

THE  
ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE  
An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2091.—VOL. XIV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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EVERY EVENING, at 7.25; 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. **THIS DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25.**

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**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.

**A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.** **THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (401st time).** Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, 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. Lonnien, G. Stone, W. Guise, A. Balfour, G. Honey, Charlie Rose. 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 SEDGWICK, Lessee and Manager. **EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy Opera, entitled DOROTHY.** Preceded, by 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 Drama-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories, Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15, commencing 2.30. Box-office 10 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 West, Turner, Norman, and McNeill; Messrs. Stephens, Parker, Beauchamp, Waller, Ward, Grahame, Lewis, Warden, and J. A. Arnold will appear. Preceded by BY SPECIAL REQUEST. Box-office open from 10 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2.**

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. Lugs, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewis, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. Preceded, at 8.0, by THE NETTLE. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.**

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

**MATINEE of DANDY DICK every Saturday, at 2.30.—COURT 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. Bea Greet, Mr. C. Dods-worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Coult, 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 till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huy.

CRITERION.

**CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNNDHAM. At 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNNDHAM; 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.**

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-DAY (Wednesday), Feb. 16, at 3.—GLOBE THEATRE.**

VAUDEVILLE.

**VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (231st time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellich, 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 8.15, 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-DAY, and every Wednesday, HEARTSEASE. Miss Hawthorne as Marguerite Gautier. Doors 1.30. Commence 2. At Brighton TO-MORROW Morning.**

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.**

COMEDY.

**COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—MYNHEER JAN.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, a new Comic Opera, in three acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde. 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, Mdlle. Anadi, 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 Mdlle. Alias, from designs by Lucien Besche. Armour and Jewellery by Mons. Lassalle. Augmented Band and Chorus, conducted by Mons. Auguste Van Biene. 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. WILLIS EDOWIN. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, MODERN WIVES, an adaptation, by Ernest Warren, of "Le Bonheur Conjugal," with the following powerful cast: Messrs. Willis Edouin, Lytton Sothern, 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.**

SAVOY.

**SAVOY.—R. D'OYLY 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. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Mesdames L. Braham, Jessie Bond, J. Findlay, and R. Brandram. Commence at 8.15. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance every SATURDAY, at 2.30.**

**SAVOY, THIS EVENING, Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH will APPEAR again for the first time since his severe illness.**

OPERA COMIQUE.

**OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.—Miss Kate Vaughan's Comedy Company.—THIS EVENING, at 7.15, THE RIVALS. 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. Owing to the success which has attended THE RIVALS, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be POSTPONED until SATURDAY week, the 26th inst.**

AVENUE.

**AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.** Enormous success. 62nd Time. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, new Burlesque Pantomime in 3 acts and 10 tableaux, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Wadman, and a most powerful company. Box-office open daily. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

## THE INDIAN JUBILEE.

TO-DAY four-fifths of her Majesty's subjects are invited to join in the official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. Calcutta will be the scene of continuous festivals, ceremonies, and processions for two days. In every part of the Indian Empire the rejoicings inaugurated by the Government are accompanied by rejoicings inaugurated by the people themselves. This morning a list is published of the numerous honours conferred by the QUEEN upon persons who have served her well in India. The names of Englishmen and Indians are found side by side among those on whom these honours are conferred; and a new Order of Knighthood has been instituted in order to enable her Majesty to bestow rewards wherever they are deserved. There is a more striking feature in the celebration than any distribution of titles and dignities. One-third of the criminals confined in Indian prisons are to-day released. Care has been taken to make this gaol delivery without danger to the public safety. No doubt the great majority of the twenty-five thousand prisoners who are set free are only recovering their liberty a few months earlier than they would otherwise have done; and the deterrent effect of punishment is hardly likely to be diminished by an act of clemency occasioned by an event so rare as a royal jubilee. Female prisoners are specially favoured in the selection of those who are to be freed. All those who are in prison for non-payment of debts under £10—some 300 in number—are to be released, and their debts are to be paid by the Crown. All this cannot fail to awaken a lively feeling throughout India. The peoples and tribes who enjoy the benefits of the *Pax Britannica* will feel that their Sovereign has not neglected an occasion of expressing her care for the welfare of her Indian subjects, and her own happiness in the benefits her rule confers upon them. The Jubilee in India necessarily differs in character from the Jubilee at home. Here a self-governing people make it an occasion for inaugurating enterprises which they undertake in common, and which they are anxious to dedicate to the Sovereign who is at the head of their representative institutions. In India the handful of men who represent a distant Sovereign inaugurate splendid ceremonies, accompanied by the distribution of rewards and the remission of punishments, and the people respond by professions of loyalty expressed in many different dialects, and by prayers for the welfare of the QUEEN offered up by the priests of many sects.

The half-century which has elapsed since the QUEEN'S accession has been a time of great events in almost every part of the world. Nowhere has it produced more wonderful and beneficent effects than in the Indian Empire. That empire has now expanded almost to its ultimate limits; and it has been the rule that every extension of the Empire has led to the establishment of perpetual peace in place of perpetual war. Some critics of those statesmen by whom this work has been done can see nothing but the wars by which successive steps in the growth of the empire were accompanied. Forgetting the facts which rendered these conflicts necessary for the protection of territory already under British rule, they also forget that the battles in which English troops took part were the continuation of long periods of warfare, and were distinguished from all previous wars by the fact that they ended in a permanent peace. Peace is the first great blessing which we have given to India. The disappearance or diminution of our authority could not fail to be followed by the outbreak of war and disaster in every direction. Men of hostile creeds and of hostile race live side by side in peace and contentment under our dominion. The disorders which marked the decline and fall of the Mahomedan Empire in India would be renewed at once if it were not for our firm and beneficent sway; and there can be no doubt that the horrors of the change would be increased by the ambitious designs of other European Powers, striving for some part of the territory we had abandoned. But peace is not the only blessing which India owes to English rule. The immense benefits which have been given to her by the extension of railways and of irrigation works have often been proved by statistics which cannot be contradicted; and no statistics are necessary to convince those who live within sight of the great works with which English capital and English energy have endowed the country. A just and firm system of government has replaced the arbitrary irregularities of former rulers. In England we look upon justice and incorruptibility as matters of course, for which no Government is entitled to any praise or credit. Our Indian fellow-subjects have too many instances of the older system still visible in some of the native States, to forget that the blessings of English Government are important realities. The natives of India have been freed from many species of oppression, and are able to order their lives as they will. New careers are opened out to them. The Govern-

ment has done much, and will soon be doing more, to promote sound and widespread education; and opportunities of taking part in administration are offered to those natives who fit themselves for the work.

It is remarkable that most of those native Indians who write and speak against the British Government are the very men who would go under at once if that Government were withdrawn and replaced, as it must be, by general and internecine strife. The loquacious Baboos know these facts well; and they would agitate a good deal less than they do if they thought that their agitation had any chance of succeeding. Our warmest friends and supporters in India are among the bravest and most warlike of the natives, and we have reason to hope for the stability of a government which depends largely on the recognition of its practical beneficence by the common people. We have immense responsibilities in India, and we are doing there perhaps the greatest work that any nation ever did. It is common to deride or censure any expressions of strong feeling on this subject. But the facts are enough to justify the warmest enthusiasm that a man can feel. We should never have done so much if Englishmen had been insensible to the greatness of the task and to the honour to be gained by its performance; and we may be sure that, if we lose our sense of righteous pride in the fact that we govern India so well, the practical ability to govern India will not long survive it.

## FROM OUTRAGE TO REBELLION.

APPARENTLY, we shall soon have to resume the weekly Murder List printed in the *St. James's Gazette* when Mr. Gladstone was first engaged in pacifying Ireland. Outrages are again a matter of daily occurrence; and the latest record is about the worst that has been committed to print for some time.

It is now Wednesday. At Loughrea disturbances more or less alarming have been going on since Sunday, when Messrs. Davitt and O'Brien harranged the people there. There have been fights between the mob and the police; an attempt to rob the mail-cart was made on Monday night, a mile and a half from Loughrea; "the driver arriving covered with blood, to report that he had been attacked by two gangs." Shops are closed, business is at a standstill, and the whole place is said to be under "a reign of terror."

From Bantry we have another example of lawlessness triumphant in the very face of the police: as, in fact, it now very commonly is. A Mrs. Ross and her brother-in-law were in dispute as to certain rights in a dairy. The Moonlight party adopted Mr. Ross's cause, so that the woman had to engage three constables to protect her. On Monday night about a hundred men surrounded the house, called on her and on her protectors to quit it, and without waiting for compliance proceeded to strip the roof off and wreck the place generally. "The police being powerless in the presence of so overwhelming a force, many of whom were armed, did not interfere further than to try and conciliate the attacking party. Their efforts in this direction not having the desired effect, they left for Bantry, taking Mrs. Ross and her family with them." Thus is order preserved in Ireland. This is how law is upheld and the authority of the Crown vindicated against the encroachments of the other Government. It is a wonder that any one can be found to serve in the police under such humiliations, and impossible that the spirit and even the loyalty of the constabulary should not suffer in some degree.

A yet worse case is reported from County Clare. Truly is it described as "surpassing in daring and cool ferocity any of the attacks on life which have made that county notorious for some time past; while the ease with which the offenders have so far evaded justice shows the apathy into which the police authorities have fallen:" apathy very deplorable but not without explanation. About three months since two brothers named Lynch were evicted for non-payment of rent of a farm about four miles from Ballycar. The farm was, as a matter of course, boycotted and left on the landlord's hands. Emergency bailiffs were put in possession as caretakers, and a police protection, in the shape of an acting-sergeant and two constables, was given to the bailiffs. From time to time these men have had occasion to go into Ballycar, a distance of some four miles, for supplies. Armed policemen generally accompanied them. Other supplies of building material to repair the place had to be sent for from Dublin; and it seems that the care-takers, Byers and M'Manus, went on Monday evening to Ballycar station to see if this material had arrived. "Two armed constables walked on in front, while the bailiffs and the acting-sergeant—the three being armed with revolvers—followed in the rear." The night was still young (at about eight o'clock all this happened) when the men started home from the station; but they had not gone three hundred yards when, from an ambush, "a volley was fired into the party of three—the two bailiffs and the acting-sergeant." And then the report proceeds as follows:—

Byers fell mortally wounded, receiving a discharge of slugs and pellets in the abdomen, and his two companions were both struck, but not fatally. The other two policemen having by this time gone some distance ahead, the duty of returning fire on the assailants devolved on Acting-Sergeant O'Connor. He returned fire, discharging four barrels of his revolver; the darkness of the night and the suddenness of the attack rendering it almost hopeless to expect any result. That it was so was made speedily manifest; for under shelter of the hedgerows and walks at both sides of the roadway the men concealed poured volley after volley until the acting-sergeant, severely wounded, ran for his life.

The sound of the firing brought assistance from the railway station, but too late to do anything but carry away the body of Byers, who was so shockingly injured that there is no hope of his recovery. M'Manus and O'Connor were not fatally wounded, it is believed. As to "the shooting



party," they got clean off; and all that can be said about them is that "the pellets extracted from Byers correspond exactly with those taken from the body of Mr. Michael Roche Kelly, whose assassination was attempted a few months ago."

Being of opinion that it will not do to take such incidents as these as matters of course—which seems to be the prevailing disposition—we note them in some detail. Besides, the Leaguers seem to be passing out of the individual-outrage form of protest against British rule and British laws into something like armed rebellion. Even when the police, equipped with soldierly weapons, assemble in scores to enforce the law, they are met by a more or less organized force under the other Government, and in most cases compelled to retreat. Multiply the combatants in this Ballycar case by ten, and we should have all the look as well as all the actual incidents of a little battle between the Government forces and armed rebellion. Are we to get used to that also, as we got used to half a dozen individual cases of murder and mutilation per diem in 1882?

## NOTES.

The contrast between the two Houses was continued last night. The representatives of enlightened democracy played at the nursery game of cross-question and crooked answer for some time, and then proceeded to carry out the usual farce of a "debate" on a subject in which about a score of members at the outside are interested, and a division in which the minority were hopelessly beaten. Meanwhile, the effete exponents of aristocratic privilege got through another piece of solid legislative work in the shape of the second reading of Lord Cross's Glebe Lands Bill. The contrast is becoming too pointed to be pleasant. *Mr. Punch*, who often hits the right nail on the head, dwells upon this matter caustically. If two Chambers are quite unnecessary, it may occur to a good many people that it might be as well to "end or mend" the one that talks, not the one that works.

The case of the crofter members who wasted the time of the House of Commons yesterday may be thrown into the form of an old proverb. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Irishmen don't pay their just debts: why should Highlanders? The assumption of Dr. Cameron is that, if individuals refuse to comply with the decrees of the law courts, and even resist the officers who are carrying them out, the Government ought not to interfere by sending soldiers or policemen. Why this privilege, of not being made to obey the law, should be limited to persons in certain parts of the kingdom, and to persons who rent land, has never been made clear. Irish tenants and Scotch crofters are not the only people who would rather not pay their debts.

Such is the state of feeling in France that Mdme. Adam thinks it necessary to publish an *apologia* for admitting Sir Charles Dilke's articles in the *Nouvelle Revue*. The form it takes is a violent onslaught on the "egotism," the perfidy, and the selfishness of England. All the troubles in Europe and elsewhere are produced by this unhappy country. It is England which caused that mild long-suffering potentate, the Czar, to interfere with Bulgarian freedom. England is at the bottom of the French failures in Madagascar; and Englishmen must regret to learn that they are responsible for the Franco-German war of 1870. If a comparatively sensible person like Mdme. Adam writes like this, we may gain some idea of the Anglophobe fury which has suddenly broken out in French political and literary society.

Mr. Davitt has been putting forward his doctrine of the nationalization of the land with far more boldness and frankness since his return from America. The explanation is supplied by the vast numbers of the landless who have been added to the parliamentary register of voters by the reckless revision proceedings of last year. On the Irish register as it now stands Davitt will beat Parnell whenever the former elects to precipitate the war which will almost certainly be waged between them. Mr. Parnell is just as much resolved on peasant proprietorship as Mr. Davitt is on the nationalization of the land. The "father of the Land League" is now reaping the reward of the self-effacement of years. At the foundation of the National League he declined to oppose Mr. Parnell, and permitted the peasant-proprietorship plank to be added to the then formulated programme. That plank he can now knock out whenever he likes. Hence the confident style of his recent speeches.

The defence of Sir Henry Wolff's mission which "M.P." contributes to the *Times* is a very weak affair. Sir Evelyn Baring, he says, is charged with the duty of administering the domestic affairs of Egypt; the department of the "High Commissioner" is the foreign relations of the viceroyalty. But the foreign relations of Egypt are managed partly at home and partly at Constantinople, and there is the Foreign Secretary to control them in London and Sir William White at the Turkish capital. Surely these two Ministers can do all that is necessary without the assistance of Sir Henry Wolff. The fact is, that this gentleman's duties have been created in order that he may perform them. Without his appointment, Sir William White and Sir Evelyn Baring would have found no difficulty in directing the affairs of Egypt at Cairo and at Con-

stantinople. We do not say that it is desirable to recall Sir Henry at once, or that he can be asked to drop the negotiations which are in his hands at a moment's notice. But it ought to be recognized that his "mission" was simply an excuse for providing a lucrative post for a political partisan. The ten or twelve thousand a year it costs the country is sheer waste: which fact should be remembered now that we are threatened with a retrenchment crusade by the very politician who bargained for Sir Henry Wolff's superfluous appointment when he joined Lord Salisbury in 1885.

Mr. Broadhurst's amendment to the Procedure Rules is a sign of the change which has come over the character of the House of Commons. The Labour Party objects to the interval for dinner. Mr. Broadhurst's friends dine early for the most part, and do not see why the convenience of members, of the classes who take dinner at a time when respectable labourers are thinking of bed, should be consulted. Furthermore the Labour Party wants to adjourn at half-past eleven instead of twelve; rightly arguing that by twelve the last 'bus or the last train has often gone, and belated senators have either to walk home or to employ "expensive means of locomotion"—to wit, hansom. Evidently the habits and traditions of clubland are fast disappearing from "the best club in Europe."

Among the items in the Jubilee columns of the newspapers there are two which are of special interest to Londoners. One is the resolution of the Paddington Vestry to commemorate the event by laying out a small park in the north-eastern portion of the parish. This is a very useful step. The new residential suburbs, like Paddington and Kilburn, are sadly deficient in the open spaces and squares which still give a little fresh air and greenness even to dingy Bloomsbury and closely built "Tyburnia." There will come a time when Paddington is as far from "the country" as Belgrave-square at present; and it will be a dreary neighbourhood if a few "lungs" are not secured before every square yard is built over. The other item is that the Queen will open the People's Palace in person on the 14th of May. Nothing is better calculated to give *éclat* to the Palace, or to keep the memory of the Jubilee year green in the remembrance of the East-enders.

Mr. Lionel Cohen's letter on the Coal Dues in to-day's *Times* is interesting as showing that there is considerable prospect of this useful and necessary tax being continued. The Metropolitan Board is not expected to oppose the condition that the benefits of the tax should be extended to the whole area, which seems just and reasonable enough. The Metropolitan members are nearly all in its favour, and there is not much doubt, in spite of occasional condemnatory resolutions passed at small Radical meetings, that the feeling of the ratepayers is in the same direction. Mr. Bartley, one of the most "progressive" of metropolitan Conservatives, gives an additional reason against the proposed abolition. London government is soon going to be reconstituted. Now, whether this "reform" is made on the lines laid down by Mr. Firth or on those recommended by the Conservative members, it is desirable that the new governing bodies should have the power of dealing with the question. No harm will be done by prolonging the dues; for they can be discontinued if the new metropolitan government is really against them, whereas, if dropped now, it will hardly be possible to reimpose them.

Says the *Daily News* with rather more than its usual disingenuousness:—

There is an obvious absurdity in bringing a hundred men from Ireland, seventy from Scotland, and three or four hundred more from all parts of England and Wales, to decide whether Sutton shall extend its waterworks or Belfast shall have some more drains. But that is our system. It is our way of governing the empire. To suggest that all these small Irish questions shall be devolved upon a local Parliament in Dublin is "separation" and all the rest of it. Yet some "separation" of what is local from what is national is absolutely needful, if imperial business is not to fall more and more into entanglement and arrears. Home Rule in local business is becoming inevitable.

But does the *Daily News* really mean to suggest to its readers that Home Rule, in the Gladstonian sense, was supported by the Parnellites and opposed by the Unionists because it is a means of separating "what is local" from "what is national"? Does it suppose that Mr. Davitt and Mr. Dillon and their Fenian patrons are anxious that Belfast should manage its own drains? Of course it does not. But Disruption is a little in the shade at present. It is as well to dress it in a more innocent guise while the Unionist feeling is so strong among the blinded "Southern English."

Currell, the alleged perpetrator of the late murder at Hoxton, is at length in the hands of the police, and was yesterday charged at the Worship-street Police Court with commission of the crime and remanded. For ten days he managed successfully to elude the strenuous efforts made by the police to capture him, and would probably still be at liberty but that he was good enough to send a letter by post to a detective officer, expressing his intention of giving himself up and making an appointment at a certain hour and locality for that purpose. Having, perhaps, some other engagement, he was a little unpunctual and kept the officer waiting, which was, of course, a breach of politeness; but he was found later on leisurely proceeding towards the spot specified, and was at once taken into custody. Thus ended a



pursuit which has during the last few days excited general interest, and, from the ingenuity displayed by the fugitive in baffling the skill of the detectives who were after him, has almost awakened a sneaking sympathy in his behalf notwithstanding the horrible suspicion attached to him. The fact of a man without means, or with at most only a few shillings in his pocket, being able thus to dodge the detectives for several days, with telegraph-wires, advertisements, money, and every facility possessed by modern police arrangements to help them in their search, shows that London is about the safest refuge a "wanted" criminal can find in the United Kingdom, if not in the world.

The full significance of the judgment delivered by the Irish Court of Appeal in the case of the "Campaigner" Moroney has not been yet generally recognized. It was decided not only that he had committed an act of bankruptcy by the part-payment of his rent under the Plan, but, what is of far greater importance, that the subsequent auction of his goods was not a valid sale and that no property passed thereby. Hence the auctioneers now so busy in various parts of the country selling off the property of Campaigners, and those who purchase such goods or who buy them afterwards from the purchasers, are all liable to be called to account by the assignees in bankruptcy of the tenant. If this remarkable decision does not break the back of the Plan, it can only be through the most culpable want of energy on the part of those who, being so strongly supported by the law courts, will not vigorously prosecute their rights.

The medical officer of the Workington (Cumberland) Local Board is a plain-spoken man. Alarmed at the infant mortality in his district, amounting to upwards of 13 per cent. of the births, his report proceeds to assign reasons for this excessive rate. Tea-drinking is, he says, as great a cause of infant mortality as anything he knows of, not excluding scarlatina. This pernicious habit is, he thinks, doing more harm than opium: the mothers drink it three or four times a day and the children are habitually dosed with it. Next to tea-drinking, the medical officer—who is also, it seems, *censor morum* for his district—says the Church Army and the Salvation Army have much to answer for, by calling away the mothers at all hours and thus leaving the children to be burned, scalded, and to catch cold. It is much to be hoped that these severe strictures will have the desired effect of reducing the infant mortality. The medical officer, however, can hardly expect to find himself popular with the mothers, grocers, and evangelists of his district.

### BOYS' CRICKET A CENTURY AGO.

THE History of Cricket still awaits its Freeman and its Stubbs: perhaps Stumps were a more appropriate name for the future chronicler. The existing manuals, such as Box's, are of the prescientific period; though materials have been collected to some extent by the erudite Lillywhite and the patient Pycroft. What we offer here is a mere *excursus* on cricket as played by small boys in 1774. The student of evolution will acknowledge that cricket probably began among boys on the village green, where it still lingers as *volks-krikett*, with certain singular survivals and stunted rudiments of the prehistoric pastime. We happen to have picked up directions for the instruction of young cricketers more than a hundred years ago, in a book where, perhaps, a less zealous research might have expected nothing of the kind. This volume, in the smallest practicable duodecimo, is entitled "The Drawing School for Little Masters and Misses, containing the most easy and concise Rules for Learning to Draw, with The Whole Art of Kite Flying" (Carnan, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1774). With this is bound up "Juvenile Sports and Pastimes" (1776), which contains the cricketing part; for, important as the stroke called "the draw" may have been, a whole volume, "The Drawing School," is not devoted to it.

Our author, who styles himself Master Michael Angelo, gives a taste of his skill with the pencil in a vignette illustrative of the Noble Game. The wickets (only two stumps) are about a foot high, and are defended, with a bat crooked like a hockey club, by a lad in a cocked hat and knee-breeches. Short-leg, his hands in his pockets, appears indifferent to being cut over. The bowling is underhand. Scorer sits at point, cutting "notches" in a stick. Master Michael Angelo spells them "knotches." At that time the running of byes and overthrows was a novelty, disliked by our conservative author. He points out that, given a bad wicket-keeper and bad fields, a bad bat may get runs. But he candidly admits that the new rule may improve the fielding. The inattention of the seekers-out is precisely what the rule was intended to prevent. Entering into details, Master Michael Angelo advises the young sportsman never to buy a bat with the handle bound with string. Makers only string the bat for the purpose of concealing defects and selling the article at a higher price. "I would therefore advise any little artist to bind his own bat, which he may easily do at a very small expense in the following manner." First, get a ball of twine—but little artists are now too lazy to string their own bats. You should always choose those bats "the bottoms of which have a turn outwards;" and indeed they must be singularly handy for Mr. Page's favourite stroke. The wicket "is composed of two stumps and a bail." It is now composed of two bails and three stumps. Master Michael thinks sticks for driving hoops make the best wickets: he has a passion for making everything at home, out of something else, and under "Hoops" would probably advise making stumps into hoop-sticks. "Little thin pieces of deal about six inches high," as he says, are very inadequate stumps, giving the batter an undue advantage and encouraging "grubs." The bails should be made of—no one would guess—"the skewers butchers use

to fasten their meat." You should always take at least three pairs of stumps with you, for fear of accidents. As to play, the directions are of little value. "The legal distance from the wicket is the length of your bat." Rather scanty allowance this seems. You should chop a grub, "so as to turn it aside;" "but if the ball comes hopping along, then raise the bat and repel the ball with all your force." "Do not straddle too wide before your wicket"—a defect, to our poor judgment, of the Harrow school of batsmen. "Bowling is very laborious, but requires only practice and a strong arm." Here Master Michael Angelo is quite wrong; bowling requires native genius and a strong intellectual application. As to fielding, the only rule is to "give" to a catch, "by which its force will be stopped by degrees, and not all at once. By this method your hands will not be jarred, nor will you so often drop the ball as those do who observe a contrary method." Having thus exhausted his subject, Master Michael Angelo goes on to "new improvements in the game of hockey." In your eagerness to reach "the hockey," or "kockey," "it is considered as very ungentle to strive either to throw another down, or to trip up his heels." "The Art of Dump-Making" and "Important Considerations on Tops" are chapters on matters (not to say topics) comparatively frivolous; but probably Master Michael Angelo made more dumps than runs.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES," ETC.

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

SIR,—I have read in the newspaper reports of a speech in Parliament by the senior member for Northampton, and he has recently restated at a political meeting in my hearing, his deliberate opinion that "the first charge on property is the cost of the cultivator's living and thriving;" the rent is to be paid out of any surplus. Now, I happen to be one of Mr. Labouchere's tenants. My holding is not large, but it is very highly rented, and I have cultivated it carefully without either "living or thriving" thereby. Am I justified in (1) "removing" Mr. Labouchere by the Hibernian method which appears to have the sympathy of some of his Radical friends? (2) in paying into a court or trust account, say, 40 per cent. of my rent, and using that sum to defend any action he may take to recover the whole? or (3) in repudiating my contract altogether?

I am informed that it is useless to represent the matter to my "tyrant's" agents; they would simply reply that the price is that which was agreed to, and I could obtain no abatement; though I think any one must acknowledge that £6 6s. for a week's rental of a space 8 inches by 3 in his paper is scarcely based on "Griffith's valuation" and "low prices."

I am sure that Mr. Labouchere is too much interested in the "circulation of Truth" not to admit that, from a commercial standpoint, the same argument by which he attempts to pillory the landlord as a "type of tyranny" is applicable to himself as representing the "tyranny of type."

As at present, notwithstanding the Radical-Parnellite alliance, boycotting has not yet been applied in this country, it is unnecessary to sign an assumed name, and I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hanway-street, Feb. 12.

FREDK. LITCHFIELD.

### BUTTERINE.

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

SIR,—A few days ago you did me the honour to refer to some remarks of mine on the butterine question. As the subject will within a short time be discussed in Parliament, I should be thankful if you would give insertion to some further remarks; my excuse for troubling you being that, as a public analyst, I occupy an entirely neutral position and am free from the partisan feeling which has been imported into the question by the farmers on the one hand and the butterine-manufacturers on the other. The former used to allege that butterine was positively noxious, made of materials unfit for food; the latter, that it was in all respects equal or superior to butter. Immense strides have doubtless during the last few years been made in the processes of making butterine, and I must confess that I have met with many samples that left nothing to be desired as regards flavour and appearance. That only the cleanest and freshest fats are suitable for butterine is now a firmly established fact; but that butterine is not, and can never be, a real substitute for butter, unique as the composition of that fat is among animal fats, admits of no serious discussion. Precisely as chicory is no real substitute for coffee—all the essential ingredients and active properties of coffee being wanting in it—or lemonade for wine, so in the relative positions of butter and butterine.

Immense quantities of butterine are now consumed, mostly under the name of butter. The price of butter has, no doubt, been much kept in check by the competition of butterine; and in this sense a benefit has accrued to the poorer public. But the farming interest has been damaged to an equal extent; and as the money spent on butterine goes mostly abroad, and is paid for fat the intrinsic value of which is certainly not more than 2d. or 3d. a pound, I cannot think that the community at large has profited by the competition.

In spite of all that can be said against butterine, it is much too late in the day either to advocate the entire suppression of the trade or to insist upon a characteristic colouring being imparted to butterine. This would be tantamount to suppression. I would suggest that butterine be only allowed to be sold in a state unmixed with milk, water, or butter—that is to say, as a *fat* only. It is at present mixed with milk—butter containing about 12 per cent. of milk—to make its resemblance to butter the greater. The admixture of course reduces the actual value of the article; no excuse can be pleaded in its favour. It is done with intent to deceive. If butterine were sold as a pure fat, any cook, by melting a little of it in a spoon, would at once be enabled to distinguish it from butter. I would further amend the Sale of Food and



Drugs Act so as to impose a minimum fine of £5 or £10 upon vendors who raudulently sold butterine as butter, instead of the maximum fine at present mentioned in the Act. The utterly inadequate fines generally imposed by magistrates in case of conviction are a direct encouragement to dishonest dealers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OTTO HEHNER,

Public Analyst for Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, and the Isle of Wight;  
Hon. Secretary of the Society of Public Analysts.

Billiter-square, Feb. 15.

### CRABBE AND SHELLEY.

THE firmament of fame is full of variable stars, and they are nowhere thicker than in that great constellation of poets which marks the commencement of this century. Among the names of Byron, Moore, Rogers, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, Burns, Campbell, Crabbe, Cowper, and Scott, there are only two the lustre of whose names has remained perfectly steady and seems likely to remain so. Two or three, which blazed forth at once as luminaries of the first magnitude, have gradually and persistently waned—whether or not ever to recover any part of their lost splendour is very doubtful. The light of one or two others has fluctuated violently, and continues to do so, with a manifest diminution, however, in their total sum of light; one or two others have suffered a distinct degradation from first into second or third class lustres, and at present show no sign of further alteration. Two at least have grown astonishingly in conspicuousness, and now glow like the Dog-star and Aldebaran—though there are not wanting sky-critics who declare that they discern conditions of coming change and retrogression; and one at least has almost disappeared from the heaven of public recognition, not, however, without prognostications from some of an assured reassertion of a moderate if not predominating position.

To quit figures of speech, Coleridge and Burns—though poets of very different calibre—are the only two of the thirteen above mentioned whose reputations have been altogether unaffected by the violent changes of literary fashion which have taken place in the course of the century. Each of these two poets has written a good deal which the world will willingly let die; but Coleridge in his great way, and Burns in his comparatively small way, have done a certain moderate amount of work so thoroughly and manifestly well that no sane critic has ever called it into question or ever will. By the leaders of poetic fashion Moore and Rogers have come to be accounted as almost nowhere as poets. Southey and Cowper now depend mainly for their fame upon a few small pieces, which in their own day were not regarded as of much account in comparison with such works as "The Task" and "The Curse of Kehama;" Campbell now lives only, but vigorously, in a few lyrics. Who but Mr. Ruskin is there that would not laugh now to hear the name of Scott coupled with those of Keats and Shelley? Byron, who once outblazed all others, is now considered, by many judges not altogether to be disregarded, less as a great fixed star than as a meteor formed from earthly fumes condensed and for a time incandescent in the upper air. Wordsworth's fame, though all agree that it is assured, has suffered and is likely still to suffer some fluctuations; and, when poetry is talked about in circles of modern experts, no one ever hears of Crabbe, though here and there one comes upon some literary oddity who maintains that he has as good a claim as Shelley to a place in the heavens of abiding fame. As this, to most modern ears astounding, paradox is certainly maintained, in private at least, by several persons whose opinion the most advanced critic would not think of despising, it may be worth while to see what can be said for it.

Things, it is said, are best known by comparison with their opposites; and, if so, surely Crabbe must be best illustrated by Shelley and Shelley by Crabbe. Shelley was an atheist and profoundly immoral; but his irreligion was radiant with pious imagination, and his immorality delicately and strictly conscientious. Crabbe was a most sincere Christian in faith and life; but his religion and morality were intolerant, narrow, and scrupulous, and sadly wanting in all the modern graces. Shelley had no natural feeling or affection and the greatest sensitiveness; Crabbe had the tenderest and strongest affections, but his nerves and æsthetic constitution were of the coarsest. Shelley's taste often stood him in the stead of morality. He would have starved rather than write begging letters to Thurlow, Burke, and other magnates, as Crabbe did when he wanted to better his condition as an apothecary's apprentice. Crabbe's integrity produced some of the best effects of taste, and made him at once an equal in manners with the dukes and statesmen with whom he associated as soon as he had been taken from his beggary by Burke. Through years and years of poverty and almost hopeless trial Crabbe was a devoted and faithful lover, and afterwards as devoted and faithful a husband to his "Myra," whom he adored in verses that justified some one's description of his style as "Pope in worsted stockings." Shelley breathes eternal vows in music of the spheres, to woman after woman, whom he will abandon and speak or write of with hatred and contempt as soon as their persons have ceased to please him. Crabbe knew nothing of the "ideal," but loved all actualities, especially unpleasant ones, upon which he would turn the electric light of his peculiar powers of perception till the sludge and dead dogs of a tidal river shone. Jeffrey described the true position of Crabbe among poets better than any one else has done when he wrote, "He has represented his villagers and humble burghers as altogether as dissipated and more dishonest and discontented than the profligates of higher life. . . . He may be considered as the satirist of low life—an occupation sufficiently arduous, and in a great degree new and original in our language." In this his proper vocation Crabbe is so far from being a "Pope in worsted stockings," that his lines often resemble the strokes of Dryden's sledge-hammer rather than the stings of his successor's cane. But, when uninspired by the intensely disagreeable or vicious, Crabbe's "diction" is to modern ears, for the most

part, intolerable. In his cooler moments he poured forth thousands of such couplets as

It seems to us that our Reformers knew  
Th' important work they undertook to do.

And to such vile newspaper prose he not only added the ghastly adornment of verse, but also frequently enlivened it with the "poetic licences" and Parnassian "lingo" of the Pope period. What a contrast with Shelley! He erred quite as much as Crabbe did from the imaginative reality which is the true ideal; but it was all in the opposite way. If Crabbe's eye, in its love for the actual and concrete, dwelt too habitually upon the hardness and ugliness of the earth on which he trod, Shelley's thoughts and perceptions were for the most part

Pinnacled dim in the intense inane

of a fancy which had no foundation in earth or heaven. His poetry has, however, the immortal reality of music; and his songs *are* songs, though they may be often called "songs without words," the words meaning so little though they sound so sweet.

This "parallel"—as lines starting and continued in opposite directions have got to be called—might be carried much further with advantage to the student of poetry; and the comparison might be still more profitable if the best poems of Coleridge were examined as illustrations of the true poetic reality from which Crabbe and Shelley diverge equally, but in contrary ways. Crabbe mistakes actuality for reality; Shelley's imagination is unreal. Coleridge, when he is himself, whether he is in the region of actuality, as in "Genevieve," or in that of imagination, as in "Christabel," is always both real and ideal in the only true poetic sense, in which reality and ideality are truly one. In each of these poems, as in every work of true art, there is a living idea which expresses itself in every part, while the complete work remains its briefest possible expression, so that it is as absurd to ask What is its idea? as it would be to ask what is the idea of a man or of an oak. This idea cannot be a simple negation; and simple evil—which is so often Crabbe's theme—is simple negation. On the other hand, good, in order to be the ground of the ideal in art, must be intelligible—that is to say, imaginatively credible, though it may want the conditions of present actuality. But is there any such ideal as this in Shelley?

### AN INTERVIEW WITH "SHE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT having struck me that a lady who had lived two thousand years must, if she kept her eyes open, have seen a good deal in her time of interest to the general public, I lately took the popular route to the caves of Kôr, to interview She-who-Must-be-Obedied. Having sent up my card, I was graciously received.

"Pray take a chair," said the fascinating little lady, who was attired in a *chic* tea-gown that set off her rounded figure to the best advantage. "You wish to interview me?" she continued, with the merry laugh that is one of her special charms. "Well, I am used to that; but, indeed, I fear I have nothing to tell you."

Remembering that even centenarians tend to exaggerate on the subject of their age, I expressed an opinion that one who had lived for two thousand years could not have failed to see many strange things and should be able to clear up a number of disputed historical questions. My hostess flushed. "Two thousand years!" she said, opening her beautiful eyes to their fullest extent. "I fail to understand you."

"Mr. Rider Haggard—" I began.

"Oh, that man!" she exclaimed. Then she burst into tears. "After all my kindness to him when he was here last winter, too!"

"Then you are not two thousand years old?" I asked.

She hesitated. "Ladies," she said with a forced smile, "are only as old as they look."

"In that case," I replied gallantly, "it is not much use my interviewing you."

The lady smiled through her tears and tapped my arm coquettishly with her diamond-studded fan. "You men!" she said.

After a short conversation on the subject of the Egyptian war, my hostess surprised me by saying that Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha had set out too late. "The fact is," she said, "that Emin escaped two years ago, and is now living quietly up Islington way. He was among those who saw Stanley off from Charing-cross and cheered him from the platform."

"You seem to know England well," I said.

"I used to pay it an occasional visit," she replied; "but I have not been there for some time. Of course my correspondents keep me informed of what is going on."

I was anxious to hear "She's" opinion of England.

"The ladies dress very badly," she said, with considerable interest. "When I was there last I had some gowns made in Whitefriars; but they were not fit to wear."

I suggested that she had not gone to the right dressmaker's.

"Mistress Appleby was your English Queen's dressmaker," she replied, evidently surprised that I did not know the name. "It was Mr. Milton who advised me to go to her."

"Mr. Milton!" I exclaimed, sitting up.

She clapped her dainty palms together merrily. "What! you don't know him?" she said. "Mr. John Milton, who was your Cromwell's private secretary, or something of that kind. He writes verses, too. Oh, how true it is that a poet has no honour in his own country!"

"But do you really mean to say that you knew Milton?" I gasped.

A very conscious smile lit up my hostess's face. "Indeed I did," she said. The question seemed to recall pleasant memories which I did not like to break in upon.

"You must look him up when you go back to London," she resumed after a pause, "and tell him you have seen me." Then, misunderstanding the



expression on my face, "I see you do know something of him," she continued. "You have heard the stories of his harshness to visitors—stories which are promulgated by his enemies. But perhaps you are a Cavalier?"

"Not at all," I said.

"I like the way the Cavaliers wear their hair, but they have been very unjust to Milton. See"—and she pulled a ring from her little finger—"give him this, as a token that I have not forgotten him. I got it from him one heavenly day at Greenwich. You will find him a delightful companion—at least, I did."

Here she blushed and laughed. I said I had heard that Milton had tried three wives without getting on well with any of them.

"Old frumps," said she. "To be sure, I knew them very little. We did not get on well together. The fact is, Milton wrote a sonnet about my eyes, which he said were specially fine. Not that I think so myself."

She paused at this point, as if she had asked a question; upon which I expressed my complete agreement with Mr. Milton. "Not really?" she said vivaciously. "Strange that so many persons should be of that opinion. For my part, I don't admire black eyes."

"We were speaking of Milton," I said, to break the silence that followed.

"Ah, yes. Well, the fact is he was a bit of a flirt, and his wife didn't like me in consequence—not that there was anything wrong, of course."

"Of course not," said I.

In this summary of a most interesting interview I do not give all that my fair hostess said about Milton. In her own words, he was "a favourite of hers." I could not, however, avoid noticing that her interest in him cooled when I informed her that he had been stricken with blindness. "How too dreadful!" she exclaimed, and dropped the subject. This I was glad of; for even while she spoke of Milton I was wondering if she had known Shakspeare. If so, she should be able to decide for ever the vexed question of the authorship of the Shakspearian plays.

"I can't say that I ever knew the gentleman you speak of personally," the lady said, in answer to my question. "Being a player"—the word was uttered with some scorn—"he did not move in my set."

She paused to reflect. Then she again clapped her hands, with the delight of a child who has succeeded in solving a problem. "You know Francis Bacon?"

I replied that he was only known to me by name.

"Ah, Bacon is dead, is he not?" she asked, a little petulantly. "How you English die!" Then an idea seemed to strike her. "Of course," she said, "I was a mere girl at the time I speak of, when I knew Francis Bacon. A mere girl."

"But if you saw much of Bacon," I said eagerly, "you must have heard whether during his lifetime there were stories current about his intimacy with Shakspeare. The two men should have moved in entirely different circles, for their positions were very unequal. Yet it is said that the literature with which the world has been enriched by one of them was really written by the other. Surely these rumours are not new to you?"

"Francis Bacon," replied she with reluctance, "was a great friend of mine. It was he who taught me to smoke. But I must confess that I once found some papers on his study table that startled me. You must not think me naturally inquisitive; but it happened that I was in the study one day waiting for him, and these papers caught my eye. They were a few sheets of the manuscript of the 'Novum Organum,' but they were not in Frank's handwriting. I should have thought nothing of this had it not been that this manuscript seemed to confirm a curious rumour that was generally credited at the Court—the same, evidently, to which you allude: namely, that Bacon's works were really written by Willy Wagstaff."

"By whom?"

"By the player you have been speaking of. After Willy came to London and made some money by his plays, he changed his name to Shakspeare."

"Then who was Wagstaff?" I asked breathlessly; "for, if what you say be true, the great dramatist was not a Stratford man."

"He was a Scotchman," said she—"born, I believe, at a village in Forfarshire called Killiemuir or Kirriemuir. During my visits to Britain nothing struck me more than that all your really great men are Scotch."

Perhaps it was this that led us to talk of Mary, Queen of Scots—"one of the most beautiful women of any age," as I called her. "Do you think so?" said she. "Oh, I don't know. I would hardly call her pretty. She has good eyes certainly, but her cheek-bones are too prominent, and her mouth—you can't say you admire her mouth?"

As she evidently thought I must be on terms of personal acquaintance with Queen Mary, I murmured an inaudible reply.

"I consider her very clever, don't you know," she continued; "and she has great taste in dress. Of course you are aware she wore those ruffs to conceal two warts on her neck? She was always laying herself out, too, to attract men; though, truth to tell, I could never discover what they saw in her. Now Queen Elizabeth is a beauty, if you like."

As she seemed rather offended by my unlucky remark about Queen Mary, and I wanted to know if she had ever met William the Conqueror, I said that Queen Elizabeth was dead. "Ah! I had forgotten," replied she; "she died young, didn't she? Of course I was quite a child at the time."

I fear I have not space to give much more of this interview. But I may add that she describes Julius Cæsar as a thickset dumpy man, who made himself ridiculous by going about saying "Veni, vidi, vici." Henry VIII. was so much attracted by her that he made her a formal offer of his hand. "He was so fat, though," she said, "that I declined; besides, I was married already." Towards the close of the interview she made a remark that showed she continued to take some interest in English politics; though she believes Lord Randolph Churchill to be the eldest son of the great Duke of Marlborough. As I was opening the door, to which my gracious hostess herself escorted me, I could not forbear asking if she knew William Ewart Gladstone.

"I have not that pleasure," she replied. "But we look upon Mr. Gladstone as a fellow-countryman. He was born here. *Au revoir*. Mind the steps."

## MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON.\*

MR. SKELTON has been attacked by the temptation to write a history of the Queen of Scots, and has yielded to it. Mary is not to be the nominal subject of the work, but she must and will be the central figure. We use the future tense because this volume of Mr. Skelton's, "Maitland and the Scotland of Mary Stuart," is little more than an introduction, and brings the story down only to the Queen's return from France—that is, to the beginning of the great tragedy. Mr. Skelton, true to a good tradition, is anxious to assert his impartiality and the solidity of his evidence. That he desires to be impartial is obvious: whether he will be thought to succeed in his effort is another question, but one which, in our opinion, need not greatly trouble him; for if he is condemned as "partial" even by the general voice, he will suffer that misfortune in a large and honourable company, and his book may live in spite of it. There never yet was an historian who gained readers by virtue of impartiality alone. A history lives because the historian is a vigorous writer, has a distinct conception of his subject and a sound knowledge of his facts. As for the solidity of his evidence, Mr. Skelton's principle in judging is good. He tests everything by the doctrine of probability. "I would not believe it, were it told me by Cato," is a favourite quotation of his too, and a useful one. Not to believe a thing against the other side or for your own merely because you find it said and it comes in handy, is a commendable rule for the historian. Indeed, it becomes all men well to act upon it.

As Mr. Skelton has not yet got into his work, we shall say little as to his application of his excellent principles. Much of this volume consists of chatty and rather discursive sketches of the condition of Scotland in the sixteenth century. When the author has told the whole great fight we shall, no doubt, see how his views are reconciled. At present there is a certain air of contradiction about them. For example, he gives at one place a most pleasing picture of the old Church and its virtues, which he holds greatly surpassed its faults. At another he tells us that learning was dead in it, spiritual life extinct, discipline utterly relaxed, and the whole body ripe for change. Now, we do not quite see how both these views can be correct. When Mr. Skelton describes how Gavin Douglas, son of Bell the Cat, was bombarded in his deanery house by a rival for the bishopric of Dunkeld, it really looks as if the balance of evidence was in favour of the latter picture. A Church in which these things happened was not in a flourishing state as to its discipline. At times, again, the temptation to apply Mr. Skelton's favourite dictum to himself is strong. Thus, for instance, in the middle of a long paragraph on Elizabeth, giving her portrait very much in black, there occurs the remarkable assertion that she succeeded because she was a vain, heartless, shameless, inconsistent fool, with no single good quality but courage. It was her sheer folly which puzzled everybody, and enabled her to guide her people to triumph and glory for nigh half a century. Now, we would not believe Cato himself, if he came back from the dead for the express purpose, and were to tell us that nations are successfully governed by folly.

Mr. Skelton's succeeding volumes should be highly interesting. In them he will have to show how he reconciles his estimate of Maitland with that undoubtedly clever man's utter failure. Up to the present the Laird of Lethington is presented to the reader as being, so to speak, head and shoulders taller than any of his contemporaries except Cecil and Knox, and at least a couple of inches taller than either of them. His intellect, his urbanity, his culture, his unfailing success in twisting all the world round his little finger, the terrible effect of his wit, and in particular the masterly ease with which he whistled poor Knox down the wind with a jest, are insisted on again and again. How came he, then, to be beaten all along the line? The succeeding volumes will explain the riddle, no doubt, and give the evidence for all this. As yet explanation and evidence are alike wanting. Mr. Skelton says it was so; but he is chary even to penuriousness in the citation of authorities, and not copious in the narrative of facts. The quoted witticisms of Maitland do not look very brilliant. Such a saying as "We men now forget ourselves, and bear the barrows to build the houses of God," considered as a sarcasm, seems to be within the reach of a man considerably smaller than Cecil. If it did madden John Knox, the reformer's wrath must have been stirred more by its levity than its wit. Speaking frankly, the creative genius of statesmen who fail completely, the ability of generals who are beaten, and the poetic charm of writers whom nobody reads are suspect to us. Mr. Skelton is our security that Maitland of Lethington was one of the three really great men in this island *circa* 1560; but, to be plain, we want a better. Fact and demonstration are needed to prove the contention, and not bare assertion. That Maitland was a very supple politician, and what Carlyle would have called a man of "high-sniffing" ways, at times, is clear. More than that is not clear. Meanwhile Mr. Skelton's book has this attraction: that it contains a good deal of curious and rather out-of-the-way information about the Scotland of the day, which appears (as the despatches of the Spaniard Lopes de Ayala also prove) to have been by no means the poverty-stricken wilderness commonly supposed. Again, it has the life usually found in the writings of gentlemen with strong likings and antipathies. Mr. Skelton detests Knox and hates Elizabeth; and that puts spirit into all he writes about them. Whether it affects his impartiality we shall not say. The fact that he severely blames Cecil for holding that the end justifies the means, and then excuses his hero Maitland on the ground that the means are justified by the end, is probably significant enough as to his faculty for holding the balance even.

\* "Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart. A History." By John Skelton. Vol. I. (London and Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1887.)



THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.  
FOURTH EDITION.

SIR HENRY WOLFF'S PROPOSALS.

So far the precise terms of the proposals laid before the Sultan by Sir Henry Wolff are known only at the Porte and in Downing-street, we believe. But when they are published, as they probably soon will be, it will appear that the plan is not so much intended to "neutralize" Egypt as to provide for a means of independent government after our troops have been entirely withdrawn. That any such plan must involve the neutrality idea is obvious; and it now seems pretty certain that no scheme will be acceptable by certain of the Powers—by France, for instance—which does not virtually put an end to the preponderance of any one Power in Egypt. How far the new proposals of our Government fulfil this condition is the matter immediately in question. They include the abolition of the Capitulations, which is sure to be more or less of a difficulty, considering how many different Powers are concerned. But it is possible that agreement might be come to so far as criminal cases are concerned. The question of the debt and its management might also be arranged satisfactorily. But the main point concerns the police and the army. An army must be maintained in force sufficient to deal with any Soudanese difficulties that may yet arise; and we believe that one of Sir H. Wolff's proposals is that, when our troops have retired, the Egyptian army shall be officered by Englishmen. To this proposal the strongest objection will be urged; the French contention being that with the Egyptian army in command of English officers there would be no real evacuation at all, and that the country would still be in the hands of England. There is little likelihood, therefore, that this condition will be sanctioned by France, and it will probably be opposed by other Powers.

At the moment, however, the main point for observation is that we have here a scheme which apparently does involve a determination to withdraw from Egypt at no distant date, and before "our task" has been accomplished. Otherwise the plans now before the Porte would be premature indeed.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

CELEBRATION IN INDIA.

GREAT REJOICING IN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16, 3.30 P.M.—The Queen's Jubilee is being celebrated here to-day with great rejoicings. A review of the troops was held this morning, subsequent to which the Viceroy, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. Roberts, Sir Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the members of the Council drove in state to the cathedral, where a special commemorative service was held. There were also special services in all the other Christian churches of Calcutta, the Parsee and Hindoo temples, and the Mahomedan mosques. Several religious processions have walked through the city singing hymns in honour of the Queen.

Similar celebrations are being held in all the principal towns of India. Besides the prisoners released in commemoration of the Jubilee, a large number have had their sentences reduced.

The *Gazette of India* to-day announces the creation of a new order for literary distinction among the natives of India.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16, Noon.—To-day, the date fixed for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee throughout India, is observed here as a general holiday, and arrangements have been made by the authorities and the inhabitants generally to render the festival a brilliant and memorable one. The whole town is *en fête*, and signs of public rejoicing are everywhere apparent. The principal streets and buildings are gaily decorated, and there will be a general illumination this evening, with a carnival on the esplanade, organized on a gigantic scale. The fête will extend over three days. Early this morning the troops of the garrison, the blue-jackets from her Majesty's ships in harbour, and the Bombay volunteers paraded in full uniform and fired a *feu de joie*.

Lord Reay, the Governor, and his suite, arrived at the Town Hall at eight o'clock, the troops lining his route, and the massed bands playing marches. Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, the bishops, the judges, the foreign consuls, the chairman and members of the corporation and senate, the principal inhabitants, British and native, and an immense number of the general public were present. Silence being proclaimed by a flourish of trumpets, the Governor advanced to the front of the dais erected on the steps of the Town Hall, and received twenty-five addresses, together with numerous telegrams from all parts of the Presidency, for submission to the Queen. His Excellency afterward addressed the assembly, eloquently and exhaustively reviewing the events of Queen Victoria's reign and the progress made by India during the last fifty years. Nowhere, he said, was the contrast between past and present greater than in Bombay. The pledges made in the Queen's edict had been redeemed, and her Majesty's rule in India was one of the marvels of her reign and the admiration of other nations.

When the Governor had finished speaking the royal standard was hoisted amid a flourish of trumpets, the guard presenting arms, the massed bands playing "God Save the Queen," and an imperial salute of 101 guns being fired by the artillery.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the Governor proceeded to the cathedral to attend a special commemorative service. Special thanksgiving services were also held in the churches of all Christian denominations, as well as in the native

temples and mosques. The Governor, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who arrives from Poonah to-day, will take part in a procession through the town this evening to view the illuminations.

A large number of civil and military prisoners were released from the Bombay gaols this morning. One hundred debtors were also set at liberty, their liabilities being discharged by the Government.

CHINA AND THE SHAN STATES.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—The news contained in yesterday's (Monday) telegram respecting the massing of troops upon the Chinese frontiers of the Shan States and the despatch of Chinese emissaries, with fifty followers each, to the contiguous States to demand the acceptance of a Chinese alliance is confirmed by the Mandalay correspondent of the *Pioneer and Gazette*. The news came in a letter to the loyal Theebaw Tsawbwa, who is now visiting Mandalay.

On inquiring at the India Office this forenoon, we were informed that no news in confirmation of the above telegram had been received by the Government. Replying to questions in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst said that no information had been received at the India Office corroborating the report that Chinese troops have entered Upper Burma, or that Chinese troops are being massed on the frontier.

Mr. Bryce has given notice that to-morrow he will ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what progress has been made with the negotiations contemplated in the Convention with China, signed at Peking on the 27th of July, 1886, which provides that the frontier between Burma and China was to be settled by a Delimitation Commission, and the conditions of frontier trade shall be settled by a Frontier Trade Commission.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERBIAN WAR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, Feb. 16.—General Horvatovitch, Minister of War, to-day again tendered his resignation, which will now be accepted by the King. He will be succeeded by Colonel Koka Milanovitch, at present holding the position of Military Attaché in Vienna. General Horvatovitch was regarded as the member of the Cabinet friendly to Russia.

INCREASE OF OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

The opening of the Dublin prosecutions has been marked by a series of outrages which show that many districts in Ireland are in a disturbed condition. A large number of extra police have been drafted into county Clare. The outrage in county Clare on Monday night, when a police-sergeant was wounded and two Emergency men were shot, one mortally, appears to have been a premeditated and organized attack. The firing-party from under cover must have been composed of two or three persons, all armed. No trace of the assassins has been discovered. A deliberate effort to rob the mail car was made on Monday night about a mile and a half from Loughrea. The driver of the car arrived at Craughwell covered with blood and reported that he had been attacked by two parties of men. He escaped the first gang, but they called out to the second, who endeavoured to stop the car, but the horse in its terror galloped through them. The car returned from Athenry at two o'clock A.M. protected by police. At Craughwell, owing probably to the police being engaged at Loughrea, some brutal assaults were committed, men being attacked and stoned within a few yards of the police barracks. A complete reign of terror exists in the neighbourhood.

Intelligence of a dreadful outrage in the county Clare reached Limerick yesterday morning. An Emergency bailiff and two policemen have been seriously injured—so seriously that one of the policemen, Acting-Sergeant O'Connor, and the bailiff have, it is feared, been mortally wounded. The occurrence took place a short distance from the Ballycar Railway Station. Three months since, or thereabouts, two brothers named Lynch were evicted at Clenagh Castle, about four miles from Ballycar, for non-payment of rent. They were tenants on the estate of Mrs. O'Grady, and since the period of their eviction Emergency bailiffs were in charge of the evicted farm. The bailiffs were in the habit of getting their supplies from Limerick, and last evening, expecting some by train from Limerick, they proceeded to the railway station; Acting-Sergeant O'Connor and Constable Dowling accompanying as an escort. On their return, and when a short distance from the railway station, a volley was fired at the policemen and the bailiff from either side of the road, the result being that the acting-sergeant and the bailiff were wounded, it is believed mortally, and constable Dowling was also wounded, but not fatally. An alarm was raised, but the murderers made good their escape. The nearest police station is a mile from the scene of the outrage. The Emergency man is reported to be unconscious, and it is feared that the death of the acting-sergeant is only a matter of a few hours. No arrests have yet been made, but the police are searching the districts.

THE HOXTON MURDER.

Instructions have, it is stated, been issued directing that all of the witnesses who have evidence to give in connection with the murder of Lydia Green on Wednesday next, at the Worship-street Police Court, when Currell will be brought up on remand, are to be taken to the Treasury offices, so that their statements may be taken down in writing. Mr. Poland and Mr. Forrest Fulton will conduct the case on behalf of the Treasury against the prisoner. Currell had for the last four or five days spent his nights with a watchman at some works in St. John-street-road. The watchman's suspicions were not aroused till yesterday morning, when he went to the Old-street police station and gave information as to his suspicions.

THE FIRE AT BATTERSEA.

The fire at Draper's Wharf, Battersea, is still burning to-day. Fifty men of the fire-brigade are busily engaged in endeavouring to keep under the flames which from time to time burst forth with considerable fury from the smouldering piles of timber. The firemen expect that the fire will not be completely subdued for another two days. Their operations are now rendered very dangerous by the ice which has accumulated in the yard. Some more of Lord Shrewsbury's missing horses have been recovered, but about thirty are still at large. The cabmen resumed work to-day.



## THIS DAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Hunter resumed the adjourned debate on Dr. Cameron's amendment to the Address, in favour of an official inquiry into the recent administration of justice in the Highlands. He contended that they had established abundant and ample ground for an inquiry. The first question was how were the Government to justify the sending of a naval expedition to Skye. That was the kernel of the controversy. In March last the crofters owed only 1s. 9d. of the whole arrears of rates, and the other 8s. 9d. was due by the landlords. Was it necessary, then, to send a naval expedition to recover these rates from the landlords. The crofters did not resist the payment of the rates; and that being so, the expedition remained without a shred of justification or excuse. The whole and sole cause of the non-payment was the misconduct of the parochial authorities and the people employed to collect the rates. Nothing more scandalous in the collection of parochial rates had occurred in Scotland. Some of the legal proceedings were taken against men who had been dead for years. The naval expedition was sent down on the 5th of October, and he contended that it was sent not to collect rates but rents, and the object of these proceedings was to defeat the Crofters Act. He also contended that there was no disposition on the part of the crofters to break the law, although they meant to resist the action of the Government; at the same time acting within the law. He next argued that the authorities in charge of the expedition used the crofters harshly.

## THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION IN IRELAND.

The hearing of the case against Messrs. John Dillon, M.P., Daniel Crilly, M.P., David Sheehy, M.P., William K. Redmond, M.P., and William O'Brien, for alleged conspiracy to induce tenants not to pay their rents was resumed this morning in the Dublin Commission Court before Mr. Justice Murphy. As on the previous day, the court was crowded, amongst those present being a number of ladies. None of the traversers were in attendance when the proceedings began. The Solicitor-General, stating the case for the Crown, said the general charge of conspiracy covered several counts in the indictment. The traversers were indicted for conspiring to induce tenants to withhold their rents, to induce tenants to boycott or shun persons taking evicted farms, to induce evicted tenants to resume possession of their holdings, and to induce tenants to combine to prevent landlords letting their lands. There was no doubt as regards the law applying to this offence. In the case of the Queen v. Parnell, Lord Fitzgerald (then Mr. Justice Fitzgerald) and Mr. Justice Barry laid it down that any conspiracy to induce tenants not to pay their rents was an offence against the common law. That being the law, it was only necessary to prove conspiracy, and to show that the traversers were connected with it. The Solicitor-General then read speeches delivered by the traversers in various parts of the country, which he said were all based on the Plan of Campaign. One of the principal objects of the Plan was to get wealthy tenants who could pay their rents to lodge their money under the Plan, and once they had lodged their money they would not afterwards expose themselves to the risk which would follow its withdrawal.

## VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LANCASHIRE.

The Queen (*Truth* says) has now definitely decided to visit Manchester while the Jubilee Exhibition is open. No date has yet been fixed for the visit; but it will probably take place in August, her Majesty stopping in Lancashire for a couple of days on her way to Balmoral. It is expected that the Queen will reside at Worsley Hall, Lord Ellesmere's place, where she stayed when she last visited Manchester, in 1857, with the Prince Consort.

## GOVERNMENT WHIP.

A four-line whip is issued this morning to Ministerialists, stating that the debate on Dr. Cameron's amendment to the Address will be concluded to-day, and that by agreement a division will be taken.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## WARWICK.

GOLDICOTE HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Truthful (Mr. C. W. Waller), 1. Silver King (Mr. Purcell), 2. Sweet Maid (Morris), 3. The following also started:—Glenapp (Mr. C. Hill), Lorna (Captain Sandeman), Silver Queen (A. Jones), and Groby (Mr. W. E. Stephens). Betting: 13 to 8 on Truthful, 7 to 1 agst Lorna, 10 to 1 agst Sweet Maid, 100 to 8 agst any other.

MAIDEN HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Beckhampton (Mr. Craddock), 1. Lord Coventry (T. Skelton), 2. Silverwood (Mr. E. P. Wilson), 3. The following also started:—Rippia (Mr. C. W. Waller), Knutsford (A. Daniels), Chancellor (Mr. W. H. Moore), Albrighton (Mr. Bayley), and Proceed (Mr. W. E. Stephens). Betting: 6 to 4 agst Chancellor, 9 to 2 agst Lord Coventry, 5 to 1 agst Beckhampton, 5 to 1 agst Silverwood, 10 to 1 agst Knutsford.

## DONCASTER.

BADSWORTH HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (Two miles.)—Sam Weller (Mr. Abington), 1. Minstrel Maid (Mr. H. D. Fox), 2. Cambalu (Mr. T. Spence), 3. The following also started:—Foam (Mr. G. M. Eyre), Fireaway (Mr. Cunningham), Hyacinth (Mr. Peacock), Stellaland (Mr. Purefoy). Betting: 11 to 10 on Sam Weller.

## ALTCAR COURSING MEETING.

## POSTPONEMENT TILL TO-MORROW.

The Stewards met at ten o'clock this morning to consider whether coursing was practicable, and decided to adjourn till noon; but it was then found that it was freezing hard, and the running for the first course of the Waterloo Cup was postponed till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

## BETTING ON THE COURSE.

WATERLOO CUP.—7 to 2 agst Miss Glendyne, 12 to 1 agst Herschel, 16 to 1 agst Greater Scot, 25 to 1 agst Happy Omen, 25 to 1 agst Fluttering Fersen, 25 to 1 agst Wimborne, 33 to 1 agst Charming Bess, 33 to 1 agst Hermes, 33 to 1 agst Princess Louise, 40 to 1 agst Cottage Nymph, 50 to 1 agst Burnswark, 66 to 1 agst Snoister, 100 to 1 each agst Birmingham, Let Go, and All Alone.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

Money is in very active demand in the open market, and short loans are quoted 3½ per cent., while the rate of discount is 3½ per cent.

The Stock Markets opened dull this morning but have since recovered, there being a decided upward movement in American Railroad Securities more

particularly. But there is a rumour of the failure of an old and important firm on the Berlin Bourse, which, if confirmed, is likely to arrest the movement, as not improbably it may be followed by others.

## Quarter past Two.

The slight dullness that was remarked this morning in the Stock Exchange in places has passed off, and the tone is now decidedly firm all round. Consols have advanced ¼ to ¼ per cent., and Home Railways are generally firmer, the rise being chiefly in the Southern Deferred stocks on the better tone of the Paris Bourse, which has given a little impulse to business here. Foreign Government Securities are distinctly better on a more favourable impression of politics, and the leading representative stocks are firm. American Securities have also improved nearly all round, after having shown some indecision this morning. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are also better in sympathy; while Mexican Railway stocks show but slight alteration.

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

In the English Funds, Consols have advanced ¼ for money to 100¼ to 100½, and ¾ for the account (March) to 100¼ to 100½. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101¼ to 101½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are quoted 88¾ to 88¾.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has advanced ¼, Great Western ¼, Brighton A ¼, Chatham Ordinary ¼, the Preference ¼, North-Western ¼, Midland ¼, North-Eastern ¼, and South-Eastern Deferred ¼; but Caledonian has declined ¼, and North British ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has advanced ¼, the First Preference stock ¼, the Second 1, the Third ¼, the Guaranteed ¼, Canadian Pacific shares ¼, Mexican Ordinary ¼, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Argentine Hard Dollar Bonds have risen ½, Egyptian Unified ¾, the Preference ½, the Daira Sanieh ¾, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¾, Italian of 1861 ¾, Mexican Old ¾, Portuguese Three per Cents. ¾, Russian of 1873 ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. ¾, Turkish Groups III. and IV. 3-16, the Tribute Loan ¾, and the Defence ¾.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have advanced ¾, Milwaukee ¾, Denver ¾, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville ¾, Ontario ¾, Ohio ¾, Reading ¾, and Wabash Preference ¾; but Central Pacific shares have fallen ¾.

The application for shares in the Norfolk and Suffolk Brewery Company (Limited) exceeded the number offered, and letters of allotment and regret have been posted.

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	100¼	100½
Ditto Account (March)	100¼	100½
Reduced Three per Cents	101¼	101½
New Three per Cents	101¼	101½
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88¾	88¾
India Stock Four per Cent.	102¼	103
Ditto Three per Cent.	85¼	86¼
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70¾	71
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	73	73¼
Bank of England Stock	207	209
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107	107½

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103¼	104½
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101¼	102¼
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	94½	95¼
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	98	100
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111¼	111¾ xd
Ditto Four per Cent.	130¾	131¼
Virginia Funded Bonds	52	53
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	45¼	45¾
Central Pacific Shares	37¾	38
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Pau	93¼	94
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25¼	25¾
Illinois Shares	131¼	132¼ xd
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	96¾	96¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	62¾	63¾
New York Central Shares	115¾	115¾
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares	34¾	34¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent.	72	73
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	100¾	101
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	27¼	27¼
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	18¼	19¼
Pennsylvania Shares	56¾	57¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share	19¾	19¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	103	104
Union Pacific Shares	56¾	57¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	16¼	17
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	29	29¾

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	96¾	97¾
Great Eastern	95¼	95¾
Great Northern Ordinary	124	125
Ditto A	99¾	100¾
Great Western	130	130¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	125	125
London and Brighton Ordinary	125	127
Ditto A	111	111¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21¾	21¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	96¾	97
London and North-Western	125	126
London and South-Western	125	126
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	65	66
Ditto A	35¼	35¾
Metropolitan	108¼	108¾
Metropolitan District	38¼	38¾
Midland	125	125¾
North British	98¼	98¾
North-Eastern	150¾	151
North Staffordshire	90¾	91¾ xd
South-Eastern Ordinary	125½	126½
Ditto Deferred	102¾	103¾
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12¼	12¾
Ditto First Preference Stock	73¾	74¼
Ditto Second Preference Stock	55	55¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock	28¾	29
Ditto Guaranteed	72	72¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	62¾	63
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23¼	24¼
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures	120	120
Lombardo-Venetian	7½	7½
Mexican Ordinary	51	51¼
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	114¾	115¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	73	73¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	118	120

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	120	125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2¼	2¼
Hudson's Bay	22	22½
National Discount	10½	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	61	63
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	75¼	76

## FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	100¾	101¾
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	101	101
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	71¼	72¼
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	85	87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	61¼	62¼
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 4½ per Cent. of 1883	90	91
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1871	98¼	99¼
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	97¾	98¾
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	97¾	98¾
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	109	111
Ditto Six p. Cent. of 1895, Jun	107	109
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	65¼	67¼
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	57	58
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98¼	99
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	90¼	90¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	70¾	70¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	93¼	94¼
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	67¾	68
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	89	90
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	75¼	76
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	104	105 xd
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	77¼	78¼
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	56¼	57¼
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	56	57
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	75¼	75¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	92¼	92¾
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	25¼	26
Ditto of 1864	11	12
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	13¼	14
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	10¾	11¼
Portuguese Three per Cent.	51¼	51¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	91¼	92¼
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	91¼	92¼
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	91¼	92¼
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Santa Fé 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	96	98
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	60¾	61
Ditto Two per Cent.	46¼	46¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	19¼	20¼
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	2
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. " 3&4	13 1-16	13 3-16
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	68¼	69¼
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	92	94
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80	80¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1853	46¼	47

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	15	16
City	18¼	19¼
Colonial	30	32
Consolidated	6¼	7¼
Imperial Ottoman	9 1-16	9 3-16
London and County	81¼	82¼
London and Westminster	62	63
London Joint Stock	35¾	36¾
National Provincial (612 paid)	49	50
Union of London	35	36

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	21	23
Indian Consolidated	15-16	1 1-16
Mason and Barry	7¾	7¾
Montana	7¾	7¾
Mysore Gold	6¾	6¾
Oreogum Gold	13-16	15-16
Richmond Consolidated	4¾	4¾
Rio Tinto	10¼	10¾
St. John del Rey	28	32
Tharsis Sulphur	3¼	4
United Mexican	2¾	3¾

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	32	33
Brazilian Submarine	10¾	10¾
Consolidated Telephone	¾	¾
Direct United States	7¼	8
Eastern	10¼	10¾
Eastern Extension	10¼	10¾
Globe Ordinary	4¾	4¾
Ditto Preference	11¾	11¾
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	23	24
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	38	39
United Telephone	12¾	12¾
Western and Brazilian	7¾	7¾

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10¼	10¼
Glasgow	12¼	13¼ xd
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10¾	11¼ xd
London	18¼	18¼
London Street	19¼	19¼
North Metropolitan	20	20¼ xd



## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Despite all the pacific assurances which are being daily repeated, a sharp eye (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) is being kept at the present moment on all that is passing on either side of the frontier. Hence the arrest at Metz and elsewhere of persons supposed to be connected with the Patriotic League, or with the Socialist movement. A letter received from Epinal confirms the impression, however, that the war scare has to a great extent subsided on the French side of the frontier. The *Journal des Débats*, referring to the electoral campaign in Germany, remarks:—"We are fast approaching the date, according to the natural course of events, for this fever to terminate. It will, we trust, depart after next Monday's elections. It is important, however, that we should attentively examine the symptoms, and that, without exaggerating the gravity of the case, we should not treat it as a mere farce. Created by artificial proceedings, it is not the less a most serious affair. Whether it disappears after the 21st of February, or whether it continues, we shall at least know that we have done nothing to strengthen it."

The semi-official *North German Gazette* comments on a recent article of the *France*, entitled "Peace," which depicts France as the most harmless and pacific nation in Europe, and concludes with the assurance that France does not wish for war to-day, did not do so yesterday, and will not do so to-morrow; and that in case it should nevertheless break out Germany will be solely to blame for it. In reply, the *North German Gazette* calls attention to the articles which appeared in *La France* on the 17th of October and the 18th of December last, announcing that France was ready to fight, expressing a wish that the decisive moment might not long be delayed, and declaring the firm intention of France to retake Alsace-Lorraine, adding at the same time that war between France and Germany was inevitable, and would break out on the first opportunity. The German semi-official organ remarks that, in view of these articles, "it requires all the audacity of a French *revanche* print to make such a perverted statement of facts." The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It may be as well to state again, in connection with the above quotations, that the present attitude of the French press and its air of injured innocence are unanimously regarded in Germany as nothing more than a magnificent instance of well-disciplined dissimulation. The Germans may be wrong in their opinions, but this is their sincere conviction, and they mean to act upon it by remaining suspiciously on their guard." Several Berlin journals having given currency to a statement that the recent war-scare article in the *Post* was inspired by a Berlin banking firm, which made about 6,000,000m. by the transaction, the *Post* intimates that it means to take legal proceedings for libel.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says he has it on good authority that negotiations between Germany and Belgium have resulted, not in a treaty, but in an understanding or agreement in view of a certain eventuality.

The German authorities are convinced that France will one day or other attack Germany. The western frontier of Germany is, in their opinion, absolutely impregnable, and so they have come to the conclusion that the French army can invade Germany only through Belgium. If France, as is feared here, should really try to pass through Belgium, and the Belgian troops should prove insufficient, Germany, it is understood, has promised to send part of her troops to assist the Belgians against the French. These are, so far as I can ascertain, the main points of the Belgo-German understanding. Germany regards it as her right to prevent in any case the infringements of Belgian neutrality, and I have the first authority for stating that she will act in full accordance with this right, even, if necessary, by force.

Credits to the amount of 20 million florins were yesterday introduced into the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments for the equipment of the Landwehr and Landsturm. In the Delegations, which meet on the 1st of March, a demand will be made for two further votes of credit of 25 million florins each. The preamble of the Bill introduced yesterday, after explaining that the credit demanded is a natural consequence of the passing of the Landsturm Bill, proceeds as follows:—"It would be a serious omission did we, considering the measures taken by the States of Europe for the development of their military forces, fail to provide for the equipment and eventual utilization of the Landsturm. Our interests lie in the field of peaceful progress, and the efforts of our Government are directed to the maintenance of peace. Nevertheless, if we do not desire to be surprised by events, we must, as any State should which is not willing to give up its vital interests, be prepared in case of necessity to make every sacrifice for the defence of the monarchy." In the dearth of positive news about the present relations between the Great Powers, people in Vienna are eagerly catching at every word spoken by persons in high places. At a Court dinner on Saturday the Emperor of Austria is reported to have said: "There is absolutely nothing in the situation of Europe to justify war alarms; and yet it is certain that everybody is uneasy in the expectation that something is going to happen." On Monday night at the Polish ball the Crown Prince is reported to have said: "Let us hope this crisis will pass off without war. If it does not, however, we shall do our duty."

M. Katkoff in Moscow is making vigorous attempts to overthrow M. de Giers and get him replaced by General Ignatieff. M. Katkoff has undertaken a journey to St. Petersburg to carry out his purpose better. These attempts are viewed with much alarm, because M. de Giers is generally regarded as the sole supporter of the peace party in Russia and General Ignatieff as an exponent of the opposite policy.

## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The preparations for the German elections on Monday next are being actively carried on. The *North German Gazette* announces that no proclamation to the nation will be issued by the Emperor. If his Majesty ever contemplated such a step, the idea (the *Times*' correspondent remarks) has probably been abandoned in consideration of the vastly improved prospects of the Army Bill, which now seem to make so unusual an act as imperial intervention in the electoral strife uncalled for. Indeed, it is perhaps safe to say that the Pope has saved the Emperor from the necessity of making a personal appeal to his subjects on behalf of the Septennate and the defensive power of the Fatherland. The Kaiser had his say on the subject when receiving the deputation from the Prussian Herrenhaus, or Upper Chamber, and he now means to say no more. "The electors," remarks the *North German Gazette*, "will nevertheless know what the Emperor expects of them." Baron Frankenstein, one of the leaders of the Centre party, has published the text of his reply to Cardinal Jacobini's letter. In this he declares that the Centre cannot follow the directions of the Pope regarding measures which do not directly affect the rights of the Church. The *Daily News*' correspondent says that the Government is making every possible use of the ways and means supplied by the Socialist Law to prevent an increase of the Socialist party in the next Parliament. The Socialist meetings are dissolved, their leaders are watched and sometimes even arrested; but the experience of former elections shows that all such endeavours are of little avail, and the Socialist party will probably appear in the new House at least in the same if not in increased strength.

## THE IDDESLEIGH MEMORIAL.

The General Committee for providing some fitting memorial of the late Lord Idlesleigh held a preliminary meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Lord Cranbrook in Grosvenor-crescent. The following resolution, proposed by Lord Salisbury and seconded by Lord Hartington, was passed:—"That the memorial in recognition of the late Lord Idlesleigh's great services to the State should take the form of a statue, to be erected within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament." An Executive Committee was appointed, and it was determined to open a subscription-list in the course of a few days. The following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to serve upon the General Committee:—The Dukes of Richmond, Northumberland, and Buckingham; Marquesses of Salisbury, Ripon, and Hartington; Earls of Derby, Spencer, Carnarvon, Malmesbury, Harrowby, Granville, Kimberley, Northbrook, Selborne; Lord John Manners, Lord George Hamilton; Viscounts Cranbrook, Hampden, Cross; Lords Aberdare, Carlingford, Monk Bretton, Herschell, Halsbury, Ashbourne, Stanley of Preston; Right Honourable Henry Matthews, Edward Stanhope, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, George J. Goschen, James Stansfeld, Hugh Childers, W. H. Smith, Sir William Harcourt, Joseph Chamberlain, George Shaw-Lefevre, Sir George Trevelyan, H. Campbell-Bannerman, Arthur Balfour, and Sir Wm. Muir, Principal of Edinburgh University. The following compose the Executive Committee:—Duke of Buckingham, Marquesses of Ripon and Hartington, Earls Granville and Harrowby, Lord John Manners, Viscount Cranbrook, Mr. Childers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Balfour. The Honourable Arthur Saumarez and the Honourable Eric Barrington are the honorary secretaries. The Executive Committee will meet at Lord Cranbrook's residence on Friday morning.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—THE ARMY SUBVENTION.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard*, referring to his telegram published yesterday, says in a despatch dated last night:—"In conversation to-day a very high authority tried to persuade me that nothing fresh had occurred lately; that the present question was merely a phase of the general financial situation; and that the difficulty now was to say who should be debited with the large sums that had been expended during the last two years on the Egyptian army. It is needless to repeat the explanations which he offered till he discovered that I knew what was the exact situation; whereupon he remarked that he much regretted that the matter had come to my knowledge, and must decline to discuss it with me, since the negotiations, which were already delicate enough, would become doubly so if they had to be carried on *coram populo*. His last words to me were:—"My position all round is extremely difficult, but I hope to pull through. My own idea is that England and Egypt's extremity will be made the Sultan's opportunity, and, if the Army Budget be reduced to Lord Northbrook's £130,000, the Turks will attempt to supplement the troops."

## CENTRAL ASIA.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, published by the *Vossische Zeitung*, intelligence has reached Moscow from Central Asia stating that the Indian authorities are about to continue the Quetta Railway from that place in a north-westerly direction through Afghanistan, in order to procure an outlet for British commerce in Khiva and Bokhara. The Russian Government, it is added, has despatched officials to the Transcaspian territory to inquire into the accuracy of this report. A despatch from St. Petersburg published by the *Vienna Political Correspondence* states that the extension of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand will be commenced at the end of this month and be completed at the end of November.

## CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

Though every effort (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says) is made to preserve secrecy, there is little doubt that a serious conspiracy has recently been discovered, of which the new and peculiar significance lies in the fact that those implicated belong to the upper classes as well as to the service of the State. It is said that several officers of the Guard have been arrested, as well as one student of the aristocratic Corps des Pages, and at least two scholars of the highest educational establishment belonging to the State.

## THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

News has reached the Spanish Government from the Philippine Islands that the Spanish expedition had safely disembarked at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the island of Mindanao. The gun-boats shelled and dispersed the natives. After a short skirmish on land the Spaniards erected two forts to serve as the basis of operations before proceeding into the interior. Other official telegrams say the Sultan of the Sooloo Islands, with the assistance of the Spanish forces, has defeated the rebel natives and forced them to submit.

## PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

It was officially notified at War Office yesterday that Prince Albert Victor of Wales, lieutenant in the 10th (Prince of Wales's) Hussars, passed successfully in the general examination of officers held last month for promotion to the rank of captain. His Royal Highness joined the 10th Hussars, after previous service in the Norfolk Artillery Militia and Cambridge University Rifles, on June 17, 1885.

## THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a notice that, to enable the Queen to reward a greater number of persons who by their services to the Indian Empire have merited the royal favour, her Majesty has been pleased to revoke so much of the Royal Warrant by which the Order of the Indian Empire was instituted as limits the same to the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and one class of Members or Companions, and to direct that the Order shall be designated "The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire," and that it shall be divided into two classes, the higher to be composed of fifty members, designated "Knights Commanders," and members of the lower class to be designated "Companions." To this ordinance is affixed a list of some twenty-five appointments to the newly created Order of Knight Commanders, at the head of which stands the name of Sir Frederick Roberts, together with a number of appointments to the old Order of Companion.

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



## THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

It appears (says the *Times*) that the Round Table Conference has recommenced its deliberations. Sir George Trevelyan arrived in London from the north early on Monday morning, and later in the day he met by appointment Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Herschell, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley, the five gentlemen remaining in consultation for nearly three hours. It is understood that the interval since the last meeting has been devoted by the members of the conference to the preparation of details for collective consideration. The discussion of these details has now begun and will, it is believed, last for some weeks. As points of disagreement arise, the consideration of them will be postponed until the whole of the points of agreement are dealt with.

The special London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, telegraphing last night, says:—

The communication of "A Liberal Member" in the *Daily Post* of this morning has attracted a good deal of attention. The result of inquiries which I have made convinces me that the Liberal Member, whoever he may be, has gone very near to the truth of the matter, if he has not absolutely hit it. Now that attention is directed to Mr. Morley's recent speech at Newcastle, it is seen that the elaborate explanation of the Canadian system and the careful apology for it which he made point almost conclusively to the fact that the Round Table Conference is engaged upon a proposed application of that system in some way or other to Ireland. Mr. Morley, before his recent visit to Newcastle, had been wont to defend Mr. Gladstone's method against all rivals. It is most suggestive that on this occasion he propounds a different method, and is at pains to argue that it is as good a one as the other. This, coupled with other indications which are now to be derived from more than one trustworthy source, tends strongly to show the accuracy of your correspondent's induction.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—

The members of the Round Table Conference dined on Monday night at Sir George Trevelyan's, and I believe that they had another meeting yesterday evening. As I have already stated, however, there is no prospect of any real agreement. Mr. Chamberlain's so-called concession is an application of the Canadian scheme to Ireland, and the division of the country into two or more provinces. To this proposal neither Mr. Gladstone nor any of his colleagues can assent, and therefore all hope of an understanding and of a reunion of the Liberal party on this basis must be given up.

## THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AND PRIVATE BILLS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have deposited petitions in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, praying to be heard against the following schemes affecting the metropolis:—The City of London and Southwark Subway (Extension to Stockwell), the acquisition of Clissold Park (Stoke Newington), the proposed Bexley Heath Railway, the proposed North-Western and Ealing Railway, the extension of time for constructing the Regent's Canal, City, and Dock Railway, and the omnibus Bills of the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, and the Metropolitan Railway Companies. As regards the Bill of the Metropolitan Railway Company, the Board take objection to the powers sought by the company to purchase lands and houses "for improving the ventilation of their railway stations and works." The condition under which lands are proposed to be acquired on which to establish ventilators is similar to that by which the existing ventilators on the Embankment, etc., were erected—namely, by a certificate to be granted by the Board of Trade, which is empowered to hold a local inquiry into the subject-matter of the application if the same should be considered necessary.

## THE NAVY CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Navy Contracts, of which Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., is chairman, have examined a very large number of witnesses, both contractors and Government officials. The evidence is (the *Daily Telegraph* says) exceedingly voluminous, and the report which has been made also extends to some length. The Committee report that they have been unable to find any case of actual corruption; but they recommend that various and most important changes should be at once introduced in the whole contract system of the Navy Department. There is a slight difference of opinion in the Committee as to whether the practical officials and seamen or the mere Financial Department should have the supervision over the contracts. The majority, it is understood, are in favour of the power being vested in the former; but one of the members is of opinion that it should remain as at present with the Financial Department. The question is now under the consideration of the Admiralty, and is likely to be decided within the next few days.

## THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

The return of the Registrar-General shows that in London 2,563 births and 1,418 deaths were registered during last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 457, and the deaths 605, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had steadily declined in the five preceding weeks from 26.3 to 18.4, further fell last week to 17.6. During the first six weeks of the current quarter the death-rate averaged 21.1 per 1,000, and was 3.3 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1877-86. The 1,418 deaths included 24 from measles, 15 from scarlet-fever, 17 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, 7 from enteric fever, 15 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from ill-defined forms of fever, small-pox, or from cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined in the five preceding weeks from 731 to 364, rose again last week to 373, but were 244 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 77 deaths; 62 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 23 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, one from poison, and 29 from suffocation. The deaths from suffocation included 9 of infants under one year of age, and 17 of persons killed during a panic at a theatrical representation in Whitechapel on the 18th of January last.

## THE WEATHER.

There was a return of very severe weather in London last night, as is indicated by the fact that this morning the Serpentine, as well as the other waters in Hyde Park, are covered with ice. Throughout the metropolis, there was a heavy white frost, which was particularly marked in the southern and northern districts. The thermometer recorded in Hyde Park during the night 24 deg., or 8 deg. of frost, and at nine this morning the mercury had only risen to 25 deg. The wind is light from the north-east, and there was considerable fog in the morning, which, however, varied much in denseness in different districts. Towards noon, as the sun gained power, the fog disappeared.

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 to south-easterly winds, moderate; fair generally, but foggy and frosty at night.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.49. The reading yesterday was 30.34.

## LORD SALISBURY AND AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Lord Salisbury has written the following letter to the Marquess of Bristol in reply to a memorial from owners and occupiers of land in Suffolk on the subject of agricultural depression:—

20, Arlington-street, S.W., February 11th.

My dear Lord Bristol,—I have to thank you for forwarding me the very important and grave representations contained in the memorial which has been so numerous and influentially signed in the county of Suffolk. I fear it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the agricultural situation in respect to certain parts of England. I need not assure you of the deep interest and sympathy with which this state of things is regarded by the Government. We will take into our earnest consideration your prayer for measures of relief; but I should be misleading you if I used any language to indicate that I entertained any hope of being able to cope with an evil of this kind by any sort of legislative action. I heartily wish it were otherwise; but it would not be justifiable to hold out hopes for which no trustworthy grounds exist.—Yours very truly,

The Marquess of Bristol.

SALISBURY.

## CAPTAIN PENTON'S VOTE ON MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

We have received the following letter from Captain Penton, M.P., with reference to his vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment:—

Sir,—Will you permit me to explain in the columns of your journal, as I have already done in the *Times* issue of the 12th, that I accidentally voted for Mr. Parnell's amendment instead of with the Government, as I had intended. The paragraph in your issue of to-day (Tuesday) seems to point to a deliberate intention on my part to break my pledges to my constituency at the general election. That, I need hardly say, is quite contrary to the fact; as I am, and ever hope to be, a strong Unionist as well as a Conservative. I was not aware until too late that my error might have been rectified.

## FUNERAL OF MRS. HENRY WOOD.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry Wood took place to-day at Highgate Cemetery. The first part of the service was performed at St. Stephen's Church, Avenue-road. By the express wish of the deceased, only her immediate friends had been informed of the time and place of the ceremony. Mrs. Wood's eldest son, Mr. Henry Wood, arrived from the south of France for the funeral. Mr. Charles Wood, known as the author of several recent books of travel, and Mr. Arthur Wood, with a few personal friends of the family, were also present.

## LORD HENRY BENTINCK, M.P.

The Press Association learns that there is no foundation for a statement which has been circulated to the effect that a petition has been lodged by Mr. Arch against the return of Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P. for North-West Norfolk.

## LORD TENNYSON AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

The *World* says:—A gentleman seeking advice about his literary work wrote to consult Tennyson, and got no answer. He wrote again and again, until twenty letters had been sent. At length came this reply: "Dear Sir,—It is a fact, alas, but no fancy, that half my letters are unopened."

## COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.

At an early hour this morning the Woodside ferry steamer *Cloughton* was crossing the Mersey at Liverpool, when she came into collision with the Shropshire Union Company's tug *Earl Powis*, injuring the latter so seriously that she sank in a few moments. The crew were saved.

Mr. Gladstone will, it is understood, leave Hawarden Castle in a day or two for Penmaenmawr, where he will spend a few days before coming to London.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been offered, and has accepted, the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, vacant by the resignation of Lord Dunraven.

Colonel Richard Seymour Lemon has been selected for the command of the West Yorkshire Regiment, which falls vacant next month.

The President of the United States has appointed Captain Greeley, of Arctic fame, Chief Signal Officer in charge of the Weather Bureau, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. George Grossmith has recovered from his illness, and will appear at the Savoy Theatre this evening.

The first house dinner of the season at the Devonshire Club will be given on Wednesday, the 2nd of March. Sir George Trevelyan will take the chair, and the guests of the club on the occasion will be Lord Morley and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.

It is now practically decided that the delegates representing the various British dependencies will meet after the first week in April. The conference, which will probably be held at the Colonial Office, will be asked to discuss the question of co-operation for mutual defence and other subjects in which the mother country and the colonies are mutually interested.

An official denial is given by Mr. Edgar Vincent to the report current in Manchester and Liverpool that the Egyptian Government have issued a circular to the fellahs recommending them to sow less cotton.

The British Government has purchased the handsome and comfortable mansion which the British Legation now occupies in Brussels.

Alfred Barrett, a jockey, residing at Totnes, committed suicide at Exeter yesterday by taking prussic acid while at the house of a veterinary surgeon. The deceased fell from a horse at Totnes Races, and has since then suffered greatly in the head.

It is reported from Cape Town that Mr. Theophilus Shepstone has been appointed by the King of Swaziland to be his official adviser.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday a Hull tobaccoist named Voase was ordered to pay a penalty of £6,200 for smuggling a large quantity of tobacco.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside, at the Hôtel Métropole on the 19th of April, at the festival dinner of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor. Princess Beatrice, on behalf of the Queen, will in the summer of this year declare open a new block of houses for twenty additional patients, making accommodation in all for 138.

FOOD ADULTERATION.—Mr. Cassall lecturing at the Health Exhibition said: "Homoeopathic Cocos are well-named, as they contain the smallest quantity of Cocoa." CADBURY'S COCOA is guaranteed pure, and we recommend the public to buy no other.—[Advrt.]



## MDME. ADAM AND SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The two articles which were published in the *Nouvelle Revue* (and simultaneously in the *Fortnightly Review*) on the present political situation of Europe attracted all the greater attention because they were written by Sir Charles Dilke. In the number of the *Nouvelle Revue* published yesterday Mdme. Juliette Adam excuses herself to her readers for having allowed such "monstrous theories" to be propounded in her periodical by saying that though "every line of those papers must have wounded the susceptibilities of other nations, and especially those of France," the reason for which she admitted the papers into the *Nouvelle Revue* was because she considered that "nothing could be more instructive at the present moment, when Europe is so unquiet, than to learn how a politician can, without preconceived hostility, regard the political situation of France."

Mdme. Adam goes on to say that, unfortunately for herself, and for the very large number of French politicians who look at things as she does, the one great and useful lesson to be learned from Sir Charles Dilke's papers is the implacable English egotism of the author, which he has in common with all English statesmen, to whatever party he may belong. As for Prince Bismarck, he has but been a servile imitator of the great English statesmen, and has only copied them in the "complete absence of sentimentality in the conduct of foreign affairs and in the cruel impassibility with which he sacrifices all considerations of the rights of other countries, whether allies or rivals." In referring to Sir Charles Dilke's remarks relative to Russia, Mdme. Adam affirms that, "in all his reproaches, all his recriminations against Russia, there is at bottom to be found but one, and always the same identical accusation—wherever Russia goes and establishes herself as mistress, she hastens to create obstacles and hindrances against English commerce." The authoress is, she says, far from blaming the point of view of English statesmen, and declares that the only reason she draws attention to it is because she is aware that nothing but national, ferocious, implacable egotism can make a nation powerful. She discovers that egotism in every act of England. The hostility of England towards France is, according to Mdme. Adam, not only shown on the banks of the Nile, but throughout the whole world. To prove that Russia does not desire war and aspires to nothing but the maintenance of peace, Mdme. Adam relates in her own way the history of recent events in the Balkan Peninsula, and comes to the remarkable conclusion that they demonstrate the long-suffering patience of the Czar in the interests of peace. Notwithstanding what is called the evident *parti pris* of Sir Charles Dilke, the papers he contributed to the *Nouvelle Revue* are regarded by Mdme. Adam as especially interesting on account of the numerous revelations they contain relative to what passed in later years behind the scene of the political stage. Those revelations, as they are styled, Mdme. Adam considers, "throw much light on the policy of England, and do not embellish it." One of those revelations convinces her that England was responsible for the last Franco-German war and consequently for all the misfortunes which befell France in 1870 and 1871.

## THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

The hope of a diplomatic settlement of the Bulgarian question seems to be well nigh abandoned, and it is expected that the Bulgarian Delegates will shortly leave Constantinople. Whether the Russian Government was sincere when it first proposed negotiations (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) need not be inquired; but when once the *pourparlers* began, M. de Nelidoff evidently perceived that Russia had not much to gain from the concessions which the Bulgarians were ready to make. The main fact in the situation is that the proposals of M. Zankoff which M. de Nelidoff covertly supports have been condemned by the Porte as preposterous, and have not been judged reasonable by any one of the Ambassadors, excepting perhaps the French representative.

A telegram from Salonica states that in Strumaja a plot has been discovered, which is supposed to have originated in Sophia, and has extended its ramifications far and wide, for revolutionizing Bulgaria. The authorities in Strumaja seized many compromising letters, plans, and proclamations in large quantities, and arrested many persons. Achmet Pasha, who is in command of the division, went to Strumaja, assembled a council of war, and proclaimed a state of siege in the city. A battalion of infantry was ordered to Strumaja, where General Djavad and Sabet Pasha, who commands the volunteers, have arrived. The military garrisons in Macedonia—especially along the Bulgarian and Roumelian frontiers—have also been strengthened.

## DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Telegrams received in the United States from Canada state that there is great destitution in Newfoundland, that the people are the most miserable of all English colonists, and that in comparison the Irish are contented, happy, and prosperous. Aid is asked from the charitable.

## THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUDAN.

The slave trade in the Soudan (the Suakim correspondent of the *Times* reports) is increasing, and numbers of slaves are arriving at Jeddah. The contraband trade between Jeddah, Berber, and Khartoum is freely carried on, and the pacification of the Soudan is greatly hindered thereby, the coast blockade being quite ineffectual.

## THE FORSTER MEMORIAL.

In connection with the circular respecting the Forster Memorial Fund, the following additional note, signed by Sir R. N. Fowler, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and Captain J. C. R. Colomb, has been circulated:—"On behalf of the committee, and in order to save correspondence, we shall be happy to receive in the House the names of members of the House of Commons who desire to take part in the memorial and contribute to the fund."

## THE DEFECTIVE BAYONETS.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the defects in navy cutlasses and sword-bayonets met yesterday at the War Office, Sir Hussey Vivian in the chair. It was agreed that all the evidence should be made public during the sitting of the Committee, and as soon as the witnesses had seen and verified the printed proofs of their testimony. The Committee met again on Friday next, at noon, when they will examine Mr. Nepean, director of army contracts, Brigadier-General Alderson, director of artillery and stores, and Colonel Arbuthnot, superintendent of Enfield works.

## A MOONLIGHT RAID.

Another Moonlight raid is reported from Bantry. A man named Ross and his sister-in-law have been for some time in litigation respecting their rights to a dairy. Mrs. Ross being apprehensive of violence, three policemen were engaged protecting her. On Monday night her house was surrounded by a hostile crowd, numbering upwards of one hundred, who called upon her and her protectors to leave the place. Without waiting for them to do so the crowd proceeded to strip the roof and to wreck the house. The police being powerless in the presence of so overwhelming a force, many of whom were armed, did not interfere further than to try and conciliate the attacking party. Their efforts in this direction not having the desired effect, they left for Bantry, taking Mrs. Ross and her family with them.

## THE ARREST OF CURRELL.

Currell, who was arrested yesterday at Islington on the charge of murdering Lydia Green at Hoxton, was brought up before the magistrates at Worship-street in the afternoon. Evidence of his arrest only was given, and he was remanded till next Wednesday. James Mather, the detective who arrested Currell, said that when he overtook and captured him in Florence-street, and told him that he should arrest him on the charge of murdering Lydia Green, he said, "All right; I meant to give myself up." The prisoner was driven away from the court to Holloway Gaol amidst much hooting and groaning on the part of a large crowd which had collected. Similar demonstrations were made against the prisoner in his various journeys during the day from one police station to another. As to Currell's surrender, the police are of opinion that it was due to the straits to which he was reduced. He was, in fact, starved into surrender. He was literally hunted down, for restaurants, coffee and lodging houses were all alike closed against him. When searched he had not a single coin upon him, and the articles set out on the charge-sheet as "property found on the person or elsewhere" were—a small piece of gold-beater's skin, two pairs of sleeve-links, two pocket-handkerchiefs, one scarf, one necktie, one scarf-pin, one pair of socks, four collars, and a comb.

A rumour is current that Currell could have been apprehended days ago had the police—not the detective force—shown a little more alacrity. The man Oran, who is a painter, living in Canonbury, states that he pointed Currell out on Friday last to two constables at the end of Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell. They hesitated to arrest him, although Oran told them that he was positive as to his identity, and while the constables were quibbling the man got away. On this information reaching the Commissioners of Police the constables were suspended. Again, on Monday afternoon, a similar coincidence occurred at Hoxton, when another person pointed out Currell to the police, but without being able to induce them to assist in capturing him. An inquiry will be made into this matter.

It is stated that in his interview with his solicitor yesterday Currell expressed his sincere regret at the death of Lydia Green, but absolutely denied that he had been in any way instrumental in bringing it about. On this point he spoke again and again with emphasis, and declared that the reason why he had given himself up in the manner he had done was in order to establish his innocence of the charge of murder.

## A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY WITHDRAWN.

The indictment for alleged conspiracy against Genese and others, which had been removed into the Queen's Bench Division, came on yesterday, when counsel for the prosecution asked permission to withdraw the charge. After hearing counsel for all the parties concerned, the Lord Chief Justice directed the jury to find a verdict of Not guilty against the defendants, who were discharged.

## LADY PALLISER.

Mr. Goschen last evening, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, had an interview with a number of members of Parliament in one of the committee-rooms. The meeting, which embraced members of all shades of opinion, urged on the right honourable gentleman that something should be done by the Treasury in the way of a pecuniary grant to Lady Palliser. Mr. Goschen promised to give the matter his best consideration.

## GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

The Royal Commission upon Gold and Silver Coinage held another meeting yesterday, Mr. A. J. Balfour presiding, and had under examination Mr. Waterfield, Financial Secretary to the India Office. The Press Association understands that Mr. Waterfield gave evidence in favour of bimetalism, and showed the Committee the different values of silver as gauged by the value of the standard metal in regard to India, where there is a complete silver currency.

## THE REVENUE.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1886, when there was a balance of £5,625,944, to February 12, 1887, were £75,436,826, against £73,543,834 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £4,993,207. The net expenditure was £76,607,961, against £78,537,396 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on February 12, 1887, amounted to £3,983,333, and at the same date in 1886 to £3,629,473.

## AN AGED BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

Andrew Craig, aged eighty-five, and Mrs. Mary Martin, aged eighty-three, were married at Deerfield, Pennsylvania, the other day. Mrs. Martin had been a widow a year only; Craig was a bachelor. A large party assembled at the bride's farm, where the wedding ceremony was performed, and the festivities were kept up until after midnight, the married couple being as gay and lively as any of their guests. The bride's mother died in Connecticut in 1880, aged 101 years. The bridegroom's father was ninety-six when he died, and was married twice after he was seventy-five.

## CHARGE OF MURDER.

An inquest was held at Poole yesterday morning, before Mr. Aldridge, on the body of a child named Percival John Ings, who died under suspicious circumstances on Saturday. It appeared that the child, who was only a year old, was put to bed on Saturday night apparently quite well. The mother left him to go out shopping, the father remaining at home, and when she returned half an hour later found the boy in a dying state. The post-mortem examination disclosed that there were a number of bruises in various parts of the body, five ribs broken, and internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful murder against the father, who was committed to take his trial.

## FUNERAL OF A DRURY LANE FAVOURITE.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Yesterday morning a mournful procession, headed by the fireman of the theatre, crossed the stage of "Old Drury." The fireman was closely followed by four stalwart men, who bore on their shoulders a miniature coffin. Behind them came the mourners. The members of a country company who were using the stage for the purposes of rehearsal were astounded. In reply to their inquiries, they learned that poor old "Pickles" was about to be buried in the adjoining yard. "Pickles" was a favourite cat in the theatre, and every one at once recognized the propriety of the ceremony, for "Pickles" and Drury-lane Theatre have for years been inseparable. "Pickles" was at one time induced to become a public performer, being brought on in a pie by Mr. Harry Payne, the clown; but, as Mr. Payne now says, nobody after the first two nights was able to catch that cat in time for the performance, although it habitually turned up at the wings to see what its understudy made of the part. Another amusing reminiscence of the deceased cat is that during the run of a nautical melodrama it calmly walked across the raging waves, as though they had been merely painted on canvas. "Pickles" is supposed to have come by his death by tackling a poisoned rat.



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

The scarcity of money in the outside market is having its effect upon rates, both for loans and discount, which are distinctly harder. Yesterday the brokers quoted  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for bills, although there was little real business above the former figure; while day-to-day loans commanded 3 per cent. The influx of £36,000 in gold to the Bank from abroad had no influence upon the market, where money was changing hands in connection with the payment of the railway dividends. The Great Eastern dividend was payable yesterday, and the Great Western dividend is payable to-day. On Friday the North Staffordshire and London and South-Western dividends will be paid, and on Saturday that of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The payment of the other heavy railway dividends runs on into next week.

The stagnation into which the stock markets have fallen is a natural consequence of the panic on the Paris Bourse and the political anxieties. For the moment, it is intensified by the near approach of the German elections. People hope that, if a majority for the Army Bill is returned, peace will be preserved; but that in the contrary event the outlook will be very threatening. Until the result is known, therefore, there is little inclination anywhere to engage in new business. Apart from the influence of the approaching elections, however, there is sufficient reason for caution in the reports respecting Russian concentration of troops on the Galician frontier and at Baku, and in the improbability of an early amicable settlement of the Bulgarian question. The attitude of France towards Egypt, too, is disquieting. And, lastly, the action taken at the last Liquidation by the Parquet, or authorized market, against the *Coulisse*, or outside market, has paralyzed the Paris Bourse. For all these reasons there is a suspension of speculation for the moment, and consequently prices tend downwards. Still they are maintained better than could have been expected. Foreign Government Bonds in particular are in most cases too high, in many cases absurdly too high. Yet the fall in them during the recent scare was not great, and some of it has been recovered from.

American Railroad securities were weak yesterday, as the New York market had given way the day before; and although the opening prices in New York were telegraphed steady, the closing quotations here were lower than those of the morning, business being inactive—that is, prices are not maintained. Louisville and Nashville and Ohio and Mississippi shares fell  $\frac{1}{4}$  each, Central Pacific and Milwaukee  $\frac{1}{8}$  each, Lake Shore and Erie Common  $\frac{1}{4}$  each, Reading and Denver  $\frac{1}{2}$  each. From lack of business Home Railway stocks likewise gave way: South-Eastern Ordinary  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Brighton A  $\frac{1}{8}$ , South-Eastern Deferred  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and North-Eastern and Great Eastern  $\frac{1}{4}$  each. Canadian Railway stocks declined from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Mexican Railway stocks from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . In the market for Foreign Government bonds, Austrian Silver Rentes fell  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Hungarian Gold Rentes  $\frac{1}{4}$ . For the moment fears of a war between France and Germany are much less acute than they were lately, while apprehension of a conflict between Russia and Austria-Hungary is decidedly stronger. Russian bonds fell  $\frac{1}{4}$ , the Berlin capitalists being strong enough to stave off a break in spite of all adverse influences. Turkish fell from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Egyptian from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . It may seem strange that the fall was as great in Egyptian as in Russian. The explanation is that no strong syndicate is supporting the former.

The prices of tin and copper have been fluctuating a good deal lately. With regard to tin, although the price is not quite so high as it was a few days ago, it is still nearly £2 a ton higher than it was at the end of last year, and but little lower than the highest price recorded of late years—£102 10s. for Straits tin in September last. It is probable that production is being slightly increased; but, so far it is well within the demand; stocks show a tendency to diminish rather than to increase, and they are at present smaller than in the corresponding month for some years. The statistical position is so strong that dealers have to be very careful in regulating prices. Anything like a "bear" movement would have no chance. Years ago, when the position was no stronger than at present fully £150 a ton was realized for Straits tin. The position of the copper market is less satisfactory; but here also prices have been rising for the last week or two, and Chili bars are now quoted at nearly £1 a ton higher than at the end of last year, though the quotation is still considerably below the average of 1886, which average was lower than in any previous year on record. It is curious to notice that the average price of copper last year was exactly half what it had been ten years previously. From 1876, when the price was £82 a ton, it fell steadily to £58 5s. in 1879; then it rose to £65 15s. in 1880; falling to £61 15s. in 1881; and again rising to £71 in 1882. From that year the drop has been pretty continuous. Since 1882 stocks have steadily accumulated; but with the trade revival in America, and the greater home consumption of the metal there, the probability seems to be that stocks will decrease. If so, prices will of course rise. Lead is a little lower than a month or two ago, but the price is still above the average of the past four years. Last year the production of British mines was slightly lower than in 1885, as was also the amount imported; while the quantity exported was larger than it had been for some years. With any revival of trade at home the prospect is that lead would considerably advance in price.

However the Comptroller of the Russian Empire may try to conceal the extraordinary military expenditure, he is frank in his admissions respecting the receipts. The personal and land taxes have been decreasing for years, and they continued to fall off in 1885. In 1876 they amounted to £12,036,806, and in 1885 they had fallen to £10,131,603, being a decrease in the ten years of nearly two millions sterling, and it will be recollected that a few years ago a very considerable remission of arrears of these taxes had to be made. Again, there is but very little increase in the drink duties during the ten years. In 1876 they yielded £19,205,590. In 1885 they yielded £23,123,045; but so late as 1883 they had yielded £25,356,903. Between 1876 and 1883 there was a very steady growth, but since 1883 the falling-off has been very considerable. The most remarkable diminution, however, except that in the personal and land taxes, is in Customs. The Customs' duties have been raised again and again during the last ten

years, and yet the increase is inconsiderable; while there is an actual decrease in recent years. In 1876 the Customs yielded £7,252,856; in 1880 the yield had been raised to £9,639,604. They fell off considerably in the next year; then increased again to £9,693,210 in 1884; while in 1885 they began again to decline, amounting only to £9,502,677. In all these figures we have indisputable proof that the limit of taxation is reached in Russia. The Government has gone on year after year adding to the burden of taxation in every conceivable way; and yet the great sources of revenue have either been declining for the past ten years, or after being screwed up for a while are now declining. The poverty of the country is increasing, and the ability of the peasantry to pay not only their taxes but the sums due to them for the emancipation of their lands is growing less and less. On the other hand, the expenditure is growing more and more, and every year ends with an enormous deficit.

## TURNING THE TABLES.

(From *Punch*.)Lord Chancellor *loquitur*—

Oh, come my dear Peel, this is getting too dreadful!  
Not yet through that farce which you dub "the Address?"  
On twaddle and trash all these nights you have fed full,  
And still you are stuck in the midst of the mess.  
An awful example your practice affords  
To us you are apt to pooh-pooh—us poor Lords!

Dear! dear! Half the bores in your Chamber have blathered,  
And still you're "no forrader." Tell me, my friend,  
One sparklet of wisdom or wit you have gathered,  
Or cast any light on one politic end?  
That yawn is an answer. I'm sure you have not.  
I should say—if big-wigs might talk slang—it's all rot.

True, Randolph has tipped you his two explanations,  
And Graham cut many a music-hall joke;  
But, eugh! what Saharas are Howorth's orations!  
Your Conybeares, too, are the feeblest of folk.  
In fact the whole thing is a hideous waste,  
As empty of sense as deficient in taste.

You call us obstructive! Look here! here's a bundle  
Of Bills we have passed in our few odd half-hours.  
'Twould cheer you to see how serenely we trundle  
Through clause after clause. There no Irishman lours,  
No popinjay poses, no dunderhead "blocks."  
And so your delay our celerity mocks!

Too bad, my dear Peel! If your House doesn't quicken,  
And quash its obstructives and muzzle its bores,  
The Public of you, I assure you, will sicken.  
Ha! ha! 'Tis the Peer at this moment who scores.  
When the Public find out that your game's all my eye,  
"Abolish the Commons!" won't be a bad cry.

Hoho! If it goes on like this, who'll defend them?  
We've found a *tu-quoque* for Morley, my boy,  
"The Commons are shams; we must mend them or end them."  
Hehe! That's a phrase he is bound to enjoy.  
One Chamber sufficient? Perhaps that is true;  
But, if you don't watch it, that one won't be you.

## SALE OF OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN AND ENAMELS.

The sale of an interesting collection of porcelain and enamels at Messrs. Christie's attracted the principal dealers and several amateurs yesterday; though, considering the fine quality of many of the specimens, the attendance was not as full as was expected. The collection is that of a gentleman whose name was not published in the catalogues; but, as nearly all the specimens have been purchased of the chief dealers or at different auctions within the last ten or twelve years, it was generally known to whom they belonged; and the expectation of reserved and protective prices probably prevented a larger company. There are several pretty pieces of Sèvres, Tournay, Dresden, and other foreign ceramic works; but the main collection is of the chief English factories which flourished during the latter half of the last century and gradually died away at the commencement of the present one as cheaper processes came into competition with the more careful and expensive methods of producing artistic porcelain. Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester are all well represented; but the most extraordinary branch of the collection is the number of specimens of old Battersea enamel; there being over two hundred of these delicate little objects in patch-boxes, caddies, étui-cases, needle-cases, trays, and little vases, in all the chief colours which the Battersea enameller produced—rose, blue, green, lavender, and yellow. The prices generally obtained were fair though not high, and in most cases were probably less than the cost to the owner. The choicest of the Chelsea were—27, a plate with decoration of beautiful lake-colour, £9 9s. (this was cracked, or would have brought more); 44, a pair of deep-blue cups, with gold decorations, £52 (Sassoon); 45, a similar two-handled cup with figure-subjects, £31 (Litchfield); a fluted vase (lot 50) with green bands and birds in colours, £12 5s. (Litchfield); a beautiful lake-colour scroll-shaped vase (52), £84 (Sassoon). The set of three Worcester vases (lot 107) and the following lot, a pair of smaller vases 8 in. high, were the object of much interest to the connoisseurs present. About ten years ago these were sold at Sotheby's rooms in one lot as a set of five, and brought 660 guineas; the dealer who bought them kept them a long time on account of the very high price he had given, and subsequently sold them at a considerable loss to the vendor of yesterday, when they brought (lot 107) £194 5s.; and lot 108, £58 16s.—or £253. It was said, however, that soon after the hammer fell they changed hands two or three times at higher prices. They are all perfect, deep-blue ground, and finely painted in the best style of old Worcester in figure-subjects. The Battersea enamel all sold fairly well, and was eagerly competed for; patch-boxes of ordinary decorations realizing £3 3s. and £4 4s. each, and pieces having portraits or unusually fine paintings or rare ground colours £20 and £30 apiece. A noticeable feature of the sale was the very greatly reduced price which some specimens which were sold in the Hamilton Palace collection brought compared with the figures at that famous sale, not much more than half being given; and another incident which caused much comment was the very high prices, proportionately, which the comparatively modern Worcester of the Flight, Barr and Chamberlain periods realized; cups and saucers and small vases readily commanding 7, 8, and 10 guineas each. The sale is continued this afternoon, and concludes to-morrow.



## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS IN EGYPT.

The *Standard* says that Lord Salisbury will do well to recognize in good time the palpable fact that there is a renewal of grave uneasiness in the public mind with reference to our position and prospects in Egypt. It is the duty of practical statesmanship to keep closely in touch with public feeling; and though no one will question the wisdom and the necessity of exercising a proper reserve with regard to the details of diplomatic proceedings, the Cabinet will strengthen their position by taking an early opportunity of dispelling the delusion that they mean, in any degree, to swerve from the fundamental policy which they have repeatedly pledged themselves to maintain with reference to Egyptian affairs. That policy is not the policy of a Government but of the nation; it has been accepted by Parliament, and has been endorsed again and again, in the face of deliberate challenges, by overwhelming majorities in the House of Commons.

The *Birmingham Post* observes that the exhibition of jealousy by other Powers furnishes arguments to those who declare that before retiring from Egypt we must be well assured that those interests on behalf of which England entered upon the business are really secured; and that above all our highway to India is preserved beyond fear of molestation, and is guaranteed by an Egyptian Government free from the dictation of Powers whose feelings seem none too friendly towards England. The undertaking which we solemnly entered into with the whole of Europe has to be honourably performed; but the price of its performance we have a right to obtain.

## THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

The *Dublin Express*, in an article on the recent outrages in Cork, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, and Galway, calls upon the Government to display greater vigour in the firm and resolute administration of the law. The mind of the country has been demoralized and all its inherited and traditional ideas disturbed. A return to sanity and right reason is not to be easily brought about. Mr. Parnell, in one of his speeches, said that the landlords ought to receive as rent no more than three millions a year. Other have taught that the annuity of three millions should be seized as compensation for the over-renting of past times. Mr. Davitt has taught and is teaching that the landlords have no claim or right to the land or rent or any part of it. The landless say they should have land, and those who do not want land say that it should bear the taxation of the country. To abolish all this pernicious stuff, and to bring the people back to habits of right thinking and of right doing, needs a Government solemnly impressed with a deep sense of duty and resolved to do it.

## THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

The *Standard* says that the Scotch crofters have already lost much of the public sympathy once extended to them, through the extravagant language of their advocates, and that it will not be regained by halting discussions like that of last night in a listless and all but empty House.

The *Daily News* cannot comprehend what possible good could be expected to the crofter cause from the waste of the time of Parliament last night.

The *Glasgow Herald* maintains that there is no case for further inquiry into the condition of the crofters. The country is already very well informed on the subject, and on the whole is getting pretty weary of it. To denounce the Crofters Act at this stage is absurd because premature. It has not yet had a full trial, and although far from a perfect Act and capable of some amendment in the way of clearer definitions, it is an Act based on justice, with a very strong flavour of generosity. Everybody wishes well to the crofters, and would gladly see their condition ameliorated; but their true friends are those who most deeply regret the leadership to which they have bowed in the past. Their best hopes lie in discarding that leadership in the future.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

The *Times* observes that when all deductions are made for official enthusiasm and for the readiness with which an Eastern people bows down to the powers that be, it must be admitted that the measures now being taken throughout India and by the Indian people themselves offer remarkable evidence of the popularity of British rule. They are not being taken merely that their promoters may gain something from Government; they are in the main the expression of a genuine sense that India as a whole has gained and not lost by her subjection.

## SIR HENRY WOLFF'S MISSION.

The *Liverpool Post* does not consider that there was any vital necessity for placing any Egyptian business in the hands of Sir Henry Wolff. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that to send a man of his position and abilities to Cairo while Sir Evelyn Baring was there, was very much like an insult—one of those insults which, in the public service, men pass by and shrug their shoulders about, but which would not be permitted if such matters were governed by a strict sense of propriety and the public good.

## OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Morning Post* remarks that the prevention of obstruction in the House of Commons is not a party question. It is simply one whether the House is to continue to maintain its ancient dignity. If we are to have parliamentary Government, that Government must be suitable to the wants of the empire. The parrot cry that, owing to Irish obstruction, legislation for the wants of Great Britain has become impossible is not worth refuting. It is the duty of the Imperial Parliament to vindicate its own authority, and if it fails in doing so the fault is exclusively its own.

## THE POLICE AND CURRELL.

The *Times* says of the arrest of Currell while walking in the open street in the immediate vicinity of a police station: This remarkable feat, accomplished in the short space of ten days, will fill Londoners with proud confidence in their police, and with a feeling of security which it will require many unathomed mysteries to destroy.

The *Daily News* does not consider that the police have triumphed. It is a capture by blockade rather than a capture by assault. A sheer sinking of the heart in an empty stomach seems to have brought Currell into the toils. His tortures are a kind of lesson in contentment with common things. It seems little to be thankful for, the privilege of walking about Islington without fear; but what an ideal of happiness it must have seemed to this hunted wretch during the past few days.

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## HOW FOGS ARE CAUSED.

An interesting connection between fogs and dust is shown in an article printed in the *Scotsman*. Mr. John Aitken, a Fellow of the Royal Society, has concluded from his experiments that without dust there would be no fog, no mist, no cloud, no rain. He says:—If two large glass receivers—the one filled with common air and the other with filtered air—be connected to a boiler by means of pipes, and steam be allowed to pass into them, a strange phenomenon will be observed. In the former the steam will be seen as soon as it begins to enter rising in a dense cloud; then a beautiful white foggy cloud will be formed, so dense that it cannot be seen through. In the latter there is nothing to be seen; the eyes may be strained, but no appearance of steam is to be detected; there is not the slightest appearance of cloudiness in the receiver, yet it is as full of water-vapour as the other, which continues to be densely packed with fog. In the one case, where there was the ordinary dust in the air, fog appeared; in the other case, where there was no dust in suspension, the air remained clear, destitute of fog. Particles of water-vapour do not combine with each other to form a cloud particle. It is the fine invisible dust in the air on which the water-vapour condenses to form the cloud particles. When there is abundance of dust in the air, and little water-vapour is present, there is an over-proportion of dust particles, and the fog particles are in consequence close packed, but light in form, and take the lighter appearance of fog; so that if the dust is increased in the air fogs are increased. If, on the other hand, the particles of dust are fewer and larger, if the number of particles be fewer in proportion to the molecules of water-vapour, each particle gets weighted, becomes visible, and speedily falls in mist or rain.

But whence comes this dust? From many sources. The visible particles are derived from the breaking up to a minute degree of the inorganic matter on the surface of the earth; and the invisible dust which acts so powerfully in the production of fogs and clouds is formed by the breaking up of the dried spray of the ocean into minute particles and by the infinitesimal division of meteoric matter. So fine is this invisible dust that, if a two-thousandth part of a grain of fine iron wire be heated, and the dust driven off and carried by filtered air into a receiver, the introduction of steam into the receiver will at once occasion an appreciable cloudiness. Common salt is an active fog-producer; and the air is impregnated with very fine salt-dust. This is evidenced by the ever-present sodium line in the spectrum, which at one time so troubled spectroscopists. One source of the supply of this salt-dust is evidently the ocean. The surface of the sea, under a bright sun, quietly yields up its waters to be carried far and wide by the passing wind. In these waters is contained dried salt, which, disguised as fine dust, becomes a powerful agent in concentrating the vapour, and displaying the beautiful circularity of the water. The brine, which rises with the vapour, pulverized into fine dust, is an active instrument in attracting that vapour in the atmosphere, and causing the rain to descend again upon the earth and sea. But the most active of all surfaces as a fog-producer is burnt sulphur. The brilliant flame, the transparent flame, and the smoky flame are all fog-producers. All the present forms of combustion not only increase the number and density of the town fogs, which prevailed so much and so persistently recently, but add to them evils unknown in the fogs which veil our hills and overhang our rivers. In the country the fogs are white and pure, while in towns they are grey or dark with smoke. The colour of the sun's disc, as seen through a Highland fog, is unsullied by impurities; but in a large town it varies from a light pink to a dirty red, according as it is observed in a comparatively clean part of the town or in a busy smoky thoroughfare.

Can fogs be removed, then? It seems hopeless, the writer of the article answers, to expect that their frequency, or persistency, or density can be diminished; certainly they cannot be removed. Heat destroys the visible moles in the air, but flame does not filtrate it. In fact, if gas is burned in filtered air, intense fog is produced when water-vapour is introduced. Products of combustion from a clear fire and from a smoky one give about equal fogging. And the air gives more fog in dry weather than during wet. No doubt the visible particles of dust will be materially diminished by the removal of the deleterious and soot elements before the chimney-smoke is allowed to enter the air; this will remove the "pea-soup" character from the fogs. But it is the sulphur from the consumed coals which, issuing into the air, so rapidly generates the fog, by the quick attraction of the water-vapour to its fine solid particles. The quantity of burnt sulphur that escapes into the air is very great. Seven and a half millions of tons of coal are annually consumed in London. Now, the average amount of sulphur in English coal is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. That would give 93,750 tons of sulphur burned every year in London fires. If we consider that on an average twice the quantity of coal is consumed on a winter day that is consumed on a summer day, no less than 347 tons of sulphur are thrown into the atmosphere every winter day in London. This is an alarming quantity, quite sufficient to account for the density of the fogs in that city. But would it be advisable to diminish the escape of sulphur from the chimneys? Is it not better to "bear the ills" of the fogs than "fly to others" which the absence of sulphur might encourage? Burned sulphur is not an unmitigated evil. During the fogs the air is still and stagnant; there is no current to clear away the deadly germs that are being vomited into the air from the pestilential hot-beds of the lowest slums. These death-laden germs might be more fatal in the propagation of the disease if the deodorizing and antiseptic properties of the sulphur were not busy at work.

In conclusion, we are told that this revolutionary theory of the explanation of fogs is now being generally adopted, and that Mr. Aitken is supported by no less an authority than one of the highest practical, as well as speculative, physicists in this country, Professor Tait, of Edinburgh.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer;" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

**COAL.**—**GEO. J. COCKERELL and CO.'S** Best Coals, 24s. per ton, cash.—23, Cornhill, E.C.

**NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.** By **GEORGE MOORE, M.D.** Price 1s., or 12 stamps by post. London: **JAMES EYFS and Co.**, 170, Piccadilly.

**CLARKE'S** World-famed **BLOOD MIXTURE** is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of Chemists everywhere.

**Duty.** Knowest thou yesterday, its aim and reason Workest thou well to-day for worthy things, Calmly wait to-morrow's hidden season, Need'st not fear what hap: so ever it brings **VEGETABLE MOTO.**

**JAPANESE ART CURIOS**, rare Cabinets, vieux lac Bronzes, Ivories, old colour Blue and White, &c. 7, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.



## 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, 5p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4 p. cent. 1904-5-6-8	104	105
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ per cent.	103	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	101	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent. 1890-1900	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1892 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	110	112
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Ditto 6 p. cent., March 15, 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1899-1900	101	103
Ditto ditto 1889	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	98	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1900	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1930	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1909	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	105	106
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, 1900	103½	104½
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg	98	99
Do. (Loan of 1893) Ins	99	100
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	102	103
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg	96	97
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins	107	108
Do. 3½ p. c. Stock, 1888	93½	94½
Queensland Stock Ins.	99	100
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100	101
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	102½	103½
1881, Inscribed Stock	102½	103½
Victoria 4 p. c. 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 M. 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 1st Con. M.B.	79	81
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	138	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	49	50
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	132
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. M. Debts	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 p. c., 1902	120	122
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	124	126
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	110	112
Memphis and Ohio	116	119
N.Y.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	114	116
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.	103	104
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref	126	128
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	126	128
East Indian, Annuity A.	22½	23
Ditto Annuity B., 1 per annum	24½	24
Ditto Deb. Annuity Cap. Guar.	126	129
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant.	144	147
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N.W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	120	123
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	114	116
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	107	109
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort-	100	102
gage (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	98	100
Nizam's State Railway Guarant-	106	108
eed 5 per cent. Shares.	53	55
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref Stock	105	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	94	96
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	104	105
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	83	85
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	109	110
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St	105	107
Oude & Rohilkund 5 per cent	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	105	107
St. John and Maine	30	33
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	125	127
South Indian Guar. 5 per cent.	114	116
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	101	103
S. Mahatma Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	105	107
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	84	88
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	84	85
4 per cent. Stock	84	85
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	98	100
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	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	135	140

## 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 6 per cent. 1875	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
Great Northern 4 p. c.	115	117
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
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per cent.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	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	159
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. c.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	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	22½
Ditto 6 p. c. Debenture Stock	110	112
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	158	160
Ditto Extension	14½	14½
Ditto 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	118	120
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. c. Preference	1½	1½
Ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	108	110
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	140	143
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	15
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Central Argentine Limited	168	170
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	137	140
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim	11½	11½
Do. Perm. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	120	121
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 per cent	15	16
Copiapo	38	42
Dutch Rhenish	26½	27
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 Liège 14½ p. annuam	11	12
Ditto 6 per Cent. Preference	25	27
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref	67	69
Ditto ditto, 5 per cent. 2nd Pref	44	45
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	11½	11½
Prov. Orei-Vitebsk g. 5 per cent	17	18
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	103	105
Riga and Dunaig	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	25½	26½
Ditto 7 per Cent. Preference	21½	22
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	21½	22
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	24	25
Varna	24	25
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	11	12
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	110	112
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort Deb.	9½	9½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	86
Canada North-West Land	2½	3
Natal Land and Colonization	4	5
Newfoundland Land	1½	2
Otago and Southland Investment	13½	14
Peel River Land	83	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	11	11½
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	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. 1st M. Bonds	123	127

## BANKS.

Agra, Limited	8½	9
Alliance, Limited	12	13
Anglo-Austrian	8	9
Anglo-Californian, Limited	10½	11½
Anglo-Foreign Banking, Limited	8½	9½
Anglo-Italian, 1866, Limited	5½	6½
Bank of Africa, Limited	5	6
Bank of Australasia	102	104
Bank of British Columbia	28	29
Ditto New Issue at 2 prem.	13½	14½
Bank of British North America	67	69
Bank of Constantinople	5	6
Bank of Egypt	28	30
Bank of New South Wales	64	66
Bank of New Zealand	23	24
Bank of Roumania	6	7
Bank of South Australia	25	27
Bank of Victoria	35	37
Central of London, Limited	20½	21½
Chart. of India, Aust., and China	22½	23½
Com. Bank of Australia, Lim.	8	8½
Delhi and London, Limited	12	14
English Bank of Rio de Jan., Lim	13½	14½
English Bank of River Plate, Lim.	11½	12
Eng., Scottish, and Aust. Chart	32	33
Franco-Egyptian, issued at 5 pm.	—	—
German Bank of London, Lim.	11	12
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. Corp.	54	55
Imperial, Limited	17	18
International Bank of Lond. Lim.	14½	15½
Ionian	15	16
Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet, L.	22	23
London and Brazilian, Limited	17	18
London and Hanseatic, Limited	10	11
London and Provincial, Limited	13½	14
London and River Plate, Limited	16½	17½
London and San Francisco, Lim.	5½	6½
London and South-Western, Lim	22	23
London Bank of Mexico & South	—	—
America, Limited	3½	4½
London Chartered of Australia	22½	23½
London, Paris, and Am. Bank, L.	17	19
Mercantile Bank of River Plate, L.	2½	3
Merchant, Limited	2½	3½
National, Limited	—	—
National Bank of Australasia	9	9½
Nat. Bank of New Zealand, L.	1½	1½
North-Eastern, Limited	5½	6½
Provincial of Ireland, Limited	19½	20½
Queensland National, Limited	12½	13
Standard of South Africa, Ld.	43½	44½
Union of Australia, Limited	60	68
Union of Spain and England, L.	5	5½

## GAS COMPANIES.

Commercial, New Stock	205	210
Continental Union Limited	38	40
European, Limited	21½	22½
Gas Light and Coke A, Ordinary	233	237
Imperial Continental	205	210
South Metropolitan A	297	302

## CORPORATION STOCKS.

UNITED KINGDOM.	
Met. B. of Works 3 p. c. Stock	98 98½
Com. of Sewers City London Scrip	100 101
Corp. of London Bonds, 1886-88	99½ 100½
Ditto ditto 1891-95	100 101
Ditto 3 p. c. Bonds, 1912	96 98
Birmingham Corp. Stock, 1946	102½ 103
Bristol Corp. Deb. 3½ p. c. Stock	100½ 101½
Cardiff Corporation 3½ per cent.	97 97½
Glasgow Corporation 3½ per cent.	— —
Hull Corporation Stock	100 101
Leeds. Corp. 4 p. c. Con. Deb. Stock	111 112
Liverpool Corp. 3½ p. c. Stock	103½ 103½
Manchester Corp. 4 per cent	116½ 117½
Middlesbrough Corpora. 4½ p. c.	103 105
Newcastle Corp. 3½ per cent.	100 102
Nottingham Corp. Stock, 3 p. c.	86½ 87½
Stockton Corp. 4½ p. c. Mort. 1908	103 105
Wolverhampton Corp. 3½ p. c. Stk	97½ 98½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.	
Boston (U.S.) 5 p. c. Stg. Loan, 1902	118 121
City of Auckland 6 per cent., 1872	110 120
City of Brisbane 5 per cent., 1891	103 105
City of Christchurch 6 per cent.	121 124
City of Dunedin 6 per cent., 1906	111 113
City of Hobart Town 5 p. c. 1900	111 113
City of Lond. (Ontario) 5 p. c. 1893	103 105
City of Melbourne 5 p. c. 1896-1907	108 113
City of Montreal 5 p. c. Sterling	105 107



**EGYPTIAN GUARANTEED THREE PER CENT. LOAN.**

The DIVIDEND on this LOAN, due on the 1st March next, will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS on that day, and on each succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two.

The Bonds not being ready for delivery, the Dividend will be paid on the Scrip, which must be left three days for examination.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

**BRAZILIAN FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1865.**

The DIVIDEND on this LOAN due on the 1st March next will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS on that day, and on each succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Printed forms to be applied for and the Coupons left three days for examination.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

**RUSSIAN FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1892.**

The DIVIDEND on this LOAN, due on the 1st March next will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS on that day, and on each succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Printed forms to be applied for and the Coupons left three days for examination.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

**RUSSIAN FIVE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED BONDS of 1871.**

The DIVIDEND on these BONDS, due on the 1st March next, will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS on that day, and on each succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Printed forms to be applied for and the Coupons left three days for examination.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

**CHILIAN FIVE PER CENT. LOANS OF 1873 AND 1875.**

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS beg to announce that, in conformity with instructions received from the Chilean Government, all outstanding Bonds of the above Loans, which have not been previously drawn, will be paid off at par at their offices on the 1st March next, together with the interest due at that date.

The Bonds should have the March, 1887, Coupons attached, and may be presented between the hours of 11 and 2 on any day except Saturdays. Printed forms to be applied for and the Bonds left three days for examination.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane.

**LOAN 1885, FOR £1,000,000.****THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.****DRAWING OF DEBENTURES.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of the conditions contained in the said Debentures, and in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Loans Act, 1875," the following Debentures were drawn by lot, on Friday, the 11th day of February, 1887, by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, at the Guildhall in the said City, and will, in accordance with the terms of the said Debentures, be paid off at par on presentation and delivery, with all coupons not then due, at the Chamber of London, Guildhall, on the 15th day of March, 1887, from which date all interest will cease, viz.:-

27 Debentures for £1,000 each. Nos.:-		Nos.:-	
13	15	38	54
84	126	131	160
313	317	339	375
		451	.....
		£17,000	
25 Debentures for £500 each. Nos.:-		Nos.:-	
489	545	592	575
595	597	627	630
769	795	836	851
928	969	986	1002
1132	1148	1206	1208
1300	1301	1343	1403
		1404	.....
		£17,500	
21 Debentures for £1,000 each. Nos.:-		Nos.:-	
1417	1418	1448	1469
1485	1495	1557	1605
1698	1695	1697	1780
1942	1970	2002	.....
		£2,100	
Total .....		£36,600	

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Chamberlain,  
Treasurer.  
HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk  
to the Commissioners.

**ASPHALTE CARRIAGEWAY PAVEMENT.**

The Streets Committee of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will meet in the Guildhall of the said City on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1887, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for PAVING the Carriageway of Leadenhall-street (from Billiter-street to Gracechurch-street) with Asphalt, agreeably to a specification to be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Commissioners, in the Guildhall.

Tenders are to be on the forms supplied at the said office, to be sealed, endorsed "Tender for Asphalt Carriageway Pavement," be addressed to the undersigned, and delivered at this office before two o'clock on the said day.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk.  
Sewers' Office, Guildhall, 14th Feb., 1887.

**TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.**

The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will meet in the Guildhall of the said City on TUESDAY the 8th of March, 1887, at half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the Construction of a New Sewer in Silver-street and Falcon-square, agreeably to plans to be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Commissioners, in the Guildhall, where copies of the specification and printed forms of tender may be obtained on application.

Security will be required from the Contractor for the due execution of the Contract.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders must be delivered before twelve o'clock on the said day of treaty, and the parties sending in proposals must attend personally, or by a duly authorized agent, at half-past twelve o'clock on the said day.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement to execute a contract drawn up in accordance with the specification.

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk.  
Sewers' Office, Guildhall,  
14th Feb., 1887.

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WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1887.