4
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	23	24
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	3 1/4	3 3/4
United Telephone	12 1/4	12 3/4
Western and Brazilian	7 1/4	7 3/4

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 1/4	11
Glasgow	13 1/4	13 3/4
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	11 1/4	11 3/4
London	18	18 1/4
London Street	20	20 1/4
North Metropolitan	20 1/4	21

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

An imperial decree has been issued in Berlin calling out 73,000 of the young reservists for drill with the new repeating rifle from the 7th to the 18th inst. The *Standard's* correspondent says that the German war party and military circles generally have for the past day or two ceased to believe that a war with France is now inevitable. As for the German peace party, they have always hoped to prevent a new Franco-German war; while some persons, including, it is believed, Prince Bismarck himself, are even sanguine that France may eventually be completely reconciled with Germany. The most trustworthy reports (the correspondent says) do not altogether confirm the more peaceful news of the last two or three days. The repeated asseveration that France is animated by the most peaceful intentions (he adds) can in Germany only be taken as so many words. Hence it is not to be wondered at that the situation is still regarded as very serious, though a certain relaxation in the tension is perceptible. This improvement will increase as soon as the French Government has given peaceful assurances, which are now expected here every day.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, on the other hand, asserts that nobody in Europe any longer doubts the pacific temper of France:—

Neither the French nation nor its Government will for a long time to come think of war. If anything, too many proofs of this have been given here. M. Goblet stated on Friday that it was needless to make pacific assurances from the Tribune; but he might have gone further and said that such a speech would have an effect the reverse of its design, certain minds in Germany being inclined to construe it as a device for thwarting Prince Bismarck's election tactics. It was whispered for two days that General Boulanger was about to resign, because the Cabinet had refused him the credits necessary for sending troops to the East, and for calling out the reservists. This was conceivable, but was incorrect. The truth is, that the Cabinet has refused him the credits necessary for summoning the "disponibles"—that is, the soldiers on furlough, ready to rejoin the colours, who are needed for completing the regiments. This was a perfectly normal measure, which any other Minister could have carried out without exciting the slightest susceptibility. As a measure of prudence, however, the present Minister was not allowed to carry it out. Thus, by a strange revulsion, General Boulanger has become a danger, not, as the Germans say, because he impels France to excessive armaments, but because he prevents her from arming sufficiently. The Corn Duties Bill, moreover, is about to take precedence of the Army Bill, owing to the same pre-occupation. Such, in short, is the situation that, to prove the sincerity of her intentions, France stops in the normal path of her armaments, and making this sacrifice to ensure the blessings of peace, she is thereby placed under the safeguard of universal honour, for otherwise she would be betraying for the sake of peace her own security.

Herr Mauthner's interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrath on foreign affairs was answered on Saturday by Baron Ziemkalkovski. He declared that no change unfavourable to peace had recently supervened in the empire's relations with foreign Powers, and that, in spite of the uncertainties and serious nature of the general situation in Europe, the Government entertained a firm hope in the maintenance of peace, because peace was desired by all Governments, and in particular by that of his Majesty. The Minister added that the precautionary measures now being taken by the War Office were not to be regarded as having any warlike significance. Public feeling in Vienna is now said to be of an optimistic kind. It is stated, however, that, notwithstanding the reassuring declarations made by influential personages and the pacific explanations of certain of the Ambassadors, the gravity of the situation is regarded there as unchanged. It is alleged that all the uncertainty now prevailing and the threatening character of the situation are due to the disturbing influence exercised for some months past by France and Russia. The endeavours of Germany to ascertain beyond doubt whether, in the event of a conflict in the east or west of Europe, she could count with certainty on the neutrality of France or Russia will, it is believed, sooner or later cause the situation to become acute. The question may, it is believed, arise whether France would bind herself to observe neutrality in the case of further complications in the East; and her refusal would, it is considered, furnish a proof for Germany of the aggressive intentions of France, which would serve as a guide for Germany's future attitude.

The Paris *Temps* published on Saturday a telegram from Vienna which asserted that Prince Bismarck had succeeded in bringing about a coalition between Austria, England, and Italy, against Russia, and that this coalition would be joined by Germany should France give her support to Russia. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* asserts that this report is there declared to be a pure invention. The impression, on the other hand, prevails that, as in 1875, Russia has been instrumental in bringing about a really favourable turn of affairs, and will henceforward be able to claim that she has saved France for the second time.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says he can state with assurance, and upon the best authority, that there will be no war at present. "The Russian press, and public opinion generally, continues to regard a Franco-German war as inevitable, but my information is that this is an error."

M. KATKOFF'S SUMMONS TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

The article of M. Katkoff demanding that Prince Bismarck should give up the alliance game, retire on his laurels, and leave the Eastern Question to Russia and Austria—an article abusive alike of Germany and Austria—was communicated by the Official Telegraph Agency in full to all the Austrian papers—an event which was impossible without the direct permission of the Foreign Office. The article is accordingly discussed by all the principal papers.

The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that "the fact of Germany and Austria being simultaneously attacked shows that the Russians continue to regard the two German Powers as indissoluble allies in spite of the doubts which recently arose in reference to their relations." The semi-official *Presse* takes the article as a warning to Austria to keep her powder dry, as complications in the West would most probably be followed by a disturbance in the East. The *Wiener Tagblatt* speaks of the article as a sample of Russian gratitude for the concessions Prince Bismarck imposed upon Austria in the Bulgarian question. The *Deutsche Zeitung* describes the article as an appeal for carnage, and observes that it must be taken seriously, because M. Katkoff has notoriously more influence over the Czar than M. de Giers has. The *Vorstadt Zeitung* says:—"The article is an insolent provocation. To the Czar's eye Austria is but a larger Bulgaria. Nothing will satisfy Russia but to rule over the whole Balkan Peninsula. Well, let her come and try to take what she wants. We promise her a polite reception."

THE BALKAN STATES.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte is informed from Belgrade and Bucharest that Servia and Roumania are contemplating an alliance under Austrian patronage, and are actively occupied with military preparations. In Macedonia there are symptoms of an agitation fomented by Bulgarian and Roumanian emissaries. The Greek Government on its side, however, has given the Porte renewed assurances that it has no hostile intentions in that direction, and attention is directed more to Montenegrin movements as most likely to produce disturbances on the frontiers. The Turkish Government is reported to be strengthening its garrison in Old Servia, owing to the armaments in Montenegro.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.—RESIGNATION OF COUNT DI ROBILANT.

A report from the Italian naval commander at Massowa, dated the 22nd of January, has been received at the Italian Ministry of Marine. The report says that Ras Aloola gave notice to the commander of the Italian troops to evacuate the advanced forts and to limit the Italian occupation to Massowa itself, threatening that otherwise Signor Salimbeni, an Italian engineer, who was his prisoner, would be put in chains. Signor Salimbeni, who was threatened with death, begged the commander to accept Ras Aloola's demands, but General Gene replied that he could not comply with Ras Aloola's summons, that the forts were intended for the protection of caravans, and that he was prepared to resist the threats of the Abyssinians.

Count Robilant, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and refuses to withdraw it, though urged to do so by his colleagues. It is further stated that, if he adheres to his resolve, Signor Depretis, the Premier, will probably also resign.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.—ANOTHER CONSPIRACY.

M. Kaltcheff, the third member of the Bulgarian deputation, has arrived in Constantinople, and it was expected that the deputation, together with MM. Voulkovitch and Zankoff, would meet to-day to commence the negotiations for the settlement of the future government of the principality.

The Roumanian Government has, it is stated, undoubted evidence that Bendereff, Grueff, and the other Bulgarian refugees who have been arrested, were planning revolutions which were to break out simultaneously in the Dobrudja, at Piro, and in Macedonia. Two Bulgarian refugees, both exiled officers, have been arrested at Nish on information telegraphed from Bucharest. The number arrested in Roumania is twelve. The Servian Government has discovered the existence in Servia of a similar conspiracy among Bulgarian refugees. The conspirators intended to invade Bulgaria, crossing the frontier between Piro and Nish, their movement being so timed as to coincide with an invasion from the Dobrudja. The Servian Government took prompt steps, with the effect of preventing the intended movement. An anonymous proclamation has been circulated in Philippopolis calling upon the army and people to hold themselves in readiness to resist any treasonable enterprises which may be attempted by the traitors and refugees who are conspiring with that object. The proclamation, in conclusion, recommends the formation of committees to act against those who may seek to imperil the independence of United Bulgaria.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE UNION.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Professor Swift McNeill, M.P. for South Donegal, the following letter upon his work, "How the Union Was Carried":—

Selwyn College Lodge, Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I have received your proof-sheets, and I will peruse them on the very earliest opportunity I can command. But that need not delay writing to you to say that, in my opinion, the close and careful investigation of the question, "How the Union Was Carried," forms the most important among the many important historical inquiries necessary for the full comprehension of the present Irish question. For an incorporating Union, legitimately obtained, forms a compact between nations not to be altered without a common consent, independent in the fullest sense on both sides. But an Act of Parliament obtained by fraud and force from the weaker party is without moral, though it possesses legal, authority; hence the vast importance of the inquiry, independently of the other and serious juridical question, whether the Irish Parliament of 1800 was, under the circumstances, competent to give away its own existence, which it was commissioned by the Constitution to spend in providing for the good government of Ireland.—With very good wishes, I remain,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

General Roberts and his staff left Rangoon for Calcutta yesterday. The correspondent of the *Times*, who had a conversation with the General on Saturday on the position of affairs in Upper Burma, says:—

Although much and durable good work has been accomplished during the last few months, the Commander-in-Chief does not claim to have made a final and definitive settlement of the country. General Roberts has, however, dealt a fatal blow to the insurgents in Upper Burma. All the larger bands have been completely broken up, and their leaders are fugitives, ceaselessly pursued. The rebels and dacoits have received such a severe lesson that they are disheartened, and are surrendering in large numbers. The work of disarmament has been largely carried out. Besides a vast quantity of other weapons, over 3,000 rifles and muskets have been already taken or surrendered. The General fully believes that if the construction of roads in Upper Burma be continued, and an efficient police force be established, the province will rapidly become as quiet as, if not quieter than, Lower Burma, which, to quote General Roberts's own expression, "has never been properly wheeled into line," because the police force there has never been properly drilled, disciplined, and organized. The Commander-in-Chief is convinced after full consideration that the Burmans may, under able officers and with proper organization, be turned into an efficient force for the maintenance of peace and order.

A RUSSIAN VOLCANO.

Not long ago the town of Baku was threatened with partial destruction by the sudden outburst of a natural naphtha fountain, which swamped a number of buildings and for some days was quite unmanageable. Now a volcano of earth and hot mud has broken out about ten miles from the town on the Lok Batan, close to the Ponta railway station. On the night of the 15th of January the inhabitants of Baku were alarmed by a shock like that of an explosion, which made all their window-panes tremble violently, while towards the south-west the sky was illuminated by an intense light, as of some terrific conflagration. A similar phenomena occurred on the following night. It was soon discovered that an eruption from Lok Batan had taken place, and the following information was furnished by the railway officials of Ponta Station:—"Quite suddenly, at eleven o'clock at night, the noise of an explosion was heard, and the summit of Lok Batan shot up an enormous column of fire some 350 ft. high. The whole country was instantly lit up brighter than day, and the heat could be felt at nearly a mile from the crater. There was scarcely any wind, so that the column continued to ascend quite vertically, carrying with it, as could be seen, large dark substances which appeared to fall again into the volcano. This lasted with short intervals of subsidence all through the night and the following twenty-four hours, but luckily the matters ejected did not reach the railway station." The volume of muddy liquid thrown out is estimated at half a million cubic *sojenes*—the Russian *sojene* equalling seven feet—and has spread itself over more than a square mile to a depth of from seven to fourteen feet.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

SIXTY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A terrible accident occurred at two o'clock on Saturday morning on the Vermont Central Railway to the Boston and Montreal express. Part of a train fell over a bridge upon the ice of a river, and the carriages catching fire, the imprisoned passengers were burned to death. It is feared that over sixty lives have been lost. The train was an excursion express which left Boston late on Friday night for Montreal, carrying a large number of excursionists—about 125, it is believed—bound for the ice carnival on the St. Lawrence; but until the tickets have been examined the precise number cannot be ascertained. The accident occurred where the railway crosses a wooden bridge 650 ft. long, spanning the White River, which divides Vermont State from New Hampshire. The speed observed on approaching the bridge over the White River, four miles to the north, was being reduced to fifteen miles per hour, when a rail broke about 500 ft. from the bridge, after several coaches had passed over the rail, and when the engine was 100 ft. from the bridge. The driver felt a jar and reversed the engine. He looked back and saw a passenger coach plunge into the air as the head of the train passed the bridge. Then a coach toppled over, followed by another coach, and then by two sleeping coaches. All fell about 70 ft. from the bridge into the river, which was covered with thick ice. The locomotive and the luggage and postal coaches crossed safely. The fallen coaches lay on the ice, and the stoves soon set the wreck on fire and ignited the wood-work of the bridge, the whole burning with fury. The night was intensely cold and the moon was shining brightly. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The struggles of the unhappy victims were fearfully unnerving to those who had extricated themselves. One man who had got out unhurt, returned to his wife, whom he could touch but not release, and perished with her. Some were dragged out with their clothes in flames. Others tore off their garments in order to reduce themselves to a size small enough to crawl through the apertures that afforded a chance of escape, and found themselves absolutely unprotected from the intense cold. Two boys, college companions, conversed together as they remained, pinned in immovable positions, awaiting the rapidly advancing fire. The fire came, and set one free, the other was consumed. Few of the survivors have not some pitiful stories to tell of their escape, and of their terrific struggles to rescue, with their naked hands, those who proved to be beyond human help; their efforts were continued until the flames drove back the would-be deliverers. Within half an hour all was over; the tragedy was complete, and the only evidence of the indescribable horror of the last thirty minutes lay in the charred fragments, the shapeless metal, and the glowing embers—all that remained of the bridge and the cars. The nearest houses were five miles away, and before help arrived from them the cold had increased the number of the deaths. About thirty passengers, who were in the forward part of the train, escaped unhurt; of those in the rear cars seven suffered only slight injuries, and twenty-six were seriously injured. That gives a total of sixty-three who are believed to have escaped with their lives, and leaves a remainder of sixty-two who suffered in this terrible calamity. Remains have already been collected which are supposed to represent forty bodies, and the search was not then complete. Identification will in many cases be impossible.

The cause of the accident is not yet certainly known. The passengers say that an axle first broke under a sleeping coach, which in turn broke the rail, the latter then throwing the train over. Another theory is that a rail broke under the rearmost sleeping car about 200 feet from the bridge, and that the car being thus thrown off the line continued on the permanent way till it reached the bridge, when it went over the side, dragging with it the other three carriages, the coupling between the sleeping cars and the other carriages remaining unbroken.

THE GLENBEIGH EVICTIONS.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., communicates to the *Freeman's Journal* a letter of Judge Curran on the Glenbeigh evictions, which he says he has "unearthed." It is addressed to Bishop Higgins, and dated the 18th of November last. Having explained his action in reducing the amount of rent for which he had to grant decrees, and denied that he had acted in league with the landlords, or by direction of the Government, the judge says:—

Among the ejectments at K—y were some seventy at the same suit of Mr. Winn against the Glenbeigh tenants. Something over a dozen of them only appeared before me. I inquired minutely from each his circumstances. I found round the neck of each a log in the shape of arrears, varying from two to seven or eight years. It was they who suggested paying a year's rent in a month if their arrears were swept off. I suggested to the agent, Mr. Roe, that he should agree, which he did, but said he could only clear them to the 1st of November preceding. I extended the time from one month to nearly two—to the 1st of December. At my suggestion the agent subsequently agreed to give the same terms to all the tenants who had not applied. All this took place on the 11th of October. On the 6th of November I saw General Buller. He showed me a letter from Father Quilter saying that not ten men on the property could pay one year's rent. I told the General to write to Father Quilter. If he would call on me I would confer with him as to the necessity of each individual, and do what I could fairly for all, and I told General Buller I should not sign or part with the decrees till I had seen Father Quilter. What was my astonishment at Dingle to receive a letter from Colonel Turner enclosing one from Father Quilter, in which the latter wrote that he could not see that any good would come from seeing me, and declining the interview. Father Quilter took the chair at the meeting on Sunday, and took the opportunity to denounce me as "a cool Star Chamber county court judge, who puts his pen to the death sentence of seventy families." After that I think I was justified in signing the decrees and sending them on with the terms agreed on, endorsed on each; and I say deliberately, if I am responsible for signing seventy death warrants their parish priest is responsible to his people for their being executed. So much for the case of the poor Glenbeigh tenants, who I believe are sacrificed to keep alive the agitation in Kerry.

Judge Curran then says that in consequence of his action he is in personal danger, and he complains to the Bishop of Father Quilter's conduct, and asks him to take the tenants' case into his own hands.

MORE RIOTING IN BELFAST.

There was more rioting in Belfast at an early hour yesterday morning. Between one and two o'clock Sergeant James McWilliams and another policeman arrested two men who were conducting themselves in a disorderly manner in Servia-street. The crowd which had collected at once commenced to stone the police, with the view of rescuing the prisoners. Both policemen had used their best efforts to retain possession of the prisoners and protect themselves; but as the stones were flying fast around them Sergeant McWilliams at length fired two revolver shots, and John Gregg, aged nineteen, was wounded with a bullet in the neck. The shots were heard in Albert-crescent Barracks, and a body of the constabulary quartered there promptly turned out, and with their aid the two prisoners were conveyed to the central police-station. The district remained in an excited state for some time.

THE CHINESE ADMINISTRATION OF EASTERN TURKESTAN.

The following account of the present Chinese administration of Eastern Turkestan is taken from General Prjevalsky's recent article on Chinese Central Asia.

"After the reconquest of Kashgar and the recovery of Kuldja, the Chinese, instead of reviving the former dual province of Tian Shan Nan Lu and Tian Shan Pe Lu, with a Viceroy at Kuldja, formed the whole of their possessions from Chuguchak to Khoten into a single territory being the title of Chin Tjang, or the New Line, and with its administrative capital in the town of Urumtsi. Eastern Turkestan Proper is divided into eight districts. Of these four—namely, Karashar, Kucha, Aksu, and Ush Turfan—form the eastern group; and the other four—namely, Kashgar, Yangy Hissar, Yarkand, and Khoten—the western. The local administration is entrusted to two taotais, one resident at Aksu and the other at Kashgar. The latter official is also entrusted with the control of all commercial matters."

THE CONTEST IN ST. GEORGE'S.

We understand that Mr. Goschen's committee are well satisfied with the result of their canvass, which is being thoroughly, though quietly, carried out; but as many of the electors are absent from London, they desire to appeal strongly to all who are able to do so, to come up to London, even at some personal inconvenience, and record their votes in favour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday. All persons willing to place their carriages at the disposal of Mr. Goschen's committee are asked to communicate to-day or to-morrow with Mr. Lennox Irwin at the Central Committee-room, 50, Buckingham Palace-road.

THE "HIGH RIP" GANG AGAIN.

Since Mr. Justice Day made his famous tour through Liverpool in search of evidence of the existence of the "High Rip" gang, there has been a cessation of the ruffianism affected by the members of that disorderly body; but a fresh outbreak has now occurred of a more reprehensible kind than usual. Four young roughs, the oldest of whom is only twenty years of age, on Friday evening entered a pawnbroker's shop, and began pulling things off the shelves. The shopman interfered, and they then drew knives; but as he armed himself with a block of wood, they retired, and made their way to a little shop kept by a woman named Morris, who was standing at the door with a child in her arms. Pushing past the woman, the ruffians seized jars of sweets, canisters of tea, and other articles, and threw them about the place. The woman cried for assistance, and two brothers named John and William Reid came from the rear of the house, and were at once attacked by the roughs with knives and slung-shots, and stabbed. After breaking the shop-windows the gang went across the street, and one of them entered a butcher's shop, seized a man named John Smith round the neck, and stabbed him. The two Reids and Smith were conveyed to the Stanley Hospital, and meanwhile the murderous ruffians had entered a clothier's shop, and had begun helping themselves to shirts, coats, and other articles. While there, a crowd began to assemble, and the band made their way through it, striking out right and left with knives and slings. One boy received a severe blow on the head and was taken to a dispensary. Several other shops were visited, but by this time a "hue and cry" was being raised, and no further serious damage was done. Three of the gang, Francis Mactewey, George Baker, and John Baker, were arrested on Friday night, and, being brought up at the public court on Saturday morning, were remanded. The fourth, M'Call, was arrested yesterday.

THE ICE CARNIVAL AT MONTREAL.

A Reuter's telegram from Montreal says that the city is rapidly filling with visitors from the United States for the carnival, and the Governor-General is expected to-morrow. The Ice Palace and other attractions are in good condition.

THE INSPECTION OF THEATRES.

With the parliamentary papers this morning is issued the Metropolitan Board of Works Theatres, &c., Bill, which is intended to make the inspection of theatres and music-halls more strict than at present, and to ensure the arrangements for rapid exit being of the most complete character. The Bill is backed by Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Tatton Egerton, and Mr. R. G. Webster.

A RUNAWAY RAILWAY ENGINE.

Early this morning an extraordinary railway collision occurred at Summerseat and Ramsbottom, in the Rossendale Valley, Lancashire. An engine, without anybody in charge, dashed out of a siding and came into collision with another engine, causing that to run away; the driver and stoker, who were unable to stop it, jumping off. The two engines then started off towards Ramsbottom, where they dashed into a coal train, knocking down the stoker but killing nobody. The permanent way was blocked and traffic much impeded.

A SHOP SET ON FIRE BY A BURGLAR.

About half-past two o'clock this morning a policeman discovered that the office at the back of the premises of Messrs. R. and D. Maldifassi, wine, spirit, and provision merchants, 59, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., was on fire. He gave an alarm and roused M. Maldifassi, sen., who lives in the upper portion of the house. M. Maldifassi having admitted the policeman, the latter made his way to where the flames were, and dashed on them pails of water, carried to him by the inmates of the house. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire before the arrival of the fire brigade, when it was discovered that the flames had proceeded from a case which was full of straw and wine. A quantity of paper had been thrown on the top of the case, and the office table and fittings were heaped up close by. The table drawers had been ransacked, and a cheque-book, some bills of exchange, and several files of invoices were torn and scattered about. A till had been robbed; the safe had been tampered with, though not opened, and several articles had been broken in a wanton fashion. It appears that the only booty in actual cash that was carried off was the loose change in the tills. The premises had evidently been broken into by a burglar and set on fire after being ransacked.

REMARKABLE SALE OF SEALSKIN GARMENTS and other fine furs, guaranteed half West-end prices. Ladies' fur sets, sable tail capes, trimmings, carriage and hearth rugs, and gentlemen's fur-lined coats. PHILLIPS, 52, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON. £20,000 worth trimmings and furs, every description, half price. Price lists on application. N.B.—Our only address.—[ADVT.]

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY AND THE MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

The eighteenth annual report of the council of the Charity Organization Society has been published. In discussing the causes of pauperism the council make the following remarks with regard to the Mansion House Fund:—

The Kensington committee last year formed sub-committees for the administration of the Mansion House Fund. They determined "to relieve, as a rule, only those applicants who were usually able to support themselves, and whose present distress was due to the long depression of trade and to the exceptional severity of the weather." They made "inquiries in each case as carefully and thoroughly as the suddenness of the emergency admitted." Their conclusion is:—"Looking back on the past, we do not think the distress of last winter was so severe in this district as to require the creation of a special metropolitan fund for its relief. The creation of such a fund, however necessary at times, can hardly fail to be attended with many evils. The persons whom the charitable are most anxious to help are seldom willing to apply. Most of those who do apply are sure to be disappointed, and consequently to feel considerable bitterness towards both givers and receivers; while the very existence of the fund has a tendency to discourage habits of forethought. A much smaller amount of money quietly placed in the hands of recognized local charities would in most cases do as much good without carrying the same ill-feeling and disappointment."

At Paddington, the committee formed a special representative committee, "which was eminently successful in dealing promptly and judiciously with nearly a thousand cases in the space of a few weeks. The St. George's, Hanover-square, committee congratulate themselves that, in spite of the plan of a labour test being upset by the central committee, they were able to do as well as they did. But they add: "We still hold that there was not last spring, nor is there at the present time, in this district, any 'exceptional distress.' There is, no doubt, 'recurrent distress winter after winter;' and it is the object of the society 'to look into the causes of this and bring about a better state of things.'"

At Hampstead also the administration was entrusted to the committee. Between £80 and £90 was received for distribution, and for this there were 136 applicants. Of these more than half had to be refused help. Naturally enough as soon as it became known that money was to be given away, all the ne'er-do-weels in the place came to see what they could get. Some demanded their share of the fund, and expressed a great deal of dissatisfaction when their demands were refused.

With hardly an exception the reports of the district committees refer to the Mansion House Fund. Islington write:—"Hardly an idler, spendthrift, or drunkard that came before us in the spring and summer but had been 'relieved' by the Mansion House Fund; and many, who could otherwise have met their own needs, had applied because 'they did not see why they should not have some of the money going as well as their neighbours.' The quiet work of years in the promotion of thrift and independence may be undone in a few weeks, and charitable help is thus surely brought into disrepute with the respectable poor. The number of our cases this year has largely increased, but the number we have been able to help has not increased proportionately; and this we trace to a great extent to the beggars that were encouraged by the Mansion House Fund."

"As soon as it was known that money was being given away," the committee of the Bethnal-green district report, "a perfect epidemic of begging set in, the effects of which were felt in our office as well as elsewhere."

St. George-in-the-East write:—"The respectable poor are, as a rule, reticent as to their wants, and too independent to apply for charity, except under a strong necessity; but for this admirable moderation on the part of the poor the committee feel that there is practically no limit to the money which might be spent. If this spirit is destroyed or weakened by ostentatious invitations to the poor to accept assistance from public charity, the task of administering charitable funds, already very difficult, will be tenfold increased."

The report from Lambeth says:—"At the present time there is 'a spirit of expectancy which sometimes finds open expression;' e.g., 'We cannot pay our rent now; but when the fund comes, etc.' was recently said to a lady visitor; and, what is still more to be regretted, there is the attraction of country people to London, with the declared object of sharing in any future distribution."

THE LOSS OF THE "KAPUNDA."—A STRANGE STORY.

The following singular incident in connection with the loss of the *Kapunda* is reported. A young woman named Louisa Benn, living with her mother in Queen-street, Wednesbury, had, much against the wish of her friends, decided to go to Australia, and had joined the *Kapunda* at Plymouth. Meanwhile her mother had suffered most distressing fears and forebodings. She had in imagination continually seen the *Kapunda* strike a huge rock in mid-ocean and sink, and had heard shrieks of despairing men and women. Life, under these circumstances, became almost insupportable. A few hours before the *Kapunda* sailed she fancied she heard her daughter shrieking "Oh, mother!" and then she telegraphed for the girl's return. The latter was on board, and the doctor advised her to remain; but, taking the advice of another officer, she left the ship, abandoning her luggage, which could not be got at, and returned home. Until news of the disaster arrived, she constantly lamented that she had not proceeded on her voyage, but now her remarkable escape is regarded as matter for thankfulness.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE LONDON PARKS.

The text of the Public Parks and Works (Metropolis) Bill is issued this morning. The Bill proposes to transfer the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Works in relation to Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal-green, and Westminster Bridge to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which shall maintain the Parks, the cost of such maintenance (as far as it is not met out of the income of certain properties transferred with the parks) to be paid out of the consolidated rate, and "no part of the metropolis shall be entitled to any exemption from such part of the consolidated rate as is required for the purpose of defraying such cost." The suggested date of the transfer of the parks is the 1st of October, 1887.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

At Oldham a young man named Alfred W. Turner on Saturday night fired a pistol at Constable Houghton and a man named Goodier. Some of the pellets entered the constable's back, bringing him on to his knees. Goodier was struck in the left temple by a pellet, and fell. Turner was arrested, and when charged he said it was all a mistake, as he thought he had shot at another constable, who had locked him up.

THE STORY OF THE LOSS OF STANLEY FALLS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* has had an interview with Mr. Walter Deane as he was passing through London to Brussels to report himself to the King of the Belgians. Few Englishmen know who Mr. Walter Deane is, from whence he has come, or what he has been doing. Yet this gentleman has but lately figured conspicuously in the heroic little struggle on the Congo at Stanley Falls. Mr. Deane was the officer in charge of the station, and from the account of the fight which he gave to his interviewer we take the following:—

Three months before the final struggle at the Falls, a slave woman came into the station one morning to seek protection from the persecutions of her master. She could not show any signs of corporal punishment, and unless slaves can prove that they have been ill-treated in this way it is a rule at the station not to interfere, but to send them back. This was done, though the poor woman begged and prayed to be protected. About ten days after she returned to the station one mass of wounds, her master having tied her up to a tree, thrashing her unmercifully many hours a day till her back and limbs were bloody and raw. Mr. Deane now resolved to keep her. This act was the primary cause of the hostilities shown by the slave-dealers. Money was offered to buy the woman from her master. But the Arabs were sullen and refused. The Arabs eventually fired on the settlement. Mr. Deane, Lieutenant Dubois (his Belgian colleague), with a handful of Houssas, attacked and finally drove them on to their own village, which they burned, capturing some weapons and banners.

Now hostilities had commenced, the situation at the Stanley Falls station was anything but a cheerful one.

All men in the little station had been busy erecting barricades and earthworks for the three small Krupp guns. The garrison consisted of thirty-eight Houssas and forty Banglas, cannibals trained by Dubois and Deane. The fight commenced about ten o'clock on the morning of the Tuesday. Mr. Deane worked two of the guns, and Dubois took the other. This brave little band of eighty men fought against enormous odds till the following Saturday, when their ammunition fell short. They had already used all their breech cartridges, and had now to fall back on some percussion ammunition with old rifles in stock. The men were not accustomed to these guns, and if a cartridge did not explode, another would be rammed in on top of it; and when it eventually went off, the wretched marksman would injure himself severely. The Houssas fought very well; but their courage was only kept up by the brave Europeans. At one time, with the incessant blast of his guns, Mr. Deane's ears burst out bleeding. Many of the men rushed from their post to see if he was wounded, by their absence endangering the position. Night and day this little band kept the foe at bay, till dawn on Saturday, when the enemy were largely reinforced, and they "rushed" the little position, charging right into the station. Deane's men had by this time only three cartridges left. These were soon expended, and they clubbed the enemy with their rifles, driving them out of the station; but the Arabs had succeeded in capturing a No. 4 Snider pivot-gun. There was now just breathing-time to look round. Three Houssas had been killed, seventeen were lying wounded, and many Banglas had disappeared. The brave little band now began to get demoralized. They wanted to beat a retreat. Deane and Dubois remonstrated with them till evening. Then, really finding the situation hopeless, the men began to desert, till at last only seven Houssas remained, and they promised faithfully to stand by the two white men. With this small force, and no ammunition, there was nothing to be done but to retire. All the stores were piled together, petroleum poured over them, the breech-pieces of the guns made useless, and the place was set on fire. There was no help for it. They must go. So, stealing away along the slippery bank of the river, hiding in the dense shadows caused by the blazing station, Mr. Deane and M. Dubois, with their sergeant-major and a few Houssas, tried to pass through the Arab lines. In attempting to cross some slippery rocks both Mr. Deane and M. Dubois fell into the water. In swimming to shore Mr. Deane arrived first. M. Dubois was very much distressed, being the heavier laden, having overcoat and revolver on. He cried, "Je vais mourir!" and Mr. Deane saw him struggling and sinking. He immediately dived after him, and had much difficulty in bringing him to shore, for M. Dubois had at first clung to him. At last they reached a rock on which was one of the Houssas. Deane placed Dubois's hands on the rock, telling him to catch hold for a moment. Then he told the Houssa to place his rifle out over the stone for Dubois to hold while he (Deane) assisted him up. The Houssa said, "But he is not there, master." The current was too strong for him—he had been washed away. Mr. Deane dived again and again, but there were no signs; he had gone.

With the tension of the last day's fighting and the wear and tear of mind and body, the great loss of this dear friend and brave comrade, who had shared all his hardships and dangers, was too much for Mr. Deane.

He threw himself on the bank and wept bitterly. Wandering by the banks and under cover of the jungle when the sun was up he took his clothes off to dry. While his things were drying there was a discharge of firearms from the wood in front of him, and he saw the Arabs closing round him. He snatched up his revolver and fired right and left, and rushed through the lines; and, running for dear life, he at last distanced his pursuers. Now he was hunted, tracked by the Arabs for thirty days, with nothing to cover him but the blanket he wore to keep the sun off while his clothes were drying. Barefooted, a spear-wound in his left arm, one of the fingers of the right hand split with a slug, and a flesh-wound in his thigh, he wandered from day to day through the jungle and by the river, living on ground fruit and locusts, till at last he found some friendly natives, who got him a canoe, and he arrived safely at Bangala.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CROFTERS.

In reply to a request for an interview with Mr. Gladstone to lay the case of the crofters before him, Mr. A. Macleod has received the following communication, dated Hawarden, the 4th of February:—"Sir,—I regret that I now find it necessary to decline all proposals to bring subjects before me by the way of oral interview and discussion. The subject of the crofters is one of deep interest, but I fear that I must leave the investigation of their state to younger men.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

It has been felt that it would be gratifying to the nation if effect were given to a wish which has been generally and widely expressed by the friends of the late Lord Iddesleigh, that some public memorial should be raised in his honour. A scheme has accordingly been set on foot with this object, and a general committee, composed of leading members of both political parties, will meet shortly, in order to decide what form the memorial shall take, and to make the necessary arrangements for the collection of funds.

OUTRAGES BY MOONLIGHTERS.

At an early hour on Friday morning twenty Moonlighters assembled near Millstreet, county Cork, carried away guns from several farmers' houses, fired several times with a view to intimidate the inmates, and with a pair of shears clipped the hair off the heads of four girls for having disregarded a resolution of the local branch of the National League, cautioning them and others not to be seen speaking to policemen. At mass yesterday Father Faran denounced the outrages in strong terms, and cautioned his congregation against taking part in secret societies.

Mdme. ADELINA PATTI writes:—"I have found it matchless for the hands and complexion." (Signed) ADELINA PATTI. PEAR'S SOAP, for the Toilet and Nursery, prepared specially for the delicate skin of ladies and children and others sensitive to the weather, winter or summer. Prevents redness, roughness, and chapping. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.]

TRADE AND FINANCE.

In places on Saturday money was a little more in demand in connection with the payment for the recent issue of Treasury bills; but, as a rule, 2 per cent. covered the transactions in short loans, while $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was the charge for money to extend over the Stock Exchange Settlement this week. To-morrow (Tuesday) there is the final instalment of $\pounds 25$ per cent. payable on the securities of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co. (Limited), and there is also an instalment due on Cardiff Corporation stock. On Wednesday a final instalment of $\pounds 28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is payable in connection with the Chilian loan conversion. The Stock Exchange Settlement commences to-morrow and ends on Thursday.

The stock markets opened steady on Saturday, declined very slightly afterwards, again improved, and closed steady. The Continental Bourses were all reported firm, and on Friday the New York market was better. The influence of the Foreign telegrams contributed to strengthen prices. The political news was more pacific in tenor, and the Paris Liquidation had ended without disaster. The heavy fall, too, had brought in buyers, and the impression is strong that a large speculative account has been opened for the fall. Still, such a shock as markets have received is not readily recovered from, and naturally they remain in a sensitive state. Until the German elections are over rumours of a disturbing kind are likely to arise from time to time; while the feverish haste with which the nations are arming keeps apprehensions alive.

Consols on Saturday recovered 5-16 and New and Reduced $\frac{1}{8}$. In Egyptian bonds the rise ranged from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$; in French from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; in Russian from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; in Turkish from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$. Italian and Hungarian Gold Rentes advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$. Austrian from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Greek 2. In American Railroad securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds and Central Pacific shares rose $1\frac{1}{2}$ each; Louisville and Nashville shares $1\frac{1}{2}$, Wabash Preference $1\frac{1}{4}$, Erie Second Mortgage Bonds 1, and Denver and Milwaukee shares $\frac{3}{4}$ each. Home Railway stocks shared in the general recovery as they had shared in the general decline. The advance was 2 in South-Eastern Deferred, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Brighton A, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in Great Northern A, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in Great Eastern and Chatham Preference, and 1 each in North-Western, Metropolitan, Great Northern Ordinary, Brighton Ordinary, and South-Eastern Ordinary. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks rose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, and Mexican Railway stocks from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The report of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the year ended with September last has at length been received. It shows very clearly the extraordinary benefit derived by the company from the purchase of the West Shore Railroad and the rise of rates that thus became possible. The gross earnings last year amounted to 30,506,361 dols., an increase compared with the previous year of 6,076,919 dols., or nearly 25 per cent. The working expenses, on the other hand, amounted to 18,613,376 dols., an increase of 2,291,004 dols., or about 14 per cent. Thus, while the gross earnings increased nearly 25 per cent., the working expenses increased only 14 per cent. To put the matter in different form, the earnings per train-mile on freight showed a profit last year of 45 cents, against only 28 cents in the year before, and the earnings per train-mile on passengers showed a profit of 37 cents, against a profit of only 24 cents the year before. Lastly, while the expenses in 1885 were 66.8 per cent. of the gross earnings, in 1886 they were only 61 per cent. The final result was, that last year the interest on the debt and all other fixed charges, as well as a 4 per cent. dividend, were paid, and that there still remained a balance to the good of over a million of dollars, whereas in the year before the dividend amounted to no more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and there was a deficit of nearly a million of dollars.

We have called attention from time to time to the small stock of gold that is held by the Bank of England, contrasted with the large amounts held in New York and in Paris, not alone as a source of danger to the money market, and likely, therefore, to check the progress of trade, but also as a standing danger to the trade of the country. It is clear that London cannot remain the clearing-house and great banking centre of the world if any doubt ever arises as to its ability to honour all the drafts upon it; and doubt is likely to arise if it comes to be generally understood that the stock of gold held here is quite insufficient. Now, on Wednesday night last the whole stock of gold held by the Bank of England was only $\pounds 20,029,718$. On the last day of December, however, the Treasury of the United States held more than $53\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in gold. Against this amount there were gold certificates outstanding amounting to about 25 millions sterling; but, though the holders of these certificates have it in their power at any moment to withdraw gold, there is no apparent probability that they will do so; and, indeed, it is equally in the power of every holder of a Bank of England note to withdraw gold from that institution. In addition to the $53\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling of the metal held by the Treasury, the Associated Banks of New York held at the same date about $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in gold, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount held by the Bank of England. Again, on Wednesday night last the Bank of France held, in round figures, $48\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. This is a sum considerably less, no doubt, than the Bank held a little while ago; but still it is nearly two and a half times what is held by the Bank of England. These figures supply an explanation of the existing state of the money market. The directors of the Bank of England have not taken the proper precautions to protect their reserve. On the other hand, the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, and the United States' Treasury have been steadily and systematically accumulating gold, and the result is that the Bank of England now finds itself in an unfortunate and unfavourable position.

The weekly return of the New York Associated Banks shows that the demands for money have been more active, the loans and discounts having increased $\pounds 1,220,000$; and this has caused a reduction of $\pounds 100,000$ on balance in the cash, in spite of the increase of $\pounds 1,120,000$ in the net deposits, the specie being $\pounds 100,000$ more and the legal tenders $\pounds 200,000$ less. The total of cash held is now $\pounds 23,520,000$, and the working margin of reserve is $\pounds 4,090,000$, or $\pounds 380,000$ below the amount shown a week ago. The circulation has decreased $\pounds 20,000$.

THE ART MAGAZINES.

The most interesting of three plates in the February number of the *Portfolio* is a "process" reproduction after Samuel Palmer. The original, a water-colour drawing of "Christian Descending into the Valley of Humiliation," was exhibited with the old society as long ago as 1848. Without being quite faithful to Bunyan, the composition has all that union of art and poetry which Palmer understood better than any other English painter of his time. A second plate is a graceful etching, by M. Brunet Debaines, of a Thames-side subject; and a third a reproduction by a young Frenchman, M. A. Massé, of the large Angerstein Cuyp in the National Gallery. It is a work rather of promise than fulfilment. To the letterpress Mr. Walter Armstrong contributes a paper on "Costume and Art," with his own illustrations; and Mr. Lawrence Serle a very readable paper on "The Skirts of London a Hundred Years Ago." Mr. Reginald T. Blomfield continues his papers on half-timbered houses; and the first instalment of William Hull's letters from the Lake district are given. These are illustrated by Hull's own sketches, in which the maximum of expression and minimum of material are curiously combined.

The *Art Journal* still keeps the "sacred lamp" of steel engraving alight. Its plate by Mr. Louis Godfrey, after Mr. Yeames's "Last Bit of Scandal," is very good in its way. Here and there, of course, it lacks delicacy, as a plate for a popular magazine is pretty sure to do; but on the whole it is a rich and faithful echo of the picture. The other illustrations to the number are better than usual—the best, perhaps, a woodcut after Michetti's "Pesca delle Tondine." As to the articles, by far the best is a promising paper on Dover by a "Foreign Artist and Author in England." There is a ring about it which makes one suspect that the writer is not so "foreign" as he wishes to appear; but he writes so that we shall look with interest for future instalments of his tour.

The work of Adolph Menzel gives a fine opportunity for the right sort of etcher—for one like Unger, for instance: M. Coutry is scarcely at home with it. His method is not free enough, and so there is something not quite satisfactory in the plate he has done for the *Magazine of Art*. It is after Menzel's "A Forced Contribution:" some of Wallenstein's soldiers compelling a citizen to unloose his money-bags for the support of war. And yet the plate shows some delicate texture-work in the style of the late C. F. Gaillard. The best paper in the *livraison* is one by Mr. M. H. Spielmann on "The Artist's Model."

In *Les Lettres et les Arts* for February, *lettres* have it pretty nearly all their own way. Art is to the fore only in the plates and in a readable paper on "Opera Buffa, Opera Seria." But an article on the last years of "George Sand," founded on her letters, is by far the most fascinating. It is from the pen of M. E. Caro, and is well illustrated. Of three portraits, one shows M^{me}. Dudevant in the male dress she wore in her thirties; and another, from a drawing by Couture, brings out her resemblance to "George Eliot" very curiously. For the letters themselves, and the anecdotes with which M. Caro throws a fuller light upon them, we are grateful. We may recommend our readers especially to a story as to how a visit of Théophile Gautier's to Nohant nearly came to a premature and unhappy conclusion. M. Caro describes George Sand's peculiar attitude towards "esprit." With all her imagination, she neither had any "esprit" herself nor could she quite go with it either in its "Parisien" or its "Gaulois" form. In M. Caro's article there are views of the house at Nohant and of the very English-looking *salon* of its mistress.

HOW THE SUEZ CANAL IS WORKED.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* describes how the traffic along the Suez Canal is directed and controlled from the office at Terreplein, near Suez. The number of ships in the Canal at the same time is sometimes very great. On the 8th of December last, for example, fifteen steamers cleared the Canal, of which seven were outward bound. On the previous day nine ships cleared, and on the following day seven, so that during the 8th some thirty ships were probably at one time in the Canal. Sometimes there are as many as forty, and all are completely under the control of the French gentleman sitting at his desk in an upper chamber at Terreplein. The method of working is, we are told, exceedingly simple. Against the wall at one side of the room is a narrow shelf or platform, along which runs a groove. At intervals this trough or groove has deep recesses, and at two places these recesses are of larger size. This trough or groove represents the canal. The recesses are the sidings. The larger intervals are the Great Bitter Lake and Lake Timsah. When a vessel has been signalled and is about to enter the Canal at, say, the Suez end, a small toy boat or model, three or four inches long, is chosen to represent her. A group of these model ships stands ready beside the model canal, each furnished with a flag. About forty have the English flag, ten or a dozen the French flag, and so on with other nationalities. As the steamer comes up and her name is known it is written on paper and placed on the toy boat. The whole number of ships thus actually in the Canal at any moment can be seen at a glance; and, as the telegraphic signals give notice, the toy boats are moved along, or placed in a siding, or shown traversing one of the lakes at full speed. Signals are sent from the office to the various "Gares" prescribing the siding at which each ship must stop to let another ship meet and pass it. The official who is on duty keeps the models moving as he receives notice, taking care when perhaps two ships going in opposite directions are both nearing the same siding to give timely warning to the pilots in charge by means of the signal-balls and flags at each station under his control from the office, and to direct which of the two is to lie up and which to proceed. Barring accidents, the whole arrangement goes like clockwork; the clerk can read off in a moment the name, tonnage, nationality, draught, and actual situation of every steamer; he can tell what pilot she has on board, what is her breadth of beam, what rate she is moving at, and everything else which has to be known about her; and he is able without an effort to govern all her movements, to prescribe the place where she is to pass the night, and the hour at which she is to get under way in the morning, although he does not see her, and probably never saw her in his life. The fees which vessels pay for passing through the Canal are often enormous. Some of the large liners of the P. and O. or the Orient service pay as much as $\pounds 1,800$ in making a single transit. For every passenger half a Napoleon, or 8s. 4d. is charged. Three-fourths of the ships that go through the Canal are English.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

The *Times*, remarking on the assumption that the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address will be prolonged during the whole of the present week, says that a more monstrous abuse of the forms of Parliament has never been deliberately announced by men pretending to the character of constitutional politicians. The session opened on the 27th ult., and more than half the speeches which have been delivered since then have turned upon the state of Ireland, the agrarian question, the Nationalist claims, and the maintenance of law and order. Mr. Parnell's amendment raises all these issues in a comprehensively confusing series of propositions. But why, in the name of common sense, should the House of Commons be seriously called upon to go over all this ground again merely because Mr. Parnell has reserved his efforts for a solemnly appointed field-day?

SIR HENRY JAMES'S SPEECH.

The *Daily News* fears that it is useless to follow Sir Henry James in detail in his criticisms upon Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Sir Henry James is evidently for the present irreconcilable. He is a pure Hartingtonian, and would like to join Mr. Illingworth, though for widely different reasons, in buying and burning the "Round Table." With such uncompromising antagonists as Sir Henry James we can only fight the battle out, respectfully but firmly, to the end.

The *Morning Post* cordially agrees with most of what Sir Henry James said. Only, on the one point of reference to Mr. Gladstone it could wish that both he and Lord Hartington might see their way to dealing with the late Premier's political conduct in somewhat more homely terms. It is not the least necessary for any former colleague of Mr. Gladstone to abuse or decry him personally. But there is an inconsistency which might without exaggeration be called glaring in starting on the hypothesis that Mr. Gladstone is everything which is great and good, only to find ourselves working irresistibly round to the conclusion that most of what he has been trying to do during the past year is, in the eyes of the Liberal Unionists, decidedly little and bad. The firm refusal to mention the name of the member for Midlothian, and to attack his policy as if it were some impersonal affair only connected with him by some misfortune for which he is not responsible, is indeed a line distinctly calculated to weaken the cause of the Union. On this ground, and not from any desire to trample on a defeated opponent, it is imperative to steadily connect the policy of Home Rule with the conduct of the only man who has made it a pressing question, however unthankful may be the task.

The *Morning Advertiser* says that the speech of Sir Henry James deserves to rank among the most robust contributions to the expression of authoritative political opinion on the dominant question of the hour. He analyzes with great effect the equivocal character of the Home Rule movement as it has been organized and set going by Mr. Gladstone.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks that when Sir Henry James brings us back to the rudimentary ideas on which the conception of Home Rule rests, we see how utterly impossible it is for Lord Hartington or any earnest Liberal Unionist to palter with the question under the guise of extending local self-government.

LIBERAL REUNION.

The *Standard*, under the circumstances, questions the good taste, as well as the good policy, of the Liberal Unionists in appearing to rejoice over the prospect of being soon again in opposition to their Conservative friends, and leading the united Liberal party to attack them. Reasons exist, no doubt, which may make it expedient for those gentlemen who have seceded from the main body of the party to declare that they are still as good Liberals as ever, and to talk to their own supporters in the language they have always been accustomed to. But we may have a little too much of this: and when such hopes are uttered they should not be expressed in an aggressive or defiant tone. Conservatives, however, may console themselves with the reflection that what some of the Liberal Unionists profess to look forward to is not very likely to happen. The old Liberal party, such as men knew it for the forty years which followed the repeal of the Corn Laws, will never be reconstituted as a homogeneous parliamentary party under one head, and much less under Mr. Gladstone.

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

The *Daily News* thinks that the attention of all friends of popular education should be continuously directed to the paragraph in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade in which the Commissioners note that "in the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient as compared with some of our foreign competitors," and in which they explain that it is not in technical education only, but also in the training which fits men for business, that this deficiency is felt. Our systems of education, it observes, are planned for boys who are meant for a life of leisure; and from highest to lowest this error pervades our schools. There should be more manual training in our system of education. There is in this, and especially in workshop teaching in the elementary schools, a remedy—an easy, popular, healthful, and not costly remedy—for some social ills that threaten us.

ECONOMY IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The *Times* says that it is on economies in working outlay rather than an expansion of business that a wise railway shareholder will congratulate himself. An improvement in traffic is an advantage to him so long as it lasts. Economies in working outlay survive the pressure which compelled them. During the flow of prosperity nobody connected with a railway dreams of parsimony. Habits of extravagance are indulged which always are reprehensible, and in intervals of stagnation become terribly burdensome. Jobs are connived at and inefficient apparatus or service tolerated. In return for a needless profuseness actually less good effects are obtained than the company and the country have a right to demand. Times of shrunken profits are those in which saving and reform go on together. Unprofitable branches are not then built, frontier wars with neighbouring companies are not waged, and reciprocal invasions of territory are not gaily undertaken or threatened. Not merely is futile expenditure spared for the moment, but mortgages of future resources are avoided. The aggregate mounts up frequently to proportions which constitute the difference between a respectable and a scanty dividend. Economies are no less beneficial to the public. A large portion of the public is directly concerned. Railway shareholders are recruited from many classes. Through them the mass of the community is as much and as calamitously affected by a fall in railway dividends as when any considerable industry in the kingdom has suffered a reverse. A rise has equivalent though more agreeable consequences. Indirectly, a rise affects those outside the vast circle of shareholders as well as them.

The *Standard* notes this remarkable fact—that the railways south of the Thames, whose traffic is chiefly in passengers and just those kinds of miscellaneous merchandise which as a rule are easily handled, should pay so much better than magnificent systems like the North-Western or Midland. Such a discrepancy may point a moral which should not be lost upon railway shareholders when the time comes for the outcry about "confiscation," "undue interference," and so on to be renewed over the Government Railway Rates Bill.

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Major-General E. Mitchell, R.E., contributes to the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* a long article on "The Defenceless Condition of London and our Coast-line." We extract the following passages:—

It is not well to shut our eyes to the fact that if 150,000 Continental troops were landed in five divisions at five different points on the coast, and three or four marched simultaneously on London, it would be of little consequence whether England won or lost a naval engagement in the Channel, and of little moment that the dockyards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, etc., are protected by fortifications, for our regular army might not be able to successfully oppose such special tactics in the field. The open and level coast at Deal presents the same facilities for the landing of a hostile force as it did when Julius Caesar invaded our shores, about two thousand years ago. The public voice should never rest until London be made impregnable—the Gibraltar, the Quadrilateral of England. The means are simple; money should not be wanting. It is said that recently, when Messrs. Rothschild and Sons wanted a three-million loan for Egypt, they were offered two hundred millions. How many millions have been spent in war by Great Britain during the last thirty years? We fear, hundreds of millions. Yet London could be rendered impregnable by fortification for only four or five millions, and in that amount is included the cost of the guns and ammunition; the money would be expended in the country, and go in the form of wages almost entirely into the pockets of the working classes.

London, like Paris, should have its cordon of first-class fortresses connected with minor defensible works, and communicating with each other by an inner circle of railways, telegraphs, and telephones, and lighted with the Anglo-Brush, or some form of electric light. The Legislature should, I think, authorize the construction of six large fortresses, armed with suitable long-range artillery, in the following positions: one at Shooter's-hill, one in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, a third near Wimbledon, and two between Harrow and Enfield; there should also be an equal number of minor or secondary works near Checkley, Redhill, and in the positions shown in the diagram by dots (the larger fortresses are indicated by circles). The Tower of London should be armed with suitable artillery. Woolwich and London would then be secure. These twelve fortresses should be armed with heavy and long-ranging guns, and also be properly garrisoned and abundantly supplied with ammunition, stores, and provisions. The necessity of building more barracks in different parts of the kingdom would thus be obviated. A considerable portion of the outlay thus involved might eventually be recouped by the sale of certain London barracks, also those in other towns where land is very valuable, such as Manchester and Glasgow, and where the idea of using soldiers as a sort of police has long been exploded. Railways could convey troops within a few hours from the London fortresses to any part of Great Britain.

Portions of land between and in front of each fortress should be purchased to provide practice-grounds and rifle-ranges, and to allow field-works to be readily thrown up, and connect the forts by a sort of "Torres Vedras" line. What would, then, be our national position? The capital of the country would show an armed front; it would be in communication—both within and without its cordon—by railway and water, telegraphs, and telephones. Why should the nation shrink from being placed beyond the possibility of surprise? Lately a coast brigade of Royal Engineers has been formed on the principle of the coast brigade of artillery, to aid in the defence of our coast-line and commercial seaport towns; but London lies undefended, Woolwich nearly so, and along our 750 miles of coast there is but little in the shape of defence or harbours of refuge.

TEA-GOWNS.

The writer on the fashions in the *Standard* says:—The fashion of wearing tea-gowns has so increased within the last year or two that one or more of these costumes always finds a place in a stylish modern wardrobe. They are made, too, in a much more elaborate fashion than was formerly the case, when they presented the appearance merely of an improved-upon dressing-gown, and were simply put on between the period of changing an afternoon toilette and dressing for dinner. Now the first French and English modistes turn their attention to the tea-gown, and vie with each other in producing the greatest novelties in this direction. The original intention of usefulness and comparative ease is lost sight of, in many instances the figure being so closely fitted that the gown can be worn for a small dinner-party by the hostess, or at any informal social gathering, as there is no evident looseness in the fit to stamp it as a *négligé*. The Princess robe and the Watteau sacque are by far the prettiest shapes, but recently much-betrimmed jackets and Louis XV. coats, with richly embroidered vests, have been introduced. The materials used vary from costly brocade, plush, and velvet, to simple cashmere and nuns' cloth; rich old lace and beautifully fine embroidery, beaded passementeries and handsome fur being alike used for trimming. As far as economy goes, the tea-gown is quite as expensive as any other style of costume; for when rich brocades are used the price is very considerable, more particularly if old lace enters into the composition of the creation. One of the prettiest recently noticed was of cream brocade, the design outlined in gold thread. It was opened from throat to feet over a cream-lace petticoat; gold and cream wide satin ribbon loops secured it at the throat, and caught up the brocade on the left side; the collar—a wide band round the throat—was of pearl and gold embroidery, similar bands securing the striped gold and cream gauze sleeves worn beneath the hanging wide-opened ones of the brocade, which had a lining of gold satin. The folds of this gown fell gracefully behind in a semi-train, which was set in, as a dress-train would be, below the waist, to which the brocade was closely fitted. Another lovely gown is in palest yellow bengaline, with brown plush neck and wrist bands and collar-shaped revers, the folds of the material full from the shoulders to the feet, the revers turning back over them, where they are narrowed in to widen out again below the waist. The full front of the gown is of gold-embroidered gauze, as are the full sleeves. A turquoise blue brocade has a flowered silk plastron and front, roses on a very pale rose-pink ground; the ribbons used as trimmings being pink and blue, the collar and ruffles old lace, the stockings pale pink, the shoes blue satin, and the fan of flowered silk with blue enamelled sticks. The tea-jackets are convenient. One example is in dove-grey plush, the shape that of an Incroyable coat, the black lace edging to which falls over the embroidered silk waistcoat. A black lace skirt is worn with this coat. A creamy white plush jacket, loose-fronted and semi-fitting at the back, opens over a soft cream silk plastron, the waist outline being marked by a golden cord, the rope-like ends of which fall on the front of the cream-lace skirt. The jacket is edged with a narrow cord of the same colour, and lace ruffles are added at throat and sleeves, which last are coat-shaped. This sort of jacket looks well in any colour.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

THE following List gives the prices at one o'clock to-day. The principal Stocks and Shares not quoted below will be found in the Money Market Article on another page:—

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	104	106
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1902	102	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	101	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900-1901	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1872 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	110	112
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Ditto 6 p. ct., March 15, 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. ct. 5-30, 1879-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1883-1918	101	103
Ditto ditto 1889	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1901	101	103
Ditto ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	118
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	95	101
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1902	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1918	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1918	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1920	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1903	99	101
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	101½	103½
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	102	103

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	104½	105½
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	104	105
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg	98½	99½
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins	99½	100½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	102½	103½
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg	96	97
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins	107	108
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins	93½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1885	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	100½	101½
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	101½	102½
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	102½	103½
1881, Inscribed Stock	102½	103½
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882,	104	105
1883, and 1884, do. 1903	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £5,000,000	103½	104½

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	76	78
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	124	126
Central Pacific of California Six	—	—
per Cent. First Mortgage	116	118
Delaware and Hudson Canal	—	—
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	112	117
Denver & Rio Grande Consols	—	—
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	131	135
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	4	5
Norfolk and Western Preferred	45½	46½
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	104	106
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	133	137
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	116	118
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	105

STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	130	132
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	85	87
Baltimore and Ohio 6 p. c., 1902	120	122
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	123	125
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	110	112
Memphis and Ohio	116	119
N.V.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent	119	121
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	125	128
Ditto Consolidated ditto	118	120
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	127	129
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	126
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	110	112

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	138	140
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	161	164
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent.	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	103½	104½
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	105	107
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	138	142
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23
Ditto Annuity B, 1 per annum	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
4 per cent.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stl. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant.	144	147
ted Five per Cent.	106	108
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	107	110
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	120	123
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	115	117
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	107	109
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort.	—	—
gage	100	102
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	98	100
Nizam's State Railway Guarant.	106	108
ted 5 per cent. Shares	55	60
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref Stock	105	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	94	96
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	104	106
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	106
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	106
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	83	85
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St	109	110
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
St. John and Maine	29	32
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
S. Mahratta Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	100	103
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	80	85
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	84½	85½
cent. 1st Mortgage	98	100
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	104	107
Glasgow and South-Western Con.	101	103
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	17	18
Leam., Tilbury, & Southend Co.	139	143
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	178	183
Rhymney	172	177

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	140	150
Ditto 5 per cent.	110	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent	113	115
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	116	118
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 6 redm., 5 p. c.	132	134
Ditto 4½ per cent.	—	—
East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Great Northern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	122	124
Ditto 4½ per cent.	131	133
Ditto 5 per cent.	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 per cent	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. ct.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per ct.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	109	111
Ditto ditto 1883	109	111
London & North-Western 4 p. ct	118	120
London & South-Western 4 p. ct.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. ct	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. ct	102	104
London, Tilbury & York. 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	93	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent.	155	158
Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
Midland 4 per cent	118	120
North British 4 per cent.	115	117
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	130	132
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	141	143
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, 6 p. c.	22½	23
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21	22
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	157	159
Ditto Extension	14	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	117	119
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	109	111
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	138	142
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	14½
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Central Argentine Limited	167	169
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	136	138
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	104	114
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	120	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., 6 p. c.	15	16
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhenish	10½	11½
Ditto New	4	6
Ditto ditto 1872	½	1
East Argentine, Lim., 6 p. c.	100	103
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	110	112
Great Western of Brazil, 7 p. c.	108	109½
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	6	7
Lima, Limited	5½	6½
Namur and Liege 14 p. per annum	11	12
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	25	27
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. ct. 1st Pref	64	66
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref	43	45
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	11	11½
Prov. Orei-Vitchak g. 5 per cent.	17	18
Recife and São Francisco g.	103	105
Riga and Dinaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	10½	11½
Royal Swedish	10½	11½
Ditto Preference	10½	11½
Sambre and Meuse	3½	3½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	9½	9½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7 p. c.	11½	12
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	39	40
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	130	132
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	22	23
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	25½	26½
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent.	21½	22
Varna	2½	3½
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	11	12
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	109	111
Do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	93	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	85
Canada North-West Land	2½	3
Natal Land and Colonization	4	5
Newfoundland Land	½	¾
Otago and Southland Investment	1½	2
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrln. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	2½
Van Diemen's Land	24	26

TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	52	53
Ditto Deferred	11	12
Cuba, Limited	11½	11½
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	102	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	137	136
Indo-European, Limited	34	35
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	100	103
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	190	200
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	8½	9
Western Union of U.S. 1 M. Bonds	123	127

ANKS.

Agra, Limited	8½	9
Alliance, Limited	12	13
Anglo-Anstrian	7½	8½
Anglo-Californian, Limited	10½	11½
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	10½	11½
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5½	6½
Bank of Africa, Limited	5	6
Bank of Australasia	100	102
Bank of British Columbia	28	29
Ditto New Issue at 2 prem.	13½	14½
Bank of British North America	67	69
Bank of Constantinople	5	6
Bank of Egypt	29	31
Bank of New South Wales	63	65
Bank of New Zealand	23½	24½
Bank of Roumania	6	7
Bank of South Australia	26	28
Bank of Victoria	36	38
Central of London, Limited	10½	11½
Chart. of India, Aust., and China	22½	23½
Chart. Mer. of Ind., Lon., & China	18½	19½
Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8½	9
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim	13	14
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	11½	11½
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart	33	34
Franco-Egyptian, issued at 5 pm.	—	—
German Bank of London, Lim.	11	12
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. Corp.	52	54
Imperial, Limited	17	18
International Bank of Lond. Lim.	14	15
Ionian	15	16
Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet, L.	23	23
London and Brazilian, Limited	16½	17½
London and Hanseatic, Limited	10	11
London and Provincial, Limited	13½	13½
London and River Plate, Limited	16½	17½
London and San Francisco, Lim.	5½	6½
London and South-Western, Lim	22½	23½
London Bank of Mexico & South	—	—
America, Limited	3½	4½
London Chartered of Australia	23	24
London, Paris, and Am. Bank, L.	17	19
Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	2½	3
Merchant, Limited	2½	3½
National, Limited	—	—
National Bank of Australasia	9	9½
Nat. Bank of New Zealand, L.	1½	1½
North-Eastern, Limited	5½	6½
Provincial of Ireland, Limited	19½	20½
Queensland National, Limited	12½	13½
Standard of South Africa, Ld.	43½	44½
Union of Australia, Limited	68	70
Union of Spain and England, L	5	5½

GAS COMPANIES.

Commercial, New Stock	205	210
Continental Union Limited	38	40
European, Limited	21½	22½
Gas Light and Coke A, Ordinary	232	236
Imperial Continental	204	209
South Metropolitan A	297	302

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