

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2090.—VOL. XIV.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## DRURY LANE.

**DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS.** Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 7.35; Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. THE FORTY THIEVES. The best Pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together.

## LYCEUM.

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

## ADELPHI.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.** Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOR LIGHTS (400th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Beley, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Carter, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE (for the present) SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.

## GAIETY.

**GAIETY THEATRE.—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 Farren, Fay Templeton, Agnes Delaport, Sylvia Grey, Lottie Collins, McNulty, Barlow, Wilson, Beale, Ethel Selwyn; Messrs. Fred Leslie, E. J. Lounen, 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.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.** Mr. HORACE SMOGGER, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy Opera, entitled DOROTHY. By E. 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 (last two weeks), 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, commence 2.30. Box-office to 5 daily. Special reduced prices of admission for children under 12. Notwithstanding its great success, this delightful play CANNOT BE PERFORMED after Feb. 26.

## STRAND.

**STRAND THEATRE.—FANNIE LESLIE.** EVERY EVENING, at 8, a New Musical Variety Drama, JACK IN THE BOX, by Geo. R. Sims and Clement Scott, in which Miss FANNIE LESLIE, Mesdames Florence West, Sallie Turner, Queenie Norman, and Amy McNeill; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, H. Parker, J. Beauchamp, L. Waller, C. Ward, M. H. Grahame, A. Lewis, A. Warden, and J. A. Arnold will appear. Preceded by BY SPECIAL REQUEST, by T. M. Watson. Box-office open from 10 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2.

## 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. Penley, Chas. Glenney, M. De Verney, Wilfred Draycott, and W. J. Hill, &c.; Mesdames Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, and Fanny Brough, &c., &c. Preceded by, at 8, a play in one act, entitled BARBARA, by Jerome K. Jerome. Box Office open daily from 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

**THE LODGERS.—Special Matinée, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Feb. 16, at 3.—GLOBE THEATRE.**

## HAYMARKET.

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

## ST. JAMES'S.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARE and Mr. KENDAL.** THIS EVENING, at 8.30, will be performed a New and Original Comedy in Three Acts, written by A. W. PINERO, called

## THE HOBBY-HORSE.

The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntley; Mr. Waring.—Box-office to till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huy.

## CRITERION.

**CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.** At 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8, "WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE OF DAVID GARRICK on SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

## VAUDEVILLE.

**VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA** (230th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

## OLYMPIC.

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

**OLYMPIC MATINEES.—Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE.** TO-MORROW, and every Wednesday, HEARTSEASE. Miss Hawthorne as Marguerite Gautier. Doors 1.30. Commence 2. At Brighton next Thursday Morning.

## COMEDY.

**COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—MYNHEER JAN.** TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, a new Comic Opera, in three acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde, and Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulton, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Mons. Marius; Miss Camille d'Arville, Mde. 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 executed by Mons. and Mde. Alias, from designs by Lucien Besche. Armour and Jewellery by Mons. Lassalle. Augmented Band and Chorus, conducted by Mons. Auguste Van Bienne. Seats may be secured at the Box-office, open from 10 to 5, and at all libraries.

## ROYALTY.

**ROYALTY THEATRE, DEAN-STREET** (two minutes' walk from Piccadilly-circus).—Under the management of Mr. WILLIE EDWIN. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, MODERN WIVES, an adaptation, by Ernest Warren, of "Le Bonheur Conjugal," with the following powerful cast: Messrs. Willie Edouin, Lytton Sothorn, Morton Seltan, 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. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.—Sole Lessee, Miss KATE SANTLEY.

## COURT.

**COURT THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON and Mr. ARTHUR CECIL.** TO-NIGHT will be acted, at 8.30 punctually, a New and Original Farce in Three Acts by A. W. PINERO, entitled DANDY DICK, in which Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lugg, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewis, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. Preceded, at 8, by THE NETTLE. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

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

**MATINEE OF DANDY DICK every Saturday, at 2.30.—COURT THEATRE.**

## AVENUE.

**AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.** Enormous success. 61st Time. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, new Burlesque Pantomime in 3 acts and tableaux, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Wadman, and a most powerful company. Box-office open daily. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

## 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.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

**OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.** Miss Kate Vaughan's Comedy Company.—THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE RIVALS.—Mr. J. Forbes Robertson as Captain Absolute; Mr. James Fernandez as Sir Anthony Absolute; Mr. Lionel Brough as Bob Acres; Mrs. John Billington as Mrs. Malaprop; and Miss Kate Vaughan as Lydia Languish. In Act 2, Scene 3, a Gavotte will be danced. At 7.45 a farce, entitled NED KNOWLES. Doors open 7.15. MATINEE OF THE RIVALS on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

## 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, E. W. Thomas; 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.

**PARIS HIPPODROME at OLYMPIA.** ADDISON-ROAD STATION. KENSINGTON.

**OLYMPIA,** the most accessible place in London by Rail or Road.

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**TO-DAY, 2.30; TO-NIGHT, 8.0.** Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 1s.; Stalls or First Promenade, 5s.; Grand Circle or Second Promenade, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Children under twelve to Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Grand Circle, 1s. 6d., upon payment at the doors. Tickets at the Box-office (Mr. H. L. Boss), 10 to 5, and at the principal agents.

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### UNITED KINGDOM CONVENTION.—(Convened by the United Kingdom Alliance.)

**GREAT MEETING in EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1887.** Chair to be taken at Seven P.M. by the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of LONDON.

Addresses by Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M.P., P. McLagan, Esq., M.P., W. Johnston, Esq., M.P., R. A. Allison, Esq., M.P., T. Burt, Esq., M.P., C. A. V. Conybeare, Esq., M.P., W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P., A. C. Corbett, Esq., M.P., Theodore Fry, Esq., M.P., W. B. Rowlands, Esq., Q.C., M.P., His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Rev. Canon Wilberforce, M.A., Rev. N. Hall, LL.B., Rev. H. P. Hughes, M.A., Sir W. Foster, M.D., J. P. W. Saunders, Esq., S. Pope, Esq., Q.C., J. H. Raper, Esq., Dr. F. R. Lees, Rev. S. A. Steinhilber.

Admission Free. Doors open at 6 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets 1s. each, to be obtained from London Offices of the Alliance, 15, Great George-street, S.W.

### BRITISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at 105, Jermyn-street, S.W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th inst., at 3.30. The Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS, President of the Association, in the chair.

JOHN HUCKLE, Secretary.  
King's Langley, Feb. 12th.

### NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE CLUB, PALL-MALL.

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VISCOUNT FOLLINGTON, Hon. Sec.

### MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

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### CENTRAL LONDON THROAT

AND EAR HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road. President, his Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. The Hospital is open every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Two o'clock; Tuesday and Friday at Six o'clock. No letters of recommendation are required; but persons in employment are expected to contribute towards the expense of their treatment. Entirely free to the indigent.

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CHILDREN, Great Ormond-street, has 120 in-patients and 52 children at Highgate, with 200 out-patients in daily attendance. It is much in NEED of FUNDS.

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SICK CHILDREN, Chelsea and Margate, is entirely without endowment, and is urgently in need of SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

## FRAUDULENT TRADE-MARKS.

THE President of the Board of Trade received two deputations from Sheffield last Saturday on a subject which excites a deep and widespread interest in that town. The manufacturers and the artisans were separately represented, and both demanded stringent legislation for the purpose of punishing and preventing the use of fraudulent marks and labels, by which inferior cutlery, often of German origin, is sold and exported as Sheffield ware. A Bill for this purpose was prepared by Mr. MUNDELLA last year, but never reached a second reading owing to the prominence of a more exciting topic. A new Bill to amend the Mercantile Marks Act of 1862 has been prepared by Lord STANLEY, and will be brought in in a few days. It is understood that the Bill will enable criminal proceedings to be taken summarily instead of by indictment against those who sell falsely marked goods; and that the burden of proof will be shifted, so that any one who offers such goods for sale will have to prove that he bought them in good faith, whereas he can now call upon his accuser to prove that he knew the mark to be fraudulent. It is further suggested that the Bill ought to give a right to search the houses of those supposed to have fraudulently marked goods in their possession. It is unnecessary to discuss the details of the proposed legislation until the Bill is printed; but it is to be hoped that it may be sufficiently stringent to effect its purpose, without being unduly harsh and inquisitorial. Some of the speakers on Saturday afternoon appeared to be so far carried away by the excitement which recent discoveries have produced in Sheffield as to believe that no legislation could be too severe in its methods of discovering crime. The adequate punishment of such offences as can be discovered by fair means and clearly brought home to the offenders is all that the Legislature ought to attempt. Public spirit among every class of those directly connected with the production of British goods will be necessary to purge our great manufacturing towns entirely of a most serious evil.

The superiority of British manufactures to foreign manufactures is the one ground on which we must base our hopes of the continued greatness of England as an industrial community. It appears certain that in respect of push and energy English manufacturers no longer occupy the first place. Germans are now more ready than Englishmen to scent out new markets, and more energetic in the advertisement and distribution of their merchandise. But in some kinds of manufactures, of which cutlery may be taken as an example, we are still able to turn out a better article than our neighbours. Shoddy goods have, no doubt, been made and exported by many English merchants, and loss as well as discredit has been brought upon our commerce in consequence. But there is plenty of evidence that our reputation, though damaged, is not yet destroyed; and the best proof is to be found in the fact that the enterprising merchants of other countries find it profitable to pass off their goods as English. If they cannot supply really good knives as cheaply as the Sheffield cutlers, they can drive the Sheffield knives out of the market by the sale of inferior articles, made as nearly as possible to resemble real Sheffield ware and fraudulently marked with a Sheffield mark. So far as concerns the importation into this country of goods fraudulently marked abroad, all importation of goods with English marks might be absolutely forbidden by law; and Mr. MUNDELLA expressed his desire that such legislation should be resorted to. With regard to the export from Germany to countries other than England of English-marked goods, diplomatic discussions and the co-operation of foreign Legislatures may be necessary. But the work which our own Legislature can immediately do is to stop the fraudulent marking in England of goods which are imported unmarked, and which are afterwards sold in England or re-exported as Sheffield goods to our own colonies and other parts of the world. If some Englishmen are to assist foreigners in underselling genuine English goods by fraudulent imitations, while others go further and themselves make use of the name of Sheffield to procure a market for bad cutlery, it is impossible that English manufacturers can long maintain their reputation for supplying sound goods. And if we lose this reputation there will probably be an end of us as a first-class commercial Power.

It is a great pity that the question of amending the law of trade-marks should be represented as the subject of conflicting class interests. The interests of honest manufacturers and of honest artisans is exactly the same. Probably both classes include men who have participated in the frauds, though in both the great majority are anxious for the punishment of offenders. The chief point of difference between the manufacturers' deputation and that of the artisans appears to have been

that the latter demanded, while the former deprecated, a Royal Commission to inquire into the facts of all recent cases of fraudulent marking. The objection to the appointment of a Commission as a preliminary to legislation is that the legislation is wanted at once, and that months must elapse before a Commission could accomplish its work. Prevention, and prompt prevention, of future evils is more important than vengeance for the past. It is admitted that enough is known already to justify legislation. Mr. BROADHURST made a great mistake in representing the objection to the Commission as being founded on a desire to screen offenders because they belonged to the class of manufacturers. He says that the men will bitterly resent legislation without a preliminary Commission, because they will feel that their interests and rights are being sacrificed to the convenience of guilty manufacturers. Lord STANLEY sensibly refused to support the demand for a Royal Commission, holding that what the true interests of both classes demand is immediate and effective strengthening of the law which has proved inadequate.

## FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND EGYPT.

It seems that there is to be no cessation of disturbance in foreign affairs. When the sounds of the alarm-bell die down in Bulgaria, they break out with fresh violence on the Franco-German frontier; and when a lull occurs there, new disturbances arise over the Egyptian question. It is this business to which we have now to turn our attention, to a rather astonishing renewal of French hostility to England, and even to a rumour that the French Government contemplate the adoption of something more than a war of words over our wickedness and their wrongs in the Nile Valley. These rumours appear in print for the first time in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* to-day; where we read that in the Austrian capital reports are circulating "to the effect that General Boulanger's war preparations on the eastern frontier of France are a mere blind to hide more serious designs upon Egypt." We are by no means inclined to give credence to these rumours; but we do know that they have been whispered in France itself for some weeks past. When they were reported to us, we thought it best to take no public notice of them; but now that they have got into print as Viennese gossip, it may be as well to add that they have been heard in "well-informed circles" in France for at least a fortnight. It is true, moreover, though the English public has not been informed of it hitherto, that the French have been troubling our Government a great deal of late; not with absolute menace—we have no authority to say that, and no reason to think it: the best word we can hit upon to describe their conduct and conversation is the word "nasty" as commonly used for "vexatious" and something more. Whether there is anything at the bottom of it, beyond the grumbling about Egypt which has gone on for so long, we do not pretend to know; all that we do know is that the wrath against England which has been so carefully nursed in the French press, till it has again assumed an appearance of mania, has no compensation in the temper and the language of official France.

It is possible that this has something to do with the project—whatever it may be—which Sir Henry Wolff is said to have laid before the Sultan. But if so, and if, as we may suppose, that project was intended to soothe French susceptibilities, or to settle the Egyptian question by means acceptable to our neighbours across the Channel, the end desired seems to have very little chance of fulfilment. The semi-official French press affects to know exactly what the plan is, and what it amounts to in effect; and the verdict is, that Sir Henry Wolff's proposal is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. It is in fact (this is the assertion), an attempt to gain from the Sultan and the Powers generally all the advantage for England that a protectorate could confer upon her: to the particular loss of France and the ousting of all other influence and authority save her own. Here at home it is impossible for us to say how much excuse there may be for such complaints; for if the true scope and intention of Sir Henry Wolff's proposals are known to French publicists, we do not share their information. Perhaps they can tell us what the terms of the proposal actually are; if so, we shall be obliged to them if they will admit us into the secret. At present, the prevalent feeling amongst Englishmen is that it would have been better not to have stirred in the matter at all just now; and that, even if the plan is what the French complain that it is not, a proposal for genuine neutralization, it is one that has nothing substantial to stand upon, and is foredoomed to fall through, to England's great disadvantage.

Meanwhile there is commotion at Cairo over the French demand for the application of the £250,000, obtained from the *Rachat militaire*, to military expenditure. They insist that the sum of £30,000 allowed for this expenditure in the 1887 Budget is notoriously insufficient, and therefore that the Budget is illusive. And it is admitted that the sum allowed in the Budget for military expenditure is insufficient; but at the same time it is urged that the Egyptian Treasury has allowed only for the cost of maintaining order in Egypt proper, and that any extra charge for warfare on the Soudan frontier should be either met out of the



million reserved from the last loan for Soudanese expenditure or borne by the Queen's Government. Here, however, Mr. Goschen seems to have intervened; declaring that while he is ready to pay the excess of £200,000 for last year, he cannot sanction a continuance of the payment. But if that is the resolution of the English Government it appears that the interest on the debt cannot all be paid. And in that case what would happen? "By the terms of the financial convention Europe was to have a right of interference in a certain event only: that event is the failure of Egypt to pay the coupon in full." Therefore it appears that the French are working in Egypt for a means of interference under the financial convention. Altogether, then, it looks as if we were in danger of another Egyptian mess; and it would be a great relief to know how the matter really stands, both as regards the proposals before the Sultan and this question of military expenditure.

## NOTES.

The desultory conversation in the House of Lords yesterday only tended to show that the great remedial measure which the country allowed Mr. Gladstone to pass on the understanding that it would give peace and prosperity to Ireland, has turned out a disastrous failure. Those who, like Mr. Slagg at Burnley, talk of the Plan of Campaign being a desperate remedy required for desperate evils, are pronouncing the severest possible censure on their leader. Mr. Gladstone had *carte blanche* to reform Irish land laws in 1881. How is it that in 1886 the Irish land laws are regarded by his own followers as in such a hopeless state that a conspiracy to violate them becomes excusable? The English Home Rulers do not seem to be aware that this acknowledgment of unredeemed and disastrous failure six years ago is not a satisfactory ground on which to ask permission to make further and larger experiments.

The Government, however, we must repeat have something more pressing to do than to abolish "dual ownership in land." The first duty before them is to make the administration of the law efficient and respected. At present this is not the case. In what other country in the world would a person charged with conspiracy find it possible to harangue seditious assemblies in the teeth of a Government edict that those meetings shall not be held? How can the Irish peasantry believe that the law is stronger than the League, when they see the Government proclamations openly and successfully set at defiance by men like Mr. O'Brien, who are charged with conspiracy? As for the trial itself, the first day's proceedings show that the abuse of judicial forms threatens to turn it into a farce. To allow to a society in a state of veiled rebellion the privileges and immunities which are appropriate to contented and law-abiding communities seems absurd. There is one effectual way of preventing Mr. O'Brien from holding meetings, and that is by locking Mr. O'Brien up. There is one mode of securing trial by jury against being turned into a comedy; and that method must be obvious to everybody.

The coal dues question is put on a somewhat different footing by the decision of the Conservative members for the various London constituencies. These metropolitan representatives are in favour of the continuance of the tax. But they make their support of it contingent on the acceptance of an important modification by the Metropolitan Board of Works. They require that this body should undertake to distribute the benefits derived from the dues over the whole taxable area of the metropolis. This seems to us fair enough. As all London pays the tax, all London ought to share in the advantages of it. At present there are large districts which complain that they get no direct and very little indirect benefit from the large fund yielded by the duty on coal. The Metropolitan Board should therefore undertake to comply with the condition laid down by the thirty-eight Conservative members. If this is done, the Bill for continuing the coal dues will receive that endorsement by a majority of metropolitan members which Ministers require before they will give it their support.

M. E. Weyl, the well-known French naval critic, contributes to the *Journal de la Marine* a long and friendly review of "The Great Naval War of 1887," which not long ago appeared in the *St. James's Gazette*. In the course of his essay he lets fall one or two significant observations. In one place he says:—"English specialists maintain that, in case of a conflict between the two Powers, it is by no means certain that the British navy could protect those interests which it is its business to guard; and they are right. Our cruisers would do immense damage to British commerce. I do not speak of the 19-knot cruisers which we are building, but to the first and second class of cruisers, of 13 to 15 knots. These would reap an ample harvest of merchant vessels; for it is only those who are ignorant of marine affairs who believe that all English ships are swift. Many can steam from 10 to 12 knots at the outside; and we have lately seen how, even on the line to New York, our Compagnie Transatlantique has in point of speed beaten the English companies." And again: "The machinery of maritime warfare has during the last thirty years been so completely transformed, that nowadays even the greatest and best fur-

nished of naval nations may become the victim of a surprise by a second or third rate Power." And, in conclusion: "We must admit that, in attempting once more to demonstrate that England is not ready, the clever authors of 'The Great Naval War' take up a thesis which was true yesterday, is true to-day, and must be true to-morrow; seeing that in this age of iron and science the efforts of each day scarcely suffice to satisfy the needs of the present, and that they only very imperfectly provide for the future. There is no maritime State—not even England—that can rest for a single day in inactive contemplation of its naval power." France, Russia, Italy, and Spain recognize the truth of this last assertion, and are now vigorously acting upon it. It would form an admirable motto for the British Admiralty.

The House of Commons has not yet heard the last of the Scotch law of hypothec. Certain Scotch Radicals, supported of course by many Home Rulers, do not see why the Scotch farmer should stick to his contract when he finds the terms of it inconvenient to himself. Farmers who hold nineteen-year leases find that in bad years they do not make so much out of the land as in good years. Consequently their friends want Parliament to declare that they need not pay for the hire of the land the amount which they agreed to pay. This method of settling the land question in Scotland on the "Heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" principle does not commend itself even to all Scotch Liberals. The amendment was defeated by over a hundred votes. But it succeeded in wasting a large part of an evening and prolonging the useless and futile debate on the Address.

Some good work should be done by the new colonial training farm at Hollesley Bay. The course of instruction—including as it does practical carpentry, smith's work, saddlery, engine-driving, and other things somewhat outside the scope of farming proper—is more comprehensive than that prescribed at Cirencester and its kindred institutions, and as such will prove infinitely more useful. To send a young man out to the colonies to rough it and "pick up things for himself" is all very well; but the one who goes out knowing all about it has a much better chance of success. It is a pity that there are not already more of these colleges, available not only for the well-to-do but for the classes which furnish the bulk of emigrants. The Government cannot see its way to approving a State-directed colonization scheme; but it could do no harm in establishing a few training farms to be tenanted by the unfortunate boys who are now sent to industrial schools. A start once made, the expense need not be greater than in bringing up a multitude of tailors and shoemakers, of whom we have already a superabundance; and the reformed boys would be far more likely to do well, besides relieving their congested country, if on serving their time they were set down in a new land far removed from the scenes of their childhood.

"Hypnotism" has been employed with considerable success in Paris for some time past by Charcot and others in the treatment of hysterical disorders; but a case just related by M. Clovis Hugues in the *France* is perhaps the most successful example of its application so far recorded. A young lady of twenty was attacked six months ago with a nervous ailment which completely deprived her of the use of her voice. Electricity was tried, and with a certain amount of success at first; but it lost its effect after a time, and it was at length abandoned in despair. As a last resource her friends applied to Dr. Bérillon, the hypnotic specialist; and after a consultation with Charcot he decided to undertake the case. After having brought on the mesmeric trance by the usual means, he "suggested" to the patient to say "I am twenty" as soon as she awoke. A minute afterwards she opened her eyes, and at once uttered the words without the least trace of an effort; but there her power of articulation ended. The next day the suggestion was that she should converse with the Doctor, and this she did with ease, though she could not exchange a single remark with any one else present. Finally, at the third *séance*, Dr. Bérillon ordered her to speak whenever and with whomsoever she pleased thenceforward. Since that time she has been able to use her tongue freely, and her voice is as clear and distinct as it was before the attack. Messrs. Myers and Gurney will not fail to make a note of this case.

Some of the questions asked in the House of Commons might surely with advantage stand over for a time until a little progress has been made in matters of more pressing importance than those to which these inquiries relate. Last night, for instance, among other questions on various subjects of no great moment, information was sought respecting incompetent female clerks in the Post Office. Mr. Cox was the anxious inquirer on this point. He wanted to know from the Postmaster-General the number of female clerks declared incompetent and dismissed from the General Post Office, London, after six months' probation; also the number dismissed after less than six months' probation since the clerkships were thrown open to competitive examination in the year 1881; and how many, so declared incompetent, received appointments in other branches of the service. Mr. Raikes's reply was, on the whole, satisfactory. Since open competition was established in 1881, it seems that only fourteen female clerks have been found unfit for employment after six months' probation, and nine of these declared incompetent for clerkships have received employment in other branches of the service. This is deeply interesting, and the House no doubt listened with breathless attention to the statement



respecting the female clerks; but to outside observers it appears that valuable time might have been saved had Mr. Cox, either by word of mouth or letter, privately asked Mr. Raikes for the information he wanted on the subject.

Mr. Haysman, the defeated candidate for St. George's, Hanover-square, and various other constituencies, has written a letter to explain why Mr. Goschen beat him by a majority of nearly five thousand. He gives six reasons for his defeat. The chief is that there are at least "ten Tories for one true Liberal" in the degraded and benighted district which contains more persons of wealth, position, political, literary, and social eminence, and what is usually regarded as high culture, than any similar area in the world. Mr. Haysman, who keeps a school when he is not engaged in politics, must feel properly proud to think that while nine-tenths of the voters in the three kingdoms who cannot write their names are in favour of his party and his chief, a constituency where most of the electors have been elaborately and expensively educated is on the other side by an overwhelming majority. What does the Inventor and Sole Proprietor of Haysman's Method of International Education think of that?

There are still a few men in France whom all foreigners know by name. These are not the politicians. There are uncommonly few Englishmen who could mention offhand the names of six prominent French political personages besides M. Ferry, M. Freycinet, General Boulanger, and perhaps M. Clémenceau. But everybody has read, or seen something, of the works of Meissonier and Bouguereau, Bonnat and Gérôme, Sardou and Dumas, Pailleron and Coppée. These artists and writers, with many more, have addressed to M. Lockroy a passionate protest against the monstrosity in iron which M. Eiffel is going to erect on the Champ de Mars. The third-rate politician and fourth-rate economist who occupies the Ministry of Commerce has replied with some flippant chaff. The men who still maintain the reputation of France as a nation of light and leading are treated with contempt. The carpet-baggers and the speculators have settled between them that this hideous mass of iron scaffolding is to be erected; and erected it will be. If it does not fall down as soon as it is built, it will be an interesting spectacle to Cockney visitors to the Exhibition. It will also be useful at the next siege of Paris—until it is knocked down by the German guns.

A profitable Scotch Sabbath seems to have been spent last Sunday on Glasgow Green by the representatives of the miners who could be spared from rioting in the neighbourhood. They were engaged, as they said, "in an upheaval of society"—a symptom with which society must nowadays be tolerably familiar. Capitalists were told, amongst other things, that they were bloodhounds; but the directions as to mending their ways might have been more clear. The Duke of Hamilton offends, it appears, by "sailing in the Mediterranean under the cerulean vault of heaven;" but his brother-capitalists—who do not err with him in being *under*, but are actually "in heaven, which they have reached through the miners slain for them on another Calvary,"—are no better. The police were upbraided for being "only three or four months from the plough;" and presumably a miner ought not to be interfered with while he is "upheaving," except by a policeman who can prove blue blood. The chief constable was told that "he was a poor fellow with £800 a year." This is a pittance which any upheaver must, of course, disdain; but for it, he was told, "he might have been a professor, and enlightened the world." This thought of a possible political professor *manqué* was too much for the meeting, which was so overcome that "it melted away rapidly."

The phrase "in the height of the fashion" is peculiarly applicable to the prevailing style of feminine head-gear. The New York press has teemed for some time past with savage denunciations of the monstrously tall bonnets worn by the ladies of that city, which, it is complained, completely intercept the view in the theatres, churches, and public streets. Even Mr. Beecher has been asked to lift up his voice against the abomination; but this he declines for two reasons, which he states in a letter to the *New York World*. The pulpit attacking fashion is, he says, Don Quixote attacking the windmills, or rather, in this case, the windmill attacking Don Quixote. Any effort of his would be powerless to stem the tide of fashion; and, moreover, as it happens, Mr. Beecher is not inclined to make the effort in the case of this particular fashion. Like George Washington, he cannot tell a lie, and he candidly owns that the "Unicorn" bonnet is "very comely" in his eyes; much more becoming, he thinks, than the "scrimpy patches" worn by women on their heads some time ago. He freely admits that it is hard on church-goers to lose one of the usual objects which take them to church; but for the present they must content themselves with such enjoyment as they can get out of the sermon.

A correspondent writes:—I wonder some patriotic Scot has not called attention to the strange silence of the English press respecting the jubilee of James VI. (better known as James I. of England). By this time everybody is aware that Henry III., Edward III., and George III. reigned over England for a period in each case exceeding fifty years; but ignorance apparently prevails as to the claims of James I. to be included among "jubilee" monarchs. The fact is that James, after the deposition of Mary Queen of Scots, was crowned at Stirling on the 29th of July, 1567, being then only twelve months old—an advantage for a Sovereign so far as

making a record of fifty years' rule is concerned—and consequently the year 1617 was the jubilee of his reign over Scotland. This is the more noteworthy, as James made it the occasion of a special journey through his northern kingdom (for he had then been King of England fourteen years). He went, as his Majesty was pleased to express it, from the same instinct which induces salmon, after they have visited the sea, to return to the river in which they have been bred. He was everywhere received with marked demonstrations of affection. Although James was the only monarch who ruled Scotland for fifty years, a predecessor very nearly accomplished the feat. William the Lion reigned exactly forty-nine years, and then died, perhaps afraid of facing a "jubilee."

The excitement caused by the fire that took place yesterday at Battersea was greatly increased by the turning loose of a large number of horses from the stables of a cab-yard adjoining the scene of the conflagration. The horses, of course, galloped wildly about; and probably, when they had thrown off their first nervousness, enjoyed the liberty to which they were unaccustomed. Fortunately, no serious accidents seem to have occurred owing to the stampede of the horses, but it might have been otherwise; and it will be well if the narrow escape of these animals draws attention to the perilous situation of horses confined in stables in the event of an outbreak of fire. Their lives can only be saved by turning them loose, to the danger of the lives of human beings in the neighbourhood. It might be possible to devise some arrangement by which, in well-regulated stables, horses could be extricated without so much risk of disaster.

#### "ILLITERATES" IN 1885-86.

FROM the recently issued parliamentary return, of which we gave a summary a few days ago it appears that the least illiterate constituency in England and Wales is that of South Paddington, represented by Lord Randolph Churchill. In 1886 only one illiterate was recorded in a poll of 3,345. At the election of 1885 the figures were almost as creditable—7 illiterates to 4,046 voters. The metropolitan constituencies show the best results in the return. East Marylebone, Lord Charles Beresford's, is a good second to Lord Randolph's, with only 2 illiterates among 4,717 voters; while the South Division of Kensington—Sir Algernon Borthwick's—has but 3 illiterates among its 5,178 voters; the Norwood Division of Lambeth—Mr. T. L. Bristowe's—3 illiterates in a total poll of 4,940; and the East Division of St. Pancras—Mr. R. G. Webster's—4 illiterates among 4,153 voters. These seats, with Grantham (the best record in England out of London—3 illiterates to 2,358 voters), are all held by Conservatives. By far the most illiterate constituency in England and Wales is Dudley, which occupied a similar proud position at the general election in 1885. A Conservative also holds the seat. At the 1886 election the illiterates here were 1,293 to 11,020 voters—an improvement, however, on 1885, when the figures were 1,473 and 11,588. Dudley supplies nearly as many illiterates as all the burghs in Scotland combined; and a notable comparison is afforded by Lambeth, where the three divisions, with 15,707 voters, have only 13 illiterates. There is not a single constituency in England and Wales with a clean record. Scotland, however, provides us with three instances—the Western Division of Aberdeenshire (where there was also no illiterate in 1885), with 5,511 votes; the Falkirk Burghs, with 5,305 votes; the St. Andrews Burghs, with 1,848 votes; and the Stirling Burghs, with 3,911 votes. These constituencies are respectively represented by Dr. Farquharson (G.L.), W. P. Sinclair (U.L.), H. T. Anstruther (U.L.), and Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.). The most illiterate constituency in the kingdom is, of course, an Irish one—South Donegal, represented by Mr. B. Kelly, Nationalist and grocer. Of 6,304 voters in this enlightened corner of her Majesty's dominions there are exactly 3,214 illiterates, which means that more than one-half of the electorate can neither read nor write! This should form another "Irish grievance" for which the Conservative Government will doubtless be held responsible. While all the counties in Scotland show but 3,303 illiterates, this one division of Donegal has 3,214! It speaks volumes for the "intelligence" of the men represented by the Nationalists that one in every five is illiterate, and that among the 194,994 voters who recorded their votes in Ireland at the last election there should be nearly as many illiterates as among the 2,416,272 voters in the whole of England and Wales. The exact numbers are: England and Wales, 38,587 illiterates; Ireland, 36,722 illiterates. The statistics for Ireland prove most conclusively that the most intelligent electorates are those represented by Conservatives. Antrim has four Conservative members—votes, 11,903; illiterates, 987. Fermanagh has two Parnellite members—votes, 11,863; illiterates, 2,968. County Down has three Conservative members and one Parnellite. The Conservatives represent 23,365 voters, of whom 1,512 are illiterate; while the Parnellite, who represents only 8,602 voters, has 1,852 illiterates in his band. In Belfast, again, while the three Conservative members have 514 illiterates among their 16,747 voters, the Parnellite member has 892 illiterates among his 7,561 voters. This accounts for Mr. Sexton's "great Liberal victory." In 1885 the proportion of illiterate votes to total number of votes recorded was: For England and Wales, one in every 47; Scotland, one in 58; and Ireland, one in 4½. In 1886 the proportion is: England and Wales, one in 62; Scotland, one in 74; and Ireland, one in 5½. For England and Wales, as well as Scotland, the proportion of illiterate voters to total number of voters will be slightly different from the above, as in 24 English cities and boroughs, and in one Scotch burgh each elector has two votes. In spite of this, however, the figures for 1886 show a decided improvement upon the statistics of the preceding election; and an analysis will prove that both Conservatives and Unionist Liberals will have little chance of success in disputing with the Gladstonians possession of that coveted title "the stupid party" in the State.



## INTERNATIONAL HATE.

ONE thing should be remembered in times like these: the intense national animosity that always exists between Russians and Germans. It is immaterial whether Kaiser and Czar are embracing each other, or whether Prince Bismarck is contending with M. de Giers; the hatred between the Russian and German peoples remains the same, and the conviction is equally steadfast at Berlin and in St. Petersburg that sooner or later the fight must come. We hear much of the ill-feeling in Russia towards England and towards Austria—more as a rule than of the anti-German sentiment; but as a matter of fact it is only the Government and the educated classes which trouble themselves about England and Austria, whilst every Russian peasant in Europe cordially detests the "Niemets" or German. And this is not surprising. Nowhere does it appear more clearly than in Russia that "Austria" is a geographical expression. A German-speaking Austrian is to the ordinary Russian simply a German; a Pole or a Czech is a Slav; and Hungarians are so seldom seen in the Czar's dominions that their existence as a nationality is remembered among the people only by old soldiers who served in the war of 1849. As regards England the case is different. There are few Russians who have not some vague notion of the existence of an English nation, and that vague idea is most frequently coupled with the impression that England has been the ally of the Turks with whom Russia has fought. But Russian memory is short, and Russians are not as a rule revengeful. In the ordinary affairs of life the Russian does not find either Englishman or Turk interfering with his every-day interests; he has no strong prejudice against individuals of either of these nationalities; and, indeed, the Englishman, as a rule, is rather popular than otherwise among all classes of Russian society.

Far different is the Russian feeling toward the Germans. We often hear of the possibility of the Russians overrunning Western Europe; but as long as peace is maintained the tide of invasion is all the other way, and the proportions assumed by this peaceful invasion have been so serious that the Russian Government have taken strong measures to check it. Not long since all the Germans on the railways touching the frontier were forced to become Russian subjects under pain of losing their positions, while stringent regulations were introduced to prevent the settlement of German subjects within the Russian boundary on the western frontier. At the same time every effort is made to break the influence of the German landed proprietors and to Russianize the peasantry in the Baltic Provinces. Nevertheless, at every turn the Russian peasant, the Russian trader, and the Russian professional man are met by the German. In the country, the Russian proprietor's overseer who drives hard bargains with the peasants is a German. In the workshop or factory, the foremen and superior mechanics are Germans. On the railway or steamboat, the engine-driver is often a German, the stokers Russians; the head guard and station-master Germans, their assistants Russians. The banks and financial houses are chiefly in the hands of Germans. The commission agents who distribute imported goods or buy grain for export are mostly Germans. Even in Government departments, such as the Telegraph, the hated nationality swarms, and among professional men the recurrence of German names is astonishingly frequent. The majority of leading engineers, doctors, architects, and lawyers are at least of German origin. The unfortunate Russian finds that in every direction he is an unsuccessful competitor, and that the larger share of the profits in his occupation or trade somehow finds its way into the pockets of the ubiquitous "Niemets." No wonder, then, that the German is detested throughout the Russian Empire.

In Germany, particularly in the eastern provinces, there is a pretty general and strong anti-Russian feeling, but it is not to be compared for violence with the similar sentiment in Russia. The German does not suffer from Russian intrusion and competition in his daily business; but he knows that the Russians are the enemies of his race, and he has an undefined dread of the possibility and consequences of the overrunning of his country by a semi-civilized people. The persecutions of the Baltic Province and other Germans in Russia naturally produce irritation in Germany, and the anti-German violence of the Panslavist press is ever fanning the slumbering flame. Germany would have no desire to attack Russia had she nothing to fear from that Power; but the constant jarring between Teuton and Slav produces such frequent recurrences of acute symptoms, that the probability of a deadly conflict between the two races is ever present in the minds of all thoughtful Germans.

Apprehensions of Russian aggression are a constant source of anxiety to German statesmen, and are the cause of Prince Bismarck's interest in the Eastern Question. As long as Russia does not become too powerful in the south-east of Europe to be held in check by Austria and such allies as Austria can find without calling on the services of the Pomeranian grenadier, Germany may feel fairly secure. But if Russia is once triumphant and Austria crushed, Germany will be nipped like a ship in an ice-floe between her powerful enemies on her eastern and western borders. If Austria was quite assured of the immediate and full support of powerful allies, Prince Bismarck might not be unwilling to see war break out over the Bulgarian question; but until he can feel perfect confidence that the result of the struggle would be the defeat of Russia, the German Chancellor's policy will be one of postponement. The position is so critical that it is safer to trust to the chapter of accidents than to take any decisive step. The disorganized internal condition of the Russian Empire is well known to Prince Bismarck, who resided for many years in the country. Russia may collapse from internal weakness, and then Germany is saved without the expense of a cartridge. Or if the extraordinary feebleness of the central Government in France should still further develop, and Russia were occupied elsewhere, an opportunity might arise for crushing France; and, that accomplished, Germany could breathe freely, and need no longer dread the Cossack. Considerations such as these force Germany to a temporizing

policy, which cannot but be distasteful to the energetic nature of the Iron Chancellor, and which by its apparent inconsequence gives rise to the extraordinary speculations and theories to which we are treated from time to time.

## A LAND OF OIL AND FIRE.

ONLY about six months have elapsed since the peaceful slumberers in villages on the shores of beautiful Lake Tarawera, in New Zealand, were awakened at midnight by the eruption of the majestic mountain on whose summit the great warriors of five centuries had been laid to rest without a suspicion that the mountain itself was fated to prove their funeral pyre. Swift and sudden was the destruction of those pleasant villages—one engulfed in the lake, one overwhelmed beneath burning ashes, and the third embedded in boiling mud.

It is little more than a month since we had to chronicle how, with no other warning than that of a few premonitory earthquakes, the inhabitants of one of the Tongan Isles were terror-stricken by the rending asunder of the shores of a peaceful lake and the eruption of a stupendous column of flame.

And now a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that a very similar event has just occurred on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in the very heart of that marvellous petroleum region where the apparently inexhaustible supplies of earth-oil have attracted an immense population. The great town of Baku has now a coast-line of about six miles, sweeping round a well-protected harbour, crowded with shipping—ships of all tonnage, all fitted with tanks to store the oil that pours from a hundred fountains.

From time immemorial this spot has been deemed sacred by the Ghebres of Persia, who recognize in the flame of the native naphtha a sacred fire symbol. Here for at least 2,000 years the sacred earth-fed flame has burned unceasingly and the temple of Surukhani has been a centre of reverent pilgrimage. This native naphtha flows from the soil in so pure a form as to burn without rectification, and is, indeed, so inflammable that the naphtha gas occasionally ignites spontaneously and plays in pale flames above fissures in the rock. On stormy nights these flames have been seen to blaze up with an awful spirit-light which, in the eyes of the Ghebres, invested the spot with special sanctity: a sanctity intensified by the fact that here, according to Arabian chroniclers, a great volcanic mountain was in full action till eight hundred years ago. Since then the thermal forces have expended their energies on spouting oil and therewith saturating the desert plain of the Apsheron Peninsula; and truly a more repulsive site for a great city could not well be found.

It is a plain about fifteen miles in width and projecting thirty miles into the Caspian from the point where the Caucasus terminates on its shores. The whole surface of the ground is black with waste petroleum, which in cold weather hardens to the consistency of asphalt, whereas beneath the blazing midsummer sun the foot sinks in to the depth of two or three inches. Every breath of wind raises blinding clouds of black bituminous dust, formed by the coarse black naphtha with which the streets are periodically "watered"—true water being too precious to be thus wasted. This dust, combined with the dense smoke poured from the chimneys of somewhere about 300 refining factories, does nothing to improve the atmosphere.

And here, day and night, the oil-fountains pour forth their hideous black streams. They yield an average of from 25 to 35 per cent. of pure oil, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of refuse, which makes excellent fuel for the great fleets of oil-steamers and locomotives. The supply may well be deemed inexhaustible, inasmuch as 12,000 square miles in this region are found to be oleiferous, and of this vast surface only six miles have as yet been developed. The oil bearing stratum extends beneath the Caspian Sea, where it crops up in Tchelikian, a true Isle of Oil. Here the oil literally streams into the sea from hills and cliffs which may be said to be formed of ozokerite—in other words, of crude paraffin. On the eastern shore of the Caspian it reappears at various points—as, for instance, at the Neft or Naphtha Hill, where the deposits are officially valued at £35,000,000 sterling.

Then, again, as Baku lies at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus range, so at its western extremity lies an oil-field extending over about 250 miles. It terminates in the peninsula of Taman, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff—a region abounding in active mud-volcanoes and occasionally shaken by earthquakes.

Now the fire-giant who tends the great laboratory beneath the Caspian seems disposed to emulate the example of his brethren in New Zealand and Tonga. Hitherto he has been satisfied with such sport as turning on such an oil-stream as that which gushed forth three years ago from one of the Baku springs, spouting with such force as to break to pieces a 3 in. cast-iron plate which had been fastened over the well in order to divert the flow to a different direction. A neighbouring oil-spring, on being tapped, threw up a column of petroleum to twice the height of the Great Geyser in Iceland, forming a huge black fountain 200 ft. in height—a fountain, however, attributed solely to the removal of the pressure on the confined gas, as there is no perceptible heat in these geysers. It was visible for many miles around; and on the first day it poured forth about 50,000 barrels, and, with gradually diminishing volume, continued to play for five months; when it finally subsided, leaving its unfortunate owners (an Armenian company) well-nigh ruined by the claims brought against them by neighbours whose lands were destroyed by the oil-flood. One house which stood near the spring now lies buried beneath a sand-hill, which alone marks the site of this too prodigal fount.

Quite recently a still mightier naphtha-flow suddenly commenced playing with such vigour that a number of buildings were swamped. For some days it continued altogether uncontrollable, and fears were entertained for the safety of the town of Baku.

Now, however, a more appalling terror has appeared in this region, where there is so enormous an amount of inflammable matter that



one might well dread the kindling of the most carefully guarded flame. On the night of the 15th of January the inhabitants of Baku were awakened by a violent shock which caused all the windows to rattle, and suddenly the darkness of the night was illumined by an intense light as though the city were aflame. It proved, however, to be but the reflection on the heavens of a great fire at a distance, whose origin does not seem to have been comprehended till the following night, when the same awful glare became visible; and shortly before midnight a terrific explosion was heard, immediately followed by a vast column of flame apparently about 350 ft. in height, shot up from the summit of the Lok Batan, close to the Ponta railway station. It was a calm night with scarcely a breath of wind; so the flames continued to ascend quite vertically, carrying large masses of dark matter, which fell back into the crater. Considerable heat was felt at the distance of fully a mile, and the whole country was lighted by a glare brighter than that of the sun at noonday. This lasted for about thirty hours, but not continuously, the column occasionally subsiding. The volume of liquid mud ejected in this period has overspread a track of about a square mile to a depth varying from 7 ft. to 14 ft.

C. E. F. GORDON CUMMING.

### THE THEATRE.

MISS MELNOTTE and her company returned last night to the Comedy Theatre with a new piece very similar to the one in which they last appeared there. This piece is a comic opera, called "Mynheer Jan," and in its story, as in its melody, it affords reminiscences of a good many operatic works besides its predecessor "Erminie." To the taste of a majority of those present last night this lack of originality seemed to be not only unobjectionable, but even welcome. Some of the most familiar of Mr. Jakobowski's unambitious ditties were those received with the loudest applause, and when Mr. Paulton's humour was most hackneyed it appeared to be most effective. To those playgoers, however, who take no particular pleasure in recognizing the scraps which go to make up a piece of theatrical patchwork, "Mynheer Jan" cannot be honestly recommended as a likely evening's amusement. The best that can be said of it is, that its rather long-winded fun is quite free from offence, and that its music is tuneful in its plentiful echoes of the past.

The plot of "Mynheer Jan" is somewhat vague in motive and intricate in development, but to the experienced patron of comic opera its complications will present few fresh difficulties. We are introduced once more to the pompous and foolish military governor whose subjects conspire against him and lampoon him, whilst his daughter shows him scanty filial obedience in choice of a husband. Yet again we find the bold defier of authority, who signs his effusions "Mynheer Jan," falling in love with a young lady who, in virtue of her parentage, may be said to represent authority itself. This lady is the fair Camilla, daughter of Bombalo, the Spanish ruler of the Dutch town of Krootsdam. Camilla is destined by her irascible father for an alliance with the imbecile young nobleman Don Diego, who is hourly expected at Krootsdam for the ratification of his betrothal. He arrives at the very moment when Camilla's local admirer Karl is about to be arrested in his lodgings as the lampoonist who has been holding Bombalo up to ridicule. What more natural, not to say inevitable, in comic opera than that the dashing Karl, with the aid of his comic ally the jester Hans, should so arrange matters that his rival is arrested in his stead? The wretched Don Diego, being put temporarily out of the way, is forthwith impersonated by the buffoon Hans, who is accompanied in his visit to the Governor's fortress by the daring Karl, disguised more or less efficiently as his valet. What is supposed to be the dramatic purpose of this strategy, and why the lovers should not be content to meet as heretofore at the street-corners, we do not profess to understand. But the episode is at least useful in introducing the one funny passage of the opera in the laborious preparation of Hans, who is a Dutch butcher, for his assumed rôle of Spanish grandee. The representative of Hans is Mr. Paulton; and as Mr. Paulton is, with a Mr. Tedde, responsible for the libretto, he has of course provided himself with plenty of the jokes best suited to the stolid and lugubrious method of his humour. What comes after this in the way of story becomes even more difficult to follow; but in modern comic opera lucidity of motive and point of situation seem to matter very little indeed. What is much more to the purpose is that Miss Camille D'Arville, as a secondary heroine beloved by Bombalo's son Francis, makes quite the most of the numbers allotted to her, conventional as these numbers are. Mr. Tapley too, as Francis, proves himself more efficient than the average tenor of the stage, and Mr. Wyatt, as the reckless hero, plays with a spirit and grace worthy of better work. M. Marius is over-emphatic as the angry Bombalo, and consequently less amusing than he used to be in parts of this order. Encores were demanded last night with more determination than judgment; but the hit of the evening was that made by a Miss Alice Lethbridge in her execution of a saltarello—a dance less graceful perhaps than vigorous, but given by the young lady with a skill well deserving the applause which it obtained. Unluckily, the delighted spectators recalled the *danseuse* once too often; for, on her effort being thoughtlessly demanded a third time, Mr. Paulton had to explain on Miss Lethbridge's behalf that she had fainted. "Mynheer Jan" is mounted brightly and with as much display as can be achieved on a stage which is easily overcrowded. But its stage-management does not get beyond such primitive devices as the arrangement of a semicircle of uninterested listeners behind the prima donna while she is singing her impassioned solos. If the attention of a paid audience cannot be secured, how can that of paying hearers be expected?

For this afternoon Miss Eweretta Lawrence promises at the Royalty an American farcical play in four acts called "The Professor's Wooing," by

Mr. Gillette. In this she has the support of Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. E. W. Gardiner.

At the Opéra Comique, to which theatre Miss Kate Vaughan has brought an unaccustomed popularity, the next production will be "She Stoops to Conquer." This revival, which might be welcome if only for the introduction of Mr. Lionel Brough's delightful Tony Lumpkin, is arranged for Saturday next.

"The Hobby Horse," which will be played to-morrow for the hundredth time, will be withdrawn after the 26th inst. from the St. James's. The theatre will then close for a few nights' final preparation of "Lady Clancarty." At the Princess's, Mr. Jones's romantic drama "The Noble Vagabond" has so markedly increased in favour that the temporary management here has been tempted to exercise its option of renewing its tenure for some months. Miss Grace Hawthorne's projected occupation, therefore, together with her promised production of "Theodora," cannot commence till July.

In about a fortnight's time Miss Helen Barry will give a morning performance at the Vaudeville for the representation of a new drama of serious interest called "The Trustee," by Mr. J. J. Blood. Prominent rôles in "The Trustee" are to be played by Messrs. Glenny and Fernandez. A special matinée, arranged for a later date, is one in which a débutante of unusual ambition is to appear as Queen Katharine in "Henry VIII."

There is as yet no indication of failing popularity in the present programmes at the Adelphi and the Prince of Wales's. A judicious manager, however, is always ready for a sudden "drop" in his business; and, accordingly, while the Messrs. Gatti have arranged to follow up "Harbour Lights" with a new melodrama by Messrs. Sydney Grundy and Henry Pettitt, a new comic opera will soon be ready to take the place of "Dorothy." This opera, which is called "Waldemar," is composed by Mr. Fullerton, and written by Mr. Maurice Barrymore, whose gloomily tragic "Nadjezda" does not suggest the habitual mood of the operatic librettist. The lyrics will be written by Mr. Beatty Kingston, and their chief interpreters will be Mr. Hayden Coffin—long denied an opportunity worthy of his abilities—and Miss Florence Dysart.

This week will see the close of the circus at Covent Garden, where the season can hardly have been a very prosperous one. Even if Londoners were fonder than they are of equestrian performances, they could not be expected to give adequate support to three rival entertainments such as those at Olympia, Covent Garden, and Hengler's.

The extra week, ending on the 26th inst., has been arranged at the Prince of Wales's for "Alice in Wonderland," which is to be started at Easter upon a provincial tour.

### NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"Studies in Italian Literature." By Catherine Mary Phillimore. (Sampson Low and Co.) This is a reprint of papers which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals, and will fully repay a second perusal. First comes a sketch of the "Paradiso," which contains yet another confirmation of the canon of Maurice—namely, that the true Dantean is known by a peculiar enthusiasm for the third part of the Divine Comedy. In this connection we are glad to see that Miss Phillimore can render justice to the admirable version of Cary, which it has been too much the fashion to disparage of late years. Studies of Petrarch and Tasso succeed; and next we have a delightful *causerie* on the "Prince Printers of Italy," and the golden age of written books which went before. The Peace Society might be tempted to regret the age when a manuscript of Livy's Annals, sent by Cosmo de' Medici to Alfonso, King of Naples, sufficed to appease a quarrel between them; though the King was counselled by his physicians to examine the gift with care lest Cosmo should have introduced poison between the leaves. The series of essays on the Italian drama give about as good an abstract of the theatrical history of a thousand years as could fairly be compressed into a hundred pages. In the opinion of the writer, the stage of modern Italy "still deserves to be recognized as playing a prominent part in the political and social improvement of the country." We must not forget to mention the bright little poem, on a legend of "Il Cenacolo," which serves as epilogue to much excellent prose.

"English Glees and Part-Songs." By William Alexander Barrett. (Longmans.) The purpose of this interesting and instructive work is to trace the origin and development of the glee: "one of the two forms of composition to which English musicians can lay claim without fear of rivalry or dispute." The other is, of course, the anthem; of which there have been divers foreign imitations, often meritorious if never completely successful. But the glee "English musicians alone have produced, and English singers alone can perform properly." The adequate treatment of a subject so emphatically "popular" entails the introduction of a good deal of collateral matter; and in the fulness of his knowledge Mr. Barrett has almost furnished a history of the harmonic art in our island. Whether the countrymen of Arne and Purcell ever merited the epithet of "unmusical" may well be questioned; though it must be confessed that they had soon receded from the standard of the Elizabethan age, when everybody learned to sing and when incapacity to take a part in concerted pieces was held to be the mark of a dunce. The Puritans were soon to change all that, at least for a while; with the result of turning all true musicians into staunch cavaliers. Henry and William Lawes fought for the King: the latter being killed at the siege of Chester, when Charles wore mourning for him. Henry, the admired friend of Milton, lived to compose the anthem for the coronation of Charles's son. It may be mentioned that John Milton *père* is responsible for one of the pieces in the collection by Thomas Morley, published in 1601, and entitled "The Triumphs of Oriana, to 5 and 6 voyces, composed by divers several authors."

We have received Phillips's "Investors' Annual" for 1887, by George Herbert Phillips. (Effingham Wilson.) It contains a good deal of information—most of which, however, has been derived from books easily accessible—respecting securities, the London and provincial Stock Exchanges, Limited Liability Acts, the course of prices, and foreign exchanges.



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## FOURTH EDITION.

## SURRENDER OF CURRELL.

## HIS LETTER TO THE POLICE.

Currell, the man who is believed to have murdered Lydia Green at Baches-street, Hoxton, on the 5th inst., and has since been missing, was captured by the police this morning. It appears that by the first post to-day Detective-inspector William Peel, of the G Division, received a letter, the postage of which was not paid. Upon opening it he found it to be a pencil-written letter from Currell, in which the writer stated that he would be at St. Mary's Church, Islington, for the purpose of giving himself up upon the charge made against him. Detective-inspector Peel, in company with Detective-sergeant Harry Deddams, of the G Division, at once hastened to the place appointed. In the meantime, it seems that Detective-sergeant Murray, of the N Division, seeing Currell hurrying along Upper-street in the direction of St. Mary's Church, took him into custody and conveyed him in a cab to the Upper-street police station, and from there he was taken to the Hoxton police station, where the charge of murder was preferred against him. This afternoon Currell will be charged before a magistrate at the Worship-street Police Court, when only sufficient evidence will be taken to enable a remand to be granted. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the district when it became known that Currell had been apprehended.

The Press Association gives the following account of Currell's capture, which differs from the above:—Currell wrote early this morning to Inspector Peel, to the effect that in order to save any bother he desired to give himself up at Upper-street, Islington, and that he would do so at eight o'clock if some one was there. Inspector Peel himself proceeded to the spot before the hour mentioned, and waited patiently; but Currell failed to put in an appearance. On going back to the station in the King's-cross-road, Inspector Peel found Inspector Lansdowne, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and as a result of their consultation arrangements were immediately made by which Police-constable Mather, of the G Division, and a man named Oram, who knew Currell well by sight, were despatched to watch Upper-street. At ten minutes past eleven Currell was seen by Oram at the corner of Florence-street, and Mather and Oram at once walked towards him. On perceiving them Currell made an attempt to run away, but almost immediately stopped and yielded passively, merely remarking "I intend to give myself up." A cab was then hailed, and the prisoner was taken to the King's-cross police station.

## THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.—SCENES IN COURT.

At the Dublin Commission Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Murphy, the trial of John Dillon, M.P., David Sheehy, M.P., Daniel Crilly, M.P., and William O'Brien, for conspiring to induce tenants to refuse to pay their rents, was resumed. A general plea of not guilty having been entered for all the traversers, the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to swear a jury. Several Catholic jurors were directed by the Crown to stand by; and some of them protested, causing considerable commotion in court. When a juror named O'Brien was directed to stand by, William O'Brien, one of the traversers, rose, apparently under the influence of strong excitement, and said that, though he should be sent to gaol at once, he would protest against ordering a juror to stand aside because his name was O'Brien. Daniel Crilly also protested against what he called the ruffianly conduct of the Crown. Mr. Justice Murphy said he could not interfere with the privilege of the Crown in swearing the jury, and he hoped the traversers would not display similar conduct again. William Bailey having been called, counsel for the traversers challenged him on the ground that his name had not been returned on the panel in proper rotation as prescribed by the statute. Triers were then sworn to try the challenge.

## THE FIRE IN BATTERSEA.

The fire which broke out at Draper's Wharf yesterday morning is still burning to-day, and giving off dense suffocating volumes of smoke. Thirty jets of water are kept playing on the stacks of timber. Shortly after eight o'clock this morning Lord Shrewsbury visited his stables. It is not yet known how many horses have been recovered. Out of those which had been recovered eleven had to be killed because of the serious injuries they received. Between two and three hundred hands—including men, women, and boys—employed on Mr. Draper's premises, in addition to about 280 cabmen and 50 other men engaged on the Shrewsbury establishment, are thrown out of work.

It is expected that the fire will burn for another day or two. Last night, about nine o'clock, the fire spread to another part of the wood-stack adjoining the stables of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and for quite half an hour hope of being able to save his lordship's property was abandoned. However, after an hour's work the danger was overcome. The streets were flooded with boiling water, which ran from the burning stack, and great inconvenience was caused by the combination of smoke and steam. Throughout the night large numbers of persons were congregated near the scene, and this morning the throng has been greatly increased.

## THE IDDESLEIGH MEMORIAL.

A largely attended meeting of Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers was held at Lord Cranbrook's London residence this morning to form a committee to arrange for the erection of a statue in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, as a national memorial to the late Lord Idesleigh. Among those present were Lords Salisbury, Hartington, Cross, Spencer, Cranbrook, Kimberley, Stanley of Preston, Granville, Ripon, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord John Manners, Mr. Smith, Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Stansfeld, as well as the Honourable Eric Barrington, and Mr. Saumarez, private secretaries of the late Earl. A resolution in favour of erecting the statue, which was moved by Lord Salisbury and seconded by Lord Hartington, was adopted, and an influential committee was formed, with power to add to the number. The meeting lasted nearly an hour.

## STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

A correspondent at Suez writes to us as follows:—Mr. Stanley, who embarked on Sunday, the 6th, on board the British India Company's steamship *Navarino* for Zanzibar, had been staying for a few days at the Suez Hotel. Although he affected a cheery tone in conversation, it was easy to see by his demeanour at other times that he is fully sensible of the gravity of the enterprise he has undertaken. Dr. Junker, who came down from Cairo to bid him farewell, looked grave and anxious, as if haunted by the horrors of the seven years' exile from which he has escaped. To be successful the present expedition for the relief of Dr. Schnitzler (Emin Pasha) should be better organized and equipped than any that have yet attempted the Equatorial Regions of Central Africa. Each individual should be carefully selected and thoroughly trustworthy, or it were better that Emin Pasha and his brave followers were left to their fate. It is either success or annihilation; and the destruction of the expedition would seal the fate of every white man in the Lake districts and obliterate the traces of enlightened enterprise for many years to come. Although this enterprise has received a kind of recognition from the British Government, those officers in our service who have joined Mr. Stanley forfeit pay and promotion while they are away. The Egyptian Government, besides furnishing a contingent of negro soldiers, has promised some £10,000 towards the expenses of the expedition.

## THE LOUGHREA RIOTS.—MANY PERSONS INJURED.

The disturbances at Loughrea were continued until nearly two o'clock this morning, stones being occasionally thrown. Up to midday seventy-five civilians and thirteen constables had had their wounds dressed by the doctors. Sergeant McGlynn, who was badly beaten last night, lies in a serious condition. The police remain in the town, but are confined to barracks. All the shops are closed to-day, and knots of people are standing in the streets discussing the events of the past two days.

## THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The *Birmingham Post* prints to-day a long communication from "A Liberal Member" who is understood to be in close relation with Mr. Chamberlain, in which the present position and prospects of the "Round Table" negotiations are discussed. He begins by saying that any one who will take the trouble to weigh and consider a variety of detached but material facts can arrive at a substantially accurate reckoning of what the result of the deliberations so far has been. In reviewing these facts, the writer says the composition of the Conference is in itself significant. Having remarked upon the views and attitude of Lord Herschell, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir George Trevelyan, he proceeds:—

Each of these four gentlemen contributes a hopeful factor to the conference; and, subject to important considerations presently to be noted, the wounds of the Liberal party might probably, under their method, heal "by first intention."

"But, bringing up the rear of this bright host,  
A Spirit of a different aspect waves  
His wings."

I refer, of course, to Mr. John Morley. What literature has lost in Mr. Morley—and it has lost much—politics have certainly not gained. The distinguished author of the *Life of Richard Cobden* has become the subservient agent of Mr. Henry Labouchere. He apparently sits at the Round Table as a sort of ambassador from the latter gentleman; and in that capacity he is probably more of a Parnellite than Mr. Parnell, and is certainly more of a Gladstonian than Mr. Gladstone. This, at any rate, is the impression conveyed by his recent public utterances. He has that peculiar characteristic observed in women which tends to keep them under the control of persons rather than of principles; and he is evidently just now politically under the guidance of Mr. Labouchere. He brings an element into the conference which is decidedly the reverse of hopeful, and which, if it were likely to prevail, would augur ill for reconciliation in the Liberal ranks.

The writer then goes on to argue that, from a conference composed of elements such as have been enumerated and described, one might, on the whole, expect good results to follow; and the expectation is confirmed when the important personages outside with whom it has to reckon, and on whose behalf, in some sense, it is deliberating, are taken into account.

I refer to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. It would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. Gladstone is not a party to the assembling of the conference, or that he watches it without solicitude. It is said, on good authority, that he wrote to Lord Herschell, immediately before its first meeting, expressing an earnest hope that all personal considerations would be laid aside, and that the consulting members might be able to arrive at some policy which would command general assent. To him an early settlement of the Irish question and a reunion of the Liberal party are of supreme consequence. He knows full well that, as matters now stand, history will censure him for want of tact in a grave crisis and for having broken in twain a great instrument of progress because it would not suddenly bend to his will. He can be counted upon to accept without difficulty any scheme which reasonably satisfies the principles for which he contends. So also, unless I am greatly mistaken, can Mr. Parnell. Moreover, it is probable that Mr. Gladstone would never have committed himself to the conference—summoned as it was to discuss proposals of Mr. Chamberlain—unless he had known that he might count on Mr. Parnell to favour any practical result that might arise from it. And the strongest possible confirmation of this view, and of Mr. Parnell's adhesion to the conference, is derived from the fact that throughout the recent debate not one word has been heard from the Irish benches of attack upon or disparagement of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone—contrary, it is said, to the expressed wish of Mr. John Morley—was absent from the debate. Anyhow, he was away. That is, he left to Mr. Morley and to Sir William Harcourt the responsibility of supporting an extreme Irish motion when he himself did not deem it desirable to do so. What else but the Round Table Conference kept him away? The natural inference is that he has under consideration suggestions or proposals emanating from the conference which are not exactly in keeping with the defeated amendment to the Address.

On a full review of the position, the "Liberal Member" says it certainly appears that the Round Table must still properly occupy the field, and that the expectation of a favourable result from it is not misplaced. With regard to that result, he observes:—

Assuredly we may infer that from the Round Table will emerge a proposal to deal with Ireland on the Canadian system—to establish provincial parliaments for local purposes, one being in Ulster; to make such parliaments subordinate to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster; to delegate to them certain definite powers; and probably to give them some executive authority within their own limits; leaving, however, the appointment of judges in the hands of the Crown. As a matter



of course, the representation of Ireland would be maintained in the Imperial Parliament, and that Parliament would have the control of Customs and Excise.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* does not take such a hopeful view of the conference. He writes:—

Though there will be another meeting of the Round Table Conference this week, the negotiations are practically regarded as at an end. Mr. Gladstone's letter with reference to the Burnley election has created some ill-feeling in the minds of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, while Lord Hartington's letter on the same subject has naturally irritated the Gladstonians. I expect, therefore, that the conference will formally close this week; and the sooner the better. It is quite clear that no workable compromise has yet been found; nor do I believe that the basis of such a compromise exists. The matter must be fought till either one party or the other is beaten.

"Atlas" in the *World* says:—The conciliation conference has practically failed, and I doubt if it will meet again. Communications are still going on, on the subject of Home Rule, between its members. Sir W. Harcourt has now an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and now with Mr. Morley; but nothing has been done to bridge over the differences which separate the Liberal Unionists from Mr. Gladstone. Some revelations, however, may be expected, I hear, regarding the concessions which Mr. Gladstone was ready to make.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The *National Gazette*, to-day, in an article on the question of the neutralization of Egypt, considers that the disclosure of the proposals alleged to have been made by Sir H. D. Wolff scarcely emanate from England, but are rather a feeler from another quarter.

England (continues the journal) did not occupy Egypt for colonizing purposes, but because with the decline of the Ottoman Empire the strategic position in the Suez Canal acquired considerably increased importance. England, moreover, always took advantage of her position in Egypt, in order to lead the Porte according to her own ideas, and, by dangling the bait of Egypt before its eyes, to divert Turkey from Russia, as was proved by England's consenting to the despatch of Moukhtar Pasha to Egypt. The Sultan, however, derived no advantage from the concession, and his displeasure on this account contributed to bring about the *rapprochement* between Turkey and Russia in the Bulgarian question. It is quite possible that in the present acute political situation in Europe England has been seeking to draw over the Sultan to her side by the fact that she disposes of Egypt. Something of these negotiations may have leaked out, and the temptation in other quarters to make soundings may have been strong.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PESTH, Feb. 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Diet, the Minister of National Defence submitted a Bill for a credit of 7,460,000 florins for defraying the expense of supplying the Honved army with a reserve stock of war material and equipping the 1st Ban of the Landsturm. All the parliamentary parties having agreed at a conference held yesterday to vote the Bill without debate, the measure was immediately referred to the Military and Financial Committees.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Government introduced a Bill authorizing a credit of 12,000,000 florins for the equipments of the Landwehr and Landsturm of the countries represented in the Reichsrath.

## BURNLEY ELECTION.

The writ for the election of a member in place of Mr. Rylands was received at Burnley this morning. The mayor has fixed Friday next for the nomination and Saturday for the polling.

## THIRTY-SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED.

News of a disaster at Faroe was brought by the Danish mail steamer which arrived at Granton yesterday. During a storm in December five fishing-boats were lost, and their crews, numbering thirty-two men, were drowned. On the 3rd of February another boat, employed in cod-fishing, was lost in a gale, and the crew of four hands were drowned. The schooner *Nordtjernen*, bound from Liverpool to Faroe, was wrecked on the 14th of January. The crew were saved.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Colonel Forestier Walker, Scots Guards, to Miss Mabel Ross, daughter of Colonel A. Ross, Northumberland Fusiliers, was solemnized to-day at St. George's, Hanover-square, before a large and aristocratic congregation. Among those present were the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Earl and Countess of Seaford, Viscount and Viscountess Gort and the Honourable Miss Vereker, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, Lady Tenterden, Lady Howard de Walden, Lord and Lady Albert Seymour, the Honourable Gwen Abbott, Mr. Savile Lumley, the Earl and Countess of Northesk, the Ladies Legge, Colonel the Honourable F. and Mrs. Bridgeman, Sir H. and Lady Berkeley, Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Lady Warren, Sir F. and Lady Sullivan, Viscount and Viscountess Coke, Sir Charles Mills, Colonel and the Honourable Mrs. Dawnay, Lady Henry Somerset, Colonel the Honourable Stewart Knox, the Dowager Countess of Ranfurly, Lady Palliser, Colonel the Honourable F. and Mrs. Bridgeman, and Lord and Lady Abinger. The bride, who was conducted to the altar by Sir E. Hamilton, Bart., wore a costume of white duchesse satin elaborately trimmed with Honiton lace, tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. The four bridesmaids were attired in effective dresses of pink trimmed with cream lace, and bonnets to match with sprigs of heather. The service was performed by the Reverend Canon Capel Cure, and the best man was Colonel the Honourable L. Vanneck. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party drove to 29, Devonshire-terrace, Portland-place, where the bride's mother held a reception. Subsequently the bride and bridegroom left for Reigate Priory, kindly lent them by Lady Henry Somerset.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

WARWICK.

MILVERTON HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (Two miles.)—Bayonet (Mr. Abington), 1. The following also started:—Luna (Mr. E. W. Wilson), Fieddy (Mr. C. Payne), and Andassy (Mr. Craddock). No second and third given. Betting: 7 to 2 on Bayonet, 6 to 1 agst Andassy, 10 to 1 agst Luna, 100 to 8 agst Freddy offered. The favourite led throughout and won in a canter by forty lengths; bad third.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

There is a fair demand for money in the open market, and short loans are quoted 3 per cent., the rate of discount being 3 per cent. and upwards.

Quarter past Two.

In the absence of active business the Stock Markets are dull; but the decline in prices is slight except in the American department, where the tendency has been taken from yesterday's weak market in New York. The English Funds, however, are steady, and Consols show an advance of 1-16 to 1/8 per cent. Home Railways are a quiet market, and prices are rather easier in a few instances, including Brighton A. The traffic returns of the Brighton Company show a decrease of £13 for yesterday and an increase for Sunday of £142. Foreign Government securities are dull for Egyptian issues more particularly, and Hungarian, but Russian stocks are steady. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks opened weak in sympathy with American descriptions, but have partly recovered. Mexican Railway stocks showed at first a fresh improvement on the traffic return being favourable, but have lost a part of their advance. The return shows gross receipts of £15,600 and an increase of £2,100.

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

In the English Funds, Consols have advanced 1/8 for money to 100 3/4 to 100 1/2, and 1-16 for the account (March) to 100 11-16 to 100 13-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101 1/4 to 101 1/4, and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88 3/4 to 88 3/4.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has declined 1/8, Great Northern A 1/8, Brighton A 1/8, Metropolitan District 1/8, North British 1/8, North-Eastern 1/8, and South-Eastern Deferred 1/8. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference stock has declined 1/8, the Third 1/8, the Guaranteed 1/8, Canadian Pacific shares 1/8, and the First Preference 1/8.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Unified has declined 3/8, the Preference 3/8, the Daira Sanieh 1/8, Hungarian Gold Rentes 1/8, Italian 1/8, Portuguese Three per Cents. 1/8, Spanish Four per Cents. 1/8, Turkish Tribute Loan of 1871 1/8, and the Defence 1/8; but Russian of 1873 have risen 1/8.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have declined 1/8, Central Pacific shares 1/8, Milwaukee 1/8, Denver 1/8, Lake Shore 1/8, Louisville 1/8, New York Central 1/8, Erie 1/8, the Second Mortgage 1/8, Ontario 1/8, Ohio 1/8, Pennsylvania 1/8, Reading 1/8, Union Pacific 1/8, and Wabash Preference 1/8.

### ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	100 3/4	100 3/4
Ditto Account (March)	100 11-16	100 13-16
Reduced Three per Cents	101 1/4	101 1/4
New Three per Cents	101 1/4	101 1/4
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88 3/4	88 3/4
India Stock Four per Cent.	102 1/2	103
Ditto Three per Cent.	85 1/2	86 1/2
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70 1/2	71
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Rupee Paper	73 1/2	73 1/2
Bank of England Stock	207	209
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent.	107	107 1/2

### COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103 1/2	104 1/2
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101 1/2	102 1/2
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins.	94 1/2	95 1/2
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	98	100
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	105	107

### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds	111 1/4	111 3/4 xd
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 3/4	131 1/2
Virginia Funded Bonds	52	53
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	45 1/4	45 3/4
Central Pacific Shares	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	93 1/2	93 3/4
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25 1/4	25 3/4
Illinois Shares	131 1/2	132 1/2 xd
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	96 1/2	96 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	6 1/2	6 3/4
New York Central Shares	115 1/2	115 3/4
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34 1/2	34 3/4
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73	74
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	100 1/2	101 1/4
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	17 1/2	18 1/2
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	26 1/2	27 1/2
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pennsylvania Shares	57	57 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Share	19	19 1/2
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	102	103
Union Pacific Shares	56 1/2	57 1/2
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17	17 1/2
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	28 1/2	29 1/2

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97 1/2	97 3/4
Great Eastern	65 1/2	65 3/4
Great Northern Ordinary	114	115
Ditto A	99 1/2	100 1/2
Great Western	135 1/2	135 3/4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	115 1/2	116 1/2
London and Brighton Ordinary	125	127
Ditto A	110 1/2	111
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21 1/2	21 3/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	96 1/2	96 3/4
London and North-Western	126 1/2	127
London and South-Western	126	127
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	65	66
Ditto A	35 1/2	35 3/4
Metropolitan	108 1/2	109
Metropolitan District	38 1/2	38 3/4
Midland	125 1/2	125 3/4
North British	98 1/2	98 3/4
North-Eastern	150 1/2	151 1/2
North-Staffordshire	90 1/2	91 1/2 xd
South-Eastern Ordinary	25 1/2	25 3/4
Ditto Deferred	102 1/2	103
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12 1/2	12 3/4
Ditto First Preference Stock	73 1/2	73 3/4
Ditto Second Preference Stock	54 1/2	54 3/4
Ditto Third Preference Stock	28 1/2	28 3/4
Ditto Guaranteed	7 1/2	7 3/4
Canadian Pacific Shares	62 1/2	62 3/4
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23 1/2	23 3/4
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	120	121
Lombard-Venetian	7 1/2	7 3/4
Mexican Ordinary	51 1/2	51 3/4
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	114 1/2	115 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref	73 1/2	73 3/4
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	118	120

### MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2	2 1/2
Hudson's Bay	22 1/2	22 3/4
National Discount	10 1/2	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	62	64
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	75 1/2	76

### FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	100 1/2	101 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	71 1/2	72
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	85	87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62 1/2	63 1/2
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	100	101
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	98	99
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883	90	91
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 187	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	97 1/2	98 1/2
Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Conversion	97 1/2	98 1/2
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	109	111
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	107	109
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	67	68
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1881	57 1/2	58 1/2
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98 1/2	99
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	96 1/2	97
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	70 1/2	70 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	93 1/2	93 3/4
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	67	67 1/2
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	19	20
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94 1/2
French Three per Cent. Rentes	75	76
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	105	105 1/2
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	77 1/2	78 1/2
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	57 1/2	57 3/4
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	56 1/2	57 1/2
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	74 1/2	75
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	91 1/2	91 3/4
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	25 1/2	26
Ditto of 1864	11	12
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	13 1/2	14
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	10 1/2	11 1/2
Portuguese Three per Cent.	51 1/2	52 1/2
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	91 1/2	92 1/2
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	91	92
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	90 1/2	91 1/2
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	95	96
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	60 1/2	60 3/4
Ditto Two per Cent.	46 1/2	46 3/4
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	19 1/2	20 1/2
Ditto Nine per Cent.	13 1/2	13 3/4
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 3 & 4	12 1/2	13 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	68 1/2	69
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1874	92	94
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	79 1/2	80 1/2
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1853	46 1/2	47 1/2

### BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	15	16
City	18 1/2	19 1/2
Colonial	30 1/2	31 1/2
Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2
Imperial Ottoman	9	9 1/2
London and County	81 1/2	82 1/2
London and Westminster	62	63
London Joint Stock	35 1/2	36 1/2
National Provincial (412 paid)	49	50
Union of London	35	36

### MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	21	23
Indian Consolidated	15 1/2	16 1/2
Mason and Barry	7 1/2	7 3/4
Montana	7 1/2	7 3/4
Mysore Gold	6 1/2	6 3/4
Oreogum Gold	3 1/2	3 3/4
Richmond Consolidated	4 1/2	4 3/4
Rio Tinto	103 1/2	104 1/2
St. John del Rey	28	32
Tharsis Sulphur	3 1/2	4
United Mexican	2 1/2	3 1/2

### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	32 1/2	33 1/2
Brazilian Submarine	10 1/2	10 3/4
Consolidated Telephone	3 1/2	3 3/4
Direct United States	7 1/2	8
Eastern	10 1/2	10 3/4
Eastern Extension	10 1/2	10 3/4
Globe Ordinary	4 1/2	4 3/4
Ditto Preference	11 1/2	11 3/4
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	23	24
Oriental Telephone	3 10	3 16
Telegraph Construction	38	39
United Telephone	12 1/2	12 3/4
Western and Brazilian	7 1/2	7 3/4

### TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 1/2	10 3/4
Glasgow	12 1/2	13 1/2 xd
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10 1/2	11 1/2 xd
London	18 1/2	18 3/4
London Street	19 1/2	19 3/4
North Metropolitan	20	20 1/2 xd



## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

## COST OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Considerable perturbation has been caused in official circles in Cairo (the *Standard's* correspondent says) by the decision of the English Government to withdraw the annual subvention of £240,000 towards the expenses of the Egyptian army. This sum, though not figuring in the Budget, has been paid since the withdrawal of British troops from Suakim; and when the telegram was received last Wednesday announcing the stoppage, something like a panic immediately seized both the military and financial authorities. There has been constant telegraphic communication on this subject between Sir Evelyn Baring, General Stephenson, and the Foreign Office ever since; and, although the greatest secrecy is maintained on the matter, I believe I am not far wrong in stating that the authorities here have declared that, in face of the decision of the Cabinet, it will be necessary to reduce the Egyptian army by one-half, and entirely to withdraw from either Suakim or Wady Halfa. Although in a lesser degree, the police also will be affected, as that force benefited to the extent of about £20,000. Up to the present there is no indication of any prospect of a change in the determination of the English Government. The correspondent of the *Times* adds that if Mr. Goschen maintain his attitude there is little doubt that Egypt will prove unable to meet the coupon, and an international inquiry will become a necessity. Mr. Goschen's decision causes great disappointment, the more so as he hints at the advisability of reducing the Egyptian army to proportions which would seriously imperil all the advantages hitherto gained. This reduction would, moreover, render it necessary to discharge a large number of officers, who would become dangerous centres of disaffection.

The information given by the Paris *Temps* relative to the proposals made to the Porte by Sir H. Drummond Wolff as to the neutralization of Egypt having been questioned, the Ministerial organ makes the following statement:—"We maintain that in the Note communicated to the Porte by Sir H. D. Wolff there is a paragraph which mentions the abrogation of the Capitulations in matters of jurisdiction. It must be understood that this abrogation of the jurisdiction of the Foreign Consuls will necessitate a new organization of justice, and it is thus we have understood the proposal." The *Temps* affirms that Sir H. D. Wolff has not yet explained in what way that reorganization of justice is to be effected; but it contends that it is "all the more evident that the Capitulations are to be replaced by something else, because those Capitulations comprise a certain number of other questions—that of the police, for example—with regard to which an arrangement must be come to." It concludes by declaring that it will not be difficult to come to an agreement on that matter, which will be more easily settled than some of the other proposals made by Sir H. D. Wolff.

Most of the Italian papers comment on the proposals submitted by Sir H. D. Wolff to the Sultan for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The *Diritto* considers that so far as Italy is concerned she might at once accept the points submitted by Sir Henry Wolff for the settlement of the question.

## ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

The following official telegram has been received in Rome from General Gene, dated Massowa, February 9, via Suez, February 14:—"I take advantage of the departure of the transport *St. Gothard*, with forty-six wounded, to forward this despatch. The situation remains unchanged; but reports continue to be received that the Negus is despatching troops to Adigrat. It is stated that the son of the Negus has had a most sanguinary engagement with the Soudanese insurgents near Metemneh, which resulted favourably for the Abyssinians. Ras Aloola is still at Asmara, and is reported to have broken up his camp at Gura. I believe Major Piano will reach Asmara on Monday evening, and am awaiting despatches from him." Telegrams and letters from Massowa state that perfect tranquillity prevails among the Italian troops. Almost all the Mussulmans on the coast, who are the natural enemies of the Abyssinians, have declared their willingness to join the Italians.

## RUPTURE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND ZANZIBAR.

The following statement, according to a Lisbon telegram, represents the Portuguese views of the dispute with Zanzibar:—"The Sultan of Zanzibar last year voluntarily undertook, in a letter addressed to the King of Portugal, to settle the pending question of the possession of the Bay of Tungi, and the limit of Cape Delgado, which was secured to Portugal by treaty with England in 1817. The Sultan has now refused to treat with the Governor-General of Mozambique, who is, at the same time, the Envoy Extraordinary of the Portuguese Government, on the terms to which he bound himself in his letter and, more recently still, in a telegram to the King dated the 18th ult. The Portuguese Plenipotentiary, in face of this unexpected affront, deemed it his duty to present an ultimatum to the Sultan. The term fixed therein having expired, the Governor-General has left for Tungi. Diplomatic relations between Portugal and Zanzibar being thus interrupted, the protection of Portuguese interests in Zanzibar was intrusted to the German Consul, who accepted this charge by order of his Government."

## THE EIFFEL TOWER.

A protest against the erection of M. Eiffel's "Tower of Babel," which has been signed by some of the most eminent men in art, science, and literature of whom Paris can boast, has drawn forth a characteristic rejoinder from M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister for Commerce. M. Lockroy is not only identified with the family of the greatest poet whom France has produced, but is also a *littérateur* of no mean order, and before he took to the uncongenial walk of politics was a *vaudevilleur*. Add to this that there is perhaps (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) no better specimen than M. Lockroy of the true "Parisian of Paris." His letter, although dated from the awful penetralia of the Ministry of Commerce, is redolent of his original calling. It is addressed to the Prefect of the Seine, and M. Lockroy, after having referred to the protestation, goes on sily to say:—

You will, no doubt, have divined from the rotundity of the periods, the beauty of the metaphors, and the Atticism of the style, even without looking at the signatures, that the protest is due to the collaboration of the most celebrated writers and poets of the age. They say that Paris, which is a grand firmament of stone amid which the soul of France shines like a sun, would be dishonoured by a monument which commercial America would refuse, and that the tower would be an insult to the work of "Gothiques-sublimes," such as Goujon, Pilon, and Barye.

M. Lockroy denies that some of the architects and sculptors mentioned in the protest were Gothicism, and he thinks that the document has been signed too late. For this he is sorry, not because he has any fear for Paris. Notre Dame will remain Notre Dame, the Arc de Triomphe will remain the Arc de Triomphe; but he might have been able to save the only part of the great city which was seriously menaced—"that incomparable square field of sand called

the Champ de Mars, so worthy of inspiring poet and bewitching landscape painter." After this banter, M. Lockroy adds: "What I beg you to do is to receive the protest and to keep it. It should figure in a glass case in the exhibition. Such a fine and noble document, signed by names known all over the world, could not fail to attract crowds of people, and would perhaps astonish them."

## SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

As the north express was passing Werrington Junction on the Great Northern Railway yesterday, a slip carriage in the rear of the train became detached. Some platelayers standing by, seeing the mishap, waved a red flag to the driver to stop. The driver applied the vacuum brake, pulling up the express within a few yards, when the slip carriage ran into the rear of the train with great violence, injuring several passengers. The injured are—Mr. H. Hare, of Stamford, contusions to head and face; W. Spencer, railway official, injury to spine; Mr. Fisher, Haverstock-hill, London, contusions; Mr. Broughton, St. Neots, injury to head and face; Mr. G. R. Peake, Holne, severe shock; and Guard Johnson, internal injuries. Several other persons were slightly hurt. All the injured were able to proceed to their homes. The traffic was delayed about an hour.

## A FRENCH CRIME.

A trial which has excited considerable public interest in France was begun at Caen yesterday. The accused persons, a woman named Royer and her son, a boy of fifteen, were charged, the one with having incited to and the other with having attempted murder under peculiar circumstances. It appears that an officer named Gontaut, now on the retired list, made the acquaintance, while he was a sub-lieutenant at Dijon, of a barrack-master's daughter, Mdle. Royer. She lived with him and bore him three children. M. Gontaut, shortly before he was promoted to a captaincy, sent his illegitimate family to Paris and contributed regularly to their keep. In 1883, however, he married the widow of a brother-officer without the knowledge of his old mistress. The latter came to hear of the marriage, and at once commenced an epistolary campaign against her protector. Most of her letters she dictated to her son Gabriel, who was systematically taught to curse his father. Her chief vengeance was, however, reserved for Mdme. Gontaut; and, after having tried in vain to meet her rival, she purchased a revolver, gave it to the boy Gabriel, and told him to go to Bayeux in order to shoot the legitimate wife of his father. The boy walked on foot to Bayeux, and arrived there in a deplorable condition, his clothes almost in rags and his feet bleeding. He was well received by M. Gontaut and his wife, who fed him for a few days. One evening he was alone with Mdme. Gontaut in the house, and at once took out his revolver and fired at her three times. She was wounded severely in the shoulder by one of the bullets, and Gabriel ran out of the house, gave himself up to the local mayor, and wrote home to his mother as follows:—"I wanted to avenge you, but I missed the *grosse*." The mother sent her blessing to her promising boy, and then asked the police in her district to arrest her. A large crowd was attracted to the Caen Court-house to watch the unfolding of this extraordinary case.

## THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

The desire of the chiefs of the metropolitan volunteer corps that the military authorities shall devise a scheme for the employment of their regiments at Easter has now been submitted to the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief; and it is understood that the inquiries instituted by direction of his Royal Highness indicate the probability of the principal operations for the year occurring at Aldershot and in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, notwithstanding it has been announced that it will not be possible to organize a marching column to the latter place. It has been ascertained that the Duke's proposal for the exercise of volunteers of the northern district at the same time takes the form of arranging groups which will localize as much as possible the volunteer corps in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire; each group being intended to carry out its manœuvres independently, but in conjunction with the regular troops in the districts affected. Major-General Daniell, who is in command in the north, has the scheme now under consideration; and as yet it is not known whether an attempt will be made to arrange three great field-days, one in each of the counties named, or smaller gatherings of the volunteer infantry corps belonging to the different regimental districts, with the local artillery or engineer corps and the regular regiments and depôts in the vicinity.

## THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American House of Representatives has reported to the full Committee on the Retaliatory Bills. It recommends that for the Senate and Belmont Bills a measure should be substituted providing that the President, when satisfied that American vessels have been denied their rights and privileges in Canadian waters, may prohibit the entry into American ports of vessels wholly or partly owned by British subjects, from Canada or Newfoundland, except they be in distress. The proposed Bill also gives the President power to prohibit the import of goods, wares, and merchandise from Canada or Newfoundland, and the entry into United States territory of any locomotive car or other vehicle. It also authorizes the creation of a Committee to take testimony with respect to damages done to American vessels.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A public meeting has been called by an influential committee of local gentlemen for Saturday next, at half-past four, in the theatre at the Crystal Palace, when Mr. T. Lynn Bristowe, M.P., the member for Norwood, will take the chair, and most of the other members for the southern divisions of the metropolis will, it is hoped, attend. The meeting is called "of inhabitants, house and property owners, and leaseholders of the neighbourhood and district of the Crystal Palace, and of all those who by their sympathy or position are anxious to maintain the welfare and high purposes of this great and useful national institution." From the widespread feeling, not only in the neighbourhood, but beyond, a large assembly is anticipated.

## THE DEFECTIVE CUTLASSES COMMITTEE.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Stanhope announced the names of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the supply of cutlasses to the Royal Navy. They were—Sir H. Vivian, M.P. (chairman), Colonel Duncan, M.P., Mr. Ruston, formerly a member of the House, Captain T. Brand, R.N., and Colonel Wood, late 10th Hussars.

## BALLOONS FOR CHINA.

Two balloons ordered by the Chinese Government have just left Marseilles for Tientsin, accompanied by a French aeronaut, who is to teach the Chinese officers how to manage them. One balloon is 6,000 cubic metres in volume and the other 3,000 cubic metres.



## TROUBLES IN TONGA ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AUCKLAND, Feb. 15.—Latest advices from Tonga Island state that 3,000 natives have assembled, and that the situation is regarded as serious. The King is trying the assailant of the Honourable Shirley Baker.

## THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The *National Gazette* to-day publishes an article dwelling upon the extraordinary interest taken by the Social Democrats of all countries in the German electoral struggle and the support afforded by them to their friends in Germany. The journal makes special reference to the fact that the American Socialists, who have already forwarded 10,000 marks, have made a further remittance of a like amount by cable, and that a sum amounting to 10,000 francs has been collected by an American Socialist newspaper and remitted to Berlin.

## STATE OF SIEGE AT STETTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Federal Council, at its sitting yesterday, is stated to have adopted the proposal submitted by the Russian Government to proclaim the minor state of siege at Stettin.

## AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26 (via Plymouth).—It is reported on good authority that Mr. Theophilus Shepstone has been appointed by the King of Swaziland to be his official adviser.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 26.—The Natal Legislative Council has resolved not to impose additional taxation, and has consequently thrown out both the Land Tax and Income Tax Bills. A sum of £10,000 will, however, be raised by new taxation to meet the interest on the new loan of £500,000 for harbour works and railway extension. It is expected that the Legislature will finish its work this week.

The Zulus have now sent representatives to act with the Boundary Commission in Zululand.

The new comet has just become visible here. The nucleus is not discernible.

## THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Manning, Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday visited the Executive Mansion and tendered his resignation to President Cleveland. This will enable him to accept the presidency of the New Western National Bank of New York. As no immediate appointment of a new Secretary to the Treasury is to be made, Mr. Manning will continue to transact the business of the department for several weeks.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

It is hoped that the debate on the Address in the House of Commons will be concluded this evening. In that event the report stage would be taken to-morrow, and would probably be concluded on Thursday at latest. Immediately after the Address has been disposed of the Government will invite the House to proceed at once to the consideration of the new Procedure Rules.

Of the fifty-one notices of motion given in the House of Commons yesterday thirty-two were by Irish members.

Mr. Pitt-Lewis yesterday placed on the paper notice of a question concerning the removal of bodies from their place of burial, etc. The notice extends over two pages, being eighty-nine lines long.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor yesterday gave notice that on Thursday he would ask the Postmaster-General whether he is aware that owing to existing rates of postage a manufacturer in the north of England distributes his trade samples throughout the United Kingdom by means of the Belgian Post Office, effecting thereby a considerable saving; and whether this does not represent a loss of income to the Post Office authorities here.

In the division last night on Mr. Esslemont's amendment to the Address regarding Scottish leases, the minority of 98 (including tellers) was made up of 54 Gladstonian Liberals, 3 Unionist Liberals, and 41 Nationalists; while the majority of 200 (also including tellers) was composed of 187 Conservatives and 13 Unionist Liberals.

## A BLIND INVENTOR.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* gives some interesting particulars concerning the inventor, who it appears is blind, of the Austrian magazine rifle, which is now, in its complete form, about to be submitted to the British Government.

The inventor of the new rifle, Herr Franz Fortelka, a former lieutenant in the Austrian army, during the first campaign in Bosnia received a shot in his right eye, which destroyed the optic nerve, and indirectly so affected the left eye that the poor officer, now only twenty-eight years of age, has been for the last nine years totally blind. But without the use of his eyesight this ingenious man has invented during these years not only a new magazine rifle, but also two machines for the anti-oxidation of iron, steel, and other metals, at a cost which must be called ridiculously small; further, an apparatus for automatic mapping, a new micrometer, a new sort of gunpowder, not to speak of smaller inventions which found their way into the lesser industrial establishments of Vienna, and saved the inventor from starvation, as his greater discoveries, far from bringing money as yet, necessitate an outlay which he can only afford by extreme personal privations. "My rifle," complained the unfortunate inventor, "would have long been in the hands of the British Government had the advance-money, which I obtained from a private person in London, been more than twenty pounds, which did not suffice for the wages of the one workman who assists me and the necessary material."

In reply to the question how, being blind, he could make any invention, especially such a complicated one as a rifle, he said, "I see with my fingers, and not in one single case have they deceived me. It's really curious that when great or minute measurements are in question, those who see with their eyes are wrong, and I, with the use of my fingers, am right. The models for my machines against oxidation of metals were entirely made by myself from carved wood, with the help of string, wire, and bread crumb. I am now devising a very complicated electric apparatus." The correspondent claims from the great number of wealthy industrial men in England that at least one should take the blind inventor under his protection, in order that his anti-oxidation machines should be tried, and that such a man—he is, by the way, a great mathematician—should not be doomed to starvation.

## MR. GOSCHEN.

A Glasgow newspaper having recently published a biographical sketch of Mr. Goschen, the right honourable gentleman has written to say that there are two inaccuracies in the article. He was not born in Leipzig, but in London, his father having settled in England many years previously. Neither did he belong to a Jewish family. He was of German origin, and his family had always been Protestants. The impression that he was of Jewish descent was quite unfounded.

Thanking a Hammersmith Conservative for a congratulatory letter sent to him, Mr. Goschen writes that he is pleased to think that the largeness of the majority by which he was returned in St. George's, Hanover-square, has been the source of so much satisfaction to Unionists throughout the country and a real blow to the Separatist cause.

## THE DIVISION ON MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Parnell called the Speaker's attention to the fact that in the official report of the division on the amendment which he moved to the Address the total number of Ayes was given at 246; but he found that there were only 244 names exclusive of the tellers—the total number, exclusive of the tellers, being given as 246. In going over this list of names for the Ayes, he found that two names had been omitted—those of Captain Penton and Colonel Nolan. The Speaker replied that he would take care that the error was corrected. In the Commons' paper this morning a correction is made putting Captain Penton and Colonel Nolan's names among the Ayes who voted for Mr. Parnell. Captain Penton, we may state, was elected for Central Finsbury as a Conservative and Unionist, beating Mr. Howard Spensley, the Separatist candidate, after a hard fight, by five votes.

## THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY DISPUTES.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company have deposited a petition in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons praying to be heard against the Bill promoted by the Metropolitan Railway. The main provision against which this petition is directed is Clause 15, which seeks to amend the Inner Circle Railway Act of 1884, so as to compel the District Railway to pay "half the loss incurred by the Metropolitan Railway in working that portion of the line from the 25th day of September, 1882, to the 4th of October, 1884, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum to the day of payment." These powers are being sought in consequence of the award of Lord Herschell (dated 6th of November, 1885), who, in deciding that the District Railway Company were not liable to pay any part of the loss incurred before they became joint-owners, added the following:—"I entertain little or no doubt that the spirit and intention of the provision contained in the Act of 1884 was that if they (the District Railway) became joint-owners they should become joint-owners as from the commencement of the undertaking, and that it was not intended that the net earnings should be shared if they were not net earnings, but that the losses should not be shared if they were losses. But, having regard to the language used, I feel that I should be legislating and not construing if I were to hold the District Company liable to bear half these losses. The words of the enactment do not appear to me capable of a construction imposing such an obligation."

## THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are unchanged. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—March-April, 10-64d.; April-May, 12-64d.; July-August, 18-64d.

## THE WEATHER.

The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the south of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect easterly breezes, moderate; cloudy, dry.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.34. The reading yesterday was 30.26.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Colonel Sir Edward R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., to be Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, in the room of Mr. A. W. Moore, C.B., deceased.

Mr. Gladstone intends to return to town for the purpose of taking part in the discussion on procedure.

Lady Sydney is reported to be seriously ill from an attack of bronchitis.

It is reported that a Saxon soldier has been tried by court-martial and shot at Metz for having sold his repeating-rifle to a French spy.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is reported there that Signor Verdi is engaged on a new opera, the subject being "King Lear," and that the libretto by Signor Boito, is nearly finished.

It is stated that Mr. T. Burt, M.P., secretary, Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P., and the other officials of the Northumberland Miners' Union will withdraw their resignations, the county having voted confidence in them.

The man Thompson, who was to have been executed at Durham to-morrow for the murder of his child at Gateshead, has been respited. He is believed to be insane.

Under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, a meeting of Old Rugbeians was held yesterday afternoon at the Mansion House, to consider the question of giving a testimonial to Dr. Jex Blake on his retiring from the head mastership of Rugby School. A resolution in favour of a presentation was carried.

It has been decided by the council of the Social Democratic Federation that there shall be a "church parade" of its members at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, the 27th of the present month.

The committee of the National Dental Hospital, 149, Great Portland-street, have resolved to admit registered female medical students to the practice of the hospital.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has just received from the Prince of Wales a massive loving cup, with the following inscription:—"To Charles Wyndham, from Albert Edward Prince of Wales, in remembrance of 'David Garrick' at Sandringham, 7th January, 1887."

At a meeting of the Liverpool Astronomical Society last evening the most important business was the election of the Emperor of Brazil as a member of that society. His Majesty has always taken a keen interest in astronomy, and during his late visit to England took the opportunity of inspecting several private observatories, with a view to introducing some of the latest improvements in his own.



## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

There is no change in the political situation, distrust still existing both in Paris and Berlin. The preparations which the French contend are purely defensive the Germans regard as offensive; and until an agreement or understanding is arrived at by which the Germans may be brought to believe in the defensive character of the French armaments, there will (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) be danger of war. On the eve of the elections for the Reichstag it is expected in Paris that the German press will greatly exaggerate the situation of affairs in France, and that endless sensational reports will be circulated with a view to excite the public in the empire. The *Morning Post's* correspondent understands that confidential messages have been sent to the leading Paris organs requesting them to maintain complete silence, and to avoid any comment of a nature to give an appearance of veracity to such reports.

At an election meeting the other day Baron Eynern, a member of the National Liberal party in the German Reichstag, stated that before leaving Berlin he had asked Prince Bismarck, "Are we going to have peace or war?" "You know that just as well as I do," replied the Chancellor; "we are living in peace now; but look at the preparations going on in France—at the building of barracks, at General Boulanger, and the clamour of the Patriots' League these sixteen years past, and then you will know what we have to expect from France." These words (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) are merely another symptom of the fear of a French attack entertained in high places, a belief which influences the situation in more ways than one, especially in Alsace-Lorraine, where events are being most vigilantly watched by the German Government.

In Vienna (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) another Franco-German campaign is now regarded as more probable. The *Standard's* correspondent learns from a good source that a number of wooden huts are being constructed near Przemyśl and Lemberg, providing accommodation respectively for about 20,000 and 30,000 men, in addition to the ordinary garrison, which in Lemberg is about 10,000, whilst Przemyśl is the strongest fortress in Galicia. Further extensive earthworks are being thrown up round Lemberg. All this shows that the report that in case of a Russian invasion Eastern Galicia would be evacuated without fighting was altogether wrong. It is, on the contrary, intended to convert Lemberg into a fortified camp as soon as the danger of a Russian war becomes imminent. Meanwhile the War Office continues making extensive purchases and inviting further tenders. The *Political Correspondence* states, on what it describes as trustworthy authority, that the recent reports of alleged massing of Russian troops on the Galician frontier are devoid of foundation.

## EXECUTION AT MANCHESTER.

Thomas Leatherbarrow was executed at Manchester to-day for the murder on the 8th ult. of a woman named Quinn, with whom he lived at Pendleton. The culprit, who passed a good night, was visited by the chaplain shortly after six o'clock. About a quarter to eight he was led from the condemned cell, and was pinioned by Berry. A procession was formed to the scaffold, Leatherbarrow walking with a firm step, and displaying not the slightest emotion. As the clock struck eight the bolt was drawn, and death seemed to be instantaneous. Since his condemnation Leatherbarrow has paid great attention to the ministrations of the chaplain, and has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. He admitted the justice of his sentence. A memorial for a reprieve was presented to the Home Secretary, who declined to interfere with the course of the law.

## THE WEATHER AT ROME.

The *Times's* correspondent at Rome writes, under date February 8:—"The weather this winter in Rome has been exceptional throughout. The Roman superstition that the weather of the day of Santa Bibbiana will rule for a month and a week has been justified this year; for in that interval we had only three or four fine days, the rest being warm and rainy, sirocco predominating over all other winds combined. Since that we have had almost unbroken sunshine, tranquil days and nights, clear and sometimes frosty. The crocuses are out in full display, with other spring flowers, and daisies have been abundant since mid-December; anemones were gathered on Sunday week in the Borghese grounds. Yesterday it set in cold, and to-day we are having a splendid snowfall, the first of the winter. In Lombardy, Liguria, and Piedmont the ground is covered with snow, and so are the higher lands in the Veneto, Emilia, the Marches, Umbria, and Tuscany; while in the districts south of Tuscany agricultural operations are progressing favourably, and in Calabria and Sicily the almond-trees are in blossom. Snow is reported yesterday at Naples; the general temperature in the great plains about and south of Rome is the lowest of the winter, and the prognostications for the rest of the month are unfavourable. Rome is filling with strangers, and accommodation is becoming difficult to obtain."

## REPUBLICAN REFINEMENT.

An American paper has the following in a description of the abuse of the hospitality of the Chinese Minister at Washington in the end of last month:—"The scenes enacted at the Chinese Minister's ball last night by the self-invited and uninvited mob that took possession of the ball-room, and supper-room more particularly, have never been equalled in Washington. When it was known that the Minister intended to give a ball he was besieged by requests for invitations. He gave out four hundred in response to appeals. One senator's wife, who had asked for invitations for four friends, was heard to say coolly to him a few days ago, "Oh, I am much obliged for those extra invitations you sent, and I may want some more." Another lady, the wife of a prominent official, wrote to some Philadelphia friends, asking them if they would not like to come down to the Chinese ball. They responded with alacrity and said they could not imagine anything more unique than a Chinese ball, and that they would be delighted to come. They arrived, and then only the woman thought about writing to the Minister to ask for the four invitations. A secretary answered in a brief note, saying that it would be impossible to extend any more invitations. The woman was in a dilemma, and appealed to her husband. He said, "You should not have said anything about it, but just have taken them along with you." In the end she took them along with her, in the face of the point-blank refusal, and they apparently enjoyed the evening. In spite of the hints and plain notices in the paper that uninvited guests would not be welcome, many presumed to take friends and relatives with them unbidden. One congressman who makes ringing anti-Chinese speeches and votes for restrictive acts took five women besides his wife. A senator marshalled seven extra people. An admiral is credited with leading in a file of ten—all as if it were the most natural thing in the world and rather a kindness to the host. When the dining-room doors were thrown open

a mob rushed in as if famished. Men fell upon the table like wild beasts and snatched and fought and gorged themselves. A solid wall of men, six deep, were before the table for all the time the room was open. Several times the doors were closed and the tables left empty for a few minutes to clear away some of the gluttons who were eating steadily for half an hour at a time without moving. The punch-bowls were emptied before the streams from the refilling pitchers ceased. Champagne was poured into goblets and tossed off like water. Men even forced their way into the house and went into the supper-room in overcoats, with hats in their hands, and struggled to the edge of the table.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A meeting of the ladies of Westminster was held at the Jerusalem Chamber yesterday to promote the cause of the Women's Jubilee Offering, and to form a committee to carry out that object in the City of Westminster. The chair was occupied by the president, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Amongst those present were Lady Hicks-Beach, Countess Amherst, Lady M. Amherst, the Countess of Normanton, Lady M'Garel-Hogg, Lady Horatia Erskine, Lady Drummond, Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, Lady Esher, Lady Emily Pepys, Lady A. S. Churchill, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Peel, Miss Peel, Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Culme Seymour, Mrs. Dudley Ward, Miss Lowther, Mrs. J. G. Talbot, Mrs. Goodenough, Miss Bramston, Mrs. W. H. Baker, Mrs. Frank Bevan, Mrs. Palgrave, Mrs. Cotton, Miss Sewell, Miss Furse, etc., with Lord Charles Bruce, treasurer of the executive committee, Major Tully, secretary, Mr. J. Hassard, Mr. Leonard Willoughby, and Mr. O. Williamson, local secretary. Major Tully gave the details of the way in which it was proposed to collect subscriptions. Mrs. Bradley proposed, Miss Peel seconded, and it was resolved—"That a general committee be formed in the city of Westminster, with power to add to their number, for collecting a fund for the Women's Jubilee Offering to her most gracious Majesty the Queen." Mr. Williamson gave some details of the proposed method of collection. The Countess of Normanton proposed, Miss Rhing seconded, and it was resolved—"That this meeting approves of the scheme suggested by the honorary secretary for the organization of the borough of Westminster, and invites the assistance of all ladies interested in the movement towards carrying out the same." Lady Horatia Erskine proposed, Lady Drummond seconded, and it was resolved—"That two ladies of each electoral ward in the borough of Westminster, with power to add to their number, be appointed to form the executive committee for the borough of Westminster." A vote of thanks to the Dean for granting the use of the room, and to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for presiding, brought the proceedings to a conclusion. It was announced that a public meeting to further the object would be held in the Town Hall, Westminster, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 8 P.M.

The Victoria Rifles (1st Middlesex R.V.), in order to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen, who has been the patroness of the corps since 1835, have decided to enrol members during the present year (until the maximum strength be attained) without any entrance-fee; to waive for the first year of their service the usual subscription of two guineas; and to issue a complete uniform, accoutrements, and great coat, free of charge, on an agreement to become efficient for four years.

It is understood that the naval display at Spithead on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee will eclipse any spectacle of its kind ever witnessed. The evolutions of the fleet will last for several days. The Reserve Squadron will assemble at Spithead at the end of May, one month earlier than usual, in order to take part in the manoeuvres.

Meetings to arrange for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee were held yesterday at Liverpool, Macclesfield, Reading, Birmingham, Warwick, Aylesbury, and other towns.

Sir Robert Fowler gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday that he would on Thursday ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in connexion with the Jubilee, Her Majesty's Government will grant additional holidays to the clerks and other employes in the Civil Service.

## OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

Three disguised men entered the house of Mr. Creed, farmer, residing near Macroom, about midday yesterday, and carried off a breech-loading rifle and a revolver. The same men visited the house of James O'Keefe, residing at Kilmichael, and carried away two guns. Other outrages of a similar kind are reported.

Accounts of an outrage at O'Callaghan's Mills, near Clonawn, county Cork, state that Constables Casey and Brosnahan on approaching the village found a quarrel going on among a large number of people. They succeeded in separating the combatants. Some of the combatants were drunk, and the constables arrested two of them. A man named Dwyer drew a revolver and fired at the constables, one of whom was struck. On Constable Casey striking him, Dwyer fired a second shot which struck a man named Mullins on the wrist, inflicting a dangerous wound. Dwyer escaped, but was afterwards arrested, with two other men.

Two Queen's messengers, entrusted with bankruptcy orders and notices in the case of Thomas Moroney, met with violent opposition yesterday when proceeding from Limerick to Herbertstown. There were several collisions between the people and the police. A barrier of stones was placed across the road near Herbertstown, and an attempt was made to barricade Moroney's premises. The messengers, however, accomplished their object of serving notices; but they were pelted with mud and stones. The police made several arrests.

## THE WEST LONDON COMMERCIAL BANK.

At a meeting of the creditors of the West London Commercial Bank, held in Chelsea Town Hall last night, it was resolved, after a heated discussion, to appoint Mr. James, of the firm of James and Edwards, chartered accountants, Coleman-street, the official liquidator of the company, with instructions to close the affairs as speedily as possible.

## DEATH OF A BLIND POET.

Mr. Philip Bourke Marston died yesterday, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. Mr. Marston, who was best known as a poet, but who has contributed essays and novelettes to various well-known periodicals, was afflicted with blindness from his youth. He died at a comparatively early age—thirty-five years. His latest volume was "Wind Voices, and Other Poems," and he was engaged in preparing a volume of short tales for the press when his fatal illness overcame him. He was the son and only remaining child of Dr. Westland Marston, the well-known dramatic author and critic.

MESSRS. HATCHARD, 187, PICCADILLY, W., keep a large stock of all the New, Standard, and Children's Books, Bibles, Prayer-Books, &c. Discount 3d. in the 1s. Libraries arranged.—[ADVT.]



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

The revenue collections are having a marked effect upon the open market supply of money, which is extremely small, and yesterday short loans were in active request at from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  up to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the rate at the close being about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 per cent.; some ease having then been caused by the influx of gold to the Bank, which amounted to £445,000. Of this sum £403,000 was from Egypt, as already anticipated. The supply of bills was small, but the rate was firm at 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It is expected that gold will shortly be withdrawn from the Bank for Buenos Ayres, and the brokers are less desirous of doing business until the prospect of the market is more clearly defined.

Yesterday's stock markets presented a very quiet appearance; but towards the last the tendency, which during the early hours had been somewhat irregular, became more generally firm, owing to the receipt of better prices from the Continent and the influx of gold to the Bank of England. Consols advanced 1-16 per cent., and New and Reduced Three per Cents.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Home Railways opened at a fractional improvement in a few stocks, and remained steady all day with but little fresh change. Foreign Government securities were slightly dull in the forenoon, but firm later on, when Egyptian issues improved  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., Russian of 1872 and 1873  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Turkish of 1871  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Defence  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Italian, Portuguese, and Uruguay  $\frac{1}{4}$ . American Securities were steady at a fair improvement, in consequence of the advance of Saturday in New York. Louisville rose  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Union Pacific  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Ontario  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Reading shares  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Milwaukee  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Erie Second Mortgage  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and some others  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grand Trunk of Canada stocks closed weak, after having opened with steadiness. The First and Second Preference issues fell  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the Ordinary and Third Preference  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mexican Railway stocks advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 per cent. in anticipation of to-day's traffic return.

The war of rates between the East and West India and London and St. Katharine Dock Companies, to which we referred some time ago, continues with unabated vigour; and unless wiser counsels prevail in the near future, it seems probable that the ordinary shareholders will at the close of the current half-year have to go without a dividend, as they did last half-year. It is somewhat surprising that the boards of the two undertakings cannot adopt some arrangement which would obviate the present suicidal policy. The boards include some of the leading commercial and financial men in London, and the capital of the two companies exceeds sixteen millions. Of late years the competition of the lightermen and wharfingers has been so keen, and trade has been so depressed, that it has been with the greatest difficulty that the very modest dividends actually paid have been earned; but when rates are suddenly lowered, as they were last autumn, it is obvious that the earnings must be greatly reduced. From time to time propositions have been discussed for the amalgamation of the two undertakings, and the proprietors have every reason to regret that these discussions led to no result. The real difficulty in the present situation seems to be the Tilbury Docks. Before those docks were constructed the dock accommodation of the Port of London was already superabundant, and it was foreseen that if they attracted much business the up-river docks would suffer. At present the Tilbury Docks appear to be far from successful, and it is questionable whether they will ever earn the interest on the capital raised for their construction. That capital already amounts to two and a half millions, and the interest payable on that capital exceeds £100,000 a year. But, beyond this, the East and West India Company is involved in litigation, the mere cost of which, apart from the damages which have to be awarded, already amounts to over £44,000. It will thus be seen that if the St. Katharine Company consented to an amalgamation at all, it would be upon terms very much more favourable to themselves than they were prepared to accept in 1881, before the Tilbury project was brought forward. For the present, however, an amalgamation is out of the question. But it should not be difficult for the boards of the two companies to come to some arrangement by which rates could be raised to something like a paying level.

From the debt statement issued by the United States Treasury at the end of the year, it appears that the total interest-bearing debt of the United States was a little over 226 millions sterling. Of this amount, in round numbers  $12\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling were in 3 per cent. bonds, all of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. At the rate of redemption that has been going on of late, and with the probability that the surplus in the Treasury will increase considerably in the immediate future, it appears likely that the whole of these Three per Cents. will be called in and paid off within six, or at the outside nine, months. What the Treasury will then do with this surplus, unless Congress specially legislates, it is not easy to see. When these 3 per cent. bonds are all paid off, the Treasury will be enabled to dispose of this surplus; but it is inconceivable that the accumulation of money which would follow will be allowed to go on, for that would quickly result in an utter dislocation of trade. Of the remaining debt, 50 millions sterling are in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents., which will be redeemable in 1891—that is, in four years. The bulk of the remainder is in 4 per cents., which will not be redeemable till 1907.

When noticing the report of the Comptroller of the Russian Empire on the Definitive Budget of 1885, we pointed out some reasons for doubting its correctness, as regards the expenses at least. We showed that there is no acknowledgment of extraordinary outlay on account of the army, notwithstanding the Penjdeh incident, and the preparations for war that this country in the spring of that year incurred; and we further pointed out that the increase in the ordinary military expenditure over the preceding year was only about 7 millions sterling. It may be further noted that the actual expenditure exceeded the estimates which were framed at the beginning of the year by no more than £378,971. Even if we assume that all had been planned beforehand, it is scarcely possible to believe that the expenditure on account of the dispute with this country could be so closely estimated months beforehand. But it is still further to be noted that, while the acknowledged expenditure on the army, £20,665,193, is but a few hundred thousand pounds larger than the expenditure in

1882-83, it is actually less by about £300,000 than the expenditure in 1880, and is less by fully two millions sterling than the expenditure in 1881. It does not seem credible that all which attended the Penjdeh incident should have so little influence upon the military expenditure that it should be less than in two recent years, and less also by so considerable a sum, and that at the same time there should have been no extraordinary military outlay. Was it to manipulate this matter of the military expenditure that the report of the Comptroller was so long delayed? We can well understand that at the present time, when a great European war is probable and when Russia may wish to borrow largely, she should not admit too great a deficit.

The London Music Publishing Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year ending the 31st of December.

The City of London Brewery Company (Limited) report the profit for the past year at £109,896. A dividend of £9 per cent. is declared; which, with 5 per cent. paid on account in August last, makes for the year £14 per cent. The reserve fund now stands at £104,529, and £8,960 is carried forward.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A STORY ABOUT MRS. MANNING.

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

SIR,—There was a curious episode in the brief career of Mrs. Manning, after the commission of the famous murder, which has not, I believe, appeared in print, though it became known to several persons. I heard it from one whose information and trustworthiness can be relied on.

Upon parting with her husband after the murder, Mrs. Manning took the train for Edinburgh, where she arrived a little before evening, drove to an hotel, dined, and, feeling lonely and not easy in her mind, she strolled out in the dusk, and rambled about in the streets like a lady in quest of adventures. She met a gallant youngster, with whom she struck up an acquaintance, and passed the evening with him. When they parted, late in the night, the youth had to avow his penniless condition; when Mrs. Manning, reversing the usual practice, only smiled good-humouredly, and, as she shook hands with him, she dropped a £5 note into his palm. In the morning the youth got cash for his note; and as the numbers of the paper money stolen from the murdered O'Connor had been advertised all over the kingdom, many hours did not pass before he found himself in the hands of the police and conveyed to London in custody as mixed up with the murder. It was, of course, very easy for him to explain how he had come by the note; and his revelation set the police on the track of the woman Manning in Edinburgh, and eventually of her husband in Jersey. As the young man, though a scapegrace, belonged to a good family, his friends strongly exerted themselves to save him from the disgrace to which his imprudence had exposed him; and as, after all, his adventure with the murderer had no direct connection with the murder, this little episode was not suffered to appear at the trial and was kept out of the newspapers. No harm is likely to be done by mentioning it now, and it certainly throws a curious and terrible light on the state of mind of the unfortunate woman.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. J.

February 14.

## BUTTERINE.

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

SIR,—We thank you for your notice of our communication on the subject of butterine; and we trust you will allow us to answer briefly the letter of Mr. Young, secretary of the Dairy Farmers' Association, which was published in your edition of the 11th. This gentleman says our objection to the attempt of the Farmers' Association to stop the sale of butterine is entirely unnecessary, as no such attempt has ever been made or contemplated.

We presume he will admit that Professor Sheldon, Mr. W. J. Hensman, and Mr. G. T. Barham are influential members of his society. On Tuesday, the 31st of May, the Farmers met at the Holborn Restaurant to hear and discuss a paper by Professor Sheldon on the subject of "The Butterine Question and Legislative Action." In the discussion that followed, the chairman, Mr. Hensman, said the sale of butterine has knocked down the price of butter, first and second qualities, 3d. and 6d. per pound. Mr. Barham said the sale of butterine would diminish 99 per cent. if this Bill were passed. Professor Sheldon, replying to a question, said the sale of butterine has fallen off in those States of America where it had been called "margarine." One member, Mr. Parsons, advised them that they were going too far. In his opinion, the provisions of the Bill sought not only to prevent the sale of butterine as an imposture, but to prevent its sale at all.

In our last letter we stated, and we now repeat, that manufacturers and traders will not oppose any law, however stringent, against the fraudulent sale; and, indeed, we suggest heavier penalties, followed by imprisonment, for repeated offences. We also desire that the law should compel every package to be branded legibly with the word Butterine.

On the other hand, we strenuously oppose the alteration in the name. Margarine is not butterine, and only becomes the latter after churning with milk-butter and vegetable oil and passing through a long and costly process. The proposal to colour it pink or green is absurd, and of course is only suggested with the idea of killing the trade.

Personally we are far more interested in the sale of butter than of butterine. We sell fully 90 tons of the former to 10 tons of the latter; but both are necessary articles of food; and if the sale of butterine were stopped, the high price of butter would soon put it out of the reach of the poorer classes altogether.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

West Smithfield, E.C., Feb. 14.

LOVELL AND CHRISTMAS.

[P.S.—Butterine has been known and sold in this country for more than ten years.]



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## THE COAL AND WINE DUES.

The *Times* observes that the resolution of the Conservative members for metropolitan constituencies places the Government in a rather embarrassing position. It will not be altogether acceptable, on the other hand, to the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works. It is not impossible, therefore, that the Bill for the renewal of the dues may fall between two stools, that the metropolitan members will not support it if the outlying districts are excluded, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works will not press it if those districts are included. As to what the Government will do in the circumstances the *Times* believes that they will leave the Bill to its fate, and maintain a neutral, if not a hostile, attitude towards it. They cannot readily abandon the position taken up by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke, as he said, for the Government as a whole, nor is it easy for them to approach the whole question from the direction of a general reform of the municipal government of London. In any case, the Government, who, as they have acknowledged, are under a special responsibility to the ratepayers of London, are entitled to be fully informed as to the financial policy of the Board of Works. The Board has so far thought proper to withhold this information. It is likely to find that, until it is forthcoming, Parliament will hesitate to assent even to a partial, modified, and conditional renewal of the coal and wine dues.

## THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS.

The *Standard* remarks that if the object of the framers of amendments to the Address is to block the way of public business, they achieve a purpose, however mischievous it may be; but, apart from that, they effect nothing.

## THE SCOTCH FARMERS.

The *Times* says it implies immense confidence in English ignorance when the advocates of the Scotch farmers represent them as having been forced into bad bargains, owing to their inability to contract upon equal terms. Every one who knows anything whatever of Scotch agriculture knows that this contention is a monstrous absurdity. There is no class on the face of the earth better able to take care of themselves than Scotch farmers. They took care of themselves remarkably well while prices were rising, and now that prices are falling they are by no means in the helpless plight imagined by artless gentlemen like Mr. Shirress Will. It is a remarkable thing that the main outcry about farmers' grievances does not come from farmers, but from politicians in search of a cry, and usually from politicians who have not the slightest sympathy with the farmer or the least real knowledge of his condition.

The *Standard* observes that the relief which the leaseholders desire has been given to them on the majority of estates by the free will of the other party to the contract. If here and there a proprietor resolves to hold the farmer to the letter of his bond, the question of his conduct belongs to morals, not to legislation. If a man who, admittedly, under no duress whatever save the desire to secure his land at a lower rate than others might reasonably offer for it, is to be relieved by Act of Parliament of his obligations because he falls upon a bad year or two, who is there who would not have a claim on legislative relief? Where is the annulment of contracts to end? Are mercantile time bargains to be penalized? Is an unsuccessful lessee to be free to withhold rent from the owner of a theatre? But it is, perhaps, a mistake to discuss seriously the merits of an amendment which even one of its most uncompromising defenders declared could lead to nothing, and was useful only as showing the Scotch farmers "who their friends are." To use the Address to the Throne for electioneering purposes does not argue a very exalted notion of propriety.

The *Morning Post* considers the whole question one of contract, and whether its sanctity shall be maintained or not. If Parliament were to intervene in the manner proposed, where could it be expected to stop on what the Scotch Secretary called the downward path of interference with contracts? We have already seen how little was gained by stepping in between landlords and tenants in Ireland. So long as there is a dual ownership in land it is impossible, without entailing the most serious consequences, for a third party, whether the Government or irresponsible individuals, to interpose and dictate the terms upon which the owner shall part with the right of occupancy. Those terms must depend upon a constantly fluctuating condition of things, and the two contracting parties must make the best terms they can.

The *Manchester Courier* finds it difficult to determine what object the Scotch members had in view last night. They could hardly have expected to carry their motion, as, being an amendment to the Address, it would have compelled the resignation of the Ministry, and they would have been no nearer to the enfranchisement of leaseholders than Mr. Collings is to the three acres and a cow for his success. The debate, however, shows a confusion between morality and legality which one would hardly have expected from the Scotch members, and apparently a man has only to become a landowner to be imbued at once with all the worst qualities of human nature, and to be fair game for slander and plunder.

## SIR HENRY WOLFF'S MISSION.

The *Daily News* urges that the time has come, as the more intelligent and respectable portion of the Conservative party now perceives, when Sir Henry Wolff can no longer be quartered upon the national exchequer merely because Lord Salisbury in his wisdom thinks fit to employ him. As Mr. Williamson succeeded in pointing out, her Majesty is served at Constantinople and Cairo by two able and eminent representatives, both of whom are in excellent health of mind and body. No reason has been afforded, or even suggested, why Sir William White and Sir Evelyn Baring are not between them perfectly competent to protect the interests of this country at the Turkish and Egyptian capitals respectively. It has always been notorious that when the Tories came into office in 1885 the personal claims of the Fourth party took precedence in Arlington-street of any pedantic regard for the good of the nation. But there must be some limit even to Conservative jobbery.

The *Daily Chronicle* thinks that a little curiosity about the duration and purpose of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission is pardonable. The Government cannot be very angry with people who say that her Majesty's special representative at Cairo has been engaged for a long time, and that the fruits of his work ought to be more apparent than they are. We know very little about those negotiations, except that they have been going on for a long time, and that is of course a matter for sincere regret; but there is one fact which raises a very strong presumption that the money of the taxpayers is not being wasted. It is an important consideration that when Mr. Gladstone came into office a year ago he continued Sir Henry Wolff in the mission to which he had been appointed by Lord Salisbury. It is utterly inconceivable that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery should have allowed a mission to be prolonged which only involved the expenditure of public money.

"WARMTH AND NOURISHMENT."—In "The Commercial Organic Analysis," Vol. II, it says:—"Several qualities of Cod Liver Oil are:—Pale, used only in medicine; the purest has a pale yellow colour, never quite colourless unless artificially bleached; Light Brown, an after-yield of inferior quality, but still largely used in medicine; and Dark Brown, or Tanner's Oil." JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL, sold everywhere in bottles, at 12s., 25s., 35s. 6d., and 65s. 6d., exactly corresponds to the above description of the purest or pale yellow. Trade-mark, an Iceberg, is on every wrapper.—[ADVT.]

## LOTTERIES IN FRANCE.—REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

For some years past there has been quite a plethora of lotteries in France. Of late, however, criticisms have been neither few nor far between; and yesterday an interpellation on the subject was addressed to the Cabinet by M. Cunéo d'Ornano in the Chamber on the subject. The Bonapartist member began by stating that during the past eight years 100,000,000 fr. worth of tickets had been issued. The various works for which these lotteries had been organized had only received 40,000,000 fr. between them, the remaining 60,000,000 fr. having been swallowed up by the expenses. Thus the Lottery of Decorative Arts for which 15,000,000 fr. worth of tickets were issued, only brought in 5,000,000 fr. And as for the sufferers whose gardens and fields had been devastated by hailstorms in 1884, they had not yet received a sou of the proceeds of the lottery got up on their behalf. M. Cunéo d'Ornano said he believed that much of the money passed into private hands. But the Government on its side was greatly to blame for sanctioning these lotteries. A lawsuit which was brought before the Tribunal of Corbeil had thrown much light on the way in which a lottery was managed. In the first place, the people who were connected with the administration of the great lottery agency known as Avenel et Compagnie went under assumed names. The real name of Avenel was Meyer, who was formerly the organizer of a grand banquet offered by the commercial travellers to Gambetta. M. Cunéo d'Ornano supposed that was why Meyer had been charged with the Administration Ministry of Lotteries. Before the tribunal M. Meyer had owned that he was allowed a commission on the sale of the tickets varying between fifty and sixty per cent. It was also a recognized fact that there had been manoeuvring in the drawings for the prizes, and that the unsold tickets had come in for the lion's share of the prizes. The lotteries of Nice and of Lorraine had given rise to similar abuses. M. Antonin Proust, who was Gambetta's Minister of Fine Arts, and who acted as president of the Committee of the Decorative Arts Lottery, declared that while his lottery had only consumed 52 per cent. of its capital, one of its rivals, the Tunisian Lottery, had swallowed up as much as 71 per cent. of its proceeds. M. Goblet admitted that abuses existed, but argued that well-managed lotteries were quite legitimate, for each person voluntarily paid only a small sum in the hope of winning a prize. The Extreme Left murmured at this doctrine; but M. Goblet retorted that they were too squeamish, and that a large portion of the savings of the French was due to the stimulus of lottery-drawings. In future, however, he would look more carefully into the matter.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**SONS.**  
CARINGTON, wife of Mr. R. C. S., of Bleu Beck, Hallow, Worcester, at the South Leasowes, Great Malvern, Feb. 10.  
CHAPMAN, wife of Dr. C. W., at Goldhawk-road, W., Feb. 11.  
CUDDEFORD, Mrs. John, at Tulse-hill, S.W., Feb. 11.  
DAVIS, Mrs. R. J. Charles, at Savernake-road, Gospel Oak, London, N.W., Feb. 9.  
GAIRDNER, wife of Mr. John, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., at Gibson-square, N., Feb. 10.  
HAINES, Mrs. Herbert G., at Ashchurch Park-villas, W., Feb. 12 (prematurely).  
KERR, Mrs. F. H., Feb. 10.  
LIDDERDALE, Mrs. James, at Portishead, Somerset, Feb. 12.  
LITTLE, wife of Mr. James B., Barrister-at-Law, at Lansdowne-road, W., Feb. 10.

MACFARLANE, Mrs. Archibald W., at Fern Villa, Streatham-common, Feb. 11 (prematurely—still born).  
MORGAN, wife of Lieutenant H. J., R.N., at The Gorse, Holyhead, Feb. 8.

## DAUGHTERS.

CHICHESTER, wife of Rev. Edward A., Vicar of Dorking, at Denbies, Dorking, Feb. 12.  
COWAN, Mrs. Walter, at Blairhoyle, Perthshire, Feb. 9.  
DOUGLAS, wife of Major J. D., R.A., at New Brompton, Chatham, Feb. 10.  
PEACHE, Mrs. J. Courthope, at Rye Brook Cottage, Thames Ditton, Feb. 12.  
POVAH, Mrs. Edwin H., at Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 30.  
SCOTT, Mrs. R. T., at North-grove, Highgate, Feb. 6.

## MARRIAGES.

AUGERAND—WATHEN.—At Bexhill, Sussex, Mr. W. Augerand, of Kensington, to Florence E., daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Wathen, of Natal and Bexhill, Feb. 12.  
FARQUHAR—NICOL.—At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Albert Farquhar, of Carlisle Farm, Le Mars, Iowa, U.S.A., son of Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., to Alice J., daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Nicol, of Murtle House, Aberdeenshire, Feb. 10.  
GREENOP—ROBERTSON-GRIFFITHS.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. Arthur J. Greenop, of Gracechurch-street and Brixton-hill, to Claudine A., daughter of the late Mr. Charles Robertson-Griffiths, Barrister-at-Law, of the Temple, Belle Vue, Highgate, and Seaford, Sussex, Feb. 10.  
HOLT—BUSTED.—At Isleworth, Mr. Percy Holt, Army Medical Staff, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. T. M. Busted, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Judge (retired), Feb. 9.

HOLTHAM—SULLY.—At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. William Holtham, H.M.C.S., to Rosina C., daughter of the late Mr. Henry Sully, of Bethnal-green, Feb. 12.  
HOUGHIN—MILLER.—At St. Pancras, Euston-road, London, Mr. William R. Houghin, to Emily J., daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Miller, of Pottton, Bedfordshire, Feb. 9.  
STEDMAN—BUCKLEY.—At St. James's, Norland, Mr. John B. Stedman, F.R.C.S., of Brook House, Godalming, to Emma Buckley, of Holland-road, Kensington, widow of Mr. John Buckley, of Manchester, Feb. 10.  
WHITE—KENT.—Mr. Edward D. White to Ada A., daughter of Mr. Francis J. Kent, of East Moulsey, Surrey, Feb. 10.  
WOODWARD—WHITLEY.—At Cannes, Charles C., son of the late Mr. Jonathan H. Woodward, to Isabella L., daughter of the late Mr. John Whitley, of Wilderspool, Warrington, Feb. 12.

## DEATHS.

BARNES, Mr. John H., at Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, Jan. 27.  
BRADDON, Mr. Charles, M.R.C.S.E., at Ham House, Upton-on-Severn, aged 71, Feb. 5.  
CAPPER, Margaret A., wife of Mr. H. H., at Colombo, Ceylon, aged 27, Feb. 13.  
EDMEADES, Mary E., wife of Major-General H., at Ashley House, Folkestone, Feb. 12.  
HERBERT, Harriet F., widow of Rev. Edward, for many years Vicar of Killarney, at Lambridge, Bath, aged 78, Feb. 10.  
HOPE, Anne, widow of James, M.D., late Physician of St. George's Hospital, at The Hermitage, St. Marychurch, Torquay, aged 77, Feb. 12.  
HORSLEY, Sarah, wife of Mr. William, of London, at Regency-square, Brighton, Feb. 10.  
KERMORE, Edith, wife of Mr. W. A., at Mona Vale, Tasmania, aged 35, Dec. 26.  
LAING, Mr. John G., Barrister-at-Law, at Ladbrooke-grove, Notting-hill, aged 47, Feb. 12.  
MANN, Thomas W., son of the late Mr. Robert, of Burney-street, Greenwich, Kent, at Adelaide, S. Australia, Jan. 4.

NASH, Edward N., son of Mr. Edward, of Elm-hurst, South Norwood Park, Surrey, Feb. 5.  
PARRY, Thomas P., son of the late Richard, M.D., of Lancaster-terrace, Regent's Park, at Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 21.  
PEYTON, Mr. James, at Malet Lodge, Putney, aged 71, Feb. 13.  
RUST, Elizabeth M., wife of Rev. C. T., Rector of Westerfield, aged 78, Feb. 12.  
STEINER, Matilda, wife of Mr. Charles D., at Clarence House, Teddington, Middlesex, Feb. 12.  
STEVEN, Leah, widow of Mr. William, at Ulva House, Putney, Feb. 8.  
STRICKLAND, Isabella E. G., daughter of Colonel W. G. M., Madras Staff Corps, at Montague-street, Russell-square, London, Feb. 9.  
TOYNEBEE, Charles W., son of the late Mr. Joseph, of Erith, at Cradock, South Africa, Jan. 16.  
USHER, Anne, widow of Mr. James, late of Richmond-hill, Clifton, at Upper Belgrave-road, Feb. 5.  
WILKINSON, Mr. Charles F., at Singapore, aged 49, Feb. 6.  
WINTER, Mr. Robert J., at Grove-road, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 61, Feb. 13.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FLORILINE**—For the Teeth and Breath—Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

**DISEASES OF THE VEINS**, more especially of Venosity, Varicose, Hemorrhoids, and Varicose Veins, and their Medical Treatment. By J. COMPTON BURNETT, M.D. Price 2s. 6d., post free. London: J. Epps and Co., 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street.

The ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE may be ordered of all News-vendors and Booksellers in Town and Country. Terms:—Three Months, 9s. 9d.; Six Months, 19s. 6d.; Twelve Months, 39s.



## 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	105
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1891	107	109
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ per cent.	102	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec)	101	103
Ditto ditto 1891	101	103
Natal 4½ per ct. (Mar. & Sept.)	104	106
Ditto 5 per cent., 10-40	101	107
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	105	114
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	107
Ditto 2 per cent. 1892 to 1898	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1904	110	112
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Ditto 6 p. cent., March 15, 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-190	101	103
Ditto ditto 1889	101	103
Ditto ditto 1889-1918	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	108	110
Ditto ditto 1906	108	110
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. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 5 per cent. 1929	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, 1905	99	101
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	101½	102½
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101	102

## REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	104	105
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	103½	104½
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 Stk 4 p. c. Ins	107	108
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins	93½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	99½	100½
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100½	101½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	102½	103½
1887, Inscribed Stock	102½	103½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1908	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £525,000 Stk.	103½	104½

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	77	79
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	4½	5½
Norfolk and Western Preferred	49½	50½
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	104	106
Ditto 2nd Preferred Stock	52	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	132	137
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	116	118
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	105

## STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	130	138
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	124	126
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	114	116
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	119	121
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	127	129
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	110	112

## RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	160	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent.	108	110
First Mortgage Bonds	103½	104½
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort	105	107
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	138	142
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	106	108
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. Stk.	22½	23
East Indian, Annuity A	24½	24½
Ditto Annuity B, 4½ per annum	116	119
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	119	121
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	144	147
Great Indian Peninsula Guar.	107	109
teed Five per Cent.	106	108
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	125	127
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	124	126
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	124	126
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	107	109
United 5 per cent. Bonds	100	102
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort-	98	100
gage (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	105	108
Nizam's State Railway Guarant-	55	60
eed 5 per cent. Shares	94	96
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref Stock	104	105
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	83	85
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	109	110
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	105	107
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	105	107
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. Stk	105	107
Oude & Rohilkund g. 5 per cent	105	107
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	30	33
St. John and Maine	125	127
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi g. 5 p. c.	114	116
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	101	103
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1899	84	88
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	84	85
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	98	100
4 per cent. Stock	—	—
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	—	—
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	—	—

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	103	106
Glasgow and South-Western Con.	101	103
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	17	18
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co.	135	139
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	178	183
Rhymney	160	165

## RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	140	140
Ditto 5 per cent.	110	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 5 per cent.	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	116	118
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 67 redm., 5 p. c.	132	134
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	119	121
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	122	124
Ditto 4½ per cent.	132	134
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
London & Chatham 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto ditto B 4½ per ct.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per ct.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
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 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.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	157	160
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.	143	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	22½	23½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	21½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	110	113
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	158	160
Ditto Extension	14½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	118	120
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	108	110
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	141	144
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	15
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Central Argentine Limited	167	169
Ditto 6 per cent. Deben. Stock	137	140
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11½	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 per cent	15	16
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhenish	10½	11½
Ditto New	4	6
Ditto ditto 1872	½	1
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 per ct	101	103
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	111	113
Great Western of Brazil g. 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	6	7
Lima, Limited	6½	6½
Namur and Liege 14½ per annum	11	12
Ditto 6 per Cent. Preference	25	27
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref	67	69
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref	45	47
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	11½	11½
Prov. Orel-Vitebsk g. 5 per cent.	17	18
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	103	105
Riga and Dinaberg	14½	15½
Royal Sardinian	10	10½
Ditto Preference	10½	11½
Royal Swedish	3½	3½
Ditto Preference	9½	10
Sambre and Meuse	11½	12
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	40	41
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½	130	132
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	22	23
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	26	26½
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	21½	22
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	2½	3½
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	10½	11½
Varna	11	12
West Flanders	11	12
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	110	112
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	99½	99½
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort Deb.	—	—

## LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	86
Canada North-West Land	2½	3
Natal Land and Colonization	4	5
Newfoundland Land	½	¾
Otago and Southland Investment	1¾	2
Peel River Land	85	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	2½
Van Diemen's Land	24	26

## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	53	54
Ditto Deferred	11½	12½
Cuba, Limited	12	11½
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Deben. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Deben.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	13½
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. & M. Bonds	123	127

## HINTS FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

RESTORATION to a normal state of vigour can only be obtained by the *natural* importation of new life and energy, apart from the use of tonics and stimulants. This is the one source of invigoration for those who by prolonged mental application, or harassing worries, have lost the relish for study, and have to force themselves to the performance of the most ordinary duties. Sometimes the simple act of fixing the attention upon a given subject becomes laborious, and has the effect of fatiguing the physical system as well as the mental faculties.

If we exercise a thought upon what we are doing when taking stimulating drinks as tonics, we must be aware that the temporary stimulus we feel from them is not strength, as it is succeeded by a corresponding diminution of the strength we possess. (The arguments here advanced against stimulants are such as abstainers do not need, and which many non-abstainers will readily endorse.) Yet the want experienced by brain-workers and sufferers from brain fog is not generally understood, nor is any practical remedy suggested. Rest is certainly a wiser course than stimulation, but it seems almost impossible, in this age of activity, to relax our efforts and still keep abreast with all onward movements. If recuperation of our powers and fitness for work could be obtained while in work, many an anxious heart and aching brow would hail such a talisman. Is this possible? We think it is as possible to maintain mental vigour while pursuing mental work as to obtain nourishment from food while performing physical labour.

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Printed and Published by EBENEZER SOUTHCOAT, at the Office in Dorset-street, in the Parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, in the City of London. TUESDAY, February 15, 1887.