

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2092.—VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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DRURY LANE.
DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS
HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
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.

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

ADELPHI.
ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (4th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames 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 Farrer, Fay Templeton, Agnes Delaporte, Sylvia Grey, Lottie Collins, Barlow, Wilson, Beale, Ethel Selwyn; Messrs. Fred Leslie, E. J. Lonnen, G. Stone, W. Guise, A. Balfour, G. Honey, Charlie Ross. Musical Director, Meyer Lutz. At 7.30, No. 1 ROUND THE CORNER. Doors open at 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCE every Saturday, at 2.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND.—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES.—TO-DAY, 2.30, and EVERY DAY (last two weeks), a Musical Dream play in two acts, by Saville Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-office 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. 25.

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 and powerful company will appear. Songs and dances. Preceded by BY SPECIAL REQUEST. Box-office open from 10 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, at 2.

GLOBE.
GLOBE THEATRE.—Every Evening, a large 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.; Messdames Vane Featherston, Blanche Horlock, and Fanny Brough, &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.

VAUDEVILLE.
VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING,
at 8.30, SOPHIA (32nd time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Messdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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

ST. JAMES'S.
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARRIS 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 Huntley, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntley; Mr. Waring. Box-office 10 till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huy.

OPERA COMIQUE.
OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.—Miss Kate Vaughan's Comedy Company.—THIS EVENING, at 8.15, 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.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD
TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS; at 5.25, 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.

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; Messdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Litheridge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

CRITERION.
CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. At 8, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Messdames 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.

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 Paulson and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulson, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidaey Harcourt, De Lange, Mons. Marius; Miss Camille d'Arville, Mde. 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 Mde. Alias, from designs by Lucien Besche. Armour and Jewellery by Mons. Lassalle. Augmented Band and Chorus, conducted by M. 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. WILLIE EDWIN. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, MODERN WIVES, an adaptation, by Ernest Warren, of "Le Bonheur Conjugal," with the following powerful cast: Messrs. Willie Edwin, Lytton Sothorn, Morton Selten, F. H. France, Edward Thirby; Messdames E. Branton, Olga Brandon, Marie Hudspeth, V. Bennett, Eva Wilson, and Alice Atherton. Preceded by, at 7.45, THE COMING CLOWN. Box-office 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.—Sole Lessee, Miss KATE SANTLEY.

COURT.
COURT THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON and Mr. ARTHUR CECIL.—TO-NIGHT will be acted, at 8.30 punctually, a New and Original Farce in Three Acts by A. W. Pinero, entitled DANDY DICK, in which Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E. Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lugg, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. Preceded, at 8 o'clock, 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.

SAVOY.
SAVOY.—R. D'O'LY CARTE, Pro-
prietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled RUDDIGORE; OR, THE WITCH'S CURSE. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Messdames 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.—Mr. George Grossmith having
recovered from his severe illness will appear Every Evening and Saturday afternoon.

AVENUE.
AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Enormous success. 63rd Time. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Burlesque Pantomime, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Wadman, and a most powerful company. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

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OLYMPIA, the most accessible place in
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TO-DAY.—CHANGE OF PRO-
GRAMME.—Several new and exciting acts, The Race of Wild Indians after a European Lady, the Junior Derby, Hurdle Race by Horses without Riders, the Spanish Bull Fight, and the

GIANT CAGE OF EIGHT LIONS,
who are put through their wonderful and exciting performances by Mr. Seeth, the most courageous Lion Tamer the world has known.

LAST FEW DAYS of the GREAT
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THE STABLES filled with 300 Horses,
Ponies, Dogs, Elephants, &c., and the Armoury and Harness-room may be visited during the interval by holders of Box and Stall Tickets.

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

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Rendezvous for AFTERNOON TEA at OLYMPIA.

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OXFORD-CIRCUS.—LAST NIGHTS of Charles Hengler's Unique and Charming Entertainment. Each evening, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, preceded by the Great Circus Troupe. Open at 7, commence at 7.45. Day performance every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Open at 2, commence 2.30. The present season will terminate on Saturday, February 26th.

SANDOWN PARK CLUB,
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FIRST SPRING MEETING
will take place on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, February 22nd
and 23rd, 1887.
Commencing at 1.30 P.M. each day.

Frequent Trains from Waterloo, Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, and other stations as advertised. A Special Train (for Members only) will leave Waterloo Station, from No. 6 Platform, at 12.15 each day. H.W.F.A. WILLIAMS.

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THROAT IRRITATION
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The Throat and Windpipe are especially liable to
Inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling
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EPPE'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.
In contact with the glands at the moment they are
excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these
agreeable confections becomes actively healing.
Sold only in Boxes, 7½d., and Tins 11. 1½d.
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JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,
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Dr. George Moore, in his work on "Nose and
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LUSITANIA	3,825 ..	3,700 .. Mar. 17.
LIGURIA	4,688 ..	4,200 .. Mar. 31.
AUSTRAL	5,588 ..	7,000 .. April 14.
IBERIA	4,702 ..	4,200 .. April 28.
CHIMBORAZO	3,847 ..	3,000 .. May 12.
POTOSI	4,267 ..	3,500 .. May 26.
ORIENT	5,386 ..	6,000 .. June 9.

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Fares, £16 16s. to £70. Special Terms for Return Tickets.

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From Plymouth two days later. The R.M.S.
ARAWA has made the fastest passages on record to
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cure obesity without semi-starvation dietary, etc.
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not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by
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GOOD SITUATIONS in Canada alone (£8 10s. pays for the complete outfit
and passage of one Boy or Girl).

OVER 500 other BOYS and GIRLS were placed out in
SERVICE last year in England alone, and are doing well.

**IN ALL, more than NINE THOUSAND WAIFS and
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BUT ANY GIFTS, however small, will be GRATEFULLY
ACKNOWLEDGED if addressed to the Treasurer, WM. FOWLER, Esq.;
to the Chairman of Committee, S. G. SHEPPARD, Esq.; or to the Founder,
DR. T. J. BARNARDO, at the

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTIONS,
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PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

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A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury.

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LONDON ASSURANCE OFFICE,

7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,
16th February, 1887.

The Court of Directors of the Corporation of the
London Assurance hereby give notice that a
GENERAL COURT will be held at their offices,
in the Royal Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the
16th day of March prox., at Twelve o'clock at
noon, to consider of a Dividend on the Consolidated
Capital Stock for the half-year ending at Lady Day
next; and that such Dividend will not be included
in any transfer made after the 8th day of the said
month of March.

J. P. LAURENCE, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office—15, St. James's-square, London, S.W.
City Branch—Mansion House-buildings, E.C.
Chairman—Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray,
Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

TWELFTH BONUS MEETING, 1887.

The Report presented at a meeting, held on the
6th January last, showed that on the rigorous bases
of the Institute of Actuaries' H.M. and H.M.(5) Tables
of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net
premiums, which together produce the highest
reserves known to the Assurance practice,
The calculated liability was..... £2,181,937
To which further Reserves were
added of..... 158,823

Making the Total Reserves..... £2,340,760
And the Assurance Fund being..... 2,715,760

The Divisible Surplus was..... £375,000

This sum was larger by £30,000 than any pre-
viously distributed, and produced the highest ratio
of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a
CASH BONUS OF 33 1/4 PER CENT.
on the Premiums of the Five Years.

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CHARLES STEVENS,
Actuary and Secretary.

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on and after Monday, the 31st of January, 1887.

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23rd January, 1887.

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NOTICE.—CHATEAUX LEO- VILLE-BARTON and LANGOA.

My attention has been called to a card issued
by Messrs. Barton and Co., and to their adver-
tisement in the *World* of February 2nd, which
are calculated to mislead as to the ownership of the
Médoc estates of the Léoville-Barton and Château
Langoa; these estates have been in my family for
upwards of 60 years, and my brother, myself, and
our two nephews are now the joint and only
owners. To remove any misconception arising
from a similarity of name with that of my
firm, BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux, who are
shippers to the trade only, it is as well to
explain that my firm and the owners of the estates
have NO CONNECTION whatever with Messrs.
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pany's Patents, which have been recently upheld by
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Court of Appeal. Proceedings will be taken against
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By Order,
S. FLOOD PAGE, Secretary.

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15th February, 1887.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

"JURY PACKING."

AFTER three weeks' debate on the Address, it was hoped that we had come to the end of a most miserable waste of time. In this hope we are disappointed; the disappointment being due to a little conspiracy between the Irish members and the more advanced section of Mr. GLADSTONE'S party. These gentlemen held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider whether the business of the House of Commons could not be further obstructed, and her Majesty's Government yet more embarrassed, by organizing a debate on the empanelling of the jury which was to try Messrs. DILLON, REDMOND, and their comrades of the Campaign. No fewer than sixty-six representatives of English constituencies were present; among them Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE, Mr. ARNOLD MORLEY (official Liberals), and Mr. LABOUCHERE. Mr. DILLWYN presided; and after hearing Mr. SEXTON on the subject it was decided that another adjournment on the Address should be moved in order to raise a discussion on the Dublin jury. That this might be done in the most effective manner, a committee of four members was appointed (Sir W. LAWSON, Mr. ILLINGWORTH, Dr. CAMERON, and Mr. DILLWYN) to make arrangements for keeping up the debate.

And so the matter was settled, with Mr. PARNELL'S assistance. Yesterday afternoon this gentleman insisted that another adjournment was imperative "in view of the very grave state of affairs which exists in Ireland at the present moment," and there was nothing for it but to give way. The *Times*, indeed, hopes that this evening "Mr. SMITH will tell the House firmly that the discussion on the Address must be indefinitely suspended;" in which case "the responsibility for breaking with a constitutional tradition, and inflicting a slight on the Sovereign, must rest with those who have initiated or encouraged obstructive delays." But amongst other reasons for objecting to that course of proceeding—which, however, we cannot suppose to be seriously meant—there is this one: compelling the Government to break up constitutional tradition, and to inflict a slight on the Sovereign, would be to the Parnellites a triumph and to their allies a joy which it would be something more than a pity to bestow on them. There is no help for it. The "jury packing" at Dublin will be brought on for discussion; the committee of four Britons, or rather we should say Gladstonians, will do their utmost to prolong the debate; and nothing remains but the question of how far the English adherents of the conspiracy will go in supporting a false and treacherous assertion: the assertion, namely, that the Government officials have selected the Dublin jury with intent to ensure the conviction of the accused, no matter what the rights or wrongs of the case.

That the Irish members should make this assertion, whether they believe it true or not, is no matter of surprise, nor, as the contest actually stands, even of complaint. They acknowledge to themselves—at the same time leaving us in no doubt of their position—that what is going on in Ireland is Civil War. For tactical purposes, some kind of disguise may be thrown over the conflict between the QUEEN'S Government and the Government of the League; but Civil War it is, and in that state of things it is almost in the natural order of things that any measure may be resorted to to gain the victory. That is why we say that we need not complain much if the Irish members raise a cry of deliberate jury-packing for the purpose of obtaining the conviction of men whom no honest twelve would acquit. But what about the English allies of the Irish members in the House of Commons? Have they the same plea to offer in explanation of their present conduct? Do they also understand that the Nationalists are engaged in what practically amounts to civil war? And is it on that account that they, sympathizing with the movement, permit themselves to countenance an assertion so false in itself and so treacherous to England? Of course they will answer: "No; we back up Mr. SEXTON, Mr. PARNELL, and the rest of the Irish members on this occasion because we do believe that the Government has packed the Dublin jury with intent to obtain fraudulent convictions." As much as this has already been said for them by their organ in the press. "There can be no doubt in the mind of any sensible man that if the weeding process adopted by the Crown had not been carried out every one of the traversers would have been acquitted. If they, or any of them, are convicted now, it will simply be the result of choosing a hostile jury." So says the *Daily News*, and we may expect to hear the same thing, not only from the Sextons and Laboucheres of the Parnell-Gladstone party, but gentlemen of the same persuasion who are supposed to have more regard for truth and fairness. The chief of them all has remained silent

—imitating the tactics of his Irish colleague who permitted the institution of the Plan of Campaign without seeming to take any part in it. But one or two of his lieutenants—notably, the one whom we all call Honest JOHN, has already had his say about jury packing, and no doubt the meeting of yesterday evening heard in that speech the voice of Hawarden. But we are encouraged by the published opinion of independent Liberal journalists to repeat an expression of belief that in Mr. MORLEY'S mouth, as in the mouths of less superior personages, all this denunciation of the Government for jury-packing is dishonest. The long and the short of it is, as the *Economist* said last week and the *Spectator* also in so many words, that "Mr. MORLEY knows better. 'He must know,' said one of the journals above named, 'that there are great numbers of men who, though naturally fit to be put on a jury, could not, in the present state of Ireland, be trusted to give a proper and impartial attention to the evidence, owing to the fierce intimidation openly exercised by the Nationalist party. Yet of the possibility of the trial not being a fair one, if Irishmen were summoned at random, there was not a sign in Mr. MORLEY'S speech. Are we to conclude, then, that the difficulty never occurred to him? Or would it not be more reasonable to presume that he deliberately preferred to take up the position of there being no difficulty in carrying out the selection of juries in Ireland at random, simply because he would thereby be able to make a point against the Government, and to win a cheer from the Parnellites, delighted to obtain the opinion of an ex-Cabinet Minister which might be used to enforce their declarations as to judicial murders perpetrated in Ireland by partial judges and packed juries.' So writes an independent Liberal print 'with the profoundest regret that we have felt bound to draw attention to the lack of honesty and sincerity in the attitude of the Gladstonian Home Rulers.' Now we have to see how much further this lack of honesty and sincerity will be carried, with Mr. GLADSTONE silent at Hawarden, and the most lofty-minded of his lieutenants suggesting such tactics as three-score English Radicals are about to set in operation. They have not 'the literary skill which,' as the *Economist* says, enables the member for Newcastle 'to clothe with some faint show of decency the dishonesty that stands out so nakedly and so shamelessly in the utterances of the less important speakers:' we may hope, therefore, to see this dishonesty as it is, plain and unadorned; and that will be some gain. It will probably help a too-irresolute Government to quick and strong conclusions.

PLAN AND COUNTERPLAN.

(BY AN IRISH LAND-AGENT.)

GIVEN an embarrassed landlord on the one hand and a determined body of tenantry strongly organized under the Plan of Campaign on the other, and the consequences are easy to predict. That landlord must succumb as Lord Dillon and others have succumbed. Similarly, even the unembarrassed landlord whose personal expenditure is derived from the rents of the leagued tenantry is incapacitated from resisting the Plan. He must live, and without rent he cannot. Even if he were to possess a small personal income sufficient for that purpose, it would be of no avail. He would need funds for the eviction of the leagued tenantry and the safeguarding of the evicted holdings. This question of safeguarding is all-important. If there are no Emergency men to defend the land from trespassers, the evicted have the pleasure of being virtually tenants relieved of all rent obligations—grazing their cattle gratis upon their old holdings, or perhaps the cattle of others who pay rent to them. The evicted premises must be safeguarded, and an Emergency man costs 25s. a week. The unembarrassed landlord, like the embarrassed, is unable to fight the League; he too must succumb. One man can fight the Plan and one only—namely, the landlord who enjoys a substantial income derived from other sources. He can bring the Campaigners to their knees as effectually and rapidly as the Campaigners can overcome landlords of a different character. If he has sufficient funds to prosecute and evict the leagued tenantry, to safeguard the estate afterwards, and to pay rates and charges, and a remainder sufficient for his personal expenses, he can beat the Plan of Campaign—to use Mr. Healy's chaste and classic phrase—into a cocked hat. The land needs no feeding, clothing, and housing; but the evicted tenants do. Their war-chest will be emptied pretty quickly, and who is to fill it? Not the National League. The gentlemen who exploit the League prefer keeping their funds to parting with them. In fine, a landlord enjoying a sufficient income derived from other sources can laugh to scorn the Plan of Campaign. His tenantry will not dare to put it into operation against him. The Campaigners, in fact, are only strong against the weak.

Coercion Acts and law proceedings against the champions and bullies of the Plan are all very well in their way, but it is a far cry to the pacification of Ireland by such means. The Government have not yet got their verdict against the champions and bullies, nor suppressed *United Ireland*, which preaches the Plan every week; and have not yet got their Coercion Act, nor seem, so far as one can judge, resolute to get it. This being so, and time pressing, might it not be worth while for the Irish landlords and the English holders of mortgages on Irish property to consult as to the means by which private effort may confront and defeat this nefarious conspiracy? The landlord with a long purse can laugh at the Campaigners; but very few Irish landlords indeed can boast of long purses. But why may not the class between them contri-

bute such a war-chest, for the common defence, that at any point of attack the leagued tenantry may meet with exactly the same sort of opposition that they would experience if they attacked a rich, unembarrassed man? Derelict farms are now a sort of scarecrow and warning to landlords. What a lesson would be taught to the campaigning tenantry of Ireland by an estate cleared of its tenantry, patrolled and guarded by half a dozen landlords' men; the landlord himself suffering not the least inconvenience, and the evicted tenantry sitting like fools on the neighbouring estates and getting swiftly to the bottom of their slender war-chest! All this can be done by combination. The landlords can beat the Plan if they like. Combined, and with a strong common purse, they can overwhelm the Campaigners at any point at which they desire to provoke a fight. Combined they can offer the viper a file upon which to crack his teeth, instead of a poor isolated and generally defenceless individual.

NOTES.

According to a telegram from Cairo, "Sir Evelyn Baring has declared to Count d'Aunay, the French Diplomatic Agent, that Sir H. Drummond Wolff's proposals to the Porte imply neither an immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt nor the fixing of the date of the evacuation." Very good. But if so, what are Sir H. D. Wolff's proposals, and why were they made at all, especially at such a time as this? Or must we be driven to the conclusion that the only reason for making them was that something might be found for the High Commissioner to do?

The opening of the Indian Jubilee appears to have been celebrated with great success not only in Calcutta and Bombay but also in Mandalay. The inhabitants of the territory which has been most recently added to the British dominions can hardly view the occasion strictly as a jubilee; for the Queen has ruled over them not for fifty years, but for eighteen months. It may be that many of the festive crowds at Mandalay were actuated by barely any feeling except the love of display natural to Orientals. But they have much solid ground for rejoicing. It is impossible to conceive a more beneficial change than that which replaces Theebaw by Queen Victoria; and all the late news from Burma points to the fact that the work of pacification throughout the country is being effectively done. If only it is not interfered with from beyond the frontier!

Prince Hohenlohe, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has given the inhabitants of that province a warning which cannot be mistaken. The Statthalter appeals not so much to the patriotism as to the self-interest of the Alsations. If, he says, the majority in the new Parliament is against the Government, there will be war; and if there is war, Alsace-Lorraine will pay the piper—for the campaigning is very likely to take place in the annexed districts. Therefore the inhabitants of the Reichsland should vote for Prince Bismarck's candidates, or, at any rate, should not vote against them. If the Prince and his chief really believe what they say, Europe should begin to breathe a little more easily. The Papal pressure is said to have disintegrated the German Centre party, and the victory of the Government is regarded as tolerably certain. The Septennate would therefore be voted; and this, according to the German Ministerialists (though for reasons which have never been made clear to foreigners), is the best and the only guarantee for the preservation of peace.

The news from the various disturbed districts in Ireland continues most disquieting. At Ballyferriter, in Kerry, seventy policemen attempted to carry out evictions. Barricades were placed on the roads. A large crowd, armed with pikes and clubs, assembled. The police were ordered to load their rifles with buckshot. The crowd only roared defiance. At length, by dint of parleying, the troops managed to move on a little further. They met with more barricades and fortifications, and "the crowd, with their pikes, etc., became very threatening." Completely outgeneralled and overawed, the police beat a retreat in the face of their armed and triumphant foes. Near Limerick there was a similar scene. A large force of police was met by a mob of 2,000 people, "collected by the sounding of horns, chapel-bells, etc." They fell on the police, stoned them severely, and the guardians of law and order were only saved by the intervention of the priests and an immediate retreat. If this is not open rebellion—in which, so far, the rebels have got the upper hand—it bears an uncommonly close resemblance to it.

A correspondent of the *Times* does well to remind the English public of certain crimes and outrages which followed close upon denunciations of judges, jurymen, and officials by Mr. William O'Brien; and in particular of the murderous assault made upon a juror who had been personally held up to obloquy by that fiery patriot. The Gladstonian members are going to protest against the alleged "packing" of the jury which is to try the Campaigners in Ireland. The Gladstonian organ asserts that the Government has deliberately chosen jurors who are prejudiced against the prisoners. These English politicians and writers are, no doubt (some of them), influenced by the highest motives and the most complete ignorance of the real facts; but it is right that they should be reminded that the agitation to which they lend themselves is almost avowedly directed to

the coercion of the jury; and that, to judge by precedents, it is intended to end either in the refusal of the jury to find a verdict according to the evidence, or in their being persecuted and attacked for keeping their oaths.

When lovely woman stoops to aiding and abetting rioters, she must be dealt with like other law-breakers. In the crofter debate a great deal has been made of the case of the woman who was "dragged away" by Sheriff Ivory's merry men. As a matter of fact, the lady was not "dragged," but lifted, into a carriage. But if the officers had removed her from her position with a little gentle violence they would have been justified; for she had chosen to take post at the head of a violent and disorderly mob engaged in obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties. Ladies who play at the game of sedition must expect to pay forfeit, sometimes.

Another curious case of bigamy was heard at the Southwark Police Court yesterday. A man against whom a decree nisi for divorce had been pronounced, before the decree was made absolute, married his wife's sister. On behalf of the defence it was alleged that, as a marriage with a wife's sister could not under any circumstances be a marriage, no bigamy could have been committed; but the magistrate, who appears to have been puzzled by the point, committed the defendant for trial, though he granted bail in one surety of £20. In the fulness of time, therefore, the point will be decided by a higher court.

In the last act of the "Rivals" at the Opéra Comique, last night, Bob Acres's pistol went off of its own accord, and Miss Kate Vaughan was struck in the face by a piece of wadding. Fortunately the injury was a slight one, and Miss Vaughan will appear again as Lydia to-night. But why was the pistol loaded at all? Bob Acres's valour is never brought to the test of having to discharge his weapon: and it is difficult to see why a charge should be inserted at all. If the necessities of realism forbid the use of an empty pistol, there seems no reason why the line should be drawn at a ball. A conscientious representative of Othello once blacked himself all over. It is no doubt possible to conceive the occurrence of an accident in which that precaution might be of some value. But for a duel which is never to come off, an unloaded pistol is not only perfectly adequate if all goes well, but greatly to be preferred in the event of an accidental pulling of the trigger.

It is strange that it has never occurred to anybody seeking a fresh outlet for charity to establish a universal-information office where, on personal application, the poor in distress might put "posers" to omniscient officials. At present the only resource for a poor person at a loss is the police-court magistrate, who has plenty of work without answering questions on domestic politics, even if he were competent to do so; and generally he is not competent, or is unwilling to dispense his knowledge, for the almost invariable conclusion to the reports of such cases is, that "the applicant left the court apparently very dissatisfied." Yet no day passes without help of the kind being sought. Yesterday, for instance, a man approached a magistrate with a sad tale of how he had gone to his home, and how he found that his wife had disappeared with all the household utensils, down to the knives and forks, besides £79 and some jewellery. What was he to do? He did not know, nor did the magistrate. But there must be some people who do know, and it is a pity that their assistance is not available.

The Temperance Conference had two great meetings yesterday, and many speeches were made by members of Parliament, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and others. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not funny, and nobody said anything very new or very striking. The United Kingdom Alliance is absolutely pledged to do all it can to "procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages." This principle was expressly reaffirmed yesterday, and it is worth noticing. It proves that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's endeavours to obtain "local option," or in some way to revise the licensing system, are not genuine attempts to get a fair and equal system of licensing, but are part of a scheme to render any sale of alcoholic liquor illegal. Under the name of removing temptation, the Alliance is determined to deprive temperate men of harmless pleasures, and to take the longest step which has yet been seriously urged towards the establishment of a "benevolent despotism" in this country.

There appears to be an epidemic of bank robberies at the present time. These robberies are not effected in the American fashion—by masked men with revolvers, who make a raid on the establishment selected for plunder and snatch as much booty as they can lay hands on—but are, as a rule, perpetrated by trusted clerks or cashiers. Two such cases were the subject of magisterial investigation yesterday. One was that of the rate-collector of the Bishop's Stortford district, who was charged at the police court of that town with embezzling no less a sum than £7,000, the property of the savings bank of which he was secretary. The other case was that of the cashier of a Brighton bank, who was charged with stealing a sum of money belonging to the bank; the total

defalcations amounting, it was stated, to something like £2,450. In both cases the accused were remanded, and, if they are guilty of the charges brought against them, deserve, no doubt, the severe punishment they will receive. The constant occurrence, however, of this kind of fraud points to the necessity of an improved system of supervision in banks and kindred establishments. It is difficult to imagine that such robberies could take place under a proper system of audit and management.

Denbigh is not in Scotland. If it were, no one need be surprised at the way Denbigh proposes to celebrate the Jubilee; for it is now tolerably well known that north of the Tweed they look upon funerals as relaxation. The Corporation of Denbigh have decided to honour their Queen by making a new burial-ground. In frivolous London it may be considered that the Welshmen are only seeing to it that the skeleton is not omitted from the feast. This, however, is not the right way of looking at it. They are a loyal people at Denbigh, only given to taking their entertainment soberly. No just person will say a word against their Jubilee scheme. Still, one feels that it ought to have "emanated" from Scotland.

The rights of the unfortunate House of Stuart have still their champions. Thus "White Rose" writes to us reproachfully:—Your correspondent is mistaken in claiming James VI. of Scotland as a Jubilee King. His mother was deposed in 1567, but she was none the less Queen of Scotland (and, by right, of England too) until her murder, by order of Elizabeth Boleyn, in 1587, from which year her son's reign dates. The deposition, being *ultra vires*, was null and void. But there was another Jubilee King, James III. and VIII. (King *non desideris Populi sed voluntate Dei*, as his son Henry IX. expressed it) began to reign in 1701, on the death of his father, completed his fifty years in 1751, and died in the sixty-fifth year of his reign in 1766. There were alas! no rejoicings over his Jubilee in England.

The King of Spain is going to give a party. His Majesty has recently acquired the art of walking, and he is naturally anxious to display his skill before a larger circle than that in which he usually moves. It is stated that, in honour of the occasion, his Majesty will wear his "first short frock;" and the fact that he has never worn one before certainly makes his ability to walk all the more creditable. There will be a dance; but the King does not dance. He will stand at the door and present the guests with picturesque memorandum-books. A nurse will stand beside him ready to receive him into her protecting arms if he is tired by being so long on his feet, or if the presentation of picturesque memorandum-books should pall.

Those who, like Mr. Bright, think that Canada should give up her undoubted rights in her fisheries for the sake of peace and quietness, would do well to notice the figures quoted in the *Times* this morning. From these it appears that the total produce of the Atlantic fisheries of the Dominion is worth over three millions sterling per annum. Out of the gross export trade of thirty millions, a million and a half is accounted for by fresh and preserved fish. What is more, while the yield of the Dominion waters is increasing, that of the New England coasts is falling off. This explains the anxiety of the Americans to get a share in the harvest; but it also accounts for the determination of the Canadians not to let their rivals in gratis. They are willing to sell a part of their property, but they naturally decline to give it away.

The Germans have long been redoubtable smokers; but, according to a calculation which has just been made by the United States Consul at Havana, the inhabitants of Cuba can give the average German ever so many cigars start and beat him. It appears that the consumption of cigars in Cuba is at the rate of ten per day per head of the population; which, after deducting children and allowing a margin for the consumption of lady smokers, leaves an average of some twenty odd cigars every day for each adult male. Every year 1,400 millions of cigars are smoked in Cuba, and from 200 to 250 millions are exported. And the mortality is not nearly so terrible as members of the Anti-Tobacco League would hope. The Cubans invariably smoke their cigars "green"—that is to say, still humid and fresh from the factory; and while in Europe we store the precious little mahogany boxes in the driest room in the house, the Cubans keep theirs by preference in the cellar. Since nicotine is very volatile, it follows that a green cigar is much more overpowering than a matured one. Clearly all Cubans ought to die of nicotinal poisoning: which is precisely what they rarely do die from.

The dramatized version of M. Alphonse Daudet's clever novel "Numa Roumestan" was (writes one of our Paris correspondents) very favourably received at the Théâtre de l'Odéon; and, though the substance of the play is very slight, M. Daudet's intimate acquaintance with the manners and the customs of the "roaring south" has enabled him to delineate with wonderful fidelity and spirit the character of the political adventurer who gives his name to this clever comedy. It has been said that, just as in one of his previous novels adapted for the stage, M. Daudet intended to depict the Duc de Morny under a very transparent pseudonym, so Numa Roumestan

is meant as a caricature of Gambetta; but, though there are many touches of character and "asides" which do remind one of the defunct leader of the Republican party, the whole construction of the piece shows that M. Daudet has built it from a mass of various materials ready to his hand. M. Daudet's main object is to show that the people of the southern race—to which he himself belongs—are ever ready to promise without a thought as to whether they will be able to perform, and the remark which he puts into the mouth of Numa Roumestan, "When I am not talking I cannot think," is true to the life. The play is remarkably well acted; but, as a considerable part of the action passes in Paris, there is not so much southern scenery as one had anticipated seeing.

HIS NOBLE SELF.

THE prophet of "Our Noble Selves" in the *Fortnightly Review* may be right or wrong, or merely a fantastic person cutting capers in order to draw attention to that excellent periodical. Time alone can show; because the only test—though it may not be a very good one—of whether a man is a literary genius or not is whether his name or his works are familiar to all moderately cultivated people of intellectual tastes for a long period after his principal performances. Homer satisfies this test; and so do Plato, and Dante, and Shakspeare, and Swift, and Sir Walter Scott, and Thackeray, and George Eliot, as far as they have gone. But—whether right, wrong, or ridiculous—the *Fortnightly Reviewer* is unquestionably a very nice man. It is pleasant to be called a snarling Heine, or a Peckham Swift, whether one deserves it or not; and the many respectable gentlemen revealed as geniuses by the Reviewer must indeed be hard of heart if they do not feel grateful for his kind intentions. But, besides being amiable he is ingenuous. "I myself," he modestly observes, "who have the courage of my opinions, am afraid to say openly what I feel and know about Robert Louis Stevenson, about Austin Dobson, about half a dozen other real geniuses of our own time—not because I mind the public sneer myself, but because those for whom I feel a profound admiration are afraid on their own account to face it." Could anything be more considerate? The Reviewer has the courage of his opinions; he does not mind the public sneer; but Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Dobson, for whom he feels a profound admiration, are differently constituted, and feel afraid on their own account to face that sneer. Therefore their admirer mentions their names; but he does not mention his own. It has always been the rule of the *Fortnightly Review* (and the exceptions to it have been few) that articles should be signed by the writers thereof. This contributor goes even beyond Mr. Herbert Gladstone, on the famous occasion when he visited Cork—not Killarney—and withheld his surname for a short time from the proprietor of the hotel. The *Fortnightly Reviewer* withholds his Christian name too. Another author who is left to take his chance of the public sneer is Mr. George Meredith. "I have heard dozens of people say in private—what is the obvious truth—that the 'Ordeal of Richard Feveril' is the greatest novel ever written in the English language. It is difficult to understand how the truth about a matter of critical opinion can be obvious in the same sense that it may be the obvious truth that Herr Winkelmeier is taller than any other known person, or that Mr. Gladstone has talked oftener and longer in the House of Commons than any other member of it. Still, it may be the best opinion that 'The Ordeal of Richard Feveril' is a 'greater' novel than 'Vanity Fair,' 'The Mill on the Floss,' 'The Antiquary,' or 'Tom Jones.' If so, Richard Feveril has a strong claim to our sympathy. During the twenty or more years that he has been before the world only one of his admirers has had the courage to say in public (anonymously) how great he obviously is, and that one has studied him with so little attention that he cannot spell his name.

Very beautiful, too, is the compliment to the present age—meaning us who live in it—which adorns the Reviewer's peroration. "An age that rolls down the abysses of time as conscious as ours does:" that is how it is described. An age rolling down an abyss—it can hardly roll down two at once—is a noble figure. The "great world" spinning "down the ringing grooves of change" is good enough for a poem; but then the world really does spin, which of course makes the metaphor less original. The use of the adjective "conscious" where a weaker man might have put in an adverb is also striking. This age, then, rolls alive down an abyss and naturally "makes things hum;" but how? Why, it "cannot fail to pour forth its full heart [as it rolls over and over] in profuse strains of unpremeditated"—art? No: something in the knowledge of which the Shelleys who trill unheard in South Kensington are superior to the author of the "Ode to a Skylark"—"cosmical music!" "Profuse strains of unpremeditated cosmical music!" How is that for high? May we not, on the strength of this passage, almost claim the Reviewer as himself one of our many unacknowledged Miltons?

At the bottom of all the *Fortnightly* chaff there is a grain of wheat to be found. It consists of the fact that the art of writing good English is one that a great many people have now learned. Most candid observers would admit that the ability to say well anything you may happen to have to say is far more common now than it was at any time before the present century. The increase of population, the spread of education, the mechanical improvements in printing and the consequent establishment of cheap newspapers and magazines, are more than enough to account for the phenomenon. As for genius, that depends more upon what you have to say than upon how you say it. The morning papers to-morrow will contain half a dozen leading articles so decently written that the *Fortnightly Reviewer* will probably find them equal in style to the letters of Junius. As a matter of fact, the writers of these articles will express themselves clearly, in well-balanced and well-sounding sentences. But there can be no "Junius" in these days, because there is so much less secrecy about politics and politicians.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

COLONEL BUREAU, who has only recently retired from the post of Professor of Tactics at Saint-Cyr, has just published a remarkable account of the frontiers of France from the military point of view. The work completely fulfils its title; but whatever interest we may have in the condition of the French frontier towards Spain and Italy is quite eclipsed by that which we feel in the strategical position on the borders of Alsace-Lorraine and of Belgium. Even the defences of Paris, to which the author devotes two most instructive chapters, are of secondary importance compared with the outer lines of fortresses, the creation of which is supposed to have supplied France with an equivalent for Strasburg and Metz and the passes of the Vosges; and it is to this part of the volume that our attention must be confined at present. It will help the reader to judge of the work if we state at once the most striking conclusions of the writer. The first and most significant conclusion is, that, contrary to the general idea, France is stronger on the north—that is, towards Belgium—than on the north-east, that is, towards Germany; and Colonel Bureau shows the courage of his convictions in drawing from this fact the deduction that there is a greater probability of France violating the neutrality of Belgium than of Germany doing so. The second point is hardly less in opposition to prevalent opinion. It is often said that, when the great struggle comes, the first campaign will be of a defensive character for the most part. Colonel Bureau believes that it will be eminently a campaign of attacks; that Germany's effort to break the French line will be made in enormous force; and, if successful, rapidly followed up; while the first German check will entail a French offensive through Belgium or Luxemburg on Cologne. The third conclusion is less positive and more professional. He quotes and evidently inclines to the opinion expressed by German experts, that the immensely increased power of rifle-fire tends to make the strongest fortifications untenable if the assailant employs sufficient masses of infantry armed with repeating-rifles and risks heavy loss to achieve his end. Colonel Bureau anticipates that a German attack in this manner on Toul, and possibly Verdun, will form the first episode of the war. The interest of this military treatise may be measured by these conclusions; but Colonel Bureau treats every branch of his subject with completeness and scientific impartiality.

Of the three points the first is by far the more likely to strike the reader's mind, and Colonel Bureau thus expresses himself on the subject:—

The old frontier of the north has therefore been preserved; and preserved, let us add, as an act of homage to its illustrious creator, exactly as Vauban left it. But the places included in it which at the time of the war of 1870 were either commanded by neighbouring heights or powerless to withstand rifled artillery have been improved and strengthened by detached works. And these very places whose heroic defence enabled our armies to prepare for the glorious days of Malplaquet, Denain, Wattignies, and Fleurus are now in a fit condition to check an aggressive movement from the side of Belgium. . . . The opinion is generally held, we admit, in France and among the Belgians, that in a new conflict with this country the Germans will assume the offensive on our northern frontier by crossing Belgium. We may be permitted to give some reasons for the contrary opinion. . . . Is it possible that the Germans rate the capacity of resistance of the north-east frontier so highly as to deem assault on it too hazardous? We, of course, note the admission with the lively satisfaction our readers will understand; but if it be so, we reply that the strength of the north frontier is not inferior in a single point to that of the north-east.

With regard to the neutrality of Belgium, Colonel Bureau, after quoting a German scientific opinion that "Germany's natural base of offence lies on the line of the Moselle between Metz and Thionville," goes on to say:—

It is as well to remark that French writers, disturbed by the idea of a German invasion through Belgium, have not even thought of the consequences of a possible defeat of the Germans in this quarter. They have not calculated that victories on the Scheldt and Meuse would infallibly carry our armies into the plain of Cologne, as in 1792 and 1794, and to the banks of the Rhine itself; thus taking in rear the whole frontier of Alsace-Lorraine and its powerful system of defence. This formidable contingency has not escaped the foresight of our adversaries; and I am not afraid to say that the vast fortifications carried on at Cologne since 1870, far from being a menace to Belgium, show, on the contrary, that the neutrality of that country inspires Germany with less confidence than ourselves for the Rhine frontier. This unexpected conclusion will, perhaps, surprise our readers, and for this reason we will make a quotation from the *Preussische Jahrbücher*:—"At the beginning of hostilities Belgium will find itself incomparably more menaced from the side of France than from that of Germany. The French will seek in force to reach with a portion of their army the lower course of the Rhine, in order to cross that river beyond the range of Cologne and Wesel. In that quarter occurs for them the most favourable spot along the whole German frontier for offensive operations, especially since the German occupation of Metz and Strasburg."

Colonel Bureau believes that the declaration of war would be followed by an immediate German attack on the fortress which is thought to offer the best chances of success. "A German military paper states that the frontiers of Germany are open, and that therefore Germany can only ensure its existence by throwing itself on the enemy. But the German army can only do this after breaking through the girdle of fortresses. . . . A siege in form ought nowadays to be the rare exception. Any fortress will never be less prepared for resistance than the first day of its investment, and it is consequently at that moment that an energetic attack has the best chances of success."

We must conclude our notice of this interesting book, which deserves to be translated, with the principal paragraph relating to the third of Colonel Bureau's main conclusions:—

Formerly the preparation for attack by force belonged almost exclusively to artillery. But to-day the precision, rapidity, and, above all, the volume of musketry fire give infantry a not less important part in the attack on fortifications. Assuming the garrison of a place to be 400 men, the enemy can oppose a force twice, three times, or even four times as large, covered by skilfully concealed trenches at a distance of 1,000 yards;

and it is incontestable that, by means of a well-regulated fire from carefully selected positions bearing on the face of the works, the troops behind the ramparts would be so overwhelmed by the mass of projectiles as to be compelled to abandon them. Even the artillery of the place, although each gun should be under shelter, would be the object of special marksmen, who would not fail gradually to reduce them to silence.

The moral is that the French fortresses, being only a few days' march from the frontier, could be easily reached in the event of war, and would be exposed to the full onset of German attack before they were really prepared to bear it. Colonel Bureau believes that the fortune of the war will very much depend on the result of the German attempt to carry by storm Toul, Verdun, or possibly Belfort; but the military advantages of success at the last-named place would be least of all.

SNOW-STORMS ON THE HILLS.

NONE but those who have been caught in them can form any idea of how terrible are mountain snow-storms. Blinding, bewildering, both men and animals quickly succumb to them. Clouds and banks of snow rush hither and thither in opaque masses; the bitter hail and sleet seem to drive through you. A few moments after the storm breaks, every wrap you may have at command is soaked through; the cold is intense; and a sense of numbness soon takes possession of the whole body. Twice have I narrowly escaped death when out on the northern mountains in winter, suddenly finding myself at the close of a short afternoon enveloped in a blinding storm. Once, after long exposure, I owed my deliverance to a search-party of shepherds; on the second occasion I was saved by the intelligent fidelity of a brace of foxhounds. Those who have been overtaken in this manner have not always been so fortunate; and some terrible deaths have occurred among the higher hills in winter, as the following stories will show.

Half-way down this grey stone wall, on its near side, is a sad green spot; and beside it we have thrown up a loose cairn. The snows had fallen thickly for many days; all the deep holes were filled up, and the mountain-road was no longer to be seen. The wall-tops stood out as white ridges on the otherwise smooth surface. Only the crags hung in shaggy snowy masses, black seams and scaurs picking out the ravines. Nature was sombre and still; it seemed as though her pulse had ceased to beat. The softly winnowed snowflakes still fell, and not even the wing of a bird of prey moved in the cold thin air. It had gone hard with the sheep. Hundreds were buried in the snow, and would have to be dug out. They sought the site of the old wall and fell into deep drifts; but the hardy goat-like Herdwicks instinctively climbed to the bleak and exposed fell-tops, and in this was their safety. To relieve the sheep that had as yet escaped, hay was carried to the fells; each shepherd having a loose bundle upon his back. It was thus, with three dogs, that we toiled up the gorge by an undefined trail parallel to the buried fence. Soon it began to snow heavily, and the sky suddenly darkened. The dogs that were in front stopped before some object. They whined, ran towards us, and gave out short, sharp barks. With a kind of instinctive dread we followed them as they led us towards a granite boulder; and on its lee side lay something starkly outlined against the snow. "Dead!" we whispered to each other. There was no trace of pain over the features—nothing but rigid quiet. The icy fingers grasped a pencil, and on the snow lay a scrap of paper. It contained only two words—"This day"—then stopped. We buried the body next morning in the little mountain cemetery. Whence he came or whither he went none ever knew. A few of the dead man's belongings, trifling enough, are thrust in a hole in the old barn, for her whom we still expect to come for them one of these days.

In our summer fishings, one of the spots to which we used to resort was a quaint cottage in the beautiful vale of Duddon—the same that Mr. Wordsworth has immortalized in his series of sonnets. The cottage stood hard by the stream, and in it lived a widow woman, the daughter of a hill "statesman." During trout-time the house was embowered in greenery. Deliciously cool was its white-washed porch and clean sanded floor, a great tree standing over all. In the grate of her parlour in summer, where Mr. Wordsworth often used to sit, she invariably had a thick sod of purple heather in full bloom. Here many anglers came and drew from their holds the pink-spotted trout. The dipper and the kingfisher darted by the door, and those who drank in the quiet and pastoral peace of Duddon never forgot it. The woman of the cottage, by great industry and exertion, had reared and settled comfortably in life a large family. She was respected by all about her. Out of her small means she gave away almost as much food and home-brewed ale as was sold by any country inn of the district. For one in so limited a sphere her life was almost an ideal one; and yet her end was terribly sad. She left home one wintry afternoon to visit a sick relation in Eskdale. At this time "pedlars"—of whom the Wanderer of the "Excursion" is a type—were common in remote country districts; and one of these offered to convey her in his gig to Eskdale over the Birk Moor road. At the end of this he was to take her up at a stated time. It happened that she was too late for the traveller, but walked onwards, supposing that he was behind and would overtake her. On the sixth day after this, the clergyman's daughter from Eskdale casually called at the poor woman's cottage. It then became known that she had not been seen at Eskdale, and a band of dalesfolk at once set out to search the fells. The body of the poor creature was found only forty yards from the road, her hands and knees terribly lacerated and her dress torn. These showed that after losing the power of walking she had struggled onwards, no one knows how far, upon her hands and knees. She had taken out her spectacles, as was thought, to assist her in seeing her way through the blinding mists. These had prevailed for a week, and to them must be attributed the fact that her body lay so long, undiscovered

by the mountain-road. Some sweetmeats tied in a handkerchief, which she had carried for her grandchildren, were found near the spot where she died.

Easdale is one of the most picturesque glens among the Cumbrian mountains—"a spot made by Nature for herself," as some of the Lake poets have it. With its tarn, its ghyll-contained waterfall, and the fact of its being placed among the splintery peaks of the Borrowdale series, it constitutes a wildly charming spot at every season. Here upon the snow, many years ago, was played out a cruel tragedy indeed. A poor hard-working peasant and his wife, named Green, were returning from Langdale late on a wintry evening to their home in Easdale. A terrible storm overtook them on the way, and, becoming exhausted, both died in it. Meanwhile six children were snowed up in their cottage, where, without help, they remained several days. Fully appreciating their situation, but as yet ignorant of the fate which had befallen her parents, a little lass of nine assumed command at home and exhibited unusual forethought and care in meeting the home wants of her brothers and sisters. After a time she made her escape from the snowbound cottage, and told the hill farmers and shepherds how her father and mother had not yet returned. A search-party was organized; and after three days the bodies were discovered upon the hills, at a short distance from each other.

THE TWINING FAMILY.*

WE cannot say that the second volume of the Twining Papers is quite so attractive as the first; perhaps because there is more of Richard and less of Thomas in it, and Thomas was the really interesting member of the family. His translation of Aristotle's Poetics is still a standard book, and his correspondence has considerable literary interest; while the glimpses it affords us into the private life of an English clergyman of the last century adds something to our stock of information on what is rather an obscure phase of social history. The sequel to this volume is styled "Papers of the Twining Family," and is principally taken up with the travels and adventures of Thomas's brother, Richard Twining, the head of the great firm in Devereux-court—a man of some taste and scholarship, but not enough to entitle him to distinction. A dinner may be a good enough dinner, yet not one "to ask a man to," as Dr. Johnson said. And we feel much inclined to say the same of Mr. Richard Twining's Journals and Correspondence. However, the account of his travels will doubtless amuse those who have followed in his footsteps under such different conditions, while it also has its share of the undying interest attaching to all pictures of the Ancient Régime drawn when on the brink of the rapids by hands unconscious of the danger. It is impossible to read descriptions of old France, Germany, and Flanders, written while our grandfathers or others with whom we may have conversed were still alive, without being struck by the contrast between the nearness and the remoteness of the scenes and the manners presented to us; and of this particular charm nothing can rob the dreariest or most commonplace narrative while the memory of these great events still lives. Mr. Twining's book, however, is not dull, and contains some passages which are really curious and striking: as, for instance, the sketch of the old clerk William Preston, the visit to the Great Mogul in 1794, and the account of the French Court in 1790.

Richard Twining, the half-brother of the translator of Aristotle, was born in 1749 and was educated at Eton. He was summoned from school at the age of sixteen, to take charge of the family business on the death of his father—a task of which he seems to have acquitted himself with complete success. He retained to the last the love of scholarship which he acquired at school; and his letters teem with Latin quotations more or less apposite, showing an acquaintance with writers outside of the ordinary curriculum of a public school. His diary begins in 1781, and continues to 1797—embracing tours in Holland, France, Germany, Wales, Scotland, and the north of England. It is then taken up by Richard's son (another Richard), whose travels are recorded in similar manner from 1800 to 1844; though the different members of the family are so mixed up, that we are sometimes left in doubt as to which generation is addressing us.

In Germany Mr. Twining seems to have had the *entrée* to very good society; and when at Göttingen was entertained by the two English princes, Prince Ernest and Prince Adolphus (afterwards the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge), who were being educated at the university. He here also made the acquaintance of Heyne, the editor of Virgil; to whom he showed Parr's preface to "Bellendenus," of which the Professor apparently did not think very highly. He characterized Parr's Latin as "cousu"—pieced together out of various classical authors with the aid of a wonderful memory, and not written with the freedom of a master. Anybody who will compare Milton's Latin with Parr's will understand what the Professor meant. From what the traveller saw and heard of France in the early days of the Revolution, Twining adopted the opinion that the French nobility were alienated from Louis XVI. not more by his political concessions than by the changes introduced at Court, which only ruined the Parisian tradesmen and destroyed the gaiety of the capital without being of any real service to the national finances. It was stopping one hole in a sieve. His description of travelling on the Continent a hundred years ago is certainly interesting. He was more struck with the Rhine than with the Rhine vineyards, and was delighted with the crags and ruins. At Spa he narrowly missed seeing the Emperor Joseph, whom he found very popular all over his dominions. The Duchess of Chandos, who was staying there, asked him why he did not marry. The Emperor said he did not know where to go for a wife. The

Duchess suggested the Princess Royal of England; and when the Emperor objected to the difference of religion, she said nobody thought much about such things as that. Twining particularly notices the excellent accommodation provided on board the old canal-boats which plied between Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent. Mr. Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," describes these conveyances in terms of equal praise: repeating a legend of some old English gentleman who was so delighted with the fare that he went backwards and forwards from Ghent to Bruges perpetually till the railways were invented, when he drowned himself on the last trip of the passage-boat. These boats were still running in 1836.

One of the younger members of the family, Thomas Twining, went to India with a writership in 1794; and almost as soon as he landed circumstances caused him to proceed to Delhi, where he had an interview with the Emperor, the description of which is the best thing in the book. Perhaps the next best thing is the account of William Preston, book-keeper to the firm for thirty years. He seems to have been quite another Tim Linkinwater in his ways, and he formed a curious link between the old world and the new. He was the son of an innkeeper, at Burton in Westmoreland; and when he was about seventeen Charles Edward and his suite stopped at his father's house on their way to Derby, and William assisted in waiting on them. They were all in high spirits and drank plenty of claret. They stayed there again on their return, but in a very different plight; swallowing a mouthful of food, drinking no wine, and hurrying on as speedily as they could. The old man, who had witnessed these scenes in his youth, survived to 1818, when he died at the age of ninety; and the editor of these papers, now living at the age of eighty, may himself have heard him tell the tale.

All the members of the family who figure in the volume seem to have been fond of Latin. We are sorry to say, however, that in a translation of "We Are Seven," by the Reverend D. Twining, we are compelled to point out a false quantity—velim, with the *e* long. But, as the line in which it occurs is rather a curious one, perhaps it is a clerical error.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Gold amounting to £24,000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterday, making the net amount received during the week ended last night £407,000, the greater part of which was received from Egypt. From other quarters the receipts continue to be small; and although the New York sterling exchange is high, no gold has as yet been shipped for London, it being understood that the amount shipped last week will go to Germany. It is expected, indeed, that some gold will be received from New York; but there is much uncertainty on the point. This being the state of affairs, the position of the Bank of England is in reality not improved. Just now the reserve appears large, and the proportion to liabilities is exceptionally high; but this is so because the Bank has practically been doing no banking business, not because its position is really strong. On the contrary, the position is weak. There are sure to be demands for gold upon this market from various different quarters. Every year such demands occur, and this year they are more probable than formerly. A break on the Berlin Bourse would surprise nobody. Russia has been passing through an economic crisis for the past few years; and even, therefore, apart from all considerations of war, it would not be surprising if gold in considerable amounts were taken for Germany. Then there is the danger of war and all the consequences that war involves. And yet the Bank directors are doing nothing to strengthen their position. They have allowed opportunity after opportunity to pass away. For the moment the tendency of the value of money is to rise. Yesterday short loans were in strong demand at 3½ per cent., and the discount quotation was firm at 3¼ per cent.; but this is a mere accident due to the fact that the revenue payments are transferring large sums from the outside market to the Bank of England, and therefore diminishing the supply in the outside market and forcing rates more nearly to the level of the Bank rate. In about a month, however, the influence of the revenue payments will cease. There will be large disbursements towards the close of March on various accounts, and, except something happens materially to strengthen the position of the Bank within the next month, the probability of its gaining much afterwards will not be great.

The stock markets opened dull yesterday morning, but they quickly improved, and the tone remained good to the very close. There was, however, as great an absence of business as before. For the moment very little buying or very little selling acts powerfully upon quotations. People are waiting, unwilling to commit themselves more deeply until the result of the German elections next Monday is known; and while this is the case, though the tendency of prices is to decline, a very little buying has a powerful effect. It would seem that there was some buying, both in Berlin and in Paris. A failure occurred on the Berlin Bourse; and as other failures are not unlikely to happen, it appears to have been thought necessary by the leaders of the Bourse to keep up prices, so as to prevent apprehensions from arising. The firmness of the Continental Bourses instantly caused prices here to advance; and there was also an improvement in the American market. Prices opened better in New York, and this had a considerable effect upon the London market for American Railroad securities. As already stated, however, there is exceedingly little business doing: as little, perhaps, as before the rise in American Railroad securities began a year and a half ago. The last Settlement showed that there is a very large speculative account open for the fall in Foreign Government bonds, and that the speculative account open for the rise in Home and American Railroad securities has been immensely reduced. Just at the time of the Settlement there was considerable buying by speculators for the fall; but since the last account it would seem that there has been further speculative selling, and the result is that there is a smaller account open now than has been, perhaps, for a year and a half past. In such a state of markets, when nobody cares to deal largely, quotations are to a certain extent unreal.

* "Selections from Papers of the Twining Family. A Sequel to 'The Recreations and Studies of a Country Clergyman of the Eighteenth Century.'" By the Reverend Thomas Twining, sometime Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester. Edited by Richard Twining. (London: John Murray, 1887.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.
FOURTH EDITION.

RUSSIAN THREAT TO OCCUPY BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—It is stated in well-informed circles that Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, has informed the Bulgarian Delegates that in the event of the failure of the negotiations for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, Russia will occupy Bulgaria, with the consent of Germany and Austria. In fact, the report of a probable Russian occupation has been gaining ground here since yesterday, although it is not known whether Russia really contemplates such a step, or whether the rumour is circulated merely with the object of intimidating the Bulgarian Government, and inducing them to accept M. Zankoff's programme in its entirety. It is, however, believed that the Regency has gone to the utmost limit of concession, and that it is impossible for it to concede more. The Bulgarian Government, it is added, cannot even entertain M. Zankoff's demand for the appointment of a Russian general as Bulgarian War Minister.

M. Vulkovitch yesterday paid visits to the foreign Ambassadors with the object of complaining that M. Zankoff had not been counselled to moderate his demands. The Ambassadors replied that they did not wish to enter into details, and advised M. Vulkovitch to come to an understanding with M. Zankoff and the Porte, after which they would be prepared to discuss the question. The Turkish newspapers have been prohibited from making any reference to the Bulgarian question.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—Telegrams received here announce that the Queen's jubilee was most brilliantly and enthusiastically celebrated yesterday throughout India. The day was everywhere observed as a public holiday, and in the evening there were illuminations and firework displays in all the towns. In the principal cities money was subscribed for hospitals, town-halls, and other public works, and many native gentlemen distributed food and clothes to the poor. The Customs duties have been abolished in several of the native States in commemoration of the jubilee. This evening Calcutta will be illuminated, and the Viceroy, accompanied by the members of the Council and other leading officials, escorted by a body-guard, will drive in procession through the city to view the scene.

FRENCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day publishes the following letter from Barcelona:—"The newspaper reports of purchases of horses and mules having been made in Spain on account of the French Government are confirmed on unquestionable authority. The horse and mule dealers here have been informed by their representatives at Camprodon, Puigcerda, and in the neighbouring districts, that any price is being paid by French agents for animals suitable for military purposes. The General in command here has been informed that, in consequence of the large French purchases made in the Cerdania Valley, no horse or mule fit for work is now to be obtained." The *North German Gazette* also contains a communication described as proceeding from a trustworthy source in Unter Franken, in Bavaria, stating that sheep-dealers from the Palatinate and Alsace-Lorraine who trade with France are buying up at any price all the sheep obtainable in the neighbourhood of Schweinfurt.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day, alluding to the issue by the Opposition candidates of broadsheets asserting that the Government intends introducing monopolies, and a seven years' military service, and also contemplates suspending universal suffrage, and even the Constitution, says:—"The Imperial Chancellor having recently received from a patriotic inhabitant of Oldenburg one of these Progressist broadsheets, forwarded a reply to the sender in which he declared that the falsehoods contained in the broadsheet which were being circulated in all the electoral districts alike. The traditional political well-poisoning carried on by the enemies of the Empire was premeditated and systematic. Only one statement, added Prince Bismarck, was correct—namely, that the Government contemplated the further prolongation of the anti-Socialist law. All the other statements were frivolous and senseless inventions, and the electors who were ready to believe that such evil designs were entertained by the Emperor's Government could not be protected from being victimized by unscrupulous sharpers."

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Thursday.—A special telegram from Rome (in the *Matin*) says:—"According to news received at the Vatican, the German Government are now sure of a majority at the elections. The Pope is happy to have contributed to that result, and says that peace is assured."

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT.

A Welsh correspondent having sent Mr. Gladstone a copy of Mr. Bright's letter on the Irish question, has received the following reply:—

Dear Sir,—I need hardly say afresh how firmly I rely upon the people of Wales or how deeply I lament the course Mr. Bright has felt himself obliged to take with regard to Irish policy. Yet not only am I as sensible as ever of his former services, but I was glad to see in this last letter that he felt as deeply as ever for the Irish people; whom, perhaps, after a time he may feel able to trust.—Your faithful and obedient,

February 15.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

"JURY-PACKING" IN IRELAND.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-NIGHT.

There is every prospect that the proceedings in the House of Commons to-night will be of a lively character owing to the tactics which have been resolved upon by Radical and Home Rule members. A meeting representing those sections of the House was held yesterday afternoon in one of the Committee-rooms to discuss the advisability of bringing forward the question of the alleged jury-packing in Ireland before the close of the debate on the Address. Mr. Dillwyn presided, and there were upwards of fifty members present, including Mr. Arnold Morley, the chief Liberal Whip; Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Barran, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Cremer, Professor Stuart, Mr. B. Coleridge, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Montagu, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. H. Richard, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Newnes, the Honourable W. James, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. J. O'Connor. Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved a resolution in favour of bringing the matter forward this evening after questions by moving the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Barran seconded the resolution, which was after some discussion adopted *nem. con.* Mr. Conybeare urged that one evening would be insufficient for the adequate ventilation of the alleged grievance; but Mr. Bradlaugh deprecated the idea of prolonging the discussion beyond to-night, and the feeling of the meeting generally appeared to be in favour of his view. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Mr. Stuart also spoke. It is understood that Mr. Dillwyn will be entrusted with the task of moving the adjournment, and that Mr. Illingworth will probably second the motion.

It is stated that if the Speaker does not intervene, the Home Rule Liberals intend to carry on the debate on the motion for the adjournment of the House until midnight, and then the Irish members will take up the discussion on the general question "of the Address." Unless this is disposed of there will be no chance of finishing the Address this week, or of Mr. Smith being able to bring forward his urgency resolution on Monday. The Government are therefore being strongly urged by their supporters to make a resolute effort to get the general question finished. They will have the warm support of Lord Hartington and the Liberal Unionists generally.

The *Standard* says:—"The Government will, it is believed, decline to discuss any question connected with the trials in Dublin, on the ground that they relate to matters still *sub judice*, and, having given three weeks to the debate on the Address, they are determined to resist by every means in their power its further prolongation. It is stated, however, that the Irish members will endeavour to prolong the debate on the Address till the conclusion of the trial in the Dillon case, in order that, if necessary, a discussion may be raised on the result of the proceedings. They are also desirous to obtain from the Government some understanding that facilities will be given for the discussion of Mr. Parnell's Amendment on the Irish Land Act."

THE BATTERSEA FIRE.

The fire at Draper's Sawmills, Battersea, is still burning, although the firemen were engaged all night in pulling down the outside of the stack, in order that water might be poured on the fire in the centre. It is hoped that another day will see the top of the pile removed; and then, with the large number of men at work, the fire will soon be extinguished. During the night a severe frost set in, and the firemen had difficulty in carrying on their work. At a late hour the wind veered round to an exactly opposite direction to that in which it had been blowing since the fire broke out; and additional alarm was caused among the inhabitants on account of the sparks and great volumes of smoke being blown right over Messrs. Bowley's oilworks, which almost join the saw-mills, between the latter and the Albert Bridge. Their fears were, however, soon set at rest.

THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION IN IRELAND.

The proceedings against Mr. John Dillon and others were resumed before Mr. Justice Murphy this morning. The Solicitor-General remarked that none of the traversers were present, and he asked his lordship to order their attendance. Mr. Adams, for the defendants, objected, as in previous trials of the same kind the traversers were not present. Mr. Harrington, M.P., said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Attorney-General were, as witnesses, bound to attend from day to day, and they had not been asked to do so. After some further discussion, his lordship said that if any question arose requiring the presence of the traversers during the trial he would require them to be present, but not otherwise; he would take no notice whatever of where they were or how they were occupied. Several copies of *United Ireland* were then handed in, and formal evidence was given, with the object of connecting William O'Brien, one of the traversers, with the editorial management of the paper. A Government law clerk stated that last year Mr. O'Brien, in a civil action, made an affidavit admitting that he was the editor of *United Ireland*. Mr. Dodd, Q.C., then read "The Plan of Campaign" and other articles published in *United Ireland*. While this was proceeding, Mr. Crilly and Mr. Sheehy, two of the traversers, entered the court.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says it is understood that Mr. Chamberlain yesterday placed before Lord Herschell, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley his modified scheme for the local government of Ireland. His scheme briefly is, that there be two central governing bodies—a Dublin General Council and a Belfast General Council—whose decisions shall be subject to the veto of the Imperial Parliament; that the Imperial Parliament shall control Customs and Excise; that the Crown shall retain the judicial appointments; and that there shall be an imperial police, with a local county police. Sir George Trevelyan, who was present at the conference, has, it is said, approved of the scheme. Mr. Morley, however, considers it unworkable, and that it cannot be accepted by the Gladstonites; but Lord Herschell and Sir William Harcourt think the proposals afford a basis for a reconstructed Home Rule scheme, upon which the Liberal party may be reunited.

SALE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

The steamer *Great Eastern* was sold at Liverpool by auction to-day for £26,000. The purchaser, Mr. Thomas Brown, is said to be acting for the London and Australian Steamship Company.

FALL OF A CLIFF AT DOVER.

Last night a large portion of the cliff at St. Margaret, near Dover, fell, having been loosened, it is supposed, by the recent severe frosts. A villa-residence on the shore was completely overwhelmed by the chalk.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Referring to the recent outrages, *United Ireland* of to-day says:—The Government has abandoned a policy which produced peace for a policy which will inevitably produce bloodshed, extermination, and reprisals; and they do so with the most brutal cynicism, simply because they cannot grab all the glory and political profit of a continuance in the policy of peace, but must share the credit with the people's organization. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach read the accounts of the bloody affray in Clare on Tuesday he must have chuckled at the success with which his diabolical plot for driving the people to despair of open and lawful methods is working. Peasants who see armies supplied for the work of barbarous extermination, and other armies drafted in to prevent the victims from even protesting in public meeting, not unnaturally forget the necessity to the Irish cause of patience and moderation at this moment, and they play the Tory game of getting up statistics for a new Coercion Bill by substituting armed ambuscade for the suppressed public meeting. Tory Machiavelism will, however, defeat itself.

In another article, headed "Men of Independent Mind," *United Ireland* says:—The men of dependent minds whom the Attorney-General declares must be excluded from the exercise of the most ordinary right and duty of citizenship in their own country include at least three-fourths of the inhabitants of Ireland. The Catholics of Ireland, with few dishonourable exceptions, priests and Bishops, five-sixths of the constitutionally elected representatives of the country, and more than five-sixths of the electors are included in the multitude of pariahs whom the Attorney-General places outside the Constitution. If the Crown obtains a verdict from a jury so selected, what will such a verdict carry in the country? How far will it tend to inspire people with respect or confidence in the law which it is the first duty of every Government to endeavour to instil? But if "independent minds" on the jury revolt against the work they are shamelessly selected to discharge, how crushing will be the disaster to the baffled packers. That unlucky phrase of the Attorney-General is a plea of guilty for the Irish Administration.

Archbishop Walsh subscribes £10 to the defence fund for the Plan of Campaign traversers, as a mark of sympathy and as a protest against the gross insult inflicted on many upright conscientious Catholics by their exclusion from the jury. The subscriptions announced do not reach £40.

Mrs. Davitt sends Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, a subscription for the families of the Woodford prisoners, "thirty-three brave fellows whose wives and little ones should be in a better position pecuniarily than when the judge's savage sentence separated them. She hopes Transatlantic Ireland will appreciate the men by whose sacrifice the Plan of Campaign has been made so powerful a weapon against landlord tyranny."

The Press Association's Loughrea correspondent telegraphs:—The stirring events of the past few days and the excitement caused thereby has not yet subsided. This morning notices were posted calling on the people to boycott three men for supplying the police on Sunday morning and Tuesday. The notices were torn down by the police. Several summonses have been issued by the police on persons who, it is alleged, took part in the riots. The local branch of the National League has given notice that they will inquire into the charges preferred against traders for accommodating the police at their meeting on Sunday.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

DONCASTER.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (About two miles.)—Dandelion (J. Wood), 1. Minstrel Maid (Mr. H. D. Fox), 2. Crazy (Mr. R. Fitzwilliam), 3. Three started. Betting: 100 to 14 on Minstrel Maid, 8 to 1 agst Dandelion, 100 to 8 agst Crazy. Dandelion won a good race by half a length; bad third.

SELLING HUNTERS' STEEPCHASE. (About two miles and a half.)—Flora (Mr. Brockton), 1. Anarchist (Captain E. R. Owen), 2. Empress m. (Mr. Nicholson), 3. The following also started:—Loddington (Batty), Woollaton (H. Brown), Jura (Mr. W. F. Lee), and Oceana (Moran). Betting: 2 to 1 agst Oceana, 3 to 1 agst Anarchist, 4 to 1 agst Flora, 7 to 1 agst Jura, 100 to 12 agst Empress m., 100 to 8 agst any other.

ALTCAR COURSE MEETING.

The WATERLOO CUP, for 64 subscribers, at 25/- each; winner 500/-, second 200/-; two dogs 50/- each, four dogs 30/- each, eight dogs 20/- each, sixteen dogs 10/- each; the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate 360/-. Total, 1,600/-.

FIRST ROUND.

CLAMOR beat MASTER TOM HARBISON: 6 to 5 on Clamor. The latter won anyhow, as Master Tom Harbison was lame.

SORCERER beat WAGNERITE: 13 to 8 on Sorcerer, who was too fast and clever for Wagnerite, and won well.

SNOISTER beat BRINTON: 5 to 2 on Snoister, who led three lengths, and outworking Brinton at all points, won cleverly.

HAPPY OMEN beat GOOD: 4 to 1 on Happy Omen, who led four lengths and won easily. HUIE HOLLOA beat EASTERN LIGHT: 5 to 1 on Huie Holloa, who led eight lengths, and won very cleverly.

COUNTRESS GRACE DARLING beat BUSACO: 5 to 4 on Grace Darling, a give-and-take course, Countess Grace Darling having slightly the best of a long trial.

SIR HUMPHREY beat DAWESMERE: 5 to 4 on Sir Humphrey, who was the smarter, and won well when he killed.

DORINDA beat ORASO.

WIMBORNE beat AURIFER: 4 to 1 on Wimborne. Aurifer led two lengths, but was outworked by Wimborne, who won cleverly.

LET GO beat BIRMINGHAM: 6 to 5 on Let Go, who outpaced and outworked Birmingham in a short spin.

BURNSWARK beat BESS OF THE NOOK: 9 to 2 on Burnswark, who led two lengths and won well.

FLUTTERING FERSEN beat STAR OF LAUGHTON: 7 to 2 on Fluttering Fersen, who led two lengths and won easily.

Jack the Baker beat Barbican II. All Alone beat Pippo. Adèle beat Crown Point. Greater Scot beat Refresher.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

No change has been made in the Bank rate.

There is a good demand for money in the open market, and the rate for short loans is 3½ per cent., while discount is quoted 3½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets are quiet for general business on the near approach of the Settlement, which commences next week, and the tone is dull on a weak opening being reported from Paris. Consols are 1-16 per cent. easier, and Home Railways are dull at a slight decline in the absence of business

to support them. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks opened firm, but have since given way. The traffic return shows a gross increase for the week of £3,041. Mexican Railway stocks, after opening with a steady appearance, declined, and have since recovered. Foreign Government Securities opened with steadiness; but the tendency, owing to the small business, is uncertain, and the changes in prices are slight.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols have declined 1-16 for money to 100½ to 100¾, and 1-16 for the account (March), to 100 11-16 to 100 13-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101¼ to 101¾, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¾ to 88¾.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has fallen ¼, Chatham Ordinary ¾, North-Western ¾, and South-Eastern Deferred ¾; but Caledonian has risen ¼, Chatham Preference ¾, and District ¾. In Canadian Railways, Grand Trunk Ordinary has fallen ¾, the First Preference ¾, the Second ¾, the Third ¾, and Canadian Pacific ¾; but Mexican Ordinary has risen ¼, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian State Domain has declined ¼, the Preference ¾, the Daira Sanieh ¾, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16, and Turkish Group I. ½; but French Three per Cents. have advanced ¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ½, Italian of 1861 ¾, and Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have declined ¼, Milwaukee ¾, Illinois ¾, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville ¾, New York Central ¾, Erie ¾, the Second Mortgage ¾, Ontario ¾, Ohio ¾, Pennsylvania ¾, Reading ¾, Union Pacific ¾, Wabash Ordinary ¾, and the Preference ¾.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Hong Kong, 3s. 3¼d., and Shanghai, 4s. 7¼d. The Exchanges at Bombay and Calcutta are closed.

Tenders for the £2,500,000 Queensland Government £4 per cent. Inscribed Stock must be delivered at the chief cashier's office, Bank of England, before two o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

The Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited (capital £250,000, in 230,000 shares of £1, and 200 founders' shares of £100 each), invite subscriptions for the first issue of 125,000 shares (25,000 being reserved for issue in South Africa), leaving 100,000 for issue in this country, of which 70,000 have already been applied for. The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and dealing with certain auriferous and other mineral properties, interests, and rights in South Africa, and also for carrying on general exploration for making further investments.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Consols	100½ 100¾
Ditto Account (March) ..	100 11-16 100 13-16
Reduced Three per Cents ..	101¼ 101¾
New Three per Cents. ..	101¼ 101¾
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents ..	88¾ 88¾
India Stock Four per Cent. ..	102½ 103
Ditto Three per Cent. ..	85½ 86½
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	70½ 70¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	72½ 73
Bank of England Stock ..	297 299
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent. ..	107 107½

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35 ..	103½ 104½
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	101½ 102½
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins. ..	94½ 95½
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96 ..	106 118
S. Australian 4 p. C. 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 ..	111½ 111¾ xd
Ditto Four per Cent. ..	113½ 113¾
Virginia Funded Bonds ..	52 53
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ..	45½ 45¾
Central Pacific Shares ..	37½ 37¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Pau ..	93½ 93¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	24½ 25½
Illinois Shares ..	131 132 xd
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares ..	96½ 96¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares ..	61½ 62¾
New York Central Shares ..	115½ 115¾
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares ..	34½ 34¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent ..	74½ 75¾
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds ..	100½ 101½
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares ..	17½ 18
Ohio and Mississippi Shares ..	26½ 27½
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares ..	18½ 19½
Pennsylvania Shares ..	56½ 57
Philadelphia and Reading Share ..	109 109½
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds ..	103 104
Union Pacific Shares ..	56 56½
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares ..	26 27
Ditto 100-dol. Preference ..	28½ 28¾

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.	
Caledonian	97 97½
Great Eastern	65 65½
Great Northern Ordinary ..	114 115
Ditto A	99½ 100½
Great Western	135 136½
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	115½ 116½
London and Brighton Ordinary ..	125 127
Ditto A	110½ 111
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord ..	21½ 21¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference ..	96½ 97
London and North-Western ..	103½ 104½
London and South-Western ..	126 127
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	65 67
Ditto A	35½ 36½
Metropolitan	108½ 108¾
Metropolitan District ..	38½ 39½
Midland	125 125½
North British	98½ 98¾
North-Eastern	150½ 150¾
North Staffordshire	90½ 91½ xd
South-Eastern Ordinary ..	125 126
Ditto Deferred	102½ 102¾
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	12½ 12¾
Ditto First Preference Stock ..	73½ 73¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock ..	55 55½
Ditto Third Preference Stock ..	28½ 28¾
Ditto Guaranteed	72 72½
Canadian Pacific Shares ..	62½ 63
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares ..	23½ 24½
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures ..	125 128
Lombardo-Venetian	7½ 7¾
Mexican Ordinary	51 51½
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref ..	115 115½
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref ..	73½ 73¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual ..	118 120
Debuture Stock	118 120

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.	
Australian Agricultural ..	120 125
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid) ..	8 8½
Hudson's Bay	21½ 22½
National Discount	10½ 11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	61 63
Royal Mail Steam	37 39
Suez Canal	76 76½

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.	
Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868 ..	100½ 101½
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	101 103
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond ..	71½ 72½
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes ..	85 87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver ..	61½ 62½
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 ..	92 92½
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	98½ 99½
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873 ..	97½ 98½
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion ..	97½ 98½
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March ..	109 111
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, Jun ..	107 109
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A ..	66½ 67½
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888 ..	57 58
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed ..	98½ 99
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain ..	90½ 91½
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified ..	70½ 70¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference ..	93½ 94
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh ..	67½ 67¾
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886 ..	19 20
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage ..	93 94
French Three per Cent. Rentes ..	76 76½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872 ..	105 105½ xd
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879 ..	77½ 78½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881 ..	57½ 58
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884 ..	57½ 58
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881 ..	74½ 74¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861 ..	92 92½
Mexican Old Three per Cent. ..	25½ 25¾
Ditto of 1864	11 12
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	102 104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	13½ 14
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	10½ 11½
Portuguese Three per Cent. ..	51½ 52½
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	91½ 92½
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	91 92
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873 ..	91½ 92½
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875 ..	85 87
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort ..	96 98
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort ..	89 91
Spanish Four per Cent. ..	60 13-16 60 15-16
Ditto Two per Cent. ..	46½ 46¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	102 104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1 ..	19½ 20½
Ditto Nine per Cent. ..	13½ 13¾
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. .. 3 & 4 ..	12 15-16 13 1-16
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 ..	68½ 69
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884 ..	92 94
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence ..	79½ 80½
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1863 ..	46½ 47

BANKS.	
Anglo-Egyptian	15 16
City	18½ 19½
Colonial	30 32
Consolidated	6½ 7
Imperial Ottoman	91-16 93-16
London and County	81½ 82½
London and Westminster ..	62 63
London Joint Stock	35½ 36½
National Provincial (£12 paid) ..	49 50
Union of London	35 36

MINING SHARES.	
Cape Copper	21 23
Indian Consolidated	7½ 8
Mason and Barry	7½ 7¾
Montana	7½ 7¾
Mysore Gold	6½ 6¾
Oreogum Gold	13-16 15-16
Richmond Consolidated ..	4½ 4¾
Rio Tinto	10½ 10¾
St. John del Rey	28 32
Tharsis Sulphur	3½ 4
United Mexican	2½ 3½

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.	
Anglo-American	32 33
Brazilian Submarine	10½ 10¾
Consolidated Telephone ..	34 36
Direct United States	74 8
Eastern	10½ 10¾
Eastern Extension	10½ 10¾
Globe Ordinary	4½ 4¾
Ditto Preference	11½ 11¾
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and ..	23 24
Telegraph Works	3-16 5-16
Oriental Telephone	21½ 22½
Telegraph Construction ..	23½ 24½
United Telephone	12½ 12¾
Western and Brazilian	7½ 7¾

TRAMWAY SHARES.	
Dublin	10½ 10¾
Glasgow	12½ 13½ xd
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus ..	10½ 11½ xd
London	18½ 18¾
London Street	19½ 19¾
North Metropolitan	20 20½ xd

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A more hopeful feeling as to the political prospect prevailed in Paris yesterday, and there was an unwonted firmness on the Bourse, notwithstanding the news from Alsace. The better feeling, the *Times* correspondent says, was due to the belief that Prince Bismarck's success in the elections and the safety of the Septennate Bill were assured. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

I am assured that Prince von Bismarck, in a recent conversation with M. Herbet, asked the French Ambassador to explain to his Government that the Chancellor would be glad if the French Cabinet made no attempt yet awhile to reassure public opinion in France. In other words, Prince von Bismarck wished the scare to be kept up until after the elections for the Reichstag should be over. The story sounds apocryphal, but is nevertheless likely to be true. It is to some extent substantiated by observations which I have myself heard from members of the Government, and it explains the obstinate refusal of the Cabinet to make any official declaration of their peaceful intentions. It may also account for the fixed and steady faith in peace which is entertained by all who are nearly or remotely connected with those who have now in their hands the administration of France.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, issued a manifesto to the electors yesterday. After reminding them that the dissolution of the Reichstag was brought about by its refusal to vote the Army Bill, he says that the Government made their demand as being convinced that the German Empire would be threatened with war directly the bellicose portion of the French nation believed the military forces of France to be superior to those of Germany. An opportunity of co-operating in the work of peace was therefore now afforded to the electors. Finally he bids them remember that the reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the German Empire is irrevocable and can only end with the German Empire itself.

It is computed that the new army credits, added to the deficits in the Austrian and Hungarian Budgets of this year, will lay upon Austria a charge of about 65,000,000 fl., and on Hungary one of about 64,000,000 fl. To cover this it will be necessary to issue Five per Cent. Rente to the amount of nearly 150,000,000 fl.

ARRESTS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Searches have been made by German magistrates at Metz for compromising papers in the houses of persons suspected of having sent subscriptions to the League of Patriots, but without result. There have been eight arrests, and other domiciliary visits by the police have occurred similar to those which have taken place at Metz. The rooms of a banker's son named Traufflard were turned topsy-turvy. He was said in the town to have secretly distributed a speech made by M. Deroulède at Moscow and a manifesto published here last August. Arrests have been made at Mülhouse and Lutterbach. The accused are charged with being affiliated to the League of Patriots at Barr. The commercial traveller who was thrown into prison at Strasburg on the charge of circulating treasonable pamphlets is named Reibel. At Haguenau the same thing has befallen a carrier named Freund and his son, a young man of twenty-two, who had just returned home from serving as a twelve months' volunteer.

THE QUEEN AND MR. KENDAL.

The Queen has graciously sent a cheque to Mr. Kendal for the outlay of the St. James's Theatre on the night it had to be closed in consequence of the special performance at Osborne, when Mr. and Mrs. Kendal had the honour of appearing before her Majesty in "Uncle's Will" and "Sweethearts," as well as for the other expenses they had to incur on this occasion. Mr. R. Cathcart, who was the only other actor present, has received a similar acknowledgment of his services. In obedience to the royal wish, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have been photographed in their impersonations of Miss Jenny Northcote and Mr. Harry Spreadbrow, in "Sweethearts."

THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

Letters are published to-day from the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Marquess of Salisbury, giving an absolute contradiction to statements recently made by a lecturer in the north of England, to the effect that the four millions given for the Suez Canal shares passed into the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Khedive of Egypt having previously mortgaged the shares, and that Lord Derby had said that the shares gave England no seats on the board of directors of the Canal; and also that after the shares had been purchased the Khedive wrote to Lord Derby stating that they were worthless.

ENGLISH COTTON GOODS ABROAD.

In a report on the native cotton manufactures of the Erzeroum district, published by the Foreign Office, it is stated that until 1872 British printed handkerchiefs obtained some sale among the Kurds; but Swiss manufacturers then entered into competition, and by superiority of design and lower prices, coupled with the fact that the British article would not resist water, the Republic almost monopolized the trade. In an accompanying report on the native cotton clothes of Diarbekir and Mardin, it is stated that the chief cause of the revival of native manufactures, which for years was on the decline, is the large importation of prints of inferior quality from England. Manufacturers are advised to employ agents on the spot, to avoid the additional cost of purchases through Aleppo.

ACCIDENT TO MISS KATE VAUGHAN.

Miss Kate Vaughan met with a somewhat alarming experience while playing her part in "The Rivals," on the stage of the Opera Comique, on Tuesday night. It will be remembered that in the last act of the play, subsequent to the duel scene between Bob Acres and Sir Lucius O'Trigger, the latter is about to engage in combat with Captain Absolute, when Sir Anthony, Lydia Languish, and other characters unexpectedly come upon the stage and put a stop to the encounter. Miss Vaughan, in the character of Lydia, was, it seems, facing Mr. Lionel Brough, the Bob Acres of the play, when the pistol which Mr. Brough held in his hand accidentally exploded, and the wadding-charge with which it was loaded struck Miss Vaughan on the face, immediately beneath the under-lip. All on the stage were for the moment considerably alarmed, especially when it was seen that Miss Vaughan was bleeding freely from a wound upon her face. Miss Vaughan, under the circumstances, retained admirable presence of mind; but it was thought desirable that she should at once be seen by a medical man, and with this view she was conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital, where her wound was dressed. Miss Vaughan was not at all seriously injured, and the incident will not interfere with her performances.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—THE ARMY QUESTION.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"I hear that there are some symptoms of giving way on the part of the English Government on the question of the financial provision for the Egyptian army. It is sincerely to be hoped that some compromise may be arrived at. Not only would persistence in the reported decision be fraught with the gravest consequences; but, seeing that all expenses in connection with the Egyptian army have been incurred at the bidding of England, and often against the wishes of the Egyptian authorities, it seems only fair that England should help in bearing these costs." According to a Reuter's telegram nothing is yet decided with regard to the withdrawal of the army subvention. It is, however, understood that the British Government is using every effort to make retrenchments in the Egyptian Budget of Expenditure to the extent of £950,000.

Sir Evelyn Baring is stated to have declared to Count d'Aunay, the French Diplomatic Agent, that Sir H. Drummond Wolff's proposals to the Porte imply neither an immediate withdrawal of British troops from Egypt nor the fixing of the date of the evacuation.

THE CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, referring to the arrests recently made there, says it seems that a secret society had been formed for the immediate purpose of spreading revolutionary and Socialistic doctrines amongst the men of the army and navy; but, as far as can be learned, an attempt on the life of the Emperor or his Ministers did not enter into their programme. Nevertheless this revival is a grave symptom.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

It is reported from Shwebo that 400 dacoits recently made a determined night attack on Captain Gubbins's camp, but were repulsed by a steady volley from the Hyderabad contingent. Our loss amounted to two men killed and two severely wounded, and several horses were killed. The enemy's loss must have been heavy. The contingent showed great gallantry.

A STUDY IN SUICIDE.

The circumstances connected with the suicide of a young Turkish journalist, Beshir Fuad Bey, are of so singularly melancholy a nature that it may not be thought purblind on our part (says the *Levant Herald*) to record them here. On Saturday last Fuad Bey returned to his home, at Nalli Medjid, Stamboul, about nine o'clock. After completing certain correspondence he locked himself in, and proceeded to undress. Then, having inoculated his left arm with cocaine, to kill the pain, he opened the veins of it in four different points, cutting the carotid artery with a pair of scissors. While the blood was thus flowing from his wounds, Fuad Bey wrote as follows, until compelled by weakness to desist:—

My operation is performed. I felt no pain—only a slight pricking after the loss of blood. At this moment my sister is outside, knocking; but I have sent her away, saying I am busy. Luckily she does not insist upon entering. I can imagine no sweeter death than this. I lift my arm to let the blood flow freely. My head swims—I am going to faint. . . .

The narrative stops there. Fuad Bey could never continue it. When the door is at length broken open, which is not effected until his death-cry summons the household, he is found there in his last agony. "Doctor," he says feebly to the surgeon who tries to administer relief, "give yourself no trouble; I have but five minutes to live." And after a few moments Fuad Bey breathes his last. A letter was found, addressed to the police, in which the deceased begged them to accuse no one of his death. He bequeathed his body to the School of Medicine for the purposes of dissection. In letters to his friends, Fuad Bey declared that his mother had died in a mad state, and that doctors had told him that a like fate was in store for him. Thus, after squandering his fortune, of some £20,000, he resolved to kill himself. Fuad Bey was only thirty-two; he leaves a wife and two children. Beginning life as an officer, he ended it as a journalist, for which his linguistic talents and his flexible intelligence peculiarly fitted him.

THE CHURCH HOUSE.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Leeds Clerical Society on Tuesday afternoon:—"Inasmuch as we have observed that various clerical bodies have taken action with reference to the erection of a Church House as a jubilee memorial, this meeting is of opinion that the raising of a fund for the improvement of the incomes of the poorer beneficed and unbeficed clergy would be a scheme more worthy of the support of Churchmen."

THE LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberty and Property Defence League was held yesterday, Lord Fortescue presiding. Deputations from the Shopkeepers' Defence Committee, Off Licences Associations, Provincial Water Companies' Association, and the Committee of Metropolitan Freeholders attended to confer with the Parliamentary Committee as to the measures to be adopted for opposing the Early Closing Bill, the Borough Funds Bill, and the Leaseholders' Enfranchisement (by purchase or rent-charge) Bill now before Parliament.

A TOURIST STEAMER ON THE NILE.

The *Egyptian Gazette* of the 1st of February contains an account of the arrival in Egypt and the placing on the Nile of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's steamer *Rameses*, one of the steamers they have recently had built for the Nile service. The *Rameses* is the largest and most powerful steamer that has yet been placed on the Nile. She is built throughout of steel, her engines of the most approved principle, of 300 horse-power; total length 225 ft., with 30 ft. beam and 45 ft. over all. She is fitted to convey 70 first-class passengers, having 20 single rooms and 25 double rooms, five bath-rooms, commodious dining-room, and a large ladies' saloon specially fitted and provided with piano, library, and other comforts. Her hold is flush the full beam of the ship and over 10 ft. deep, and the holds and decks are so arranged that she could take a whole regiment with their kit from Cairo to Assouan. Her total draught when laden is barely 2 ft. 6 in.; so that in the event of any future troubles on the Nile the *Rameses* could be made of great service to the Government. The *Rameses* was being built in France for navigation on the Irrawaddy; but when the English took possession of Burma the contractors were authorized to sell the steamer, which was purchased and fitted for the Nile service by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.—ROYAL GALVANIC BATHS, 55, MARLBOROUGH-ROAD, FOR EVERY KIND OF ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATH.—FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE HAD OF THE SECRETARY.—[ADVT.]

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien gave notice of the following question yesterday in Parliament:—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is true, as reported in the *Times*, that 25,000 prisoners have been released from the gaols of India in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee: what proportion of the released prisoners were confined for political offences, and what proportion were ordinary criminals. And, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to advise her Majesty to further manifest the royal clemency during the Jubilee year by granting an amnesty to prisoners confined in Ireland for political and agrarian offences.

The Mullingar Town Commissioners have passed the following resolution with reference to the Queen's Jubilee:—"We, the Town Commissioners of Mullingar, ask her Majesty to amnesty all prisoners confined for political or agrarian offences by opening the prison-doors and letting the oppressed go free." The Dundalk Board of Guardians yesterday sent the following in reply to the Prince of Wales's letter regarding the proposed Imperial Institute:—

Whereas, through the operation of laws based on injustice, Ireland has been impoverished and its population decimated to an alarming extent during the fifty years of her Majesty's reign; and whereas millions of the Irish people have fallen victims to famine which her Majesty's Government could but did not avert; and to landlord rapacity, cruelty, and brutality, which her Government not only permitted but also sanctioned and encouraged; and whereas numbers of the most noble-hearted pure-minded of the Irish race who had the courage to protest against and to seek to remedy the deplorable condition to which their country was reduced by mis-government were condemned to endure the horrors of the dungeon or the scaffold as the reward of their patriotism and philanthropy; and whereas her Majesty's Government is at present taking steps to secure the imprisonment of Irishmen through whose abilities, devotion, and self-sacrifice thousands of virtuous, industrious, and peaceable subjects of her Majesty have been saved from starvation or extermination at the hands of avaricious and unscrupulous landowners, whom even Government "pressure" failed to induce to act justly towards their tenants; and whereas her Majesty, in her recent Speech from the Throne, instead of recommending Parliament to comply with the almost unanimous demand of the Irish people for the restoration of their legislative independence, has suggested another dose of coercion as a remedy for the present unhappy state of the country: Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Guardians of the Poor of the Dundalk Union, decline to act the part of slaves or hypocrites by participating in the rejoicings or taking part in projects by which it is proposed to celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE CZAR.

A semi-official, but not very conclusive, denial (the *Standard's* Paris correspondent says) is given to a rather piquant story told by the *Figaro* yesterday. The *Figaro* stated that General Boulanger resolved to send a letter written by himself to the Czar, without consulting his colleagues; and handed it for delivery to the French Military Attaché, who was about to return to his post at St. Petersburg. Before the letter could be delivered, however, the *Figaro* asserts that General Boulanger took occasion casually to mention what he had done at a Cabinet Council. A violent scene took place, and M. Flourens threatened to resign if the Minister of War did not get back his letter. This is the story that has been denied. Now I learn (the correspondent continues) from a trustworthy authority that the *Figaro* was right save in one particular—namely, that the letter was not written to the Czar, but to the Russian Minister of War, General Vanoffski, and when the Council broke up, General Boulanger had not promised to withdraw it, so that M. Flourens, on leaving the Council Board, announced his intention to bring the matter before the Chamber. The sequel remains to be told, and, incredible though it appears, I am assured that it is strictly true. The incident took place on the day on which Mlle. de Munster holds her receptions. Among her visitors was a near relative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and this lady related what had taken place at the Council a few hours before. Count Munster, who was present, immediately drove down to the Chamber. There he saw one of the Ministers, who naturally minimized the importance of the incident, and was able to assure him that General Boulanger had consented to withdraw the letter and that it had been cancelled.

THE HOXTON MURDER

Long accounts are published this morning of Currell's wanderings since the day of the murder of Lydia Green at Hoxton, but they contain little that is new. It appears now to be certain that Currell did spend some of his nights in company with a watchman keeping guard at sewage excavations which were being carried on in St. John-street-road. There a fire and extemporized shelter were provided, and the scanty comfort seems to have been so inviting to Currell, that he asked Gifford, the watchman, last Thursday night, to be allowed to sit by the brazier, and the request was granted. He reappeared on the Friday, and the same thing happened. On Saturday and Sunday the trench was filled up and no watchman was required; but, the hole having been reopened, on Monday night a labourer, named Kellick, kept watch. Kellick yesterday made a statement to the effect that between 1 and 2 A.M. on Tuesday, a man answering to Currell's description came to him and said: "Can I have a warm?" Kellick replied, "Certainly," and the stranger sat by the fire for some hours dozing. He appeared very nervous, started at a spark from the fire, and he was continually stroking his chin with his hand or fumbling with his fingers. His cough troubled him. Very little was said on either side, and, although questioned as to his employment, Currell gave no reply. "Haven't you got fourpence for a kip (lodgings)?" was the question; to which he answered, "If I had I shouldn't be here." Currell asked Kellick if he had been on the job all the time and was told that he had, but not as watchman; whereupon Currell said, "I was here the early part of last week." Soon after six o'clock another man, Wood, arrived, and his attention was drawn to the mark in Currell's right ear. Kellick and Wood walked together to a public-house, requesting Currell to give "a look-out," and on the way Wood said, "That fellow is the Hoxton murderer." Kellick admits that he ridiculed the idea, but he had not read the papers nor seen the description of the fugitive. On their return Currell had his coat off, and Kellick declares that he had only a white shirt beneath, with the sleeves cut off or rolled up. The man half brushed the sand off his clothes and hurried away.

Currell, it is reported, informed Mr. Newton, his solicitor, that on Tuesday of last week he presented himself at Scotland-yard, with a view to seeing Inspector Lansdowne, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who, he understood, had charge of the arrangements made to secure his arrest. In reply to inquiries made of several constables in the yard, he was told to go to Whitehall-place, where the headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department have been removed. Currell proceeded to Whitehall-place, where he was told that the inspector was out, and that he had better call again. At neither place did he mention his name or reveal his identity. Mr. Newton says that it can be established by evidence that the prisoner went to Scotland-yard.

Mrs. Green, the mother of Lydia Green, states that on Tuesday night she received a letter signed, "Yours truly, Tom Currell," dated February 12. It was

written in pencil upon a half-sheet of note-paper, the writing strongly resembling that of a previous communication to her, which is believed to have come from Currell. It was addressed to "Dear Lydia" (the deceased), and it seemed to Mrs. Green that the writer was "feigning mad." So far as she could recollect, he expressed himself to the effect that "she (Lydia) did it for the best," and added, "for if she had not I should have settled her." He went on to say that it was "by a mistake that she took the pistol from my hands to look at, and shot herself;" but admitted that he was "very sorry" for what he had done, and said he would be in Islington on Monday. He concluded by stating that he had written "this in the early morning of Sunday," and again hoped that he would be forgiven. This letter has been handed to the police; but, although every effort has been made to trace the address given, "Borking" or "Corking-walk, Islington," has not been discovered. There is said to be reason to believe that the letter is genuine.

EXECUTION AT GLOUCESTER.

Edward Pritchard, aged twenty, was hanged at Gloucester this morning for the murder of a boy named Henry Allen. It may be remembered that Allen had been sent to a bank at Stroud last December for £200 wherewith to pay wages at a cloth factory at which he was employed. Pritchard, who knew he had this money, drove him in his vehicle for some distance and then attacked him with a bill-hook, robbed him, and left him lying senseless in the road; the boy dying some days afterwards. Pritchard was arrested on the night of the outrage, and nearly all the stolen money was found in his possession. Since his condemnation the culprit has frequently expressed penitence. He walked calmly to the scaffold, and when the drop fell death appeared to be instantaneous. Berry, who was the executioner, had allowed a drop of four feet six inches.

IRISH BUTTER V. BUTTERINE.

There has lately been formed in Dublin an association which has for its object the suppression of traffic in butterine sold as butter, or butter adulterated with butterine. Under its direction several convictions have been obtained in Dublin against traders, some of whom were selling as butter stuff containing as much as 80 per cent. of foreign fats. As a result, which is claimed to be mainly due to the action of "The Pure Butter Association," the price of the farmers' butter sent to the Dublin market has fully doubled in the winter season of 1886-87, as compared with that of 1885-86. The Board of Guardians of the Mohill Union, in forwarding a subscription of £1 1s. to the association, have sent the following resolution adopted at a recent meeting:—"That this board observe with pleasure that a society has been formed in Dublin for the protection of Irish butter and for suppressing the sale of butterine, which is so ruinous to the interests of small farmers in Ireland. We therefore deem it our duty to sustain and encourage them in their laudable desire to stamp out this swindling traffic, which is doing so much to destroy our butter commerce, and we call on all other boards of guardians throughout Ireland to do the same."

THE WEATHER.

Mr. J. H. Steward of the Strand informs us that the minimum temperature registered in the S.E. district last night was 17 deg. Fahr., or 15 deg. of frost; in the S.W. district 21 deg. Fahr., or 11 deg. of frost; and in the Strand 24 deg. Fahr., or 8 deg. of frost. The temperature in these districts at 8 A.M. was 20 deg., 23 deg., and 25 deg. respectively.

The thermometer in Hyde Park recorded 12 deg. of frost last night, the mercury standing at 20 deg. during the night and showing no variation by nine o'clock this morning. During the twenty-four hours then ended the highest register was 40 deg., while the barometer remained steady at 30.40, the same record as on the previous day. The wind, however, has shifted from N.E., in which quarter it had been since Monday week, to N.W. A fog more or less dense in the various districts of London added to the extremely cold rawness of the atmosphere. The fog put a complete stop to the river traffic, while trams and omnibuses were much impeded. About half-past seven this morning half a dozen persons had the ice broken in order that they might take their usual bath in the Serpentine.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

The inaugural house-dinner at the Constitutional Club took place last evening in the coffee-room of the new building in Northumberland-avenue. Lord Cross presided, and about 200 members attended. Lord Milltown responded for the House of Lords (proposed by Colonel Colville); Mr. Yarborough, M.P., replied for the House of Commons; and Lord Cross, in response to the toast of his health, made the speech of the evening.

THE STRANDING OF THE "WISCONSIN."

A Reuter's telegram from New York says that the *Wisconsin*, which stranded on Tuesday night, and got off yesterday, has been towed to Sandy Hook by the Guion Line steamer *Nevada*.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN HUNGARY.

At yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Lower House, M. Uranji's motion in favour of religious liberty was rejected for the fifteenth time. M. Trefort, Minister of Public Worship, declared that Hungary would be "lost" if as many sects were permitted to exist as in England.

A SWIMMING FEAT.

The matutinal bathers in the Serpentine have been completely eclipsed by two butchers of Clichy, just outside Paris. At ten o'clock on Tuesday night, when the cold was piercing, these two men plunged for a wager against time into the Seine from the Clichy Bridge, and swam round an island. This extraordinary performance occupied fifty-seven minutes, the time limit having been sixty. The half-frozen swimmers won £60 each, the total amounts depending on the result being about £1,000. One of the butchers has been ill in bed ever since the accomplishment of his feat of endurance, but the other is as well as ever.

"HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA."

The second issue of this useful book of reference is a decided improvement upon the first. It embraces a variety of fresh subjects, and special care has been taken to provide information on topics of current interest. As a companion to the newspaper the book occupies a unique position. It is carefully written, is printed in clear type, and is not too bulky for convenient reference. The publishers are Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney.

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

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF AN EMERGENCY MAN.

We reported last night that John Byers the Emergency man who was most severely wounded when he and another Emergency man and a police-constable were attacked when leaving Ballycar Railway Station, county Clare, had died of his wounds in the infirmary. At the coroner's inquest on his body, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by gunshot-wounds, by whom inflicted there was no evidence to show. So intense was the feeling in Ennis against the deceased man that no one would supply a coffin in which the remains should be placed. At the time the latest despatch was sent the remains were still uncoffined. The constabulary have received information which it is anticipated will lead to the arrest of a gang of some twelve or fifteen persons, who are suspected of being implicated in the murder and in other outrages which have lately been perpetrated in the district.

RESISTANCE TO EVICTION.

The new Loyalist paper in Dublin, the *Union*, publishes a description from its special commissioner relative to the contemplated evictions at Bodyke, county Clare. It states that the tenants are fully armed with Enfield breech-loading rifles, which were distributed throughout county Clare some years ago. These arms were purchased from a former Government at 7s. 6d. each. A few days since a Fenian agent visited the locality, and under his direction several thousand rounds of ball cartridges have been distributed among the people. The authorities are aware of this, and also that a determined fight will be maintained when the evictions come to be carried out. The houses have been barricaded, and ingress and egress is now made through openings in the windows. The district, the report adds, is in a state of civil war. Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate, has arrived and is making arrangements, and the Government have placed 1,000 military and police at the disposal of the sheriff. It is added that within the last forty-eight hours two attempts at murder have taken place in the locality, in one case an emergency man having been fatally shot. The greatest excitement prevails in the district.

District Inspector Gray, in command of about fifty policemen, left Dingle yesterday morning to protect the sub-sheriff of the county and his bailiffs in executing the evictions of tenants of Lord Cork, at Ballyferrier. The people assembled in overwhelming numbers, some of them armed with such weapons as pikes and stout clubs. The eviction force had to retire, upon which an enthusiastic cheer was raised. The hamlet to be evicted stands almost at the extreme end of the Dingle promontory, and some five miles further out than the village of Ventry. The farms around are held by the members of the families Manning and Moriarty, who are connected with each other by marriage, and who form in themselves a colony of about forty persons. Lord Cork has obtained writs to secure possession of five farms held by these people, and as their case is similar to that of the other tenants on the property, the evictions have created an intense feeling. Everything went on well till Ventry was reached, and then the people began to show signs of activity. Look-outs were observed far ahead on the road, and they gave the alarm of the approach of danger. But it was not until a distance of three additional miles had been accomplished that the real Plan of Campaign became known. Across the road were thrown up eight consecutive stone fences breast high, and beyond these a wide gullet had been broken down. To carry the cars further than this was impossible, and for a moment the police seemed half inclined to proceed the remainder of the journey on foot, and might have done so had they not been deterred by the action of the people, who had assembled with four-pronged pikes and heavy sticks. Not a move was made until District Inspector Gray and a head constable gave joint orders to fix bayonets and load with buckshot. A man in the crowd then shouted out—"Stand by your pikes, men," and at this loud cheers were raised and sustained for some time. A row of girls then placed themselves along the top of Breastwork No. 2 when the police had broken down the first, and were bringing the car containing the Emergency men further on, and as the body of the police were coming up an encounter appeared probable. Just then, however, the district inspector ordered his men to retreat, and, as they did so, the people set up a triumphant shout. A small portion of the crowd followed as far as Ventry. Here the police got on their cars. They were followed by a riotous crowd, which they dispersed with their rifles and staves. The evictions will be carried out to-day by an augmented force.

It is reported from Limerick that a force of constabulary was drafted at an early hour yesterday morning into the village of Birdhill for the purpose of protecting the sub-sheriff and his bailiff while evicting ten tenants on the Twiss property. The approach of the party was heralded by the ringing of chapel bells, blowing of horns, and other noises, and a crowd of some 2,000 people speedily collected, headed by two bands, and for a time serious opposition was threatened. Colonel Waring, the stipendiary magistrate from Nenagh, was in command of the force protecting the sheriff. The police experienced great difficulty in keeping back the people, who shouted and yelled and pelted the bailiffs with stones. Charges and counter-charges were made, but after a conference between the agent and four priests, who were present in the interests of the tenants, a temporary settlement was arrived at by which the evictions were postponed for a month.

At Abbeyfeale Petty Sessions yesterday seven farmers and two women from Templeglantine were prosecuted for having on the 10th inst. obstructed the sub-sheriff and his bailiffs, and assaulted them while evicting Johanna Hallinan, a tenant on the estate of the Earl of Devon. The woman, it appears, had a number of sub-tenants under her, and while she was strict in the enforcement of their rent she herself refused to meet the landlord's claim. In the circumstances it was decided to evict Hallinan, and a force of twenty policemen was provided for the purpose. When the party approached the house they found it barricaded and garrisoned inside by a number of men and women, who threw out boiling porridge and water on the bailiffs, dangerously scalding one of the men on the face and neck. The police had to keep back the attacking party, and in the end the eviction was effected. The garrison, on the sheriff entering, were found to have made extensive preparations for resistance. A huge fire of turf had been lighted on the earthen floor of the house, and an iron pot had been set on, containing boiling porridge, to throw out on the bailiffs. The sheriff, District Inspector Tweedy, and a number of witnesses were examined, and at the close the magistrates sent the accused for trial at the approaching Limerick Assizes.

BOYCOTTING.

The following is the text of the placard which has been extensively posted upon and around the estate of the Dowager-Countess of Kingston, at Mitchelstown, county Cork, and with reference to which a question was asked yesterday in the House of Commons:—

BOYCOTT! BOYCOTT!! BOYCOTT!!!

Fellow Countrymen,—Be not deceived, boycotting is not done away with. Disregard the language of cowardice, no matter by whom uttered. Stand firmly by your homes, by our wives and little ones. Strike at your tyrants! All your hopes and

fortunes are centred in this fight. Strike "now or never, now and for ever," at every one who assists Anna Kingston to recover oppressive rents, or who pays them. Boycott that disgrace to her sex—Anna Kingston, the grass widow, the hard-hearted. Boycott Frend, the pig-headed representative of the Church body, who dismissed the labourers. Boycott Bullog "Maria" O'Grady, who betrayed every client who had the misfortune to be associated with him. Boycott Benson, the insolent whelp, whose insolence and extortion all of you have experienced. Strike at the outposts of the Castle; you know who they are. Boycott Jim Neill, the hangman, and family; Neddy Kelly, the ex-farmer; Dicky Fitzgibbon, clerk of the union, the only land grabber in the district, and his brood of upstarts; Gombeen man Couche and his apostate wife, the only associates of Benson and all bailiffs on the estate. Shun them. Let others, too, take warning and beware of their fate, or their turn will surely come.—By order of the Vigilance Committee.

N.B.—John Coughlan, of Flemingstown, has paid his rent. Boycott him, and his short-horns and dairy-farms. Dairymen beware!

A Youghal telegram states that 150 children attending the National school at Gortroo, county Cork, marched out of the school yesterday in a body, singing "God Save Ireland." This extraordinary act is attributed to the presence of two children whose father is acting as an Emergency man on an evicted farm in the district.

The funeral of Mr. Edmond Kelly, estate sheriff of the Kingston estate, who died suddenly on Tuesday, took place yesterday at Mitchelstown. The funeral was boycotted, and very few persons attended. The local undertakers, on being applied to, refused to supply a coffin, and it had to be made at Kingston Castle.

All the extra police who had been drafted into Loughrea in connection with the recent disturbances left the town last night. As the car-owners refused to accommodate them they had to travel on foot. Sergeant M'Glynn and Constables Lynch and Casey lie in the hospital in a precarious condition from the injuries they received. M'Glynn is unconscious.

At Sharnborough, county Kilkenny, on Tuesday night, a dwelling-house belonging to a man named Fortune was burned to the ground by some persons unknown. Fortune is a gamekeeper in the employment of Mr. Thomas Boyd, of Sharnborough, and recently prosecuted some persons for poaching. This is the only reason assigned for the outrage.

The Cork National League met last night, the mayor presiding, and passed a resolution protesting against the "infamous jury-packing on the Dublin trials," and declaring that they could have no respect for the law as now administered, which made trial by jury a mockery and a snare.

LORD CADOGAN ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Cadogan presided yesterday at the house dinner of the City Carlton Club. In proposing "Prosperity to the British Empire," he alluded to the great amount of misery existing among us, and urged that it was the duty of the well-to-do to see how wealth could be distributed to the best advantage amongst the poorer inhabitants of the country. In regard to legislation, he said that the Government would make up their minds what to do when the House of Commons was in a position to assist them. Referring to events in Ireland, Lord Cadogan said that a body of men in some respects insignificant and in others far from insignificant existed whose sole aim appeared to be to stop the action of the House of Commons, and to put grit into the wheels of the intricate machinery of the British Empire. The Government, while insisting on the maintenance of the connection with Great Britain which the country had sent them into office to uphold, must also maintain the law of the land, and apply the law to the maintenance of order in Ireland. The present state of the law left a great deal to be desired; it was more than possible, therefore, that it would have to be altered to meet the exigencies of the unfavourable circumstances under which they were now exercising the executive powers of government. Meanwhile the government would take care to maintain the law as it stood, to preserve order, and to enforce the legal enactments now on the Statute Book. They did not intend to shrink from the exercise of any of the powers entrusted to them, trusting to the support not only of both branches of the Legislature and of both sides of politics, but to loyal men throughout the country on both sides of politics. It was only from the forbearance of opponents, and by the loyal assistance which they had every confidence would be forthcoming, that her Majesty's Government hoped and expected to derive strength sufficient to cope with a state of affairs which was a disgrace to this country, and which, it was to be hoped, would not be allowed to last for a longer period than was absolutely necessary.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Shah is about to go on a tour through the province of Ghilan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian. At Enzeli, a principal seaport town, he will meet a high Russian official, specially sent by the Czar. The *Vienna Political Correspondence* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Kaulbars has been appointed Russian Military Attaché at Teheran, and will shortly leave to take up his new post. The *Vienna correspondent* of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks that this, if true, is a highly significant nomination, and one that deserves every attention on the part of the English Government. At Teheran there is a wide scope of activity for an official like General Kaulbars.

THE 110-TON GUN.

Another shot was fired from the 110-ton gun yesterday, when the charge of powder was increased to 850lb., with a shot weighing 1,800lb. The pressure on the gun was increased to 18½ tons on the inch (a little more than the gun is intended to bear in service); but the velocity of the shot was not increased in proportion, the velocity at the muzzle being 2,078 ft. per second.

THE BRITISH BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the British Beekeepers' Association was held yesterday at 105, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, president of the association, being in the chair. The report for the past year, which was adopted, showed that the work had been more successful than previously, the improvement being due to royal patronage, and to the support given by the county affiliated branches.

A POSTMAN'S REST.

Lord Wolverton has intimated that he is desirous of devoting the salary which he received as Postmaster-General to a scheme having for its object the welfare of some of the employés of the post-office, and he has made arrangements for securing accommodation for four persons at a time during the whole of the year at the Morley Home, St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, with the view of affording rest to that number of London postmen who may be in need of it. Mr. Raikes has written to his lordship thanking him for his generous act, and stating that proper means will be taken for acquainting the force with the opportunity thus placed within their reach, and with the conditions under which they will be able to avail themselves of it.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

The Jubilee celebrations in India yesterday were everywhere remarkable for their brilliancy and enthusiasm. Rejoicings were held not only in the presidency towns but in the great inland cities, the capitals of protected States; and even at Mandalay vast crowds gathered to keep the holiday. In Calcutta an imperial salute of 101 guns was fired at sunrise. At nine o'clock a grand review was held on the Esplanade. A special thanksgiving service followed at the cathedral and in all the churches. A breakfast was given to 500 of the poor, and some 23,000 prisoners were released from gaol. The school children—European and Native—had a treat at the Belvedere and the Zoological Gardens. In the afternoon there was a great assemblage at the race-stand on the Maidan, when the Viceroy received a very large number of addresses from public bodies and Hindoo and Mahomedan associations. After the presentations the Viceroy made an eloquent speech, in which he said it was the object of the Government to gratify the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. The day's proceedings closed with a grand display of fireworks. Enormous crowds attended the various spectacles. At Bhopal there was a general holiday, with a parade of the troops, an imperial salute, and an illumination of the city. The Begum gave a State banquet and distributed food to the poor. The foundation-stone of the new waterworks was laid. At Gwalior the foundation-stone of the Victoria College was laid and a general holiday observed. After an imperial salute, a review and illuminations of the city and the fortress—for the first time since the Mahrattas have held it—were ordered. Prisoners were released. All arrears of the land-revenue—amounting to a million sterling—are remitted. At Rewah the foundation-stone of a dispensary was laid; a holiday was kept, and a parade of troops took place. There was a general illumination at night.

At Bombay the scene in the evening, when the city and the harbour were illuminated, was of extraordinary beauty. Lord and Lady Reay met the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a procession of carriages was formed. The party drove through the principal streets, which were brilliantly illuminated with festoons and coloured lamps on the walls and gas-devices. They then moved down to the pier and gazed on the shipping in the harbour, all lighted up. The party afterwards drove to the fair on the Esplanade, filled with thousands of sightseers, and here the enthusiasm was the greatest. The Queen's statue was seen in a great arch, splendidly lighted up. The enthusiasm and rejoicing displayed by the people (the *Times*' correspondent says) have never been surpassed, and no more striking or beautiful sight was ever seen in Bombay.

In Rangoon the whole population kept holiday. The proceedings commenced with a review of the troops in the early morning. The National Anthem was then sung by some 5,000 school-children assembled on the parade-ground, who at the suggestion of the Viceroy were given a "treat." Thanksgiving services in the cathedral and other churches followed. Native sports went on throughout the day. Commissioner Hodgkinson held a durbar in the afternoon and received addresses from the various races for transmission to the Queen. One month of all sentences on ordinary prisoners is remitted; but no rebels, dacoits, or robbers captured during the recent disturbances will be released until order has been restored. The erection of a permanent memorial, to include a statue of the Queen and a memorial hall, was decided on. At Mandalay numerous triumphal arches were erected, and a large temporary building had been constructed to the south-west of the city moat, and gaily decorated in the Burmese style. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

At noon General Arbuthnot and Sir C. Bernard, accompanied by their staffs and a large number of officers, and escorted by cavalry, arrived at this building. A large crowd of the Burmese had assembled in and round the structure, all in their holiday attire, and in their dresses of brilliant colours they formed a striking spectacle, as they stood in dense masses, thick as standing corn, and gorgeous as a field of flowers. Among the spectators in the building were two sisters of the ex-King Thebaw, three Queens of the late King Mindone-Mia, and a crowd of princesses who blazed with diamonds and rubies. A salute of 101 guns was fired, and the combined bands of six native regiments played the National Anthem. Sir C. Bernard then addressed the assembly announcing that all sentences passed on the insurgents in Upper Burma would be revised and remitted as far as possible. He also announced several appointments to the dignities of C.S.I. and C.I.E., including that of the Kinwoon Mingyee and another Burman official. Robes of honour were bestowed on four Buddhist Bishops and two monks; and dresses of honour were presented to several persons on whom the Viceroy conferred honorary titles. Dances and dramatic performances were then given by Burmese, Shans, Brahmins, and Chinese.

THE BURNLEY ELECTION.

Seven political meetings were held in Burnley last evening—three Liberal, three Conservative, and one Unionist. At the Unionist meeting an organized body of Gladstonians and Parnellites attended, and tried to prevent Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., and Mr. A. D. Elliot, M.P., the two principal speakers, from having a hearing. At times the uproar was very great, especially when Mr. Russell was pointing out that the demand of the Irish Nationalists, as given over and over again in the speeches of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon and others, was for separation from England. Mr. Thursby, the Unionist candidate, also spoke. Colonel Saunderson, M.P., and Mr. Thursby addressed three other meetings. Mr. Slagg, the Gladstonian candidate, had the assistance of Mr. Leake, M.P., at two meetings. The preparations for the polling on Saturday are nearly complete.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A telegram from Liverpool at eleven o'clock to-day says:—The cotton market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are steady at last night's rates. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—June-July, 13-54d.; July-August, 15-64d.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

The balance-sheet of the Civil Service Supply Association for the half-year to the 31st of December, 1886, states that goods were bought to the amount of £788,907, and sold to the amount of £505,578. The stock in hand at the close of the year was valued at £302,709. The gross profit on the trading amounts to £116,175, and the sum of £4,941 was received from other sources of revenue, making the total gross income £121,116. The working expenses were £90,538, being at the rate of £9 19s. 8d. per cent. on the amount of the sales. The net balance for the half-year amounted to £25,733. The committee recommended that 12s. be paid for the half-year in respect of each fully paid-up £10 share, leaving £3,174 to be carried forward as against £1,864 for the previous half-year. From a table for the year ended the 31st of December, 1886, annexed to the report, it appears that the number of ticket-holders, that is to say, customers, was—members of civil service, 9,555; general public, 24,599; and that the total purchases for the year amounted to £1,512,066, and the sales to £1,743,306.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

SUGGESTED PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The *Times* says that the question arises whether, having regard to the defiant manner in which the Campaigners are boasting of their victories, actual and prospective, over the law, the dual government of Ireland is to be any longer endured. Whatever difficulties of procedure may exist, it is certainly within the competence of the Government to declare the National League an illegal body, as Lord Spencer proclaimed the Land League in 1881 to break up its meetings and remove persons attempting to take part in the work of the branches; and if, in these measures, the necessity should arise, the *Times* feels confident that Parliament, even before the passing of a Criminal Procedure Bill, would not refuse Ministers an indemnity. The Plan of Campaign is not only paralyzing all government and destroying all legality in Ireland, but it is draining the Irish farming class of their life-blood. It is not alone that money is paid over to trustees instead of to landlords, but that, while the struggle is undecided, farmers are counselled, or rather compelled, to sell off their stock and crops and to suspend all cultivation. What, then, can be the agricultural prospects of the coming year where this suicidal policy has been adopted? Ireland depends almost wholly upon her agriculture, and to this the Campaigners are giving a deadly blow, for which no reductions of rent can be an adequate compensation.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that the Irish Government, such as it is, would be far better employed in the prevention, or at least the detection and punishment, of murderous outrages than in prosecuting their political opponents for putting a pressure upon landlords very little more irregular than their own. The shocking crime committed on Tuesday in county Clare, when two policemen and a bailiff were deliberately shot down from behind a hedge, is a disgrace to the district which harbours such atrocious miscreants as the perpetrators. But it is also discreditable to this Government that such offences are not more promptly dealt with. Neither in Ireland nor at Westminster has Lord Salisbury's Administration hitherto shown any real resolve to do its duty. In Ireland it tries to suppress political and agrarian agitation, but does little or nothing to put down murder. At Westminster it has allowed the House of Commons to become altogether unmanageable, and to drift in an aimless way from one grotesque ineptitude to another.

"THIS NIGHTMARE OF AN ARMED PEACE."

The *Standard* declares that things have reached such a pass that open and avowed war could hardly be worse for business than this nightmare of an armed peace under which we now try to exist. The armed nations on the Continent suffer the cruellest hardship because at the very time when those who have to labour to maintain the millions of fighters require that work should be abundant and well paid, they are smitten by a sort of commercial paralysis. But the countries which have not armed hosts to feed and furnish cannot escape the consequences of the stagnation. Apprehension checks the hand of the most daring. Speculators lose courage, the capitalist refuses to be cajoled into parting with his money. Everybody decides to wait and see. The stillness almost as of death which has fallen upon the markets of Europe expresses most vividly one form of this idleness which comes of fear. Nobody—that is, nobody of prudent mind—cares to do anything. Another six months similar to the last would make people's minds up for any fate. Everybody almost would then be praying for a great war as the only means of saving them from destruction, of ending suspense worse than death, for if there be one thing in this world more cruel than war it is the wasting sickness of an uneasy peace.

The *Daily Telegraph* sees good reason to hope that a Franco-German war may be indefinitely postponed, if not permanently averted. Neither nation wants to fight; there is no immediate cause of quarrel between them sufficiently serious to justify either in challenging the other; and, at any rate, it is worse than idle to aggravate the pains of suspense by obstinately clinging to the pessimistic views which have needlessly depressed public spirits and the money markets of the world alike for several weeks past.

THE JURY IN THE QUEEN V. DILLON AND OTHERS.

The *Daily News* declares that the jury in the Queen v. Dillon and others is notoriously and on the face of the thing a packed jury. No one who does not concur in the propriety of the verdict found, if any verdict be found, can be reasonably expected to recognize it as the conclusion of an impartial tribunal.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The *Times*, in an article on the Conservative party, observes that the party profits by the emphatic negative given to Mr. Gladstone's schemes, and the conversion of that recoil into positive confidence in its essential power to conduct affairs is the task now before it. That task is immeasurably facilitated by the alliance of the Liberals under Lord Hartington; but it is a task all the same, and failure to recognize the fact would imply an infatuation which could only lead to disaster.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

The *Morning Post* calls upon the Government to reassure the country as to the exact nature of the negotiations about Egypt. The nation is entitled to know whether the great sacrifices of the last six years are to be completely thrown away, and whether it is in compliance with the jealous remonstrances of foreign Powers or for purely financial considerations that we are prepared to hand over Egypt at this moment to the ally of Russia. We all know, the *Morning Post* goes on to say, and the rest of Europe knows as well as we do, that we have interfered too much in the administration of Egypt to disclaim all responsibility for the present state of affairs, and we have not had the courage to assert our authority sufficiently to govern the country ourselves. Should we abandon Egypt at present the whole country would fall into anarchy. If it is to be left at all, if Egypt is to be restored to the Egyptians, it is obvious that it cannot be entrusted to the hands which have held it since our occupation.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Standard* says that even with an increased capitation grant, and the new musketry regulations, it is impossible to look upon the volunteers as a fighting force till there is considerable improvement in their equipment and organization. No number of "men with muskets" will make an army; not even if the muskets are good of their kind, and the men know how to use them. Until an auxiliary battalion is supplied with a commissariat and transport service, until it is in a condition to be mobilized without drawing its stores and supplies from Woolwich and Aldershot, it is at best only a reserve of partially-trained troops, from which the fighting line might possibly be fed. Beyond this it can hardly go, unless the authorities in Pall-mall are prepared to take more trouble, and the nation is willing to spend more money. From the volunteers themselves nothing ought to be asked except, perhaps, the sacrifice of further time to their military duties, and that they would readily and cheerfully yield.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Boyd Kinnear is engaged upon a work on the Principles of Civil Government, which will probably appear during the spring. He examines the practice of our own Constitution in contrast with systems of federation, the conditions of local government, the influence of nationality, and other questions of interest at the present time.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce for immediate publication an edition of Carlyle's "Reminiscences" edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and the "Letters between Carlyle and Goethe" by the same editor.

Charlotte, Lady Blennerhassett (*née* the Countess of Leyden) is at work on a new biography of M^{me}. de Staël. It has taken the writer twelve years to collect the materials for her book.

"From Death to Life," a new book of Charles Kingsley, edited by Mrs. Kingsley, is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. next week. The volume contains "Fragments of Teaching to a Village Congregation" and "Letters on the Life after Death."

The same publishers will have ready in a few days Mr. Thomas Hughes's *Life of Bishop Fraser*.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard's new story, "Jess," is to make its appearance in a few days as a six shilling volume.

Mr. C. T. S. Birch Reynardson's record of "Sports and Anecdotes of Bygone Days in England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and the Sunny South" is being issued this week by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

"The Sisters of the Poor and Their Work," a book that promises to give valuable hints to those whose life-work it is to alleviate distress, is about to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.

Professor T. W. Hunt is preparing a treatise on "English Prose and Prose Writers."

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish presently Mr. Walter Besant's new three-volume story "The World Went Very Well Then." In the way of a new departure the book will contain a series of illustrations by Mr. Forestier.

The same publishers have in the press a new one-volume story by Miss Sarah Tytler entitled "Disappeared," and a two-shilling edition of Mark Twain's recent romance "Life on the Mississippi."

We are promised a *Life of Theebaw* from his youth to his fall. The author is a Bengalee who has already written *Lives of Sir Louis Cavagnari and Sir Ashley Eden*. He is said to have authentic information as to the later years of the life of Theebaw's predecessor and the Court intrigues leading to Theebaw's accession to the throne.

"A Comedy without Laughter," Mr. Percy Ross's new story, will be published by Messrs. Longman. Messrs. White and Co. are to be the publishers of Mr. G. Bigg Withers's new novel, "The Three Curates." Both books are just ready.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis's new book "Creation or Evolution?—a Philosophical Inquiry," will be issued immediately by Messrs. Ward and Downey. The same publishers are putting into circulation Mr. Percy Fendall's new story, "Sex to the Last."

Mr. G. Holden Pike is busy over another Jubilee book—"Victoria, Queen and Empress: a Jubilee Memoir" is its title. Messrs. Partridge and Co. are to be the publishers.

As in England, fiction heads the year's record of publications in America. There were 482 works of fiction published during 1886, against 471 religious books and 115 relating to biography. The general list consists of 3,708 volumes, and the "library volumes"—that is, pirated works chiefly—of 1,551 publications.

Mr. Chamberlain has collected and revised his speeches on the Irish question; and the volume will be published in a few days by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

Dr. John Eliot Bowen, a New York journalist, has written a book in which he describes the conflict of East and West in Egypt. American and English editions of the book are to appear simultaneously. Messrs. Putnam are the publishers.

Next Wednesday Messrs. Christie will offer for sale an important early sixteenth-century manuscript, Italian in origin—a "Missale secundum Ordinem Carthusiensem cum Calendario"—consisting of 291 leaves in vellum, with a large painting of the Crucifixion the size of the page, and four pages surrounded with beautiful Arabesque borders, with subjects in compartments, including the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, Christ before Pilate, the Annunciation, portraits of saints, etc., exquisitely painted in the highest style of Italian art; also forty-nine initial letters, with borders containing very beautiful miniatures; probably executed by Attavante or Girolamo dei Libri. In some of the illuminations a coat of arms is introduced: a lion rampant azure, bearing a flag azure, with fleurs-de-lis or, on a field argent. The volume is folio size, and is in a perfect state of preservation.

As considerable interest seems to be taken in the work of a foreign author and artist in England now appearing in the *Art Journal*, we may state that M. P. Villars is the author of "L'Angleterre Pittoresque," and M. Myrbach the artist.

The Reverend William Benham, B.D., author of the memoir of "Catherine and Craufurd Tait," is about to contribute to the *Banner* a series of historical sketches of "The Church of England, from 1760 to the Present Time."

Lord Selborne has written a paper, "The Radical Programme," for the new number of the *Contemporary Review*. In *Scribner's Magazine* is promised a poem by Mr. Andrew Lang, entitled "Ballad of the Penitents;" the same number will contain a paper, "The Stability of the Earth," by Mr. N. S. Shaler, and a descriptive article on "The Bayeux Tapestry," by Mr. Edward J. Lowell. *Harper's Magazine* for March will contain a descriptive paper on "The New York Police Department," by Mr. Richard Wheatley. To the same number Mr. Theodore Child will contribute an article, "Duelling in Paris." Two papers in the coming number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* are "Our Fishermen," by Mr. James Runciman, and "The Country of George Sand," by Miss Bertha Thomas. Both papers will be illustrated.

The London Central Agency for Advertisements, 402, Strand, have published "The Advertiser's A.B.C. of Official Scales and Charges, and Advertisement Press Directory of the United Kingdom." It is comprehensive in scope and simple in arrangement, forming a complete guide to the advertisement press of the United Kingdom. The book, which is published at 10s. 6d., contains also the advertisement scales of the leading foreign, colonial, and Indian newspapers.

INSECURITY OF TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. George Howell, M.P., writes to us as follows with regard to trustee savings banks:—

Sir,—The necessity of Government action to prevent the malpractices of certain trustee savings banks and loss to depositors has just received a fresh illustration in the announcement that the secretary of the Bishop's Stortford Trustee Savings Bank has been arrested on the charge of embezzling £7,000, the property of the depositors. As the latest return to the National Debt Office showed a balance due to depositors of only £756, it would appear that 18s. out of every pound deposited has disappeared. Doubtless the trustees, as at Cardiff, gave their valuable time and assistance with a view to encourage thrift; but the result, with its misery and loss, is a terrible satire on the trustee savings bank system. In my question to the First Lord of the Treasury on the 14th inst. I drew attention to the fact that the Cardiff bank, in common with many others, printed the words "Government Security" on its pass-books, and "Government Savings Bank" on its annual reports, thereby deluding depositors with the offer of a non-existent security. Mr. W. H. Smith replied that he was unable to ascertain the facts of the case, and that the Registrar of Friendly Societies had no knowledge of any such action on the part of the Cardiff authorities. I have in my possession a Cardiff trustee bank pass-book, on which the words "Government Security" appear in large capitals, and also the annual report, headed "Cardiff Government Savings Bank." I shall submit these documents to Mr. Smith, and I trust that the Government will then accede to the very moderate resolution I intend to move in the House of Commons on the subject. Meanwhile, I wish to make an earnest appeal, through your columns, to all concerned in this question. To the Government I would say that it is their bounden duty to prevent these trustee banks from deceiving their depositors by the bait of "Government security." I tell the friendly societies and the working classes throughout the country that there is no real security in trustee savings banks. This has been publicly stated by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Sherbrooke, and others, and is proved by the serious losses sustained by depositors in numberless instances. The safety of all deposits in trustee banks is dependent on the honesty of the actuary or secretary, who sometimes receives—as at Bishop's Stortford—the munificent stipend of £10 per annum. Finally, I would ask the Government to undertake what is generally admitted to be a necessary reform. The First Lord of the Treasury reminds me that a post-office savings bank, affording absolute Government security, exists in nearly every town and village in the country, and infers that this is sufficient protection to intending depositors. This is true. But the usefulness of post-office banks is hampered by the ridiculous restrictions as to the sums allowed to be deposited. The annual limit of £30, and the maximum of £150, are, as Mr. Gladstone says, "paltry and absurd restrictions," and should be at once modified. This is a vital question to the thrifty working classes, and no departmental jealousy or bankers' opposition should prevail against national interests. It may be well for depositors in trustee banks to remember that a timely transfer to the post-office will save them from the risk of the fate that has befallen their fellows at Cardiff and at Bishop's Stortford.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.		DAUGHTERS.	
BOYD, wife of Captain, Gordon Highlanders, at Pamflete, South Devon, Feb. 14 (stillborn).		BENNETT, Mrs. Thomas A., at Hyde-road, Ardwick, Manchester, Feb. 12.	
DANIELL, wife of Captain Arthur C., R.A., at Bangalore, Feb. 15.		CLOSE, Mrs. James B., at Aldine-square, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., Feb. 15.	
HOLMWOOD, Mrs. Thomas D., at Percival-terrace, Brighton, Feb. 15.		POCOCK, Mrs. Percy W., at Remington Villa, Egham, Feb. 15.	
SALUSBURY, wife of Rev. C. T., at Tredunnock Rectory, Monmouthshire, Feb. 15.		RIDLEY, wife of Rev. C. W., at the Rectory, Sandown Park, Wavertree, Feb. 14 (stillborn).	
UNDERHILL, Mrs. W. G., at Fairlawn, Woodmansterne, near Epsom, Feb. 10.		SMITH, wife of Rev. A. Kirke, at the Vicarage, Somersham, Hunts, Feb. 13.	
VERNON, Mrs. William H., at Winnipeg, Canada Jan. 29.		THORNTON, wife of Rev. Claude C., at High-cross Vicarage, Herts, Feb. 12.	

MARRIAGES.

BARHAM—WINTERBOTHAM.—At St. Mary's, Bridgwater, Arnold, son of Mr. A. G. Barham, to Rose C., daughter of Mr. W. L. Winterbotham, M.B., Feb. 15.	LEANDER J. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., to Constance, daughter of Mr. Edward Plummer, of The Firs, Canterbury, Kent, Feb. 15.
BELLORD—CORISH.—At St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate, John G., son of Mr. James Bellord, of Highgate, to Rosa M., daughter of the late Mr. Richard Corish, of Clapham, Feb. 15.	NIND—ENDICOTT.—At St. Mary's, The Boltons, South Kensington, Mr. Ronald P. Nind, of Torquay, to Lucy R., daughter of the late Mr. James B. Endicott, of Hong Kong, Feb. 15.
GEDDES—EVE.—At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, William J., son of Mr. William Geddes, of Liverpool, to Amy, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Edye, R.N., C.B., Feb. 10.	SEDGWICK—CONDI.—At St. Matthew's, Bayswater, London, Rev. William W. Sedgwick, Vicar of St. Patrick's, Hockley-heath, son of Rev. Abraham Sedgwick, Vicar of Tovil, Maidstone, to Margarita H., daughter of Mr. Demetrius C. Condi, of Cazzambria, Corfu, Feb. 14.
JONES—HARWOOD.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Frank F., son of the late Mr. James F. Jones, of Stoneycroft House, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, to Alice M. Harwood, of Severn Villa, Shrewsbury, Feb. 14.	TWYNAM—MACKIE.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mr. George E. Twynam, of Sydney, N.S.W., son of the late Mr. Thomas Twynam, of Fair Oak, Hants, to Minnie, daughter of the late J. W. Reid Mackie, M.D., of Cupar Fife, N.B., Feb. 15.
KERR—COKE.—At the Parish Church, Black River, Jamaica, Lionel P., son of Mr. John E. Kerr, of Montego Bay, to Mary A., daughter of Major M. Coke, late 10th Foot, Jan. 12.	UPTON—HARTLEY.—At Trinity Church, Finchley-road, Mr. John P. Upton, of Catford Bridge, to Minnie A., daughter of Mr. Thomas Hartley, of Garlinge-road, Brondesbury, Feb. 15.
MCCORMICK—PLUMMER.—At the Parish Church, St. Paul's, Canterbury, L. Hamilton, son of Mr.	

DEATHS.

ALTHAM, Major William S., late 83rd Foot, at Timbercombe, Somerset, aged 73, Feb. 14.	PHELPS, Caroline E., daughter of the late Mr. George H., of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, at Shore-road, South Hackney, Feb. 13.
ATKINSON, Mary A., widow of Mr. Edward, at Highgate Lodge, Highgate, aged 79, Feb. 14.	PROCKTER, Alice, daughter of Mr. Edward C., of Loose, Kent, Feb. 15.
BRINTON, Mary, wife of Mr. John, at Moor Hall, Stourport, Worcestershire, aged 46, Feb. 14.	ROWLEY, Commander Josias, R.N., of Mount Campbell, county Leitrim, Ireland, in Dublin, Feb. 15.
BURGH, Sophia B., widow of Mr. James, at Clapton-common, aged 84, Feb. 15.	SANDIFER, Mr. Jabez, at Highbury-hill, N., aged 64, Feb. 15.
COCKS, Henrietta P., wife of Mr. Reginald T., at Stanhope-gardens, Feb. 14.	SOUTHBY, Claudia J. L., daughter of the late Anthony, M.D., of Bulford House, Wilts, at Gargnano, Lago di Garda, Italy, Feb. 9.
DEURY, Elizabeth F., daughter of the late Rev. Henry, of Harrow, at Heathcourt, Torquay, Feb. 15.	SYMONS, Nellie, wife of Mr. Hugh S., at Altamont, Cumballa-hill, Bombay, Jan. 25.
ELLIOT, Robert, M.D., at Denmark-hill, S.E., aged 79, Feb. 15.	TURTON, Mary L., wife of Surgeon-Major F. A., M.D., Army Medical Staff, at Manor-place, Edinburgh, Feb. 10.
EVANS, Mary, wife of Mr. E. Middleton, at Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, aged 63, Feb. 9.	WILKIE, Mary, widow of Mr. E. C. Hales, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, of Ellington, Ramsgate, at Hyndford House, Chelsea, aged 75, Feb. 15.
FREEMAN, Harriett E., of Southsea, Hampshire, aged 68, Feb. 12.	WILLIAMS, Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Richard, of The Hill, Madeley, Shropshire, at Battersea, Feb. 9.
GARDEN, Robert Andrew, son of the late Mr. D. D., of Limehouse and Staines, at the Estancia de l'Ombre, near Rosario, Argentine Republic, aged 37, Jan. 8.	WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel Charles T., late Coldstream Guards, at Bryanston-square, London, aged 64, Feb. 16.
GARDEN, Elizabeth M., widow of Mr. James, of Melbourne, at Hill-place, Richmond, Feb. 12.	
HALL, Rose L. H., wife of Mr. John W., at Lovaine-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 11.	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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
Do. ditto 4p. cent. 1904-5-6-8	104	105
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Do. ditto 1891	—	—
Do. 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Do. 4½ per cent.	102	104
Do. ditto (June & Dec)	101	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Do. 5 per cent. 10-40	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	103
Do. 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	107
Do. 2 per cent. 1872 to 1898	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	105	108
Do. 5 per cent. 1914	110	112
Do. 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Do. 6 per cent. March 15, 1891	107	109
Do. ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Do. 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1879-1900	—	—
Do. ditto 1889	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5p. c. 1904	108	110
Do. ditto 10-40, 1888-1918	108	110
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	108
Do. 4 per cent. 1913-1915	98	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1902	—	—
Do. ditto 1901-1912	115	117
Do. 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	108
Do. 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Do. ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	112
Do. 4 per cent. 1 July, 1908	99	101
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Do. 5 per cent. 1894	106	108
Do. 4 per cent. 1893-1901	101½	103½
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Do. ditto 4 per cent.	101	103

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.		
Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	103½	104½
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	103½	104½
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	91	93
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins.	98½	99½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	102	104
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	96	97
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	106½	107½
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins.	93½	94½
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	90	100
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100½	101½
Victoria 4 p. cent. Railway Loan	102½	103½
1881, Inscribed Stock	—	—
Victoria 4 p. cent. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1908	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £525,000, 1883	103½	104½

AMERICAN SECURITIES.		
Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	77	79
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mtn 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	131	135
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	4½	5½
Norfolk and Western Preferred	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. Mt. 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	115	118
Ditto Consolidated ditto	119	121
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	127	129
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	125
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	112½	113
Canada Central Five per Cent.	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. St. 5 p. c. First Mort.	103½	104½
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	105	107
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref.	126	128
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	22½	23
Ditto Annuity B, 1st annuity	24½	24½
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
1 per cent.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant.	—	—
teed Five per Cent.	144	147
Do. 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N.W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	105	107
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	120	123
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	124	126
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	107	109
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort.	—	—
gage	100	102
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort.	98	100
Nizam's State Railway Guarant.	—	—
teed 5 per cent. Shares	100	102
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	105	107
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	83	85
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	110	112
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	127	129
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	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	84	88
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	84	85
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	92	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	155	160

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	140	150
Ditto 5 per cent.	110	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	116	118
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 67 redm., 5 p. c.	132	134
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	119	121
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	132	134
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 4 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 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	123	125
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	120	122
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent	157	160
Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
Midland 4 per cent.	118	120
North British 4 per cent.	115	117
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent.	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	130	132
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, 7 p. c.	22½	24½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	23½
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	111	113
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	153	155
Ditto Extension	14½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	118	120
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	103	105
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	139	142
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	114	116
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	129	131
Conde d'Eu, Lim., 6 p. cent	15	16
Copiapó	38	42
Dutch Rhenish	15	17½
Ditto New	4	6
Ditto ditto 1873	4½	1
East Argentine, Lim., 6 p. cent	101	103
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	111	113
Great Western of Brazil 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	113	115
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	6	7
Lima, Limited	11	12
Namur and Liège 14 p. annu	11	12
Ditto 6 per cent. Preference	25	27
N.-W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref.	64	66
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref.	43	45
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	17	18
Prov. Orel-Vitebsk 5 p. cent.	11	12½
Recife and Sao Francisco G.	17	18
Riga and Dinaburg	103	105
Royal Sardinian	14½	15½
Ditto Preference	10	10½
Royal Swedish	10½	11½
Ditto Preference	3½	3½
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	11½	12
San Paulo Brazilian Guar. 7½	40	41
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	130	132
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	23½	24½
Ditto 7 per cent. Preference	25½	26½
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	—	—
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	21½	22
Varna	3½	3½
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	21	22
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	110	112
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort. Deb.	99	100

LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	83	86
Canada North-West Land	2½	3
Natal Land and Colonization	4½	5½
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	3½
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.	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 Bonds	123	127

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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By order, H. E. M. DAVIES, Secretary.

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THURSDAY, February 17, 1887.