

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2094.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.	
LEADING ARTICLE:—	PAGE
MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT	3
OCCASIONAL NOTES	4
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—	
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS: A MODERN CHAPTER	3
THE FRENCH SOLDIER AT HOME	6
THE SEILLÈRE LIBRARY	7
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
LIGHT IN DARKNESS	5
"JURY-PACKING"	5
VERSE:—	
THE V-SHAPED BAYONET	6
THE EVENING NEWS	8-12
LATEST TELEGRAMS	8
THE MONEY MARKET	9
TRADE AND FINANCE	12
THE WEEKLY PAPERS	13
THE MORNING PAPERS	13
HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	14
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	14
PREACHERS IN LONDON TO-MORROW	14
STOCKS AND SHARES	15

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. THIS DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25.

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

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, **THE HARBOUR LIGHTS** (405th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Carter, &c. At 7.15, **FAMILY JARS.** LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE (for the present) TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.

GAIETY.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—THIS DAY at 2, and THIS EVENING at 8, **MONTE CRISTO JR.**, a Burlesque Melodrama in Three Acts, by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. Musical Director, Meyer Lutz. At 7.15, **DIMITY'S DILEMMA**, a new farce by Malcolm C. Salaman. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE of MONTE CRISTO JR., every Saturday, at 2.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES.—TO-DAY, at 2.30, and EVERY DAY (last two weeks), a Musical Drama-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15, 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. 26.

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. At 7.20, **BY SPECIAL REQUEST.** Open at 7. Box-office open 10 to 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

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

THE LODGERS.—TO-NIGHT, at 9. GLOBE THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, **SOPHIA** (35th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Korke. At 7.45, **NEARLY SEVERED.** MATINEE TO-DAY and every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SAVOY.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled **RUDDIGORE; OR, THE WITCH'S CURSE.** Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Mesdames L. Braham, Jessie Bond, J. Findlay, and R. Brandram. Commence at 8.15. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

SAVOY.—Mr. George Grossmith having recovered from his severe illness will appear Every Evening and Saturday afternoon.

SAVOY.—On and after MONDAY Next the new Opera **RUDDIGORE** will commence at 8.30, and will be preceded at 7.40 by **THE CARP.** Doors open at 7.30.

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 Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. No fees. Doors open 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARE and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8.20, will be performed a New and Original Comedy in Three Acts, written by A. W. PINERO, called

THE HOBBY-HORSE. The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, **A CASE FOR EVICTION.** Misses Webster, Huntly, and Mr. Waring.—Box-office 10 till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huy.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.25, HOME RULE. Doors open at 7.30; carriage 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 THEATRE.—THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. W. Thomas; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with **THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.** Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

50TH NIGHT OF THE NOBLE VAGABOND. PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNHAM. At 8, **DAVID GARRICK.** Mr. CHARLES WYNHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, and David James; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Page, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8, **"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"** Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of DAVID GARRICK TO-DAY at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—Enthusiastic reception of MYNHEER JAN.—Every Evening, at 8, the new Comic Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulton, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Charles Ashford; Miss Camille d'Arville, Mmes. Amadi, Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Amy Martin, Miss Emma Broughton, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Melnotte. The Dances arranged by Mons. J. Hansen (by kind permission of the directors of the Alhambra Theatre). Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery by Mr. T. E. Ryan. The Costumes executed by Mons. and Mme. Alias, from designs by Lucien Besche. Armour and Jewellery by Mons. Lassalle. Augmented Band and Chorus, conducted by Mons. Auguste Van Biene. Seats may be secured at the Box-office, open from 10 to 5, and at all libraries.

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. At 8.0, **THE NETTLE.** Miss Cudmore, Mr. Kerr. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

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

MATINEE OF DANDY DICK TO-DAY and every Saturday, at 2.30.—COURT THEATRE.

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, TO-DAY,** at 2.15. The "New Club" Band has been specially engaged for this performance. Owing to the success which has attended **THE RIVALS**, the Revival of **SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER** will be POSTPONED until SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th inst.

AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE. Enormous success. 66th 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.

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

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

TO-DAY.—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—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 SPORTING PANTOMIME, the STAG HUNT, in which is introduced the

MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL-COMAN DOLL.

BOOK SEATS in ADVANCE. No Booking Fees.

PRESS ABSOLUTELY UNANIMOUS that the PARIS HIPPODROME is the GREATEST SHOW OF MODERN TIMES, and well worth a special visit to London from the most distant part of the kingdom. The Railway Companies are running Special and Extra Trains direct to the doors of Olympia.

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

PROMENADE 5s.—The Fashionable Rendezvous for AFTERNOON TEA at OLYMPIA.

HENGLER'S, ARGYLL-STREET, 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 25th.

THE SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY, LONDON SHOW, 1887.

25 STALLIONS, 100 MARES.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, TUESDAY, 22nd February, 2s. 6d.; WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1s. 6d.; THURSDAY, 24th February, 1s. 6d.; FRIDAY, 25th February, 1s. 6d. Open to A.M.; close 7 P.M.

SANDOWN PARK CLUB, ESHER, SURREY.

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.

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, the NILE, and PALESTINE, visiting Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Nazareth, Damascus, Beyrout, Athens, Constantinople, &c., leaving London Feb. 26. Long Tour, Feb. 25. Independent Tours at any time. Programme, with maps, &c.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus, 99 Gracechurch-street, 35 Piccadilly, 445 West Strand, &c.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDON-DERRY supplies the following SEABORNE COAL from his Durham Collieries:—Londonderry Wallsend, 24s.; Vane's Wallsend, 22s.; Pittington Wallsend, 22s. per ton; cash on delivery. Wharves: Seaham Coal Wharf, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall; and St. John's Wharf, Millbank-street, Westminster.

PEARS' SOAP.
For the Toilet, Nursery, and for shaving.

PEARS' SOAP.
Has 15 times received the HIGHEST OBTAINABLE AWARD at each of 15 International Exhibitions.

PEARS' SOAP.
Is guaranteed Perfectly Pure. It is a special preparation for delicate, sensitive Skins.

PEARS' SOAP.
A Luxury for the Toilet and the Bath.

PEARS' SOAP.
Indispensable for Children.

PEARS' SOAP.
ADELINA PATTI writes:—"I have found PEAR'S SOAP matchless for the hands and complexion."

PEARS' SOAP.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used PEAR'S SOAP for some time, and prefer it to any other."

PEARS' SOAP.
Miss MARY ANDERSON writes:—"I have used PEAR'S SOAP for two years with the greatest satisfaction; for I find it the very best."

PEARS' SOAP.
The late Sir ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., wrote: "It is a balm for the skin."

PEARS' SOAP.
Prevents Redness, Roughness, and Chapping. Invaluable for Winter Use.

PEARS' SOAP.
Established 100 Years.

PEARS' SOAP.
Is Sold by all the Dealers.

THE "VERY" BRUSH.
HINDE'S LATEST INVENTION, the "VERY BRUSH" for the Hair. All Pure Bristles. Patented. Exquisite sensation and perfection of brushing power. Sold everywhere 2s. each. Buy no others until this is seen. Sample, post free, 2s., from HINDE'S, LONDON Sample Room, 1A, City-road, E.C.

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS. CAUTION.
The EDISON and SWAN UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY (Limited) hereby caution all users and manufacturers of Electric Incandescent Lamps against infringing the Company's Patents, which have been recently upheld by the judgments of the High Court of Justice and Court of Appeal. Proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing. By Order, S. FLOOD PAGE, Secretary. 13, Albert Mansions, Victoria-Street, S.W., 15th February, 1887.

NOTICE.—DOULTON WARE.
As inferior imitations of their celebrated ART POTTERY are being introduced, Messrs. DOULTON beg to inform the public that their ART MANUFACTURES invariably bear an impressed stamp, "DOULTON, LAMBETH," or "DOULTON, BURLINGHAM."

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS. Inventions Patented from 1863 to 1884. These Pianos may be hired for three years, after which time they become the property of the hirer without further payment. 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore-street, W. Lists free.

FURNISH on NORMAN & STACEY'S SYSTEM.—No Deposit. Economical and strictly private. 1, 2, or 3 years. 60 genuine wholesale firms to select goods from. Offices, 79, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.; 121, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 9, Liverpool-st., E.C.

STABLING TO BE LET, for the Season, in Belgrave, near Hyde Park, comprising two loose boxes and one stall and coach-house, with coachman's rooms over.—Apply to Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, and OAKLEY, Land Agents and Surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, S.W.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

THE CLAY CROSS COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL.
Best, 24s.; Seconds, 22s.; Kitchen, 20s.; Nuts, 20s. Orders to the Chief Office, 13, BURYWOOD-PLACE, W.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND TASMANIA—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave TILBURY as under, PLYMOUTH two days later, Naples nine days later, and Suez fourteen days later, with Her Majesty's Mails for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, taking passengers for the above, and on through Tickets for all other Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORIZABA.....	6,784	7,000	Mar. 3.
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.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Dock.
Fares, £16 16s. to £70. Special Terms for Return Tickets.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-street, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Girdlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

AUSTRALIA—FAST MAIL

STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, from Southampton, every four weeks. ADELAIDE in 43 days. Large outside first-class state-rooms for two passengers only. Second saloon on same deck. The cuisine on board these steamers is after the model of the very best Continental hotels. Electric lighting everywhere, perfect ventilation.

HABSBURG 3,084 tons, 2,300 h.p. Feb. 27
Apply to the Company's General Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; 7, Fenchurch-street, City, E.C.; Canute-road, Southampton; also to Phillips and Graves, Botolph-house, Eastcheap, E.C.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, under Contract for H.M. Mails to INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

DEPARTURES FOR
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, Ceylon, China, Straits, and Japan. Fortnightly from LONDON, Thursdays, 12.30 P.M.; from Brindisi, Mondays. SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, &c. Fortnightly from LONDON, Fridays, 12.30 P.M. From Brindisi, Mondays.
BOMBAY, EGYPT, Aden, Gibraltar, and Malta. Weekly, Thursdays, 12.30 P.M.
CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO THE EAST.
The Company are now issuing CHEAP RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares to India, China, Australia, Egypt.
Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND, calling at Teneriffe, Cape of Good Hope, and at Hobart, to land passengers for Tasmania and Australia (through bookings).—SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (LIMITED) despatch Royal Mail Steamers from London (Royal Albert Docks) to New Zealand every four weeks. The next departures are Feb. 24—ARAWA, 5,027 tons, Capt. J. Stuart. Mar. 24—IONIC, 4,753 tons, Capt. J.G. Cameron. From Plymouth two days later. The R.M.S. ARAWA has made the fastest passages on record to and from New Zealand, and has Second Saloon accommodation of the most superior character. Fares, second-class, £30 to £42. The steamers of this line are fitted throughout in the most sumptuous style, with every modern improvement for the comfort and safety of passengers. Special reduced fares for return tickets. Apply to the Company's Offices, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C., or 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

All who value their eyesight should read "How to use our Eyes and How to preserve them from Infancy to Old Age, with special Information about Spectacles," by JOHN BROWNING, F.R.A.S. 55 Illustrations. Price 1s.—Chatto and Windus and all Book-sellers.

OUR EYES. — Possesses valuable Dietetic qualities.

PITKEATHLY. — Possesses valuable Dietetic qualities.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are admitted by thousands to be worth above a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in thousands of cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like magic; and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosbud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands embracing all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, that Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged Stomach, Sick Headache.—Our comfort, happiness, and security depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate by apparently a trifling beginning, and the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned this knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which rectify the error as soon as it is

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST.

NEW WORKS NOW READY.

COURT AND PRIVATE LIFE IN THE TIME OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Being the Journals of Mrs. Papendiek, Bedchamber-woman to Her Majesty. Edited by Mrs. VERNON DELVES BROUGHTON. In 2 vols. demy 8vo, with Portraits, 32s.

THE LIVES OF THE SHERIDANS. By PERCY FITZGERALD, Author of "The Romance of the Stage." In 2 vols. demy 8vo, with six Engravings on Steel by Stodart and Every, 30s.

NEW NOVELS NOW READY.

ELIZABETH'S FORTUNE. By BERTHA THOMAS, Author of "The Violin Player," "Cressida," etc. 3 Vols. crown 8vo.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PEOPLE. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK (Mrs. May), Author of "Two Women," etc. In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

UNCLE MAX. By ROSA N. CAREY, Author of "Not Like Other Girls," &c. In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S NEW BOOKS.

M. DE LAVELEYE'S NEW WORK.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA. With a Letter from Mr. Gladstone, and a new chapter bearing on the Most Recent Events. Edited and revised by the Author. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s. [Feb. 23.]

TWO ROYAL LIVES. Gleanings at Berlin and from the Lives of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. By DOROTHEA ROBERTS. Eight Portraits and Six Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, cloth elegant, 7s. 6d. [Feb. 25.]

New Volume of "THE STORY OF THE NATIONS."

ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE. By Prof. J. P. MAHAFFY, Author of "Social Life in Greece," &c. Maps and Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. [Now ready.]

3 Vols., cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

SOCRATES. A Translation of the Apology, Crito, and Parts of the Phædo of Plato.

TALKS WITH SOCRATES ABOUT LIFE. Translations from the Gorgias and Plato.

A DAY IN ATHENS WITH SOCRATES. Translations from the Protagoras.

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, 26, Paternoster-square, E.C.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM.

Or, Anti-Catarrh Smelling Bottle. The only cure for Hay-fever and Colds by Inhalation. Of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a bottle. Recommended by the first Physicians and the Medical Papers.

ALKARAM.

NINETEEN HUNDRED ORPHAN or DESTITUTE CHILDREN now in

DR. BARNARDO'S THIRTY-ONE HOMES

For ORPHANS and the WAIFS and STRAYS of our STREETS

Receive food, clothing, education, as well as industrial and Christian training.

FRESH CANDIDATES are being ADMITTED WITHOUT VOTING, PATRONAGE, or CONDITIONAL GIFTS, at the rate of MORE THAN SIX PER DAY.

ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION is the alone qualification, but the most rigid examination is instituted to discover and prevent imposition.

NO REALLY DESTITUTE BOY or GIRL HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION, irrespective of nationality, age, creed, or physical defects.

622 TRAINED CHILDREN were placed out LAST YEAR in 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 STRAYS have been gathered into these Homes, carefully fitted for an industrial career, and then placed out in service at home or abroad.

NO ENDOWMENT of ANY KIND exists, the whole being DEPENDENT on the FREE WILL OFFERINGS of the benevolent.

£16 will MAINTAIN a BOY or GIRL in the HOMES for a year,

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,

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

VALUATIONS—PROBATE

VALUATIONS—FIRE CLAIMS.

VALUATIONS—FIRE CLAIMS.

MAPLE and CO.'S extensive and varied experience of half a century enables them to arrive at satisfactory settlements in the VALUATION of HOUSE PROPERTY, FURNITURE, and Effects for the purpose of Probate, Administration, and Transfer; also the Assessment of Fire Claims, to which they give special attention.

MAPLE and CO., Estate and Valuation Offices, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is prepared to receive Tenders for Job-work Printing required for the Admiralty for three years commencing from the 1st July, 1887. Samples of the Printing may be seen, and descriptive schedules and forms of tender obtained, at H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's Gate, between the hours of twelve and four, on and after Monday, the 21st February, 1887; and tenders must be delivered on or before twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1887. H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's Gate, Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Offices: 1 and 2, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

OPEN TO THE CLERGY AND THEIR LAY RELATIVES.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED. NO COMMISSION PAID.

Funds..... £3,378,000
Annual Income £357,000
Profits divided at Quinquennial Bonus, 1886..... £486,000
MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

ACCIDENT ASSURANCE LIFE OFFICE. Established 1808.

West-end Office, 32, Cockspur-street. Head Office, 92, Cheapside. Secretary, SAMUEL J. PIPKIN.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.

LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1885):

Fire Premiums... £577,000 | Life Premiums £191,000

Interest £112,000

Accumulated Funds..... £3,134,000

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities.

NEW PROSPECTUS on application, showing REVISED RATES, CONDITIONS as to WHOLE WORLD and INDISPUTABLE POLICIES, &c.

Funds exceed £4,000,000.

Offices: Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

IF you Want Money without Fees, amounts £10 to £1,000, before applying elsewhere see Mr. CLIBURN, personally if possible 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.

SINGER'S

SEWING

MACHINES

ARE

SIMPLE, STRONG, SUPERB.

PRICE FROM £4 4s.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

OR

ON HIRE, 2/6 PER WEEK,

WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

ANNUAL SALE UPWARDS OF 650,000 MACHINES!

INSTRUCTION FREE.

PRICE LISTS GRATIS.

CAUTION.—To avoid deception buy no Machine unless it bears the Company's Trade Name "SINGER" stamped upon the arm.

Every kind of Sewing Machine Repair or Exchanged.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

MANAGEMENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM:

39, FOSTER-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

403 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT.

THE duty of heading last night's parliamentary attack on the foreign policy of the Government was entrusted to Mr. LABOUCHERE. The late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the acting leader of the Separatists both joined in this attack. The official Opposition, therefore, cannot be acquitted of a reckless attempt to embarrass the Administration in the conduct of foreign affairs; of a carelessness for the dignity and reputation of their own Government in the eyes of foreigners; and of a readiness to make speeches which, for aught they know, may have a prejudicial effect on questions still awaiting decision. It is a deplorable thing that a party which still aims at resuming the government of this country should have lent their support to the unenlightened and malicious denunciations of such a politician as Mr. LABOUCHERE. If there is to be any continuity in English foreign policy, or if foreign statesmen are to feel any confidence in their dealings with our Foreign Office, responsible politicians at all events should adhere to the old principle of declining to intervene with hostile criticism in foreign affairs until they have complete and irrefutable evidence of misconduct. The utterances of men who have been Ministers and may be Ministers again may produce effects abroad which nobody except the Cabinet, or only a few members of the Cabinet, can possibly foresee. The Foreign Secretary and two or three of his colleagues are probably the only men in this country who know the facts which make these utterances important, and the existing condition of negotiations may render it impossible for them to communicate those facts to Parliament. For such reasons it has nearly always been the custom for English party leaders to observe a wise discretion in the discussion of foreign affairs, and to trust to the good sense and honesty of those among their political opponents who alone know all the facts of the case, and who are constitutionally entrusted with the duty of representing the country. Third-rate politicians, anxious to air their own paradoxes and to indulge in vituperation and misrepresentation at any cost, naturally take a different course. Selecting from published despatches such fragments as they can distort into confirmation of their own fantastic theories, and filling up the gaps by malign conjecture, they delight in painting the rulers of their country as the enemies of peace, the supporters of a dynastic conspiracy, and the victims of constant humiliation. Perhaps it is too late to hope for a Parliament containing no member so reckless and unpatriotic as to act in this way. But only the complete degeneration of a political party could make it possible for such a member to obtain the co-operation of the leaders of Opposition.

At the most Mr. LABOUCHERE proved that there are means by which an ingenious Russian might persuade an ignorant audience of his fellow-countrymen that Lord SALISBURY had tried to kindle a European war. But neither Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. BRYCE, nor Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT could produce a shred of evidence that the Government had injured or neglected English interests, or had in any way departed from a policy which was as acceptable to Lord ROSEBERY as to Lord IDDESLEIGH. The Government tried to persuade Prince ALEXANDER to maintain the position to which the Treaty of Berlin had called him. Had they succeeded, the condition of Bulgaria would have been less dangerous and doubtful than it is now. They expressed their desire that the independence of Bulgaria should be maintained against aggression from without. Lord SALISBURY'S speech at the Guildhall contained a strong declaration of the wish of England for the maintenance of Bulgarian independence, and of her readiness to co-operate with Powers more directly concerned in that object. No passage has been or can be produced from the published despatches which goes beyond this declaration: and the speech of Mr. W. H. SMITH, which has been represented as a change of front, did not in any way fall short of it. Some critics of the Government, who do not adopt the fantastic accusations of Mr. LABOUCHERE, assert that in desiring that Bulgaria should remain independent the Government wish for something in which England has no real interest. That assertion has often been disproved. There is a possible solution of the Eastern Question, which would conduce very much to the interests of English trade and English security all over the world. That solution demands the establishment of a confederacy of independent States in South-Eastern Europe. It would be rendered impossible by the establishment of a Russian province in place of the Bulgarian principality.

Some politicians there are, however, who would still rage against the Government, even if it were admitted that England has an interest in Bulgarian independence. Why? Because the maintenance of that independence might possibly lead to war. The

war would not spring from English policy. It could not come about without the open violation of treaty obligations by Russia. But perhaps these obligations would be violated. Perhaps the spirit of aggression may lead Russia to seize upon Bulgaria. Therefore, say these advocates of peace, we must do nothing that could put an obstacle in the way of such an enterprise. If Russia is determined to suppress Bulgarian liberty, let it be done peacefully. England must embark on no policy, however good in itself, which can possibly be followed by war. In other words, no Power must be thwarted or discouraged in its attempts to oppress and destroy its weak neighbours, or to embarrass and undermine its strong ones, if it can be shown that these attempts may possibly be enforced by war. Arguments founded upon this theory are just as contemptible, and just as unfit to be supported by respectable politicians, as the denunciations which formed the bulk of Mr. LABOUCHERE'S indictment. The pacific co-operation of nations ready to fight in the last resort may in some cases prevent war. And this we take to be certain: The era of perpetual peace has not been reached yet; and the nation which shrinks from all contest in alarm as soon as its opponents show a disposition to fight is doomed to a series of disastrous losses and to eventual extinction.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS: A MODERN CHAPTER.

(Enter JUSTITIA and RUSTICUS in conversation.)

JUSTITIA: Sir, I am glad to be acquainted with one who from his looks should be an honest man; and the more glad seeing what barbarous usage I have received in this land—usage of which I still live in hourly fear. This, Sir, I have been told, is the land of Ire, and belongs to the King.

RUSTICUS: Very surely, Sir, is it the land of much Ire. That it belongs to the King admits a doubt. See yonder, where the King's ministers and servants wearing his colours are borne away bleeding, while the barbarous folk hoot and fling stones after them. Man and boy, I have lived in this land for fifty years, yet have I never seen it less the King's land than now.

JUSTITIA: Of a truth, these be strange doings. And although I see the soldiers and ministers of the King here in great abundance, yet the salvage people seem to do as they please. See, too, that body of men, some two hundred as I reckon, who have just descended from the mountains; they expel families from their homes, and put others in their stead, while the King's servants stand by. Verily, it is like enchantment.

RUSTICUS: Yes, and, look you, where the greatest of their uproarious assemblies is being held, how a proclamation written in large letters and signed by the King's name appears forbidding that assembly.

JUSTITIA: Most strange! I see their orator point contemptuously to the same amid the merriment of his hearers. And surely this other too is a sorry sight. See that burly red-faced man on horseback, attended by fifty others also mounted. They ride to and fro, and the leader stirs up the wild passions of the people as he lists. Of a truth, Master Rusticus, you say well; this cannot be called the King's land.

RUSTICUS: Look again in this cabin hard by the road-side, where certain ruffians are shaving off the hair of two young women who, screaming, are held down to the ground by others. What, think you, is their offence?

JUSTITIA: Indeed, I know not. Since I last visited this your land there have been many changes. No man knows me, nor do I recognize old-time friends.

RUSTICUS: These maidens were seen walking openly and in an innocent manner with certain persons wearing the King's uniform: that was their offence.

JUSTITIA: I hear on all sides frightful sounds, and menacing faces regard me wherever I come. I see houses rifled and plundered by day and by night. I hear the wailing of women over maimed or slain men; and I see many who from their looks should have been gently nurtured, yet wearing the livery of want, whom the people yell against and drive from them while they seize upon their possessions.

RUSTICUS: Now, mark you, stranger. These in especial are the King's friends. To some of them he, for high services rendered, gave those possessions from which the unruly people drive them out. Others, with his permission and sanction, have bought their possessions with money. See how ruefully some of them eye papers to that effect bearing the King's name at foot, and vainly invoke the aid of his officers.

JUSTITIA: Marry, they do. And the King's friends, as you no doubt justly call them, flee or prepare to flee, and his enemies momentarily wax in numbers and insolence; and in this your land of Ire it seems as if all the bonds of authority and law were relaxed, and brute force and savage passion were alone strong, and all things else tending to destruction. But soft, who comes hither? I mean this man of the beaming countenance.

RUSTICUS: I marvel that you know him not. It is the great By-ends himself who bears the chief charge under King for the government of this land and the execution of those good laws which you and he formerly devised for the settlement of the same.

BY-ENDS: Hail, good Rusticus. *(Aside: A troublesome carping fellow!)* To Justitia: I think, Sir, we have met before. There is none for whom I have a greater respect. *(Aside: When respect endangereth not.)*

JUSTITIA: Yes, Sir. Indeed, you have taken an oath to that effect.

BY-ENDS *(not hearing)*: Well, Rusticus, I promised you some time since—you remember our chat at the club fireside—that we would open the eyes of these gentry. You saw the grand victory which we gained over the Chief of the League in the great Debating Society yonder.

[It so happened that at this moment a tumultuous assembly of men and boys crossed the road of the pilgrims, driving a vast herd of cattle. The cattle

were decorated with streamers, ribbons, and green boughs, and the drivers used to our pilgrims very injurious language as they passed.]

JUSTITIA: What meaneth this tumultuous crowd and this driving of cattle? See if they have not left quite bare the whole country-side to the right.

BY-ENDS: Oh, merely an auction under the Plan of Campaign. These things are an incident of the defective state of the law. Yet never was the Government so strong or so surely fixed in the seat of power.

RUSTICUS: And these riders and reivers?

BY-ENDS: They shall be tried, Sir. We are impannelling a jury to try them—two or three of them—for a beginning.

RUSTICUS: And meantime the riding and reiving, and shooting and robbing, and proclamation-scorning, and auctioneering, and expelling and boundless anarchy go on merrily as before—your men to be tried in the thick of it. And the triers, your impannelled juries, are drawn out of these robber-mobs, or lie exposed day and night to their intimidation. Don't talk to me any more, Sir; the common forms of politeness are over between us. By-ends, were the ungodly to proclaim you Humbug no honest man could gainsay them.

BY-ENDS: Tut, tut! old friend. You think too much of these petty local broils. Think of the Empire! Think of the Union so gloriously maintained against all combinations! Think of the splendid and secure position of the Government. Why, we are safe for at least five years. But, gentlemen, take care of yourselves. I see an ill set of fellows coming this way, meaning mischief by their looks. I cannot afford to be seen over-much in such company as yours. But just think of it, Rusticus! the rebel cause beaten by a majority of more than a hundred in the Grand Debating Society. Do take care of yourselves. Fare you well.

[Exit By-ends, going one way briskly; exeunt Justitia and Rusticus by another, slowly and mournfully.]

NOTES.

Whether the Government will take any notice of Archbishop Croke's recommendation to the Irish people to refuse the payment of taxes remains to be seen. But there can be no doubt about one thing: the Archbishop's letter is open and undisguised incitement to rebellion. Pay no more taxes to the Government, he says, for it is suicide to do so. It is suicide because the money you supply in this way is applied by the Government to the payment of its police and its soldiery—"its horse, foot, and dragoons." Your taxes are spent in "purchasing bludgeons for policemen to be used in smashing the skulls of our people and generally for the support of foreign garrisons." It is impossible to preach rebellion in plainer terms, or in language better calculated to exasperate the people and incite them to acts of violence. Now a priest is no more at liberty than a layman is to call upon his fellow-countrymen to practice treason and conspire against the law for the purpose of disarming it; and if so, then the right place for Archbishop Croke at this moment is one of her Majesty's gaols. The offence there can be no doubt about; the only question is whether it is expedient to arraign the offender. Probably it is not expedient to do so. But after his letter, and Dr. Walsh's, and Dr. Donnelly's, there can be no further question as to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland to the British Crown. One of them openly preaches rebellion, and the rest proclaim their sympathy with illegal conspiracies.

Mr. Labouchere must be proud of the borough he represents. At a town's meeting in Northampton a resolution was carried (after considerable opposition, we are glad to hear), affirming "the unconstitutional conduct of the Queen." As her Majesty is probably the most constitutional Sovereign that ever occupied a throne, the resolution would be astonishing if it had been passed by the citizens of any other town. But the electorate which believes in the most prominent English promoter of Irish sedition has notions of its own on constitutional procedure.

The conversation on Zululand in the House of Commons last night leaves the subject in a very unsatisfactory state. Dr. Clark—who is less a champion of Boer aggression than his reported acts in South Africa led us to believe—is perfectly right in saying that England has committed many crimes. The last of our sins is to recognize the piratical "Republic" of Western Zululand, and to hand over the best part of the native territory to the land-grabbers. Sir Henry Holland has no defence for this injustice but the contention that the Zulus would have fared rather worse if we had left them alone to deal with the Republic. It is true that two years ago the Usutus made, or are alleged to have made, a very disastrous arrangement with the Boers. But in the first place it is perfectly clear that this convention was obtained by fraud; and, in the second, even if it be genuine, we have no right to assist the Boers to get the benefit of it. It was our own policy which broke up the Zulus and laid them powerless at the feet of their tyrants.

The mischief done in Zululand is extending to Swaziland. It is not yet too late to save the latter province. The news that Mr. Theophilus Shepstone is to be the official adviser of the Swazi King Umbandine is good for the Swazis, who, what with gold prospectors and Transvaal Boers, were "between the devil and the deep sea" and apparently likely to lose their country altogether. Under the guiding influence of this gentleman, who, like his father Sir Theophilus, has a wide experience of the natives

of South-Eastern Africa, this branch of the great Zulu race may still hope to retain its ancient territory intact if a little judicious support is accorded by the Natal Government. Swaziland is undoubtedly rich in mineral wealth; one gold syndicate, "Piggs Peak," has already obtained a concession and commenced operations there, and it will be Mr. Shepstone's business to see that the inhabitants and their King obtain a fair consideration for any further concessions they may grant to gold-miners and Boer settlers. But the precedent followed in Zululand is of bad augury for the Swazis. It certainly cannot greatly encourage them to be "loyal."

There is still a grievance in the most distressful parish of Glenbeigh. This time the grievance is on the part of the tenants who were not evicted. The farmers who were "driven from their homes" (to be readmitted as care-takers) are living in clover on the offerings which the deluded Saxon has sent over, and are described as quite "demoralized" by the relatively large fund distributed among them. The tenants who were not evicted do not get the benefits of this contribution, and are now more sorry than ever that they paid their rent.

If it is true, as stated, that the Commander-in-Chief has tried to levy a tax on the army for the benefit of the Imperial Institute, it is obvious that a grave mistake has been made. An official notification has been issued—or so, at least, it is asserted—intimating that soldiers who wish to give money towards the Imperial Institute "are not expected to contribute more than one day's pay." This, as the *Daily News* says, will be taken to mean that they are expected to contribute not less than one day's pay. The Imperial Institute may be worthy of all support; but it should at least be left to the individual private soldier to have his own opinion on the subject, and act upon it.

The promoters of the Institute would do better to give up forcing subscriptions, and attempt to make the scheme thoroughly popular, in which case subscriptions would come in of themselves. Professor Huxley writes to the *Times* to-day restating a simple fact which has been open and obvious ever since the project was first mooted. The City and the commercial interest in the country generally, do not support the Institute heartily because they mistrust South Kensington. "Physiologists," says Professor Huxley, "tell us that the due performance of a function is closely connected with external conditions; and, in my humble opinion, a fish out of water has as much chance of thriving as the Institute has of subserving the interests of commerce and industry, if it should be planted in a fashionable suburb some three miles distant from the heart of our industrial and mercantile organism—the City of London." We are assured that the Institute is not to be another big bazaar and lounging-place for idle Londoners and "unemployed" tourists. It is to be sternly useful. But City men, rightly or wrongly, do not believe that, since the site associated with brass bands, coloured lights, American drinks, and agreeable "loafing" is not given up.

That the effective tonnage of the British mercantile marine (would we could say as much for the Royal Navy!) had multiplied tenfold in the last fifty years we knew; but Mr. Gray (of the Board of Trade) does well to call attention to the advance that has been made in securing the safety, health, and comfort of the British seaman. Fifty years ago, without lifeboats, without wreck inquiries, without a recognized rule of the road, or protection from the cruelties of masters and mates, or the extortion of crimps, the jolly Jack-tar must really have been in a bad way. Nowadays Jack is usually a quiet family man who remits home £20,000 a year of his wages through the agency of a Government office, and deposits £70,000 more in the savings bank. Mr. Gray gave an admirable description of the "Single Ship Company (Limited)," as started by the "seven honest but clever clerks." The clerks, who invested the sum of 10s. per head, constituted themselves managing owner, ship's husband, insurance broker, and so forth. As "instruments in the spread of the British mercantile marine," they naturally rewarded themselves for their exertions, though the rest of the shareholders might not always have the same grounds for satisfaction. In his humorous sketch Mr. Gray undoubtedly hits one of the weakest points in our mercantile shipping laws.

The Foreign Office will do well to keep a jealous watch upon the proceedings of the German squadron off the East Coast of Africa; unless, indeed, Great Britain is prepared to see Zanzibar fall into new hands. Some little time ago the German explorer, Dr. Jühlke, was murdered at a place called Kismaju, the ruler of which is a nominal vassal of Sultan Seyyid Burghash. The tragedy led the German Admiral to call upon the Sultan for explanations. His Highness disclaimed all knowledge of the affair; but meanwhile the Germans obtained information which caused them, rightly or wrongly, to suspect that Seyyid Burghash was directly responsible for the murder; and so, on the 19th of January, the corvette *Carola*, with Herr Hörnecke, the local manager of the East African Company, on board, was despatched to Kismaju for further intelligence. The unhappy Governor of that district is, no doubt, very ready to shield himself by implicating his suzerain; and, should he do so, Germany will at once find herself in possession of a decent pretext, such as she has long sought, for the occupation of Zanzibar, Pemba, and the neighbouring

mainland between Quiloa on the south and Juba on the north. On this extensive line of coast, Vitu, Kigini, Mkonumbe, and Mokowo have already been seized by the corvette *Olga*, which hoisted the flag at all these places last month. Vitu had previously been under German protection since the 27th of May, 1885; but the protectorate had only been nominal.

At Warwick yesterday, Mr. Baron Huddleston, speaking of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, said that fifty years' experience in court had taught him that the majority of charges made by women against men were untrue. Now that the "protected" period is extended to sixteen years, occasion is given for charges of the most extraordinary character; and, added his lordship, the assize calendars are so full of such unfounded charges that it is time for the Legislature to reconsider the Act. This is just what was expected at the time the Act was being hurried through Parliament. Charges of this nature are frequently most difficult to disprove; and, although a prisoner is allowed to give evidence on his own behalf, yet testimony from the dock, however truthful it may be, weighs little against that given from the witness-box by a clever, unscrupulous, and apparently innocent woman.

Mr. Frank Miles and Mrs. Crawshaw make some further suggestions as to the proper use of the Crystal Palace. Mrs. Crawshaw, in two words promises to take twenty season tickets for five years if the directors will open the palace on Sundays. But, alas! that is illegal, and would only meet the same fate as the similar attempt made at the Brighton Aquarium some years back. Mr. Frank Miles puts his trust chiefly in unlimited tobacco and hot and cheap dinners, but somewhat also in a good reference library and good popular lectures. For our own part, we have more faith, we confess, in tobacco than in lectures. Certainly in so vast a building it could cause little more annoyance than in the open air; but it is possible that the insurance companies would have something to say on the subject. As for the cooking arrangements, as long as an enormous rent is paid by the refreshment contractors, it is impossible for them to supply food at the same price as in one's own house. Nor, on the other hand, can the company afford to forego one of its main sources of income.

M. Taine's paper on "Napoléon Bonaparte" in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will have a particular interest for students of the phenomena of atavism. Madame de Staël and Stendhal, both of whom knew Napoleon well, were agreed in regarding him as a being absolutely *sui generis*, defying all attempts at classification under any of the contemporary types—the nearest analogue they could find for him being the Italian *condottieri* of the Middle Ages. They never imagined that the resemblance was anything more than a mere fortuitous coincidence; but M. Taine has traced Bonaparte's pedigree back to the fifteenth century, with the result of discovering that he came of a *condottiere* stock. All the peculiarities of his highly composite organization, which puzzled such observers as Talleyrand and Metternich, are explained as a survival or recurrence of an ancestral and forgotten type. M. Taine's estimate of Napoleon coincides exactly with that of the two distinguished writers mentioned. Unscrupulous, adventurous, ambitious, endowed with more than Macchiavellian *finesse*, but perfectly ready to resort to brute force when other means failed, Bonaparte strikes the eminent critic as a Sforza or a Malatesta of genius born three centuries behind his time.

One does not usually look for Arcadia in a parliamentary paper, especially when that paper refers to so uncheering a topic as the police returns. But it is evident, from the most recent Blue Book on our constabulary, that boroughs where an Arcadian freedom from crime must reign are by no means uncommon in this favoured land. Helston, for instance, which is content with the services of a single policeman, must be a delightful place to live in if the efficiency of the force is only equal to its economy, for it costs no more than a pound a week. The neighbouring borough of St. Ives is somewhat more jealously guarded, having literally a policeman and a half; the one full private being assisted by a supernumerary who, for 7s. 9d. weekly, "performs" street duty from six to twelve o'clock p.m. After such munificent provision for the public safety, it must be distressing to the local rulers to be told that "the inspector has to report the force numerically inefficient;" and they must be tempted to ask why Helston, with its one constable, who surely has to sleep sometimes, is let off without as much as a hint. But the most perfect force of all must certainly be that of Dunstable, where there are one head constable, one sergeant, and one private—and that is all. The spectacle of the Dunstable police paraded before its officers must be a very striking one.

The new *Board of Trade Journal*, which was to entitle the Government to the gratitude of the whole trading community, bids fair, on the contrary, to be to them a serious source of unpopularity. With its twenty-four pages of advertisements, and "all rights reserved" (though it is difficult to understand what right can be reserved in an extract from a report of a foreign consular official to his own Government), it has already entered upon a career of competition with the ordinary commercial and trade journals of the country. This Mr. W. H. Smith appears frankly to admit in his reply to Mr. Mundella in the House of Commons the other night—"In some cases the Government consider that

the cost of publication should be recouped to the taxpayer by the sale of the work." We trust that the promised memorandum defining the cases in which this right will be asserted will be issued as soon as possible, and that when it does appear it will claim the very minimum of Government copyright. Meanwhile, we would suggest that the Stationery Office, if it is anxious to compete with publishers, should adopt the usual trade methods to bring its publications to the notice of the public. At present the contents of the *Board of Trade Journal* are not advertised, nor are copies of the journal itself to be seen offered for sale either in the shops or on the bookstalls.

The following passage from an old *Cornhill* (July, 1865) shows that there are still members of the Irish party who could take lessons from their predecessors:—

Grattan's son, himself a candidate for election, and some time a member of Parliament, was not ashamed, in his father's biography, to tickle the ears of Irish electors by adding this awful passage to the literature of assassination:—"If two or three courtiers," he says, "had been killed, the Union might have been prevented. . . . However, these were not the olden times, as in Rome, when a patriot drew his sword and killed a magistrate; then, brandishing it, appealed to the people that he had killed a traitor. Unquestionably, Lord Clare and Lord Castlereagh deserved to die. . . . Some weak old woman might have called it 'Murder;' but it would have been the deed of a Brutus."

It is not so long ago that there were fewer bicycles in England than there are now "cycling" newspapers. Omitting those of the latter that died in infancy, there are at present published in this country seventeen journals, all dealing more or less exclusively with "cycling" affairs. This list does not include the sporting papers that only devote part of their space to the popular relaxation. Most of the cycling journals are monthlies, and several of them are of imposing appearance and profusely illustrated. They publish Christmas and summer numbers. Most of them are published in London, but two of them are Irish and one is Scotch. Thus the staffs of all the cycling newspapers together make such a large number that we may expect to see them issuing another cycling journal in their own interests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

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

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you give two cases of difficulty experienced by metropolitan magistrates. First, on a charge of bigamy, the defence, that the bigamous marriage being with the wife's sister could be no marriage, seems to have "puzzled the magistrate." He had no business to be puzzled at all. It is bigamy to go through a form of marriage which could under any circumstances be a marriage—*v. R. v. Allen*, L.R. I., C.C. 367, which was the exact case of marriage with the wife's sister. Another point in the present case does not seem to have been the cause of puzzlement, but is more doubtful—*i.e.*, Is it bigamy to marry after decree nisi of dissolution, before decree has been made absolute? It would seem to be so; the decree is conditional, and, pending condition—*i.e.*, for six months—the parties ought to be regarded as still married.

In the second case, it seems that the wife eloped, carrying off the household stock—the husband's property presumably. "The magistrate did not know what was to be done." By Married Women's Property Act, 1882, Section 12, the wife has the same civil and criminal proceedings against her husband in respect of her property as a *feme sole* has; but criminal proceedings lie only if the property be taken when the man is leaving or deserting or about to leave or desert his wife; and, by Section 16, a wife doing any act with respect to her husband's property which if done with respect to the wife's property would make the husband criminally liable, will be similarly liable: in short, what is sauce for the gander is also sauce for the goose. The sauce in this case is a warrant of arrest on a charge of larceny. It is, perhaps, well that husbands and wives should be made aware of this.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 17.

LEX.

"JURY PACKING."

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

SIR,—If, as you say yesterday, Ireland is to all intents and purposes in a state of civil war, would it not be well to make some attempt to adapt our institutions to such a state? *Inter arma silent leges*. In Ireland we have to meet this dilemma. If offences against life and property committed in the south and west of Ireland are tried by juries drawn from the same districts, they are tried by men who either sympathize with the criminals or fear to be numbered with the victims. If, on the other hand, the venue be changed to places where a conviction is possible, the administration of justice, which ought to be above suspicion, is open to the charge of political manoeuvre. The jury system, in this state of war, becomes either a weapon of Catholics against Protestants or of Protestants against Catholics. The use of trial by jury during a subterranean civil war of creeds and races not only paralyzes the arm of Government, but day by day adds to the demoralization and loss of sense of justice in the nation at large. A trial by jury becomes a mode of creating accessories after the fact. It is pedantic to endure these results in order to retain an institution which has worked pretty well in England.

Statesmanship is recognition of fact. Is there an English statesman bold and wise enough to defy ill-informed opinion and govern Ireland as a country like Ireland ought to be governed? Two ways are open, but not

a third. Either retire from Ireland bag and baggage, and watch from this side of the channel the ensuing civil war, or govern Ireland directly, without the intervention of the Irish, Catholic or Protestant, in the matter. If the latter course be adopted, then the first step will be to substitute Commissions of judges for jurors in criminal cases. The publicity and vigilance of opinion in modern times will render any corrupt or party action on the part of the judges impossible, even if otherwise it were likely.

If only Ireland could be governed for forty years with the steadiness and impartiality of an Indian administration, the land question might be settled, the National League extinguished, and a return to normal courses would become possible. We can govern Ireland if we choose, or abandon it if we choose; but we have no moral right to adopt this miserable *tertium quid*, this retention of the semblance of British government and abdication of all that makes government worth anything.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 18.

H.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER AT HOME.

In rendering military service general and compulsory the French Republic has wisely endeavoured to make the soldier's life in barracks as pleasant as possible. Although the German military organization has been closely imitated in France since 1872, this spirit of imitation, has never been carried so far as to introduce the harsh and often brutal discipline of the German army. The French character is naturally humane, although under excitement it is apt to become quite devilish in its cruelty. Where there is no such excitement, Frenchmen have a great deal of active sympathy for one another. All unnecessary rigour is considered barbarous in France, and the soldier profits by the good-nature of his people. This, no doubt, partly explains why the army is much less cheaply managed in France than it is in Germany. The German soldier who does not receive frequent supplies of sausages and other food from home is often troubled by an uncomfortable sensation under his belt, which is not that of repletion. The French soldier is by no means overfed; but his rations are of better quality.

The French soldier is allowed two meals a day—the first at nine in the morning, and the second at four in the afternoon. Until quite recently there was not much variety in the food; but General Boulanger's reforms have embraced the military kitchen. The men can now return with appetites sharpened by change to their *bouilli*, which is the term for beef when the nutritive principles have been well boiled out of it to make soup. Stewed mutton is a frequent dish. On Thursdays and Sundays the meat is baked with potatoes round it. All joints are bought of the butchers of the locality where the barracks are situate, by batches of soldiers told off for the purpose; and they take care that the meat is properly chosen and weighed before they carry it away. Every Friday preserved meat is given out—not for the sake of economy, but in order that the stock which is kept in the event of war shall be continually replenished. A very common dish consists of a piece of boiled meat placed upon haricot beans, rice, mashed potatoes, or macaroni. This goes by the name of *rata*. Every company has a refectory; and each soldier is provided with an iron basin called a *gamelle*, and in this he fetches his rations from the kitchen. Formerly several men ate out of one large *gamelle*; but this unpleasant custom has been long since abolished. Now the soldier is not compelled to eat out of his iron basin; for within the last few months the use of plates has been authorized. Every morning in winter a small quantity of black coffee and brandy is served out, and this is also done in summer during manoeuvres or when a regiment is on the march. Each man has a loaf weighing 3 lb. given to him every other day. The bread is made partly from rye and partly from wheat, and its colour is very dark. Those who are supplied with money from home frequently sell their loaves and buy bread more to their taste. Thus it is that in all garrison towns there are shops where "soldiers' bread" is regularly sold. The Government provides the army with tobacco—not gratuitously, but at a very cheap rate. Every fortnight the soldier is entitled to a large packet weighing about the fifth part of a pound in return for three sous. This tobacco is the genuine *caporal*; it is very coarse, and is usually smoked in pipes because of the difficulty of making cigarettes with it. No wine is given to the French soldier, nor any alcoholic liquor except the small quantity of brandy already mentioned. He therefore drinks water with his meals, and, if he has the means, takes his wine out-of-doors. Besides the daily work of cleaning his arms and accoutrements and—supposing him to be in a cavalry regiment—of grooming his horse, he is expected to wash his own linen. But he is at liberty to pay somebody to do the laundry work for him.

The French soldier's daily round of duties depends very much upon the regiment to which he belongs. Some colonels are exceedingly energetic, and keep everybody under them as much on the move as they can: others are just the reverse. Drilling is supposed to take place every morning and afternoon excepting Sunday, which is a free day. After the second meal the men can leave the barracks and dispose of their time as they please until ten o'clock, when the *extinction des feux* is sounded. They have to thank General Boulanger for the relaxation of a rule that ordered the retreat to be sounded at 7.30 in winter and a little later in summer. Nothing has tended to render the Radical Minister of War so popular with the troops as this act of indulgence. It is understood that every Frenchman shall fulfil his period of military service without pay; but although the law is explicit on the point it is not strictly carried out. The soldier receives from the Government one sou a day, and it is paid to him every five days. This is his pocket-money, and it will be allowed that he cannot go to much excess with it. Those, however, who are poor and friendless have various facilities afforded them, provided that their general conduct be good, for earning money. Young men so situated generally endeavour to be employed as orderlies. They

then earn from 15fr. to 30fr. a month, according to the generosity and means of the officers for whom they work as servants. If the officer is married, the orderly may sleep under his roof like any other servant; and then he frequently performs the duties of cook and chambermaid, or he does a little nursing if Madame is too much occupied in the household to mind the baby. The Frenchman adapts himself to every sort of domestic occupation with wonderful readiness. If the young soldier is a gardener, a carpenter, a tailor, or has been brought up to any similar pursuit, opportunities are allowed him by his colonel to practise his trade occasionally. During the summer, and especially in the harvest season, a considerable proportion of men in every regiment are allowed to work for two or three weeks in the fields, either for their own parents or for farmers who have made a formal application for military labourers.

The supreme punishment of the French soldier for a serious breach of discipline is death, even in time of peace. If he strikes an officer, for instance, he is liable to be shot. In time of war the death penalty is carried out for much lighter offences; for the French law only recognizes this form of corporal punishment in the case of a soldier. But as regards military life in barracks, three kinds of disciplinary procedure are employed as a check upon common offences. The lightest is called the *consigne*. The man placed *à la consigne* is merely kept in quarters while his companions are enjoying their freedom. The next penalty is that of the *salle de police*, where the culprit is locked up from five or six o'clock in the evening until the *réveil* the next morning. The same discipline may be repeated one or more nights. Lastly there is the prison, where the unruly soldier is kept day and night.

Sergeants, brigadiers, *maréchaux des logis*, and other sub-officers receive pay, and have their meals at the *cantine*. It is essential to retain a certain proportion of experienced sub-officers in every regiment, and the Government induces those whose term of compulsory active service has expired to re-engage by offering them a premium of 500fr., paid down, and an additional premium of 2,000fr., which is invested in the public funds in their name and handed to them, with the accumulated interest, when they leave the army. This they may do after five years' additional service; but those who remain fifteen years receive a retiring pension of not less than 600fr. a year, and the Government undertakes to start them upon a fresh career with some suitable employment. Many of them become *gardes champêtres* and *gardes forestiers*. Others obtain positions of trust in connection with banks and public institutions. A steady man who is willing to devote the best years of his life to the army as sub-officer has his bread assured to him for the rest of his days.

Speaking generally, French soldiers are robust and healthy men. Their average height is low, but they are sturdy and hardy. But French barracks are frequently rendered very unhealthy by bad ventilation and scandalous drainage. Outbreaks of typhoid fever among the troops are therefore frequent, and the annual mortality from this cause is great.

THE V-SHAPED BAYONET.

"Many of the sword-bayonets were bent easily with the hand into the shape of the letter V; which shape they retained when the pressure was removed."—*Morning Paper*.

Oh, have you heard the latest news? How, by some happy chance,
The War Office at last have made a bold step in advance?
From everlasting butchery they longed to find release,
So they've hit upon a novel mode of propagating peace
By deciding (when they did it is a mystery as yet)
To arm our gallant soldiers with a V-shaped bayonet.

This excellent decision was not trumpeted about:

'Twas only by an accident the secret was found out.

A brave marine was toying with the weapon in his hand,

When it suddenly assumed the shape the War Office had planned;

And then the startled glances of the bystanders were met,

For the first time in all record, by a V-shaped bayonet.

No doubt the Office argued thus:—"A blade of temper fine

"Is a very risky weapon for a private of the Line;

"In any passing fit of *pique* a comrade he may strike,

"Or, turning quickly round, impale a friend upon its spike.

"It's manifestly clear that we may spare him much regret

"By equipping Tommy Atkins with the V-shaped bayonet.

"And then, the interests of peace! The V-shape—only look!—

"Is not so very much unlike some sort of pruning-hook!

"And in the heat of battle, though the enemy may scoff,

"You catch him with it round the leg as he is running off."

The maximum of mercy and effectiveness we get,

In short, by the employment of the V-shaped bayonet!

By aid of it the battle-field is robbed of half its dread;

'Twill no longer be disfigured by such horrid heaps of dead;

And, if a soldier tries to slay the foe—well, he may try it:

It's pretty certain that the foe will not be injured by it.

But in this world no joy's complete: we do not know, as yet,

The man whose fertile brain devised the V-shaped bayonet.

But shall we let him modestly withhold himself from fame—

This unknown benefactor? No! We ought to hear his name!

Shall we allow such gifts 'neath anonymity to lurk,

And carry on in secrecy his philanthropic work?

The nation wants to know him!—wants to pay its heavy debt

To him who has endowed us with the V-shaped bayonet!

THE SEILLIÈRE LIBRARY.

FOR some mysterious reason sales of notable libraries have been very common within the last ten years. Commercial depression will not account for them; collectors or inheritors of great libraries are of all people perhaps the least likely to have been affected by that cause. Possibly the rush to "realize," on the part of holders of property in the form of rare books, may be stimulated by the number of new-made fortunes on the look-out for an investment in taste. With the *nouveaux riches* there is always a strong temptation to "have a taste;" and rare books are perhaps a more *distingué* line than pictures or china or bric-à-brac, and one where the aspirant runs less risk of being overdone with rubbish.

Of the many notable collections that have lately come into the market, the most notable in some respects is the late Baron Seillière's, which, or a selection of which, is to be sold at Sotheby's on the 28th and four following days. It is not nearly as large a collection as the Sunderland Library, for example, or so rich in illuminated manuscripts as the Didot; but as a choice collection, in the strict sense of the word, it has been seldom if ever equalled. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it does not contain a volume which is not recommended by great rarity or some special literary interest. The Seillière Library at the Château Mello, near Paris, was little if at all known outside the circle of bibliophiles and literary students; but among these it has long had the reputation of being the richest repository of romances of chivalry, especially of the Spanish family, that the world has ever seen. One fact alone will suffice to indicate its wealth in this respect. Brunet, speaking of the bibliographer's difficulties in dealing with the Amadis romances, says, that so rare are most, if not all, of those constituting the genuine series that nobody has ever seen all the twelve books together in any library. But the Seillière has, or had, a complete set; and not only this, but two, three, and four editions of some of the members of it. Or, to take another illustration that will perhaps be more eloquent to some minds, all the books of Don Quixote's library that Cervantes brings up for judgment before the curate and the barber are, with the exception of some two or three comparatively unimportant and insignificant ones, to be found recorded in the catalogue of the selection to be sold in Wellington-street. The wealth of the library in this particular department is mainly due to the happy chance that enabled the late Baron Seillière to acquire *en bloc* the collection of the great Spanish financier and bibliophile, the Marquis of Salamanca; who, again, had the happy chance of obtaining, by private negotiation with the Papal Government in 1862, the pick of the books of this sort in the Alessandrino Library, attached to the Sapienza College in Rome. And if the Alessandrino was rich in chivalry romances, it was probably because it was founded just at the time when chivalry romances were, as we know from Faria e Sousa and others, out of favour in Spain, thanks to Cervantes, and to be had for a song—or even less, perhaps, when it was a case of furnishing the Holy Father's empty shelves. Half a century earlier, owners would have been loth to part with them; half a century later, the zeal of the curates, housekeepers, and nieces of Spain had made them almost as rare as they are now. "What costs little is valued less," as the Spanish proverb says; and probably Don José de Salamanca had no great difficulty in making his bargain, especially as Churchmen never had any love for this kind of literature. But for the intercession of the barber, the curate would have burned even "Amadis of Gaul."

The great glory of the Alessandrino Library was its copy of "Tirant lo Blanch," Valencia, 1490—one of the three which are all that bibliography after a century of search has succeeded in tracing. Brunet, or rather the writer in the supplement to the Manual, speaks indeed of a fourth copy in the Royal Library at Lisbon, which disappeared several years ago but reappeared at the exhibition at the Trocadéro in 1878. This is the finest of all, he says; while of the others the Sapienza copy is imperfect. But there is considerable confusion here. The book exhibited at the Trocadéro was in fact the Sapienza or Alessandrino copy, which had passed into the possession of the Marquis of Salamanca in 1862, and at his death into the library of Baron Seillière, the exhibitor; and it is not imperfect. It was believed to be so, a sheet having been misplaced by the primitive binder; but the error has been since rectified in rebinding by Chambolle-Duru. There can be no question about its being a fine copy and a beautiful old book; but that it is in any respect superior to the copy in the British Museum is extremely questionable. The third, which is in the University Library of its native city, Valencia, is said to be defective; and as to the Lisbon copy, if it be not entirely mythical, it certainly has not yet turned up.

The famous Valencian romance is not, however, the greatest treasure among the books selected for sale. As a bibliographical rarity it has a rival, and in interest to scholars and students far more than a rival, in the "Amadis of Gaul" of Zaragoza, 1508, discovered some years ago at Ferrara by the well-known collector M. Tross of Paris. To find an earlier "Amadis" than 1519 had long baffled bibliographers and students of Spanish literature. There was abundant circumstantial evidence, in the shape of books that implied an edition prior at any rate to 1510; but no proof was forthcoming. The catalogue, however, goes too far in describing this of 1508 as the first edition. For one thing, it is most unlikely that Montalvo, the editor and part author of the "Amadis of Gaul" as we have it, would have had his book printed in the capital of Aragon, he being a Castilian; and then his language in his preface, as well as in the later chapters of "Esplandian," clearly points to an edition much nearer the year 1492, as he makes it plain that the book was finished very shortly after the conquest of Granada. It could hardly have lain sixteen years in manuscript. But there are other points of interest connected with this volume. It is called "Los Quatro Libros del Virtuoso Cauallero Amadis de Gaula: complidos." Dr. Ludwig Braunsfels, who has given an interesting account of the Seillière Library in the "Jahrbuch für Romanische u. Englische Sprache u. Literatur," infers from the last word that Montalvo had previously corrected and printed the three original

books of "Amadis," which had been current in Spain, very likely, since the thirteenth century; but a more natural explanation, perhaps, is that it refers to his having made up the number of books to four—as in fact he claims to have done in his preface, acknowledging distinctly the authorship of the fourth. Another point to be noted is that in this edition he is called Garcí-Rodríguez de Montalvo, while in all the later ones he is Garcí-Ordoñez, and in an edition of "Esplandian" Garcí-Gutierrez. One of the five known copies of the later edition of 1519, said, but on insufficient grounds, to have been printed at Rome, is also catalogued; and there are, or were, two other editions in the portion of the library not included. Of "Esplandian," the fifth book, there are two editions—one of Salamanca, 1525, and another, still rarer, of Seville, 1526. But these are eclipsed by the copy of "Florisando," the sixth book, of Salamanca, 1510. Until this volume was unearthed from its hiding-place in the Sapienza, the only evidence for the existence of such a book was its bare title quoted by Nicolas Antonio and the Colombina catalogue at Seville. Knowing nothing of it, Dunlop had to pass at once from the fifth book to the seventh in his history; and Brunet thought it very doubtful, regretting that it should be so, as it would have proved that the "Amadis" and "Esplandian" were printed before 1510.

There are editions also of the later books by Feliciano de Silva, whom Cervantes so cordially detested and the world is so much beholden to; for his rant, bombast, and extravagance had no small share in the birth of Don Quixote; and there is the last and one of the rarest of the Amadis, "Silves de la Selva," which poor Feliciano denounced as an impostor with amusing indignation at the end of his "Florisel de Niquea." He had evidently intended to wind up the series with a "Silves de la Selva" of his own. The Palmerins are nobly represented by "Palmerin de Oliva," "Primaleon," and the exceedingly rare "Polindo" of Toledo, 1526, Louis Philippe's copy; but the rarest of all, and one of the great glories of the Seillière Library, is absent—the "Caballero Platir," the "old book" in which the curate could find "no reason for clemency." Of the unique books in the library this is the most unique: for in bibliography "unique" admits of degrees. The "Amadis" of 1508 and the "Florisando" of 1510 are unique; but in these cases there are other editions. But of the "Platir" the only edition is the Valladolid of 1533, and of that the only surviving copy is the Sapienza or Seillière. The isolated romances, "Cirongilio de Tracia," the "Cavallero del Febo," "Olivante de Laura," "Florando de Inglaterra," "Lepolemo," "Cristalian de España," and the like, muster strong; as well as Charlemagne and Arthur romances, such as the "Espejo de Cavallerías," the "Conqueste de Charlemagne es Espagnes," "Guerin de Montglave," "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon" (Lyons, 1480), "Guerino Meschino," the "Très noble et puissant Roy Artus" (printed at Rouen in 1488), "Les Prophéties de Merlin" (1498), "Les Proesses du Chevalier Tristan" (1533), "Lhystoire du Saint Greal," "Perceval le Gallois;" and to these may be added such kindred works as "Les Neuf Preux" (of Abbeville, 1487), and "Les Cent Hystoires de Troye" (Paris, 1522). But to give a correct idea of the riches of the collection it would be necessary almost to quote the catalogue *in extenso*. It is no exaggeration, but a mere prosaic statement of fact, to say that no such collection of romances of chivalry has ever been brought together, not to say put up for sale, in this or any other country. Not that it is by any means exclusively a collection of chivalry romances. Baron Seillière had a *penchant* in that direction, but he was a bibliophile of catholic tastes. There is, for instance, a goodly show of old chronicles—including, by the way, the "Cronica del Cid" of Burgos, 1512. There are Cancioneros and Romanceros, including Castillo's, Sepulveda's, Enzina's, and the "Romancero General" of 1604; and, as an illustration of affluence, there are no fewer than sixteen editions of the "Celestina," beginning with that of Seville, 1501, which may possibly be the second.

Binding, however sumptuous, must always be a secondary matter when books are of the stamp of those in this collection. In this case no genuine book-lover will be irritated, as he so often is nowadays, by seeing some volume worth eighteenpence sold for twice as many pounds—all because some Lortic or Capé or Trautz-Bauzonnet has given a loose to his fancy in its embellishment. For most of Baron Seillière's books all that could be done by the best artists in Paris has been done. But it is evident that he knew—what too many modern collectors do not know—where to draw the line. When he had a book in its original binding, and that original binding served its purpose of protection and preservation, he religiously kept it, as incomparably more eloquent to a true lover of books than the richest tooled morocco of the first *atelier* in Paris. In the catalogue of his library there is a first edition of the first part of "Don Quixote" in its original state. Many book-collectors—most, it is to be feared, in Paris—would have sent the treasure at once to some self-conceited bibliopegist to work his will upon it; but Baron Seillière felt, as every true lover of books would feel, that not even Trautz-Bauzonnet could put a more precious covering on the *princeps* "Don Quixote" than its original limp vellum.

"The Beckoning Hand." By Grant Allen. (Chatto and Windus.) This is a batch of readable tales, suggested by a variety of more or less fashionable themes. "The Beckoning Hand," which gives the volume its title, takes us to a Vaudoux temple and sights of the "blood-curdling" kind. "The Search Party" light on the journal of a tender-hearted murderer. "The Third Time" is one of those stories of drink without which we suppose a modern collection would hardly be deemed complete. "Isaline" is a Swiss Maud Müller: a pretty sketch too, according to the idea of Whittier and not of Bret Harte's continuation. Still more of sunshine and fun will be found about the romance of "Professor Milliter:" his "dilemma" turned on Geology and Genesis, which Mrs. M. could so easily harmonize if only no assistant (feminine) professor were called in. In "Olga Davidoff's Husband" we have a highly naturalistic portrait of a Tartar chieftain, as he appears when he has doffed his Russian uniform. Briefly, each one of these historiettes may be counted upon either for a "sensation" or, better, for a few minutes' simple amusement.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SPECIAL EDITION

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the report sent by the Vienna correspondent of that paper yesterday as to Germany's intention to demand from France an undertaking to remain neutral in the event of an Eastern war has been current for some time past; and although it suits the Paris papers, or those that inspire them, to treat it as an invention, there are very good reasons for regarding it as well founded.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—M. Meyer, the director of the *Gaulois*, reports an interview with a high diplomatist, who confirms the statement that Prince Bismarck will demand an assurance of the neutrality of France in case of disturbance in the East of Europe.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The Budget Committee of the Reichsrath at a secret sitting held yesterday unanimously agreed to the credit of 12,000,000 fl. for the equipment of the Landwehr and Landsturm. Prior to the vote General von Welsersheimb, Minister of National Defence, furnished detailed explanations, which were chiefly of a technical character.

RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, replying to-day to the charge made by a London morning paper, that if no progress was made in the settlement of the Bulgarian question it was due to the action of Russia in not replying to the questions addressed to her by the other Powers, says:—"It is doubtful whether such questions were addressed to Russia; but in any case the Russian Government has given the clearest expression to its views in the *Official Messenger*. After being accused of having busied herself too much in Bulgarian affairs Russia can scarcely now be reproached with having hidden her light under a bushel. Since the publication of the British Blue Book on Bulgarian Affairs it has been patent to all whence the disturbances in Bulgaria originated, and if the settlement of the Bulgarian question is impeded the London paper would do well to seek the cause elsewhere."

THE CORVEE IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The *Official Journal* to-day contains the following:—Certain Powers having made their adhesion to the abolition of the *corvée* dependent on unacceptable conditions, the Egyptian Government was compelled to abandon the scheme. The Government considering the measure, however, as essential for the welfare of the country, has consulted the British Government, which entirely shares its opinion on the subject. Consequent upon this exchange of views, arrangements have been made permitting the employment of paid labour, and the decision to convoke the *corvée* has been rescinded. The Egyptian Government has expressed its thanks to England for her support in this matter.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASBURG, Feb. 19.—Monsignor Stumpf, coadjutor to the Bishop of Strasburg, in a letter to the clergy of the diocese, condemning the electoral manifesto of Abbé Simoni, says:—"I am grieved to have to point out that the views expressed by Herr Simoni neither correspond with the ideas of the Holy Father nor with the instructions which I personally issued a fortnight ago by order of his Holiness."

The Emperor has granted a sum of 2,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers from the recent fire at Dagsburg, in Lorraine; and the Empress has contributed 600 marks towards the same object.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 19.—The *Opinione* this morning believes that the Ministerial crisis will shortly be settled, Signor Depretis retaining the Presidency of the Council without portfolio, and Count di Robilant, Admiral Brin, and Signor Magliani remaining Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Finance respectively. Signor Grimaldi will probably take over the Ministry of Public Works, being replaced at the Ministry of Agriculture by Signor Luzzatti. A member of the Chamber, Senator Safacco, is mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister of the Interior, and General Bertoli Viale, Minister of War.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day; Lord Salisbury presiding. All the Ministers attended. Lord Ashbourne, who came from Ireland last night, had a half-hour's interview with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach before the Cabinet met. The Council rose at a quarter to two.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The *Citizen* is informed on the best authority that Lord Randolph Churchill will shortly rejoin the Government as Secretary of State for India.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude to the Government is beginning to soften, and it is not impossible that he may rejoin at no distant date. It is said that he would not be unwilling to resume the India Office; and Lord Cross, having now got his pension, could be easily shunted. The return, however, of Lord Randolph Churchill would make Mr. Goschen feel very uncomfortable.

SERIOUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

27 MEN KILLED.

A serious explosion occurred last evening at the National Colliery, Cwtch, Rhondda Vach Valley, South Wales; but it has fortunately proved less disastrous than was at first feared. The colliery lies halfway between Fenn-dale and Porth, and belongs to Messrs. Watts and Son. It was opened in 1880, and is worked with an upcast and a downcast shaft, in the latter of which the disaster is believed to have occurred. The pit is 425 yards deep to the four-foot seam, the six-foot seam, thirty yards lower, not being worked. The day-shift usually includes 500 men; the night-shift about 200. The majority of day-men had come up about seven o'clock, and some dozen of the night-men had descended. While others were waiting to descend a terrific explosion shook the ground. The pit-carriages were shot upwards, and a mass of debris was thrown out, injuring rather severely a hauler and knocking down several other men who were near. The explosion was heard a considerable distance off, even at Penrys Mountain, some miles distant. The pit-bank was soon crowded, and the men at Ynyshir, who were about going down to work, were induced to go to Cwtch to render assistance. A force of police from Pontypridd was speedily on the spot. The managers of other collieries—among them Mr. Havard of Dinas, and Mr. J. Jenkins of Ynyshir—hastened to offer assistance, and there was a more than sufficient supply of medical aid. It was ascertained that fifty-three men were in the pit; but, owing to the exhalations of gas and the damage to the descending-gear, the effort to extricate them could not be made until ten o'clock. About 200 yards from the pit the topmen could be heard crying out from the donkey-engine above the scene of disaster. The rescue parties were at last lowered in a bucket. Shortly after midnight twenty-nine men had been brought out uninjured, and eight others more or less cut and burnt. There were sixteen more still left in the pit, of whom it is reported that six at least are dead; but hopes are entertained of rescuing the remainder. The scene at the bank was heartrending, crowds of men and women waiting anxiously to learn whether their relatives were among the dead.

A later telegram says:—The owners of the colliery state that the number of men killed is twenty-seven.

THE COST OF THE WEST-END RIOT OF 1886.

The report of the receiver for the Metropolitan Police District on the proceedings under the Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act, 1886, is issued to-day as a parliamentary paper. The Act provided for compensation only of damage done on the 8th of February, 1886; and the total number of claims dealt with under the Act was 281. They were classified as follows:—For injury to houses and shops, 94 claims, made by owners and occupiers, £1,114 os. 8d.; 127 claims made by plate-glass insurance companies for windows broken, £909 11s. 3d.; for injury to property contained in houses and shops, 60 claims, £6,915 10s. 4d.; total, £8,939 2s. 3d. The principal trades affected were distinguished as follows: 7 jewellers, £4,446 9s. 6d.; 5 wine merchants, £163 10s. 11d.; 3 china and glass merchants, £347 6s. 3d.; 6 tailors, £212 19s. 9d.; 6 bootmakers, £161 2s. 8d.; 4 hosiers, £203 9s. 8d.; 4 cabinet-makers, £176 15s. 2d.; 4 dealers in works of art, £223 16s.; 3 stationers, £234 1s.; 3 haircutters and perfumers, £244 9s. 3d.; 8 provision dealers, £218 11s. 2d.; and 224 miscellaneous, £2,229 1s. 6d. The total amount of compensation awarded in respect of all claims was £7,277 2s. 1d., and the expenses of investigation and of administering the Act were £323 5s. 6d., making the total expenditure under the Act £7,600 7s. 7d. The total valuation of the metropolis, including the City, was at the date of the riot £361,169,882. The rate in the pound necessary to be levied to meet this expenditure will therefore be .0504 of a penny.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Lady Adela Rous, third daughter of the late Earl of Stradbroke and sister to the present Earl, to Mr. T. B. Cochrane, son of the late Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, was solemnized this afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. Amongst those present were Julia, Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess Howe and the Ladies Curzon, the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, Lady Cochrane and the Misses Cochrane, Major Cuffe, Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, Count de Torre Diaz, General and Lady Blanche Morris, Sir John and Lady Blois, Colonel and Lady Gertrude Cochrane, and Mr. and Lady Augusta Fane. The Earl of Stradbroke not having returned from his Indian tour, the bride was conducted to the altar by her mother. She wore a white satin and moire striped costume, elaborately trimmed with point lace and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Hilda, Sophie, and Gwendoline Rous, the bride's sisters, the Misses Louisa and Minnie Cochrane, Lady Maud Conyngham, Lady Evelyn Curzon, and the Honourable Agneta Astley. They wore dresses of pale blue silk, relieved with brown velvet, with hats to correspond. Two little pages, attired in pretty Louis XVI. costumes of white satin and gold, followed the bride to the altar. The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Honourable and Reverend H. G. Bourke, assisted by the Reverend Montagu Villiers. The wedding-breakfast was served at the Countess of Stradbroke's town residence in Belgrave-square.

THE "SWELL MOB" IN BLOOMSBURY.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court to-day, Joseph Riley, a well-dressed young man from Earl's-place, St. Luke's, was charged with attempting to steal a purse from the hand-bag of a lady in High-street, Bloomsbury, yesterday afternoon. As two detectives were watching some "swell-mobsmen" in Oxford-street and the neighbourhood, they came upon a gang of showily dressed young men, wearing kid gloves and carrying silk umbrellas. Their movements being suspicious, the detectives followed them into Bloomsbury. A lady name Gittins, approached, carrying a hand-bag, and as soon as they saw her they separated, and while some of them walked on ahead, the others followed behind. When she came to a spot favourable for their operations, the whole lot of them closed around her. Then one of them opened her handbag, and the prisoner thrust his hand into it, but, perceiving that he was being watched, he drew it out again without getting the lady's purse. The prisoner was captured; but the others escaped. He was remanded for a week.

SOLDIERS BOYCOTTED AT LOUGHREA.

Two detachments of the 24th Regiment arrived in Loughrea this morning, and took up their quarters at the military barracks. Their arrival caused great excitement, and scouts were despatched to the country districts to apprise the people. The officers in charge state that the soldiers are to be permanently stationed in the town, and that the statement is not correct that they came for special duty. The traders of the town have refused to supply them with provisions. The soldiers are confined to barracks.

BURNLEY ELECTION.

The polling for Burnley, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rylands (Unionist Liberal), is proceeding to-day; the candidates being Mr. Slagg (Gladstonian) and Mr. Thursby (Conservative). The polling was slow at the opening.

Eleven o'clock.—The polling is now brisk, and a very heavy vote is expected to be cast. A large number of vehicles are being used on both sides, and every nerve is being strained by both parties. The result is expected to be declared shortly before ten to-night. Both candidates have visited the polling-booths, and were well received.

One o'clock.—The excitement is increasing, and no such enthusiasm has been seen on both sides since the first election for the borough in 1868. Party colours are flying from all the conveyances, and the walls are covered with placards bearing on the election. The tradesmen mainly polled during the morning, but the bulk of the working-class vote has yet to be cast.

1.30 P.M.—The streets are crowded with carriages, of which the Conservatives have the larger number. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth is engaged in assisting Mr. Slagg, who, with Miss Slagg, has been driving around to the committee-rooms, Mr. Thursby doing the same. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Mahoney, M.P., are working among the Irish voters. There is now a lull in the polling; but the excitement is increasing.

REPEATING RIFLES FOR INDIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta says:—It is understood that the British Government intend to despatch 25,000 repeating rifles to India during the current year.

THE STATE TRIAL IN DUBLIN.

The trial of Mr. Dillon and others was resumed before Mr. Justice Murphy in Dublin to-day. Sergeant Judge was the first witness. He said he was present at a meeting held at Woodford on the 10th of October, when Mr. Dillon said the tenants should send a deputation to the estate-agent, and if he did not give a reduction of the rent demanded they should hand over their money to trustees. He also said they would know how to deal with traitors when they had their money under lock and key. Sergeant Coyle, a Government reporter, was the next witness. He said he attended a meeting at Castleblayney on the 13th of November. That meeting was addressed by Mr. William Redmond, who advised the tenants to organize as the Plan of Campaign advised. He hoped the tenants of the Marquess of Bath would fall in with the tenants of other estates. John Mark O'Brien, inspector of police, Galway, proved the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien when the raid was made on the National League Office at Loughrea and documents and money were seized.

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN COUNTY CLARE.

We stated yesterday that an attempt was made on Thursday night to blow up Paradise House, the residence, near Kildysart, county Clare, of Mr. Thomas Rice Henn, Q.C., Recorder of Galway. From the particulars of the outrage published to-day, it appears that in the course of the evening three dynamite cartridges were found on the sill of the dining-room window, with a fuse attached to each and one of the fuses ignited. Sergeant Walsh and one of the constables from Ballynacally Station, in the neighbourhood of Paradise, were on patrol near the house, and saw a man running away from the window. They at once proceeded to the spot, and found a fuse, about twenty inches long, ignited. Sergeant Walsh immediately seized and extinguished it.

THE LONDON, HENDON, AND HARROW RAILWAY.

The time for petitioning against the Bill for the abandonment of the authorized London, Hendon, and Harrow Railway having expired, and no petitions having been deposited against it, the Bill will pass unopposed through the House of Commons. This railway received the sanction of Parliament in 1883, when the line as authorized was intended to commence by a junction at Harrow with the Beaconsfield, Uxbridge, and Harrow line (which was abandoned last year) and to pass from thence through Pinner, Kingsbury, Hendon, and Finchley, to its termination at Hornsey, where it was intended to form a junction with the Edgware and Highgate branch of the Great Northern Railway. Junction railways were also granted with the Midland Railway at Hendon, with the Alexandra Palace branch of the Great Northern Railway at Hornsey, and the now abandoned Metropolitan Outer-Circle Railway at Edgware-road. Running powers were also sanctioned over the Great Northern Railway to the Alexandra Park and Finsbury Park Stations.

SEVERE STORMS IN AMERICA.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—Violent storms are reported from all parts of the country. Severe thunder-storms have passed over this city and the vicinity, the lightning being extraordinarily vivid. High winds have also prevailed in the Western States, and in several instances railway trains have been blown off the rails, although no loss of life is reported.

GREAT FIRE AT AMERICAN DOCKS.

The cotton docks at Staten Island, New York, were struck by lightning and set on fire yesterday. A Reuter's telegram says that the damage is estimated at 300,000 dols. Thirty thousand bales of cotton were burned or damaged by fire and water, and five warehouses were destroyed. The docks are the property of the American Dock and Trust Company.

FATAL CARELESSNESS WITH A GUN.

William Jenkinson, aged nineteen, a railway porter, living at Parkside, Newton, was charged at Warrington to-day with causing the death of Elizabeth Jenkinson, aged twenty-two, his eldest sister. The accused put a cap on the nipple of an old gun, and, on the trigger being pulled, a charge that had been left in the gun was fired. The shot went through a window and entered the temple of the deceased, causing immediate death. Jenkinson was remanded.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. JAMES M'HENRY.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy to-day, Mr. Registrar Hazlitt gave judgment, upon a proof, for £164,000 tendered by Count de la Chapelle, of Paris, in respect of services rendered, liabilities incurred, and guarantees given by him on behalf of Mr. James M'Henry, a gentleman well known in connection with American railways and finance. The registrar held that the proof had not been sufficiently substantiated, and gave judgment accordingly.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The following letter was published to-day in a Belfast newspaper:—

With regard to a letter from Mr. Gladstone which was recently published acknowledging the receipt of an address from what was alleged to be the County Down Tenant-Farmers' Association, allow me to say that the association mentioned had no connection whatever with the said communication to the ex-Premier. As the result of inquiries, I find that it emanated from a few persons associated with the Ards district. The County Down Tenant Farmers' Association thoroughly appreciate the service rendered by Mr. Gladstone in connection with the Irish question, but they wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no sympathy with his present policy as regards the Union.

NAKED REBELLION.

During the continued disturbance at New Ross Workhouse yesterday the police on proceeding to a ward to arrest the leading mutineers amongst the women, found that all the females had stripped themselves stark naked to prevent arrest. From behind barricades they attacked the police with hot water and stirabout. On the barricades being forced the women slipped into bed and the constables had to abandon their task. At the opening of the case Canon Kirwan asked the magistrates to adjourn the hearing for a week, and said he would guarantee that there should be no disturbance in the meantime. The application was granted. When the police were leaving the court-house some stones were thrown, but no serious disturbances occurred.

THIS DAY'S LONDON BETTING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—20 to 1 agst Fulmen (t), 22 to 1 agst Braw Lass (t and w), 25 to 1 agst St. George (t and off), 33 to 1 agst King Monmouth (t), 40 to 1 agst Ashplant (t), 50 to 1 agst Aughrim (t).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—8 to 1 agst Roquefort (off), 10 to 1 agst Too Good (t and off), 100 to 7 agst Ringlet (t and off).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—10 to 1 agst Eglamore (off; 100 to 9 t and w.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

MANCHESTER.

SELLING HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Truthful (Mr. E. P. Wilson), 1. Flora (G. Steel), 2. Cherry Ripe (S. Herbert), 3. Three started. Betting: 5 to 2 on Truthful, 4 to 1 agst Cherry Ripe, 6 to 1 agst Flora. The favourite won easily by two lengths; bad third.

HUNTERS' FLAT RACE. (Two miles.)—Petit Duc (Mr. Abington), 1. Woodborough (Mr. T. Spence), 2. Malaga (Mr. A. Brocklehurst), 3. Three started. Betting: 6 to 4 on Malaga, 2 to 1 agst Petit Duc, 7 to 1 agst Woodborough. Won easily by six lengths; bad third.

FEBRUARY HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Mary Webster (Captain Owen), 1. Sophist (W. T. Thornton), 2. Bay Comus (Mr. C. J. Cunningham), 3. The following also started:—Robertson (Mr. E. P. Wilson), Chicken (Mr. H. Beasley), M.F.H. (G. Lowe), Prime Cheddar (T. Hale), and Lyddington (W. Daniels). Betting: 8 to 1 agst Mary Webster.

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS.—Red Rag f., Blue Back, Keats, M.F.H., and Meteor.

ALTCAR COURSING MEETING.

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

FIFTH ROUND.

GREATER SCOT beat CLAMOR: 11 to 4 on Greater Scot. Greater Scot led up four lengths and scored two or three points, when Clamor was placed, but finished the trial and also his chance by killing.

HERSCHEL beat JENNY JONES: 4 to 1 on Herschel, who won easily, doing nearly all the work in a short spin except the kill.

DECIDING COURSE.

(E) Mr. R. F. GLADSTONE'S GREATER SCOT and (E) Mr. T. D. HORNBY'S HERSCHEL divided the WATERLOO CUP.

The WATERLOO PURSE of 215s., taken from the Cup Stakes, for the thirty-two dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup; winner, 75s.; second, 30s.; two dogs 15s. each; four dogs 10s. each; eight dogs 5s. each.

THIRD ROUND: Brixton beat Oraso. Birmingham beat Barbican II. Meols Hero beat Glaucus. Alec Ruby beat Somerset Joe (after an undecided).

FOURTH ROUND: Brixton beat Birmingham. Alec Ruby beat Meols Hero.

DECIDING COURSE: ALEC RUBY beat BRIXTON. 8 to 1 on Alec Ruby, who was leading some four lengths, when he came down, and Brixton was alone, then he brought puss round at the drain, and when Alec Ruby joined again, he soon settled the issue, killing in conclusion; but he won easily.

The WATERLOO PLATE of 145s., taken from the Cup Stakes, for the sixteen dogs beaten in the first ties of the Cup; winner, 75s.; second, 30s.; two dogs 10s. each; four dogs 5s. each.

SECOND ROUND: Happy Omen beat Sir Humphrey. Jack the Baker beat Wimborne. Schofo ran a bye (Head or Harp drawn). Harpstring beat Felspar.

THIRD ROUND: Happy Omen beat Jack the Baker. Harpstring beat Schofo.

DECIDING COURSE: HAPPY OMEN and HARPSTRING divided the WATERLOO PLATE.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Our report of the changes in prices and the stock and share list will be found on page 15.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has advanced to 32.25 per cent.

In the silver market to-day bars were quoted at 46 11-16d., and Mexican dollars at 45 9-16d. per oz.

Thursday's Bank of France return shows an increase of £98,840 in the gold, which exceeds 48 3/4 millions sterling; and an increase of £132,560 in the silver, which now exceeds 45 3/4 millions sterling. The coin and bullion thus increased £231,400, and now exceed 94 1/2 millions sterling. Notes amounting to £1,153,960 returned from circulation. The public deposits decreased £73,040, while the private increased £37,680. The discounts decreased £726,520, while the advances increased £35,120.

The prospectus is issued of the "Victoria-Hansom" cab company (Limited), having a capital of £100,000 in shares of £1 each. The company has been formed to acquire the exclusive patent rights to manufacture, license, and use the "Victoria-Hansom" cab in the United Kingdom. The new vehicle is a two-wheeled cab, which, when closed, is a superior hansom, but which the driver, without leaving his seat, can convert in a few seconds into an elegant open Victoria. The company propose to build these vehicles and dispose of them to existing proprietors, or let them out, well-horsed and equipped, to cabbmen by the day on the system familiar in London.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the conviction is gaining ground in Russian political circles that a Franco-German war is inevitable; and as a fresh defeat of France would be regarded as involving disastrous consequences for Russia, the opinion unanimously expressed by the Russian press, that Russia should at any cost preserve her liberty of action, is beginning to be shared in official quarters. "It is thought that Russia should, in the contingency of such a conflict, be in a position at a given moment, not to support France as an ally, but to prevent Germany, by a firm, reserved, and independent attitude, from sending the whole of her troops to the Rhine, and, if Germany defeated France, to attenuate for the latter the effects of that disaster. The Russian Government, therefore, appears more than ever decided to follow the phases of the Bulgarian crisis with the greatest calmness, and to act in such a manner as not to find itself involved in complications with Austria-Hungary and England at the moment that war might break out between France and Germany." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

The Russian letter published at Vienna, putting forward the idea of an eventual Franco-Russian alliance, is an evident piece of diplomatic strategy, and has made no stir here, it being known that Russia is merely using France for bringing pressure to bear on Prince Bismarck. This process has been going on for ten or twelve years, and has always ended in a concession by him. The abandonment of an alliance with France is Russia's payment for his favours. It would be a bad thing if Germany sought to escape this constant pressure by finishing with France before Russia had time to interfere; but, this being improbable, if not impossible, we may expect Prince Bismarck to give Russia latitude in the East.

Despite alarming symptoms (the same correspondent remarks) Prince Bismarck's apparently certain success will probably bring the end of terrors and the prospect of peace. For another day or two there may be what a friend returning from Germany calls "the rattling of arms;" but this, it is now known, will not last beyond the elections, and, there being here a determination not to hear what should not be heard, the din will pass unnoticed. Nothing will be done to disturb German plans for winning the elections.

The new German Liberal party having posted up on the walls of Lubeck a pretended declaration of the Emperor William, stating that there would be no war, the National Liberals communicated with Prince Bismarck to ascertain the truth of the statement. The Imperial Chancellor sent the following telegraphic reply, which was immediately placarded all over the town:—"The report of the alleged declaration on the part of the Emperor is untrue, and is a mere invention."

The report is repeated from Vienna that the Bulgarian negotiations have completely failed, owing to the Russian demand that the Minister of War and the heads of the army should be Russians. A decided stand was, it is reported, made on this point by the delegates, and the only concession they would make was that the Bulgarian army should be provided with Russian instructors. Since all hopes of an arrangement have vanished, the Regency has, it is stated, sent word to the deputation to return to Sophia at the beginning of next week, when the Sobranje will be called together immediately after their arrival.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The labour schooner *Helena*, which has arrived at Brisbane from the New Hebrides, brings the news that the French are about to construct three forts, to increase the number of their troops, and to build new barracks at Port Sandwich. It is added that sites have also been selected for the erection of small batteries at the heads of Uraparapara.

THEFT OF MELINITE.

General Boulanger has instituted a searching inquiry into a robbery of about a kilogramme of the new explosive, melinite. The robbery was, it is stated, committed during the night of the 3rd of February at the powder-magazine of Sevran, where the new explosive is kept in a special magazine. The workmen employed in the manufacture of the melinite are subject to the strictest of rules, and are carefully searched before leaving their workshops, which, together with the magazines, are surrounded by a wall three metres in height. Notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, a guard employed inside the magazine to watch the stoves in which the powder prepared during the day is dried at night thought he saw two men slinking out of the magazine. Instead of running after them the man on duty in the magazine warned the guard outside. The soldiers and the gendarmes from Livry at once beat the country all round the magazine, in or near which no one was discovered; but the following morning it was perceived that the door of the special magazine in which the melinite is kept had been opened and that about a kilogramme of that explosive had been stolen.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The elevation of Mr. Holmes, Q.C., to the Irish Bench will create a vacancy in the representation of the University of Dublin; and an influential committee has been formed in Trinity College, Dublin, to secure the nomination and return of the Honourable Richard Clere Parsons as an Independent Conservative candidate for the representation of the University. The committee who are promoting Mr. Parsons's candidature in opposition to that of Mr. Madden, Q.C., the Ministerial candidate, comprises Dr. Salmon, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin; Dr. Gwynn, Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity; Dr. Hewitt Poole, Dr. Corson, Professor Mahaffy, and Dr. Traill; and these gentlemen, believing their views are shared by a majority of the electors, have secured the consent of Mr. Parsons to be put in nomination whenever the vacancy arises. "His political principles," it is said, "are fully in accordance with those held by the great majority of the constituency to which he now presents himself," and these principles, it is added, "have been long and consistently maintained by his family, who are so well and honourably known as resident landlords in Ireland."

A CHARITY CONCERT.

An evening concert, under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and of the Honourable and Reverend E. Carr-Glyn, vicar of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, will be given in the Town Hall, Kensington, on Tuesday, the 1st of March, for a charitable purpose. The programme is a very attractive one. Mdle. Marie Decca, the new *prima donna* of the Carl Rosa Company, will sing "Una Voce" and Gounod's "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Miss Anna Lang, who is also to play a grand duet with Signor Carlo Ducci. Signor Ducci also plays two solos on the piano. Miss Winthrop and Mr. Percy Palmer also take part; and John Strange Winter, author of "Bootles' Baby," will give two short readings.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

A correspondent in Lincolnshire writes:—"It is not unfair, I think, to take the countless misrepresentations of the objects and work of the Primrose League as a testimony to its use and efficacy. Pray grant me a small space in your paper for the latest I have encountered. Two or three days ago a dame asked a tradesman's wife in this parish if she would like to join our habitation of the League. She thought 'she would rather not.' After some conversation, she gave her reason for declining to become a member of the League. It was rather a startling one. She had heard, on good authority, that if any member of the League gave up her membership she would be sent to penal servitude; and this she firmly believed. This is a sample of the misrepresentation which is used by the Radicals in the country districts. It is only by accident that one is able to contradict the tissue of lies which are spread in the country parishes."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN AMERICA.

Telegrams received from Colorado report that a tremendous gale prevailed on Thursday, the wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, unroofing buildings in Denver, hurling several railway trains off the lines, and causing disastrous accidents.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN BANKER.

The suicide is reported of Herr Alfred Hausner, chief of the well-known Austrian banking firm at Brody. He was a brother of the famous Austrian deputy Otto Hausner. The suicide was committed in a fit of mental derangement.

WRECK OF A RUSSIAN MAIL-STEAMER.

The Russian mail steamer *Csaritsa*, which left Constantinople on the 15th inst. for Alexandria with a number of passengers on board, including Mr. Finlay, an Attaché of the British Embassy, has been wrecked off the island of Syra. No details have yet been received.

THE NIHILISTS.

Little is known up to the present time regarding the fate of the officers and cadets who were recently arrested in St. Petersburg. It is asserted that two naval officers have been already executed, and that investigations are being pushed forward with the greatest activity. The young prince who attempted suicide is not dead. He is in the hospital under medical care, and the doctors state that he will recover.

THE TROUBLES IN TONGA ISLAND.

With reference to the execution of six men for the attack on Mr. Shirley Baker in Tonga Island, it is reported from Melbourne that it has been proved that many Wesleyan students were implicated in the outrage, and that the natives have been plotting to murder the King and his family, with a view to placing the King's nephew on the throne.

MURDER OF AN AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST.

Dr. Pebal, professor of chemistry at Graz University, was murdered in the street on Thursday night, being fatally stabbed in the abdomen. He died in a short time, but was able to state that his dismissed man-servant, Nebel, was the perpetrator of the crime. The police found Nebel in a village-inn near Graz. Finding he was discovered, Nebel at once drank cyanide of potassium, which he carried in a bottle, and died instantly. Dr. Pebal was the author of numerous works on experimental chemistry, and was one of the foremost scientists of the day.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of Prince Henry, second son of the German Crown Prince, with Princess Irene of Hesse will be officially celebrated on the 22nd of March, the Emperor's birthday. The difficulties which were recently spoken of as standing in the way of their alliance have (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) all been smoothed away. At first the German Emperor was not disposed to approve of the union, because he is no friend of marriages of cousins. Moreover, he considered Prince Henry too young. In the end, however, his Majesty consented when he heard that Queen Victoria was greatly in favour of the alliance.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The German Government has, it is stated, asked the Swiss Federal Council to prosecute the editor of a German Socialist paper, published in Zurich, by the title of the *Diable Rouge*, on the ground that it contains false assertions against the Emperor William and his Government. Another raid has been made on the printing-office of the Russian Socialists in Geneva, and several founts of type and packets of pamphlets have been destroyed. A circular of the Russian revolutionary paper *Will of the People* has been issued from Paris, complaining of the measures taken against that paper in Geneva, and appealing for the support of the "dear European brethren." The circular concludes as follows:—"Existing circumstances will permit of no delay. On the next publication of the *Will of the People* may depend the whole course of the Russian revolutionary movement, at any rate as far as the immediate future is concerned."

WILL OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL ISAAC.

The *Citizen* says:—"The will has been proved of Samuel Isaac, late of 29, Warrington-crescent, Maida-vale, and 2, Victoria-mansions, Westminster, who died on the 22nd of October last, and the value of whose personal estate is £203,084 17s. 9d. The testator leaves to his wife, Sarah Isaac, £500, the use of his house, 29, Warrington-crescent, and its furniture, for her life; to his brother, Saul Isaac, an acknowledgment of £5,000 with all interest due thereon, and an annuity for his life of £200; to the Blind Asylum, St. George's, Southwark, £250; the Bread, Meat, and Coal Charity, Duke-street, Aldgate, £150; the London Hospital, £250; the Home for Fallen Girls, West Brompton, £150; the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, £250; the Bayswater Parish Jewish Schools, £100; the Jews' Orphan Asylum, Upper Norwood, £250; the Jewish Board of Guardians, £100; the People's Palace, Mile-end, £50; to Rachel Godfrey and Elizabeth Henry, each £250; to Eliza Salmon, £100; to Sarah Solomon, as a marriage-gift, £105; to each of his executors who may act, £105; to Arthur Mechie, the testator's Florentine painting by Raphael; and to J. A. Shearwood the option of purchase of the house, 16, Warrington-crescent, for £1,800. The residue of his estate, real and personal, the testator leaves in trust, as to one-third to pay the income thereof to his daughter, Frances Isabella Crenbach, with remainder to her children, and as to the remaining two-thirds for the benefit of his grandchildren, Emma Isabel, Isabel Daisy, and Sime Seruya Isaac, the children of his deceased son, S. Hart Isaac, in equal shares, but with the condition that if any one of his said grandchildren shall adopt the Christian, or any other than the Jewish religion—or shall marry any one not of the Jewish religion, or any one not born a Jew, who may have been converted to the Jewish religion, four-fifths of the share of such grandchild shall be absolutely forfeited."

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

Correspondence on the North American fisheries question is published to-day in the form of a Blue Book of 184 pages, the despatches dating from the 4th of May, 1884, to the 1st of December. The latter half of the correspondence bears entirely upon the complaints of American coasting-vessels of refusal of stores, etc., by the authorities at Canadian ports. The latest despatch of importance is one of the 30th of November last from the late Lord Iddesleigh to Mr. Phelps, the American Minister in London, expressing the disappointment of the British Government at not finding in Mr. Phelps's last note any indication of a wish on the part of the United States Government to enter upon negotiations based on the principle of mutual concessions; but rather that some *ad interim* construction of the terms of the existing treaty should, if possible, be reached, which might for the present remove the chance of disputes; in fact, that her Majesty's Government, in order to allay the differences which have arisen, should temporarily abandon the exercise of the treaty rights which they claimed, and which they conceived to be indisputable. After discussing the details of certain questions under negotiation, principally affecting the vessel *David J. Adams*, the despatch resumes:—

Whilst I have felt myself bound to place the preceding observations before you, in reply to the arguments contained in your Note, I beg leave to say that her Majesty's Government would willingly have left such points of technical detail and construction for the consideration of a Commission properly constituted to examine them, as well as to suggest a means for either modifying their application or substituting for them some new arrangement of a mutually satisfactory nature. I gather, however, from your Note that, in the opinion of your Government, although a revision of treaty stipulations on the basis of mutual concessions was desired by the United States before the present disputes arose, yet the present time is inopportune for various reasons, among which you mention the irritation created in the United States by the belief that the action of the Canadian Government has had for its object to force a new treaty on your Government. Her Majesty's Government learn with much regret that such an impression should prevail, for every effort has been made by the Canadian Government to promote a friendly negotiation, and to obviate the differences which have now arisen. Indeed, it is hardly necessary to remind you that for six months following the denunciation by your Government of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, the North American fisheries were thrown open to citizens of the United States without any equivalent, in the expectation that the American Government would show their willingness to treat the question in a similar spirit of amity and good-will. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express a hope that the whole correspondence may be laid immediately before Congress, as they believe that its perusal would influence public opinion in the United States in favour of negotiating before the commencement of the next fishing season an arrangement based on mutual concessions, and which would therefore (to use the language of your Note) "consist with the dignity, the interests, and the friendly relations of the two countries." Her Majesty's Government cannot conceive that negotiations commenced with such an object and in such a spirit could fail to be successful, and they trust, therefore, that your Government will endeavour to obtain from Congress, which is about to assemble, the necessary powers to enable them to make to her Majesty's Government some definite proposals for the negotiation of a mutually advantageous arrangement.

The whole of the correspondence now published, however, is superseded by the correspondence on the subject placed before the Washington House of Representatives on the 8th of February by the United States Government, which contained the despatches down to the last-named date, and a summary of which was transmitted to this country by Reuter's Agency on the 9th of February. The latest despatch mentioned in this summary was one of the 26th of January last, from Mr. Phelps to Lord Salisbury, in which, referring to Lord Iddesleigh's despatch of the 30th of November, the American Minister repeats his original suggestion for an agreement between the two Governments of an *ad interim* construction of the terms of the treaty, and says:—

In view of the very grave questions which exist as to the extent of those rights in respect to which the views of the United States Government differ so widely from those insisted upon by her Majesty's Government, it does not seem to me an unreasonable proposal that the two Governments by temporary and mutual concession, without prejudice, should endeavour to reach some mutual ground of an *ad interim* construction by which existing friendly relations may be preserved until some permanent treaty arrangements have been made.

THE COAL AND WINE DUES.

The text of the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill is printed to-day. The Bill, which is backed by Sir James McGarel-Hogg, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Hubbard, Colonel Duncan, and Mr. R. G. Webster, is down for second reading on Wednesday, the 23rd of March. It proposes that the whole of the duties should be levied as heretofore until the 31st of December, 1900, and that the money raised should be devoted towards public improvements, Thames communications, the acquisition and preservation of open spaces, and other purposes. By the Act already in force the duties would cease to be levied on the 5th of July, 1889.

The South Kensington Conservative Association last night debated the question of the coal and wine dues. The chairman, Mr. J. W. Rose, introduced to the meeting Mr. H. S. Richards (who contested Northampton in the Conservative interest), who proposed the resolution "that the Government be asked to sanction the renewal of the coal and wine dues." He pointed out that there was no getting over the fact that we, as ratepayers, must submit to an increase in the rates of 4d.—i.e., 2½d. for outstanding liabilities and 1½d. for continuation of improvements—if these dues were abolished. With reference to the statement that the coal dues killed the sugar refineries in the Metropolis, the speaker quoted a letter written by a Belgian correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, that it was the high protective duties imposed by foreign countries which had that effect, and not the coal dues. Major Wildey Wright, in supporting the resolution, pointed out the many beneficent works executed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the employment the expenditure of £450,000 a year gave to the working classes, and if we abolished these dues we should be "millionaires in criticism but paupers in charity." Mr. Stokes said he was a silk-manufacturer of forty years' experience, and he could positively say that this tax did not injuriously affect manufacturers: the materials used were so much more costly than the coal employed that it was infinitesimal in its effects. It was in evidence that 900 tons of coal were required to produce 1,800 tons of sugar, the value of which was £17 per ton; so we had an extra cost of 1s. 1d. for every £34 worth of sugar. The resolution was carried unanimously, and it was decided that a copy of it should be sent to Sir A. Borthwick, M.P., and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE IDDESLEIGH MEMORIAL.

The following gentlemen have joined the general committee of the Iddesleigh Memorial:—The Marquess of Exeter, Lord Rowton, Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., Colonel Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., Sir H. Peek, Sir A. Rolit, M.P., Lord Rowton and Sir H. Peek will act upon the executive committee. Subscriptions, to which a maximum limit of £10 has been fixed, will be received by the honorary secretaries, 17, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.; or by Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing-cross, S.W.

THE WELSH VERNACULAR PRESS AND ITS TEACHING.

A correspondent calls our attention to the dangerous and insidious teachings and doctrines of the newspapers published in Wales in the Welsh language, and sends us the following extracts from a paper read on the subject at a recent meeting in Denbighshire:—"The majority of these papers are, and have been for a long time, poisoning the minds of the ignorant Welsh people with the most revolutionary, socialistic, and communistic doctrines it is possible to imagine, often written not only in most violent but even in profane language; often as revolutionary and disloyal as anything in the Irish press, and rather more communistic, exciting the people against all those who possess any kind of property, and inflaming their worst passions by all sorts of exaggerated misstatements—such as, that 300 years ago all the land belonged to the people, and that they have been robbed of it by the landowners; that the landowners have stolen the common-lands from the people; that in the seventeenth century every man had his bit of land; and so on, with innumerable other gross misstatements of a nature calculated to inflame the ignorant and to incite them to hatred of the landowners, and altogether of what has been called the "classes." Unfortunately, these extreme papers are the only literature nineteen-twentieths of the Welsh people ever read, and the only instruction in the topics of the day they ever receive; and, owing to the unfortunate difficulty of the language, their mendacious assertions and communistic teachings practically pass uncontradicted or exposed; for, unfortunately, the only persons who can effectually speak or write in the Welsh language are the agitators by whom the people are now almost entirely led, many of them being dissenting ministers, proprietors or editors of newspapers. The result of all this is, that class-hatred and war against property are being stirred up, which, if not promptly coped with and counteracted, will, at a much earlier date than is now apparent, land us in Wales in a similar state of things to what has, unfortunately, existed in Ireland for some time. Not a moment should be lost in counteracting the pernicious influence of the Welsh press in every way possible. It appears to me that the first step towards doing this is to impress upon the English public of all classes and opinions that there are no exceptional circumstances whatever, either of law, custom, or management, affecting land in Wales different from England, and that there are no grounds whatever for any special land legislation for Wales only; and, secondly, to expose thoroughly before the English public the revolutionary and communistic doctrines of the Welsh press." Our correspondent adds that since the above was written the virulence of the papers has increased, and they are positively preaching revolution and disloyalty.

THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The *Standard* believes that when the Procedure Rules are under discussion the leader of the Opposition will call attention to the effect of the Speaker's decision on Thursday in the case of Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Dillon, and will make proposals with a view of obviating the abuses to which that decision might lead.

Mr. Parnell has placed on the paper a series of amendments to the first of the procedure resolutions, which relates to the cloture. He proposes to except from the operation of the rule "any question arising on any Bill for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland," and also "Votes on Supply." He will move to leave out the words "if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained." He intends also to move that "the cloture shall not be applied unless the question has been discussed in the whole House for six hours, or in Committee for one hour, and has been replied to by at least four members." He will also propose to allow, if in the House two hours, and if in Committee half an hour, to debate whether the question shall be put. Mr. Parnell will also ask the House to raise the number of members by which the cloture can be imposed by simple majority to 300.

The Labour party met yesterday to consider the amendments to the Procedure Resolutions of which Mr. Broadhurst has given notice with regard to the proposed interval for dinner and the hour of adjournment. It was agreed to support both amendments, but to lay particular stress upon the latter, in the interests of the less wealthy members. The Liberal front bench will be asked to co-operate in securing the earlier adjournment of the House. The Labour party meets again on Monday next.

A LIBERAL UNIONIST CLUB.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Hôtel Métropole, Lord Stalbridge in the chair, it was resolved to establish a Liberal Unionist Club on the same lines as the Eighty Club. The club will represent all shades of Liberal opinion, and its great object will be to disseminate Liberal Unionist principles. Lord Hartington has been elected president of the club, and the vice-presidents are Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir G. Trevelyan, and Sir H. James. At the meeting yesterday the following letters were read from Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, addressed to Mr. Maude:—

My dear Maude,—I am just leaving town for a day or two, and I have only time to write you one line to say that I shall be very glad to hear the result of your meeting, and that I wish all success to your proceedings. I need scarcely say that if you are able to form a club for the promotion of the principles held by the Liberal Unionist party, it will give me the greatest pleasure to do anything in my power that may contribute to its success.—I am, etc.

HARTINGTON.

The following is Mr. Chamberlain's letter:—

Dear Mr. Maude,—I have read with interest your account of the objects of the proposed new Liberal Unionist Club; and I hope you may find sufficient support to justify you in proceeding further. According to my view, Liberal Unionism is a constructive and not merely a negative faith. We have, in the first place, to give evidence of continued attachment to Liberal principles, and of our anxiety to see them applied practically in legislation affecting the whole of the United Kingdom; and in the second place we have to show that our opposition is confined strictly to the proposals of the late Government, which we regarded as dangerous to the true interests of the country, and does not extend to other and safer means of relieving Parliament from the pressure of purely local business and decentralizing the work of legislation and administration. We have to take advantage of the "reflective stage" of the Irish question to put our alternatives forward for consideration; and I think we occupy a most favourable position for this purpose, standing as we do between two great political parties and repudiating the extreme views of either.—I am, etc.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE WEATHER.

The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the south of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect northerly winds, light; fair generally, fog and frost to-night.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.27. The reading yesterday was 30.00.

THE BIRTH OF MATTER.

Human thought has never been able to form a theory of the origin of matter, life, or force, any more than to conceive a beginning of time or limit of space. Of matter, hitherto men have been accustomed to think that the seventy or more so-called elements were the ultimate atoms. Last night, in the Theatre of the Royal Institution, and in presence of a distinguished audience, Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., brought forward, in a lecture on the "Genesis of the Elements," a series of brilliant experiments tending to show that these atoms have been themselves evolved from simpler forms of matter. The learned chemist dealt chiefly with the substance yttrium, derived from one of the rare earths, and to break it up into its fractions he had to use the electric current, the spectroscope, and phosphorescence in an exceedingly rare medium. Mr. Crookes has carried beyond any other investigator experimentation in the nearest possible approach to a vacuum, and, amid loud cheers, last night he produced a little phial containing air of only the fifty-millionth of common air in density, and yet holding within five cubic centimetres (less than five-sixteenths of a cubic inch), he confidently asserted, 100 million million molecules. The experiments were made in air of about the millionth of an atmosphere, and the phosphorescent glows produced were exceedingly fine. As a net result, the yttrium appeared to be broken up so as to yield at least six new elements; and thence followed the conclusion that at some time in the history of the universe these materials had been combined. "A few weeks ago, in this theatre," said Mr. Crookes, "Sir W. Thomson asked you to travel back with him an imaginary excursion of about 20,000,000 years. He pictured to you the moment immediately before the birth of our sun, when the Lucretian atoms rushed from all parts of space with velocities due to gravitation, and, clashing together, formed an incandescent fluid mass, the nucleus of a solar system with 30,000,000 years of life in it. I ask you to accompany me to a period even more remote, to the very beginning of time, before even the chemical atoms had consolidated from the original protyle"—and, thus starting, the lecturer went on to show how, by the process of cooling and the intervention of varying states of electricity, the successive elements, as we now know them, might have come into existence from one single form of primordial matter. Prolonged applause followed the close of the address.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

A correspondent of the *Field* writes:—It was no small pleasure, at the meet of the Bicester Hounds at Middleton Park on Tuesday, the 8th of February, to find Prince Albert Victor. Our day's sport was fairly good. Thursday's distant meet and unsatisfactory draw were merrily faced. Saturday found his Royal Highness again in the saddle, and, though one of the most unpleasant days of the year, the Prince seemed to feel its penetrating influences less than the hardiest among us. On Monday his Royal Highness, riding a strange horse, and one unaccustomed to his light and good hands, had two falls—one a really "head over ender," a truly bad kind of fall, the horse having raced at his fence. The Prince, covered with Oxfordshire clay, took his punishment bravely, and regained his saddle in a moment. It has been a true pleasure to the men of Oxfordshire to observe the courage of his Royal Highness, and the members of the Bicester Hunt will joyfully hail the return amongst them of such a good sportsman.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ALT CAR MEETING.

The *Sportsman* says:—The celebrated greyhound Miss Glendyne met with an accident of so serious a nature whilst running her second course in the Waterloo Cup on Thursday that her owner was yesterday compelled to withdraw her from the stake. It was officially announced overnight that such would probably be the case; but, in order, if possible, to prevent it, Mr. Hutton, the well-known bone-setter, of London, was wired to and earnestly requested to come at once and examine the bitch. Something was radically wrong, but what her partisans could not make out. The text of Mr. Hutton's telegram was—"Come at any cost;" and come he did—by special train—though he was ten minutes too late, as Miss Glendyne had been withdrawn. On examining the bitch it was found that she had dislocated a small bone in the toe of her near hind-leg; but this Mr. Hutton quickly put to rights, and he declared if she had not been withdrawn she might have gone to slips without the slightest fear of any ill effects arising. Singularly enough, the *contretemps* that befel Mr. Hibbert's wonder was not the old foot that gave way last year a fortnight before she won the Great Altcar prize; neither had it any affinity with the shoulder she put out a fortnight ago. When the latter accident occurred Mr. Dent himself took the bitch to Mr. Hutton, who soon set her right. After a single day's rest she was given a gallop, and very soon afterwards was tried to be as good as ever. By now the daughter of Paris and Lady Glendyne should have become well acquainted with Mr. Hutton, and no doubt she is, and very grateful too; for after he had finished with her she turned round and showed her appreciation of his treatment in an unmistakeable way.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON DR. BIRD.

Mr. Durant, the printer of *Life*, appeared at Bow-street yesterday, charged with printing an alleged libel concerning Dr. Bird. Regret was expressed on behalf of the defendant that he should have been the indirect means of circulating a libel, and it was stated that, as he had given explanations which would probably enable the prosecution to reach the real culprit, the present proceedings would not be carried further. In the meantime, however, an adjournment for a week was taken.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1887 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,135 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London 435, provinces 1,246—1,681; Wales, 84; Scotland, 191; Ireland, 158; Isles, 21. Of these, there are 145 daily papers published in England, 5 in Wales, 20 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, one in British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for 1846 we find the following interesting facts: that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—namely, 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1887 there are now established and circulated 2,135 papers, of which no fewer than 186 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty-one years. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,462, of which 360 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

SHROVE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, PANCAKE DAY. HOW TO MAKE PANCAKES. —If Pancakes are to be made as delicious as they ought to be, the following ingredients must be used in making them:—To half a pound of Flour, add two large teaspoonfuls of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER—without this they cannot be well made—seasoned with a little salt. Mix these in a dry state, and add an egg beaten up, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk. Fry at once, with butter or lard. N.B. Tell your Grocer you must have BORWICK'S.—[Adv7.]

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The discount market was a little firmer yesterday, the quotation being $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and in the morning there was a strong demand for short loans at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent, but no applications were made at the Bank. There is still talk of gold being received from New York, but not much is expected; while there is no demand in the market for gold from abroad except for India, for which the demand, however, is very slight. Next week probably the demand may be still stronger, for on Wednesday the Stock Exchange Settlement begins. It is to be recollected, however, that the account open for the rise is now exceedingly small compared with what it was before Christmas, while the account open for the fall is very considerable. It may be doubted, therefore, whether there will be very much demand for loans for the Stock Exchange next week. Still, a Settlement always makes a difference; and as the revenue payments are proceeding at a rapid rate just now, even a small demand for the Stock Exchange will have more effect than at another time. The Bank is getting, as it always does at this season of the year, control over the outside market; and if the directors were energetic, they might use that control to increase their stock of gold; but they do not seem disposed to do so. Probably, the fact that they hold such a vast amount of money unemployed tends to make them disinclined. Still, the Bank is really not strong should a war break out, or should any gravely untoward circumstance occur; and it is much to be desired that the stock of gold should be strengthened.

Although the scrip of the Queensland loan has for some days past been quoted at a premium, the market looks with disfavour upon the continued borrowing, and it is understood that neither brokers nor jobbers have applied to any considerable amount for the new loan. It is also said that the syndicates which hitherto have applied so largely for every colonial loan that came out are this time holding back. The truth is, that everywhere the conviction is growing that the colonies are borrowing too rapidly, and that Queensland is piling up debt at a rate that must involve her in embarrassments if she does not moderate her course. But the fact that the loan is brought out by the Bank of England gives it a prestige in the eyes of investors which it otherwise would not have; and such influence was brought to bear upon the colonial banks and others, that sufficient applications were obtained to more than cover the amount of the loan. The actual applications amounted to £2,683,400, the issue being £2,500,000, and the average price obtained was £100 *cs.* 10*d.*, £100 having been the minimum fixed. The following is the official statement issued:—Tenders for £2,500,000 Queensland Government £4 per cent. Inscribed stock were opened to-day at the Bank of England. The applications amounted to £2,683,400 at prices varying from £103 *cs.* 6*d.* to £100 (the minimum). Tenders at £100 will receive about 85 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £100 *cs.* 10*d.*

The stagnation in the stock markets was as great as ever yesterday. Business is almost entirely suspended; for speculators are afraid to act because of the uncertainty surrounding politics, and investors, for the same reason, are waiting, hoping to buy cheaply by-and-by. The stagnation extends at home as well as on the Continent. Everywhere the markets are governed by the apprehensions respecting war. At the same time, there has been no renewal of the scare at the beginning of the month. Speculators have sold speculatively to a considerable amount, and they are afraid to venture much further; for if peace should be maintained there would undoubtedly be a considerable rise in prices. On the other hand, they are unwilling to buy back, for if war should break out there would be a great fall in prices. In this state of uncertainty they simply abstain from operating. The probability is that if the German elections return a majority for the Army Bill there will be an improvement in prices. The fall has been very heavy, and but slight recovery has followed, and as it is generally believed that the majority for the Bill will strengthen the chances of peace, the probability seems to be that an attempt will be made to raise prices, and the attempt is likely to succeed for some time. The Settlement, too, will no doubt show, as the last Settlement did, that the speculative account open for the fall is large. Should, then, the Army Bill be sure of passing, speculators will be inclined to close at least a portion of their "bear" account, even if they should begin to sell again very shortly. This is, of course, on the assumption that nothing untoward happens, and there is no fresh scare. If there is, prices will go down; but if, on the contrary, there is no renewed scare, it is unlikely that prices will fall further. How long this state of things will last depends upon the course of political events.

American Railroad securities were dull all day yesterday, and at the close they were from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lower than on the previous day. Speculation for the moment has been entirely paralyzed by the political scares through which we have recently passed; and until some more confidence in the maintenance of peace is inspired, it is little likely to revive, or until war has broken out and the worst is realized. In the same way there was stagnation in the market for Home Railway stocks, and prices generally closed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lower than on the previous day. Canadian Railway stocks likewise declined, as did also Mexican Railway stocks. The market for Foreign Government bonds, on the other hand, though weak and dull in the early part of the day, improved in the afternoon. The Continental Bourses were all reported firm, and as business here has been for a long time past slight in Foreign Government bonds, the market follows every fluctuation in the Continental Bourses. The firm quotations, however, did not bring in any fresh business, nor did it indicate any real revival of confidence on the part of speculators in Berlin and in Paris. It is possible that there may be more confidence felt, or the great capitalists may be supporting the market; but there is no inclination to speculate in Foreign Government bonds, although it is probable that if the German elections are favourable to the Government there will be a recovery of prices next week. Consols, likewise, were slightly easier.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS.

THE CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

The *Saturday Review* would greatly deprecate any disposition on the part of the Government to rely wholly on the effects of a verdict adverse to Mr. Dillon and the other traversers. The conviction of the five Campaigners, if obtained, will come too late. They have set the ball rolling, and the National League can be trusted to keep it up. It is with this body itself that the Government must deal, and deal promptly, if they wish to prevent the rapid and, as it will soon become, the unmanageable spread of disorder in Ireland.

The *John Bull* complains that too many Englishmen fail as yet thoroughly to realize that there is actually at this moment a rebellion in progress in Ireland. That country is in a state of civil war. There is a severe struggle now going on between two rival Governments. This is the fact which needs to be thoroughly brought home to the mind of the English people. Once more the *John Bull* urges upon ministers the paramount duty of immediately proclaiming the National League. There are other necessary steps to be taken for crushing out the coercion exercised by the rebels over the subjects of the Queen. But this is the first and most obvious, and not a day's delay should be suffered to occur before it is resolved upon.

"JURY-PACKING."

The *Spectator* maintains that on moral grounds the Government is right as regards the jury in the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and others, and that the English Radicals who protest, so far from defending "the cause of justice," are defeating it. The duty of Government, acting always within the law, is to cause justice to prevail. Their obligation is to punish murder by legal means, not to secure the idea of trial by accidental juries. That idea is no more sacred than the idea of irremovable judges, and is not, as that is, consecrated by positive statute or by unbroken custom. Yet the Government which allowed a visibly unjust judge to continue sitting—a judge, for example, who invariably gave three days' imprisonment for manslaughter—would be considered, and rightly considered, morally disqualified to govern. Why is a jurymen less sacred than a judge? That it would be infinitely better to suspend trial by jury until the strange epidemic of sympathy with evil which is sweeping over Ireland has passed away the *Spectator* heartily admits; but the Government is either unable to do this or thinks itself so. It is compelled to keep within the usual law, and the only method under the usual law by which it can secure justice is to direct jurors suspected of fear, favour, or bias to stand aside. It is therefore not only right in trying that method, but bound to try it, under penalty of seeing a demoralization of the people such as is now occurring in France.

The *Economist* suggests that the Gladstonians should propose that an Irishman, accused of a political or agrarian offence, not satisfied with the notion of being tried in Ireland, shall have the right to claim to be tried before a bench of English judges. If they are sincere in their belief that justice is not to be had from an Irish jury from which Fenians and intimidated men are excluded, they must admit that such a proposal meets the difficulty. They have only to press it, not as a form of obstruction, but as a *bond fide* scheme, and no Unionist will refuse to consider it. The only objection would be the occupation of the time of the English courts; but in a great national emergency that objection could be got over. Suppose for a moment that such a scheme was brought forward. Would the Parnellites accept it? It is pretty certain they would not; for English courts of law, accustomed to be obeyed, would deal with the intimidation of witnesses in a way very different to that adopted by the weaker Irish courts.

SCUTTILING THE CONSTITUTION.

The *Saturday Review*, remarking that it is only within the last eight or ten years that factious politicians have for their own purposes proposed to detach Scotland, Wales, and of late parts of England, from the United Kingdom, observes that Mr. Gladstone is mainly responsible for anarchical proposals which happen to coincide with his political interests. Especially since he has been in a minority in the House of Commons, he has been inclined to baffle opposition by dividing his adversaries. As the Parliament to which he owes allegiance declines to obey his bidding, he thinks that he would encounter less resistance if he could split up the kingdom into fragments. His scheme, whether it includes a tetrarchy, a hexarchy, or a heptarchy, is equally inconsistent, not only with national greatness, but with the Constitution or fundamental law. The omnipotence of Parliament, on which he relies as affording facility for revolution, is itself beyond the reach of legislation. A parliamentary vote that Parliament should be no longer supreme would have no legal or moral validity. The appeal would be not, as in the case of Mr. Phelps's Socialist, to the bullet and the rope, but to the bayonet and the battery. It might or might not be prudent to resist the establishment of a Gladstonian Constitution; but if the opponents were strong enough they might justly suppress it by force.

THE RADICALS AND LORD HARTINGTON.

The *Spectator* cannot see what ground there is for reasonable complaint against Lord Hartington that he will not give up his old name, when he has not given up any one of the convictions which his old name denoted. If he has not added to his creed, as the Gladstonian Liberals have added to theirs, that is no reason, surely, why he should abjure the name which adequately expressed his creed thirteen months ago, when it was just what it now is. The mere fact that for the time Lord Hartington votes with the Conservatives no more makes him a Conservative in the old sense of the word than the fact that there were several Liberals who voted steadily with the Conservatives against Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to the House of Commons made them Conservatives.

EGYPT.

The *Saturday Review* thinks it is sometimes forgotten that there are many reasons which make it difficult, if not impossible, simply to do nothing at all as regards Egypt except stay where we are. The unwisdom of Mr. Gladstone's Government, from its first vague promises of *désintéressement* to the mischievous right of financial interference which was finally allowed by Lord Granville to the Powers, has made some negotiations, if only for form's sake, necessary. The obvious determination of at least France not only to strain the rights thus unwisely given, but to use any other lever that may present itself to disturb the Egyptian situation, is another cause. The awkwardness of Turkish displeasure at English presence in Egypt—a displeasure which, unreasonable as it is, is constantly making itself felt in other quarters where it is far more formidable than in Egypt itself—has also to be remembered. And, lastly, this country would certainly fail in her duty towards Egypt if she omitted efforts to get rid of, if possible, and to alleviate anyhow the intolerable burden of the capitulations, and the privileges arising directly or indirectly out of them, which make it possible for such pests as the *Bosphore Egyptien* to exist in the land. We cleared the locusts out of Cyprus; we have got to clear locusts of a much worse kind out of Egypt, and, without negotiations of some kind or the occurrence of a general political situation which makes a cutting of the knot possible, we cannot do it. If, then, it is possible, by making arrangements which will conciliate Turkey and the Powers without doing English interests harm, to improve the condition of Egypt and

fulfil engagements wisely or unwisely entered into, so much the better. If it is not possible except at the price of doing English interests harm, it will be quite possible to draw back at any moment. To make any arrangement which would permit any other nation to take England's place or prevent England from resuming direct guardianship of Egypt whensoever she thought fit would, of course, be quite inadmissible.

THE NEW PROCEDURE RULES.

The *Economist* fears that too much is expected from reform of procedure in Parliament. If it should be a serious part of the policy of the Home Rulers to delay, or prevent, ordinary legislation, or legislation upon British affairs, the Rules of Procedure will not greatly impede them. They will impose a certain amount of exertion and care, and they will, of course, paralyze any minute fraction, but they will not stop any party exceeding fifty from covertly or openly arresting the machine. The truth is, that representative government, involving, as it does, government by orderly public meeting, cannot be carried on by debate without such a consent from the representatives as involves their occasional self-suppression. If any considerable proportion of them choose to impede business, or even to assert themselves unduly, they can impede or assert themselves at will. The means of meeting such opposition do not exist, and cannot exist while deliberation is free; and the only alternatives are to restore the placability of the assembly by arrangements involving concessions, or to expel the recalcitrants, or to bear the cessation of progress quietly and patiently till obstruction ceases. The last expedient is a painful one; but many Governments have tried it, including that of Germany; and if the people are not hostile, or events very peremptory, there is no reason why it should not succeed. The penalty is, of course, at first, diminished interest in representation, and, at last, a disgust with that system of government which, on any emergency arising, may overthrow it; but the penalty is remote.

THE UNSETTLEMENT OF THE POLITICAL MIND.

The *Spectator* is sure of this,—that neither the moral nor the intellectual causes which have given such an impulse to the discussion of all conceivable views of political life and political duty, are inconsistent with a very deep determination not to accept on the spur of the moment any far-reaching policy which may open a chasm between the national past and the national future, and mark the date when, in consequence of the triumph of democracy, the British State began to go to pieces.

THEATRE PARTIES.

The *Saturday Review* says that the restlessness of the fashionable world of the present day and people's dislike of anything that gives them trouble in the shape of exercising their brains as a means of entertaining one another seems to account, to a great extent, for the prevalence of making up large parties for the theatre; for if people wish really to enjoy a play, they can do so more thoroughly by going two, three, or four in number. To those who struggle to keep in the fashionable world who can ill afford it, and who only by the most strenuous and praiseworthy exertions keep out of debt, the ever-recurring theatre-party must be a source of considerable inconvenience, whereas an invitation to dinner would be a boon. It is to be hoped that the despot Fashion will soon ordain that there should be cultivated in society a stronger taste for the art of intellectually amusing one another, and that clever and brilliant conversation should not be entirely banished in favour of theatre parties and other entertainments of a like description, good and pleasant in themselves in moderation.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

The *Times* says that Archbishop Croke is preaching downright rebellion and trying to plunge Ireland into civil war. It has been pretty plain for some time past that Ireland is drifting into something much more serious than the most embittered agrarian feud. The difference between rebellion and what is now going on in many parts of Ireland is about as fine as Mr. Gladstone's distinction between war and military operations. Archbishop Croke's outspoken advice to the Irish people to throw off all disguise and enter upon open rebellion against imperial authority will, however, place the matter in a clearer light before the people of this country. It will be interesting to see how the Parnellite lieutenants in the House of Commons deal with this new Plan of Campaign; but, unless the *Times* is much mistaken, it will go some way to break up the already heterogeneous Gladstonian party.

The *Morning Advertiser* considers Archbishop Croke's letter as startling a document as was ever penned by a seditious ecclesiastic. To incite men to refuse payment of taxes levied by lawful authority is as truly a rebellious act as to equip a force to oppose the Queen's troops in the field. There is no excuse for these rebellious prelates. As long as their Church held a position of inferiority in Ireland they had some apology for occasional violence of tone. Now they have no excuse. The plain truth with regard to these men is—and they hardly take the pains to deny it—that they look to separation as the first and absolutely necessary step towards the establishment of their own supremacy in Ireland.

RESULTS OF THE THREE WEEKS' DEBATE.

The *Standard* observes that one result of the three weeks' debate is beyond all question to lessen in a marked degree whatever belief lingers in the statesmanlike capacity and character of Mr. Gladstone's coadjutors in the parliamentary leadership of the Separatist party. The levity with which Sir William Harcourt identified himself with the crudest ethics and the most extravagant courses of the Irish Extremists has done more to damage the prospects of Home Rule than the most laboured arguments of the Unionists. The exigencies of his position are readily understood. Any one can see plainly enough the compulsion he is under to throw in his lot with the Parnellites in their plans for proving that Ireland is ungovernable. But the only effect of Sir William Harcourt's abandonment of old-fashioned Liberal principles and his sudden espousal of the clap-trap, if not of the doctrines, of anarchy, is to damage irretrievably the cause he has taken up with such questionable allies. The incidents, on the other hand, of the lobby as well as of the debate have only served to develop the fibre of the Unionists.

THE TYRANNY OF MINORITIES.

The *Morning Post* declares that as a nation we are suffering from a chronic congestion on the part of the minorities. So long as Radicalism is in a majority little is heard of this; for every faddist is backed by his kind in the hope of reciprocity in the way of favours yet to come. But when there is a steady, common-sense Government, given to practical administration, and disposed to value the little cliques of public life at their true and absurdly small market price, there is a marked increase of aggressiveness. What has happened to our old theories of honour, of decency, and of order? It is impossible to say. Only it is certain that the tyranny of minorities sits like an incubus on the public conscience, and paralyzes its power of action. Unless we shake it off, we must infallibly pass, by the toleration of licence, into the supremacy of lawlessness.

THE PROBATION OF FIRST OFFENDERS BILL.

A memorandum issued by the promoters of the Probation of First Offenders Bill, which was read a second time last night, states that the Bill is designed solely to meet the case of those guilty of first offences of a minor character, and adds that many first offences are the result of inexperience, surprise, extraordinary temptation, and various extenuating circumstances, rather than the product of a criminal and habitually vicious mind. The object of legal punishment is fourfold:—(1) The protection of society; (2) the deterring of others; (3) the expiation of the offence; (4) the reformation of the offender. The latter is far from being the least important factor in the administration of the criminal law. There is nothing more difficult to wipe out than the taint of prison. There is the difficulty of obtaining employment, the fear of recognition by prison companions, the terror of denunciation, and, not least of all, the moral contamination and degradation. An unbroken career of crime, ending in a long sentence of penal servitude, thus but too often succeeds the few weeks' or months' imprisonment given for a trivial first offence. In Boston, Massachusetts, a system of probation was instituted in 1878, in order to meet this evil. The results are remarkable. The official report says:—

In reviewing the records of five years' work of probation, we are met first by the discouraging fact that 223 persons threw away the opportunity offered them to reform without punishment, and had been surrendered and sent to prison, and that forty-four others of the same character had absconded to escape punishment. We must also add to these, 107 who did well while on probation, but had since been convicted of some offence. We therefore have a total of 374 persons to count as lost; but when we examine further, and find that this loss amounts to less than 15 per cent., and that 2,187 persons, or more than 85 per cent., so conducted themselves while on probation as to merit the approval of the court before which they were convicted, and have since led respectable lives, there would seem to be substantial reasons for encouragement. The probation system saved the State in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in five years more than 82,000 dols. in prison expenses, and a large sum also by the recoupment of the costs of prosecution; but who can estimate the value of a change from a course of vice and crime to one of rectitude and usefulness in hundreds of lives, or the value of cheerless homes made peaceful and happy?

It is claimed for the Bill that it will, if enacted—(1) recoup to the public the expenses of many prosecutions; (2) save the people the expense of maintaining many hundreds of persons in prison; (3) hinder the manufacture of habitual criminals, who, it is estimated, cost the public an average of £300 each per annum; (4) gain to the State many honest citizens by establishing powerful incentives to reform, and giving first offenders the hope of leading useful lives without absolving themselves from the consequence of crime, or diminishing from the safeguards demanded by social order; and lastly, that, being purely discretionary, it can do no harm and may do much good. The Legislatures of New Zealand and Queensland passed the Bill unanimously last year.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

STAGHOUNDS.
HER MAJESTY'S.—Tuesday, Gerrards Cross; Friday, Stag and Hounds, Binfield—11.45.
DEVON AND SOMERSET.—Monday, Cloutsham; Thursday, Haddon—10.45.
MID KENT.—Tuesday, Trosley; Saturday, Staplehurst Plain—11.30.
ROTHSCHILD'S, LORD.—Monday, Warren Farm, Stewley; Thursday, Hulcott—11.30.

FOXHOUNDS.
BRAUFORT'S, DUKE OF.—Monday, Newton Lodge; Tuesday, Horton; Wednesday, Swalletts Gate; Friday, Semington Cross Roads; Saturday, Hurlington—11.
BERKELEY, OLD.—Monday, The Kennels; Tuesday, Hamper Mill; Thursday, Chequers Court; Saturday, The Pheasant, Chalfont—11.
BERKSHIRE, OLD.—Monday, Standford-in-the-Vale; Tuesday, Hendred House; Friday, Market Place, Faringdon—11.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Monday, Moorhanger; Tuesday, Waresley; Friday, William the Fourth—11.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Chatcomb; Tuesday, Dowdeswell Wood; Friday, The Greenway; Saturday, Five-mile House—11.
COTSWOLD, NORTH.—Tuesday, Honeybourne; Thursday, Hailes Abbey; Saturday, Spring-hill Lodge.

CRABEN.—Monday, Coombe Wood; Tuesday, Sydmonton Common; Thursday, Upper Upham; Saturday, Baydon Village—10.45.
CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM.—Monday, Lion's Corner—11.30; Tuesday, Steyning—11; Friday, Green Lodge, Angmering; Saturday, Dan Hill—11.30.
CUNARD'S, SIR B.—Monday, Lubenham; Thursday, The Ashlands; Saturday, Allexton—11.
ESSEX, EAST.—Monday, Aldham (bye day); Tuesday, Coleman's; Friday, Colne Park; Saturday, Brantree White Heart—11.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Mess House, Essex Regiment; Friday, Hadleigh—11.
ESSEX UNION.—Monday, Hockley Hall; Tuesday, Upminster Bell; Thursday, Danbury Cricketers, Saturday, Shenfield Station—11.
GARTH'S, MR.—Monday, Birches Green; Wednesday, Holdshot Mill; Friday, Fleet Station; Saturday, Titnes Park—11.
GOODWOOD.—Monday, Selham Rectory; Tuesday, Fishbourne; Thursday, Harting; Saturday, Goodwood Race Stand—11.30.
GRAFTON.—Monday, Stoke Plane; Tuesday, Castlethorpe; Friday, Brackley; Saturday, The Kennels—11.
H. H.—Monday, Burkhams House; Tuesday, Mately Gate; Thursday, Bighton Wood; Friday, The Kennels; Saturday, Herriard Park—11.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Monday, Wellbury; Wednesday, Maulden Wood; Friday, Water End, Gaddesden; Saturday, The Kennels—11.
HEYTHROP.—Monday, Pomfret Castle; Tuesday, Tangley; Friday, New Barn; Saturday, Dycheley—10.45.
HURLEY.—Monday, Hut Inn, Chancellors Ford; Friday, Rack and Manger—11.
ISLE OF WIGHT.—Monday, Sheat; Wednesday, Godshill; Friday, Shalfleet—11.
KENT, EAST.—Monday, Easby; Wednesday, Postling Vents; Friday, Waltham Street—11.
KENT, WEST.—Monday, Fordcomb and Holly Hill; Tuesday, Broomfield Cottage, Halstead; Thursday, White Hart, Sevenoaks; Friday, Wrotham Heath; Saturday, Shorne—10.45.
KENT, WEST (WOODLAND).—Tuesday, Mark Cross; Saturday, Crowborough Station—11.15.
NORFOLK, WEST.—Monday, Dereham Market-place; Tuesday, Walton Greyhound—11; Thursday, Ammermink—11.30; Saturday, Ryston Hall—11.
OAKLEY.—Monday, Amphill; Tuesday, Dunger Corner; Thursday, Oakley Bridge; Saturday, Melchbourne Village—10.45.
OXON, SOUTH.—Monday, Tetsworth; Friday, Stanton St. John.

PUCKERIDGE.—Monday, Chrishall Grange; Wednesday, Wadesmill; Friday, Great Munden; Saturday, Clothall Church—11.
PYTHOLEY, WOODLAND.—Monday, Rockingham; Tuesday, Brigstock; Thursday, Grafton Underwood; Saturday, Laxton—11.
QUORN.—Monday, Great Dalby; Tuesday, Rothley House; Friday, Wymeswold; Saturday, Lodge-on-the-Wolds—11.
SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Knettishall Heath; Saturday, Owsden Fox—11.
SURREY UNION.—Tuesday, Buckland, Reigate—11.
SUSSEX, EAST.—Monday, Hare and Hounds, Ore; Thursday, Lunsford's Cross; Saturday, Ashburnham Pound—11.30.
TEOWORTH.—Tuesday, Upavon; Thursday, Chute Windmill; Saturday, Eversley—11.
TICKHAM.—Tuesday, The Kennels; Thursday, Halfway House, Challock; Saturday, Leeds Castle (breakfast)—10.30.
VINE.—Tuesday, Steventon Manor; Thursday, Hannington; Saturday, Town Hall, Basingstoke (breakfast)—10.45.

HARRIERS.

BERKSHIRE VALE.—Monday, Compton Windmill; Thursday, Ipsden; Saturday, Sotwell Bell—11.
CRABEN.—Monday, Otterburne; Thursday, Nappa Bar—11.
EASTBOURNE.—Tuesday, Priesthewes; Saturday, Rype—11 (weather permitting).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

The ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE may be ordered of all news-vendors and booksellers in town and country, or by subscription from the Office. Terms (payable in advance):—For Three Months, 9s. 6d.; Six Months, 17s. 6d.; Twelve Months, 33s. Post office orders (to be made payable at the Post Office, Ludgate-circus) should be addressed to E. SOUTH, COTT, St. James's Gazette Office, Whitefriars, E.C. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS are inserted in the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE at a charge of FIVE SHILLINGS. They may be sent through any Advertising Agency, Newsagent, or Librarian; or, properly authenticated, to the Office of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS in the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE should be sent to the Office, Dorset-street, Whitefriars, E.C., before Ten o'clock on the day of publication.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
ALDERSON, wife of Captain E. A. H., 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Regiment, at Chatham, Feb. 15.
BARNETT, Mrs. B. G., at Surbiton, Feb. 12.
BING, Mrs. Henry F., at Manor Park, Lee, Feb. 18.
BUTLER, Mrs. F. W., at Gartrey, Horsham, Feb. 13.
CATT, Mrs. G. H., at Elm House, Spetisbury, Feb. 12 (twins).
CHALLENGER, Mrs. Bromley, jun., at Fern Bank, Abingdon, Feb. 17.
DAVIDSON, Mrs. Louis, of Cleveland-terrace, Hyde Park, London, at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, Feb. 15.
DURRANT, wife of Rev. Charles A., at Petworth, Feb. 17.
GULL, Mrs. Arthur M., at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 15.
HANSELL, wife of Mr. Edward W., Barrister-at-Law, at Harewood-square, Feb. 15.
OFFENKIMER, Mrs. William, at Theobalds, Waltham-cross, Feb. 18.

DAUGHTERS.

BROADHURST, Mrs. George J. G., at Napier-terrace, Sharrow, Sheffield, Feb. 15.
HUNTER, wife of Mr. Robert S., British Vice-Consul, at Darabaida, Morocco, Feb. 3.
MACCOMBIE, wife of Dr. John, at the South-Eastern Hospital, New-cross, Feb. 17.
MAY, wife of Captain Edward S., R.A., at Woolwich, Feb. 17.
RANKING, wife of Mr. D. Fearon, LL.D., at Rockville, Merchiston, Edinburgh, Feb. 17.
SCOTT, wife of Sir Francis S., Bart., R.N., at Carlton Lodge, Upper Norwood, Feb. 17.
TEMPERLEY, wife of Rev. Arthur, M.A., at the De Aston School, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Feb. 16.
TRACY, Mrs. H. W., at Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 16.
TREBY, Mrs. W., at Solon-road, Brixton, S.W., Dec. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—MARTIN.—At the Parish Church, Littleport, Mr. William K. Bird, jun., of Cambridge, to Maria R., daughter of Mr. Joseph Martin, J.P., of Highfield House, Littleport, Feb. 16.
CRUTCHLEY—COKER.—At St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Captain Charles Crutchley, Scots Guards, son of General Crutchley, of Sunninghill Park, Berks, to Sybil M., daughter of Hon. Henry Coke, Feb. 15.
DYSON—WALL.—At Stoke Prior Church, Mr. Thomas E. Dyson, M.B., I.M.S., to Annie, daughter of the late Mr. William Wall, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, Feb. 10.
METCALFE—WALKER.—At Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, John H., son of Mr. George Metcalfe, of Castle Stead, Pateley Bridge, to Adeline, daughter of Mr. William Walker, of Osmondthorpe Hall, Leeds, Feb. 16.
RADWAY—BRAD.—At St. Mary's, Tyndall's Park, Clifton, Mr. Charles W. Radway, of the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, to Emma Beard, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Feb. 16.
SANDERS—NASH.—At Shanghai, China, Maxwell J., son of Mr. James Sanders, of Chiswick, to Jessie E., daughter of the late Mr. Frederick J. Nash, of Hammersmith, Feb. 15.

SHAW—ROBINSON.—At St. Mary's, Hornsey, Mr. Thomas A. Shaw, of Frampton Manor, Lincolnshire, to Constance, daughter of Mr. Christopher Robinson, of The Lawn, Mitcham, Surrey, Feb. 15.
SMITH—MORRISON.—At the Parish Church, Feltham, Henry C., son of the late Mr. Sidney Smith, to Arabella, daughter of Mr. George Morrison, Feb. 12.
SPOKES—CORNER.—At Marylebone Parish Church, Russell, son of Sir Peter Spokes, to Jeanie, daughter of Mr. John Corner, of Albert-road, Regent's Park, Feb. 17.
SPRINGETT—DAWES.—At St. Michael's, Hernehill, Kent, Rev. William D. Springett, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, to Katharine H., daughter of Mr. Edwin S. Dawes, Feb. 15.
WALKER—ROSS.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Colonel Forester Walker, C.B., C.M.G., Scots Guards, to Mabel L., daughter of Lieut. Colonel A. E. Ross, late Northumberland Fusiliers, Feb. 15.
WEBSTER—HANDFIELD-JONES.—At St. Marylebone, Rev. Francis S. Webster, M.A., son of the late Rev. William Webster, to Frances C., daughter of Dr. C. Handfield-Jones, Feb. 17.

DEATHS.

BORRADAILE, Anne E., widow of Rev. Abm., M.A., formerly Incumbent of St. Mary's, Vincent-square, S.W., at Clapham, Feb. 17.
BROWN, Mr. David, of Leadenhall-street, and The Park, Harrow, at Delhi, aged 58, Feb. 11.
CHEVELEY, Mr. Thomas, late of the Bank of England, at The Chestnuts, Upper Tooting, aged 85, Feb. 16.
CLEMENT, Charlotte A., widow of Mr. W., at Netherwood-road, West Kensington, aged 63, Feb. 17.
COLLIN, Rev. John, for fifty-three years vicar of Rickling, at the Vicarage, Rickling, Essex, aged 80, Feb. 17.
COOKE, Thomas, son of the late Mr. Thomas, of Islington, at Manor-road, High Barnet, aged 44, Feb. 14.
EASUM, Mary A. E., wife of Mr. Frank, at Dellbrook, Worthing, aged 62, Feb. 15.
GILES, Mr. Thomas F., at The Green, Richmond, Surrey, aged 78, Feb. 16.
HALKETT, Captain Charles, son of the late General Sir Alexander, K.C.H., at Paris, aged 70, Feb. 9.
JONES, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William, late of Old Bond-street, and Mill-hill-road, Acton, at Shepherd's-bush, aged 71, Feb. 15.
MARRIOTT, Julia F., daughter of the late General Randolph, at Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, aged 69, Feb. 16.
MEYER, Charles H., S.J., son of the late Mr. Henry J., at Mansera House, Southampton, aged 20, Feb. 17.

PASTEUR, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Charles E., at Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, aged 83, Feb. 16.
PATERSON, Charlotte, widow of Mr. Edward, at The Common, Upper Clapton, aged 79, Feb. 18.
PAYNE, Margaret F., daughter of the late Rev. E. H., of Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, at Slade-end, Wallingford, aged 75, Feb. 12.
PELLY, Louisa, wife of Rev. Stanley A., at Badenhurst-road, Hereford, Feb. 16.
RILEY, Mr. John, of Beverley-villas, Barnes, and formerly of Manchester, aged 76, Feb. 17.
SARL, Mr. Ernest J., of Fentiman-road, Clapham, aged 53, Feb. 12.
SCARTH, Mr. Robert G., late of London and Leeds, at Carlisle Villa, Bournemouth, aged 50, Feb. 15.
SPYER, Mary, wife of Mr. William G., of Watlington, Oxfordshire, aged 75, Feb. 17.
TAYLOR, Mary J., wife of Mr. John, of Sunbury, Peckham-rye, and the London Stock Exchange, Feb. 16.
THRELTON, Mary A., wife of Rev. Alfred C., of Berwick, Shrewsbury, Feb. 15.
TUTTIL, Mr. George, at Red House, Upton, Essex, aged 69, Feb. 17.
WHITE, Dora E., daughter of Mr. David, at Devonshire-road, Forest-hill, aged 33, Feb. 17.
WILKIE, Mary, widow of E. C. Hall, J.P., and D.L. for Kent, of Ellington, Ramsgate, at Hyndford House, Chelsea, aged 75, Feb. 15.
WRIGHT, James W., son of the late Mr. Thomas, of Foulksrath, county Kilkenny, at Leconfield-road, N., aged 47, Feb. 16.

PREACHERS IN LONDON TO-MORROW.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 10.30, Prebendary Row; afternoon, 3.15, the Archdeacon of London; evening, 7.0, Rev. E. G. Sandford.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Morning, 10.0, Prebendary Whittington; afternoon, 3.0, Archdeacon Farrar.
ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Professor Bonney; evening, 7.0, Rev. E. G. Gordon.
CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Morning, 11.0, the Bishop of Peterborough; afternoon, 3.0, Canon Fleming.
CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Noon, Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng.
CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Henry White; evening, 7.0, Canon Price.
LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Wace; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. C. J. Ball.
GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Stokoe.
ROLLS CHAPEL, Chancery-lane.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. John Congreve.
TEMPLE CHURCH.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Vaughan; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. W. P. Pearce.
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Albemarle-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Francis Palmer.
BERKELEY CHAPEL, Mayfair.—Morning, 11.30, Canon Capel Cure; afternoon, 3.30 (Children's Service), Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
ST. ANDREW'S, Ashley-place.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. A. Gerald Bowman.
ST. PHILIP'S, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—Morning, 11.15, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Harry Jones; afternoon, 4.0, Lecture, "The Christian Attitude towards other Religions," Rev. H. Handley.
ST. ANDREW'S, Holborn.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. H. Blunt; evening, 7.0, Dean of Llandaff.
ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. T. Hancock; afternoon, 3.45 (Lecture: "The English Stage"), and evening, 7.0, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth; 8.0 Oratorio.
MERCERS' CHAPEL, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.—Evening, 7.0, Rev. H. Clementi Smith.
ST. BRIDE'S, Fleet-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. C. W. Kett; evening, 7.0, Rev. E. C. Hawkins.
ST. BOTOLPH'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. R. H. Hadden; evening, 6.30, Rev. R. L. Allwork.
ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. J. B. Donovan.
ST. GEORGE'S, Botolph-lane.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. R. F. R. Conder; evening, 7.0, Canon MacColl.
ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.—Afternoon, 3.30, Rev. Harry Jones (for men only).

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SAVOY, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning 11.0, and afternoon, 3.0, Rev. A. A. Dupont.
FOUNDLING CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Momerie.
PRO-CATHEDRAL, Kensington.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. C. Harrington Moore; evening, 7.0, Rev. Michael Fanning.
FARM-STREET, Berkeley-square, W.—Morning, 11.0, Cardinal Pastoral; afternoon, 4.0, Father Galloway.
ST. MARY'S, Moorfields.—Morning, 11.0, Monsignor Gilbert.
UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. Dr. Allon; afternoon, 3.30, Rev. Robert Berry.
METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington Butts.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
THE CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.
BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. James Baillie.
BELGRAVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Adolph Saphir; evening, 7.0, Rev. Hugh Shearer.
KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Charles Moinet.
ST. COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, Belgravia.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Donald Macleod; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Paterson.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Regent-square.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Oswald Dykes.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown-court, Covent-garden.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. Professor Story.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Crouch-hill, N.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. C. Murphy.
CALDONIAN (SCOTCH) CHURCH, Holloway-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30 (special), Rev. James Hillington.
FALCON - SQUARE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Aldersgate-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. H. Storror.
PADDINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Marylebone-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. G. D. Macgregor.
WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham-court-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Jackson Wray.
THE THEISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. C. Voysey.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

CITY OFFICE, 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,
Half past Two.

The Stock Markets, which had been extremely quiet all day, but firm in tone, closed without important feature, and at a slight reduction from the best prices in some cases. The English Funds were quiet, and Home Railways showed very little change up to the last. The Southern Deferred stocks advanced this morning in sympathy with the improvement in foreign descriptions, but closed under the best. Some others dropped. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks were steady, but without much change on the day. American Securities opened firm at yesterday's improved prices in New York, and they remained steady up to the close, but not quite at their best point. Mexican Railway stocks were inactive and dull. Foreign Government Securities had been firm, but lost ground at the close.

The sum of £41,000 in gold was sent into the Bank to-day from Buenos Ayres, and £20,000 from the Continent, making an influx of £61,000.

The following were the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—
In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (March) were unchanged at 100½ to 100¾, Reduced and New Three per Cents. at 101¼ to 101½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¾ to 88½.

In Home Railways, Caledonian declined ½, Great Western ½, North-Western ¼, and Sheffield A ¼; but South-Eastern Deferred improved ¾, and North British ¾. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Third Preference Stock rose ¾, the Guaranteed ¼, and Canadian Pacific shares ¼; but Mexican Ordinary declined ½, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Unified declined ½, and the Daira Sanieh ½; but the Preference advanced ¾, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¾, Russian Five per Cents. of 1873 ¾, and Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16. French Four-and-a-Half per Cents. declined ¼, and Turkish of 1871 ¼.

In American Securities, Central Pacific shares rose ¼, Milwaukee ¾, Denver ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¼, Erie ½, the Second Mortgage Bonds ¼, Ontario shares ½, Ohio ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, Reading ¼, and Union Pacific 1; but Wabash Preference fell ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange were:—Bombay, 1s. 5 13-16d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 27-32d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 3 ¼d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 7d.

The following list gives the closing prices to-day:—

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
Consols	100 ¾	100 ¾
Ditto Account (March) ..	100 ¾	100 ¾
Reduced Three per Cents ..	101 ¼	101 ¼
New Three per Cents	101 ¼	101 ¼
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents ..	88 ¾	88 ¾
India Stock Four per Cent. ..	102 ¾	103 ¾
Ditto Three per Cent.	85 ¾	85 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	70 ¾	70 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper ..	72 ¾	73
Bank of England Stock	297	299
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent. ..	107	107 ¾
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35 ..	103 ¾	104 ¾
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	101 ¾	102 ¾
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins. ..	93 ¾	94 ¾
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95 ..	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 ..	110 ¾	111 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 ¾	131 ¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	51	52
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ..	45	45 ¾
Central Pacific Shares	37 ¾	37 ¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul ..	93	93 ¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	21 ¾	25 ¾
Illinois Shares	131 ¾	132 ¾
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares ..	96 ¼	96 ¼
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares ..	62 ¾	62 ¾
New York Central Shares	115 ¾	115 ¾
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares ..	34	34 ¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent. ..	71 ¾	72 ¾
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds ..	100 ¾	101
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	17 ¾	18 ¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares ..	27	27 ¾
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares ..	18 ¾	19
Pennsylvania Shares	57	57 ¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share ..	19 ¾	19 ¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds ..	104 ¾	105
Union Pacific Shares	57	57 ¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	16 ¾	17
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	28	28 ¾
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.		
Caledonian	97	97 ¾
Great Eastern	65 ¾	65 ¾
Great Northern Ordinary	114	115
Ditto A	99 ¾	100 ¾
Great Western	135 ¾	135 ¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	115 ¾	116 ¾
London and Brighton Ordinary ..	125	127
Ditto A	110 ¾	111 ¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord ..	21	21 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference ..	95 ¾	97
London and North-Western	103 ¾	103 ¾
London and South-Western	120	121
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	65	65 ¾
Ditto A	35	35 ¾
Metropolitan	108 ¾	108 ¾
Metropolitan District	38 ¾	39 ¾
Midland	124 ¾	125 ¾
North British	92 ¾	93 ¾
North-Eastern	150 ¾	151 ¾
North Staffordshire	90 ¾	91 ¾
South-Eastern Ordinary	124	125
Ditto Deferred	102 ¾	103
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	12 ¾	12 ¾
Ditto First Preference Stock ..	73 ¾	73 ¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock ..	55	55 ¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock ..	28 ¾	29
Ditto Guaranteed	71 ¾	72 ¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	62 ¾	62 ¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares ..	23 ¾	24 ¾
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	720	728
Lombardo-Venetian	7 ¾	7 ¾
Mexican Ordinary	51 ¾	52
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref ..	115	115 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref ..	74	74 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual ..	118	120
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.		
Australian Agricultural	118	121
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid) ..	2 ¾	2 ¾
Hudson's Bay	21 ¾	22 ¾
National Discount	10 ¾	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	61	63
Royal Mail Steam	37	39
Suez Canal	76 ¾	77 ¾

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIFFORD'S HISTORY OF

PRIVATE LEGISLATION. In 2 Vols.

By FREDERICK CLIFFORD, Barrister-at-Law.

Vol. I. (pp. 534), 20s. Vol. II. (just published), pp. 980, 35s. Dedicated by Permission to the Queen. Summary of Contents. (Vol. I.)

Inclosures, Canals, Railways, Tramways, River Tunnels, Gas and Electric Lighting, Attainder and Resitution in Blood, Estate, Naturalization, Divorce, Separation, &c.

Vol. II., Highways, Roads, Bridges, Water Supply of London, Local Government and Sanitary Improvements in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford; Metropolitan Board, Corporation of London, Their Ancient Traditions, Public Services and Exceptional Position, Statutory History of Coal Duties, Royal Hospitals, Irish Society, Epping Forest, Marine Life and Fire Insurance, Docks in the Thames, Provisional Order System, Changes Recommended in System of Private Legislation, &c.

The account of the water supply of London is itself a long and interesting history. . . . With the same consistent thoroughness the growth and present state of Local Government are described. . . . A monument of care and labour.—*The Times*."Other members of the profession oppose any thoroughgoing reform of the present system with determination and tenacity, and they have an able representative in Mr. Clifford, whose important work we have placed at the head of this paper. As the history of such industrial undertakings as are the subject of private legislation, this book is both interesting and valuable, and it forms a worthy tribute to the energy and enterprise of the British race. As such, it is fittingly offered by its author as a memorial of an auspicious era in a renowned and beneficent reign."—*Edinburgh Review*."Mr. Clifford's work, though invaluable for reference, is not only not even primarily an authority to be consulted. It is a repository of varied and delightful reading, reconstructing by innumerable incidental touches and graphic details the intimate domestic life, the habits, manners and sentiments of English men and women during the last four centuries."—*Economist*."Conveys much information that is novel or not easily accessible regarding many points of municipal history, especially relating to the famous Corporation of London. . . . Everybody, on whatever side, has reason to be indebted to Mr. Clifford for the valuable materials which he has provided towards understanding the question of private legislation."—*Scotsman*."Furnishes the student with a new chapter of British history."—*Law Times*.

BUTTERWORTHS, 7, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just Published, price One Shilling (by post Thirteen Pence.)

LUCIFER'S ORATION TO THE

INFERNALS ON RELIGION AND

MORALS.

LONDON: WILLIAM RIDGWAY, 169, Piccadilly, W.

Now Ready, 42nd Annual Issue.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS

DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISERS'

GUIDE, 1887. Price, 2s.; post-free, 2s. 6d.,

containing full particulars of every Newspaper, Magazine, Review, and Periodical published in the United Kingdom and the British Isles. The Newspaper Map of the United Kingdom; the principal Continental, Colonial, Indian, and American papers; also a Directory of the Class Papers and Periodicals. C. MITCHELL and Co., Advertising Contractors, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

Now Ready, Third Edition, Copyright Treatise.

By a Practising Physician.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION:

Self-treatment and Complete Cure; Causes, Symptoms, Dietary Rules, etc. Published by

HAMILTON & Co., Oxford-street, Southampton.

Also larger work, 8vo cr., 1s. Post free, twelve stamps.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

NOW SUPPORTING 1,900 ORPHANS OR WAIFS AND STRAYS OF OUR

STREETS.

THE RESIDUE BAZAAR, to DISPOSE OF all ARTICLES left over from SALE

of BOXES,

Will be held (D.V.) in

THE NEW LARGE HALL, EDINBURGH CASTLE, LIMEHOUSE, E.

(Close to Burdett-road Station, North London and Blackwall Railways), on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 3 and 4, 1887.

To open each day at 3 o'clock p.m., and close at 10 o'clock.

The attendance of kind friends WILLING to PURCHASE is especially desired; and, as there are but few really good articles left over, the contribution of FRESH and USEFUL GIFTS of Fancy Articles or of Work will be gratefully acknowledged.

All communications and Parcels, of Goods of every sort should be addressed to the Office of the Homes, 18 to 26, Stepney-causeway, Commercial-road, E.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE

IS THE BEST AND, ALTHOUGH DEARER, THE CHEAPEST COCOA IN THE END.

IND, ROMFORD ALES,

In 9, 18, and 36 Gallon Casks.

BREWERY, ROMFORD.

LONDON OFFICE—25, OSBORN-STREET, E.

AND COOPE, AND CO'S CELEBRATED AK LIGHT BITTER

ALE, for family use.

IND, COOPE, AND CO'S CELEBRATED STOUT, Nourishing and

Invigorating.

IND, COOPE, AND CO'S CELEBRATED BEERS are brewed from

Malt and Hops only.

IND, COOPE, AND CO'S ROMFORD BOTTLED ALE at 2s. 6d.

per doz. Imperial Pints.

IND, COOPE, AND CO'S ROMFORD BOTTLED STOUT (nourishing

and strengthening), at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.

From all Wine Merchants and Grocers in London and Suburbs.

The LIST will CLOSE on THURSDAY, Feb. 24th, for LONDON, and on FRIDAY, Feb. 25th, for the COUNTRY.

Title Patents from the United States Government—equal to Freehold. Situation: Nevada County, California.
Net yearly profit, with only a 40-Stamp Mill, over £37,000.
Estimated immediate yearly profit, with the addition of a 50-Stamp Mill, £75,141.
Being over 26 per cent. on the Capital of the Company.

NEVADA PROVIDENCE GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883, by which the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £280,000, in 280,000 shares of £1 each, of which 90,000 are taken by the Vendors in part payment of the purchase, and the balance is now offered for subscription; payable as follows:—2s. 6d. on application, 7s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. one month after allotment, and the balance as required, with two months' notice of each call.

DIRECTORS.
G. P. Simpson, Esq., M.E., Director of the East Arrevalo Mexican Mining Company, Limited, 5, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.

D. R. Ratcliff, Esq., J.P., Chairman of Milner's Safe Company, Limited, 28, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

W. Leigh Bernard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Director of the United States Gold Placers, Limited, 1, New-court, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

A. Le Neve Foster, Esq., M.S.T.E., 65, Cadogan-square, S.W.

W. A. Ross, Esq., (late Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast), Brixton, Surrey.

Alex. R. Robertson, Esq., Director of Lady Franklin Mining Company, Dashwood House, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Brunton, Bourke and Co., 13, Finch-lane, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Good, Daniels and Co., 57, Moorgate-street, E.C. (Chartered Accountants).

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Rogers and Chave, 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Percy B. Schreiber, Esq., CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Henry Dale, Esq., M.E., 40, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, W.

OFFICES.—60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and further developing the extensive and very productive Gold Mining Properties, situated on Deer Creek, about a mile and a quarter west of Nevada City, Nevada County, California.

These Mines comprise seven claims called the "Providence," covering 102 acres, and the "Williams," covering over 56 acres, making together about 158 acres, and have been worked by the present owners, with Captain Joseph Thomas as Manager of the works, since 1870.

There are large pine forests close to the Mines, and there is an abundance of water on the property for hydraulic pressure and steam purposes.

There is a 40-stamp mill worked by reservoirs, and also steam machinery ready for immediate use should the water supply fail.

Three shafts have been sunk to the depth of 200, 300, and 1,100 feet respectively, and galleries to the extent of 13,000 feet have been opened, provided with ventilators, rails, &c., running to the shafts.

The lodes vary from 2½ feet to 10 feet wide.

The mines are in full operation.

Reports have been made by Messrs. Lavigne and Duplay, M.E., Mr. R. H. Stretch, M.E., Mr. Melville Attwood, M.E. (who was specially recommended for the purpose by Mr. F. W. Rudler, Curator to the Museum of Practical Geology in London), and Messrs. John White and Con. Reilly. Extracts from these reports accompany this Prospectus.

The profits taken from the books of the Mines, as shown from the reports of Mr. Stretch and Messrs. Lavigne and Duplay, are as follows:—

85,784 tons were extracted from 1882 to 1885, producing bullion 1,002,549 dols., which, after paying all working expenses, yield a net profit of 501,695 dols., being £18,686 sterling. This gives an annual net profit of £27,171.

From the 1st January to the 31st October, 1886, Mr. Lavigne's report shows the net profits to be £21,270, and, taking the average of the September and October months, the actual net profits are at the rate of over £27,000 for the year.

The present product is small in comparison with the results attainable upon the erection of an additional 50-stamp mill, which the Directors intend at once to put up, to work the ore in sight which on the "Providence Mine." Messrs. Lavigne and Duplay and Mr. Melville Attwood report to be as follows:—

Ore in sight in the galleries, after deducting 6 dols. per ton for working expenses and 25 per cent. for loss of gold in the amalgamation process... £3,216,500

Ore in sight in other parts of the Mine after making the same deduction as above... £1,245,000

Mr. Melville Attwood, in his Report of May, 1886, values the reserves placed in sight since the above calculations of Messrs. Lavigne and Duplay were made, after making deductions as above, at 300,000

Giving the total net value of ore in sight at £4,761,500

This is independent of the Williams Mine of 56 acres.

Upon the basis of profits already obtained, averaging £27,171 a year up to 1885, and the additional 50 Stamp Mill, bringing the total quantity of ore crushed to 200 tons a day, or 60,000 tons a year, the net annual profit would be £75,141, being over 26 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

The statements in this Prospectus, as well as all the calculations as to ore in sight and profits, are made upon the authority of the Eminent Mining Engineers extracts from whose Reports accompany this Prospectus.

The Directors, in justification of their recommending this property to investors, refer to the following Extract from Mr. Melville Attwood's Report of May last.

"I consider the 'Providence Mine' quite in its infancy. It would hardly be possible to find a property better situated for cheap and effective working. The climate is exceptionally good, water-power for the propulsion of machinery is

cheap and ample, the outlet for tailings is all-sufficient, the locality is of easy access, being within a mile or two of railroad terminus. The recent discovery in the Ural Lode has, in my estimation, doubled the value of the Company's property. . . . The ore milling in six months gave an average return of \$13.41 per ton, being double the yield of Sierra Buttes Ore, one-third more than the yield of 'St. John del Rey Mine,' Brazil, and nearly equal to the yield of the 'Idaho' and the 'Plymouth Consolidated Mines,' generally considered two of the best quartz mines in California."

"With some trifling alterations made in the present mill, and an addition of fifty stamps, for the driving of which there is water at command, two hundred (200) tons of Ore can be treated here daily."

The purchase price of the property is £240,000, payable £150,000 cash and £90,000 in fully paid shares.

The following contract has been entered into—viz., 28th January, 1887, between A. Walrath, R. C. Walrath, V. Hunter, J. C. Bates, and J. H. Roberts of the first part, Edouard F. Grand of the second part, Francis Chapple of the third part, H. R. Evans of the fourth part, and the Company of the fifth part. As the Company is a going concern, subscribers must be held to waive setting out the names and addresses of persons to any other contract than that set out above.

Applications for shares to be made on the accompanying form, or by letter either to the Bankers, Brokers, or Secretary of the Company, accompanied by a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share. If no allotment of shares be made the deposit-money will be returned in full.

Application will be made for an official Stock Exchange settlement and quotation.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and prints of the reports referred to in this Prospectus, can be seen at the Offices of the Company.

As evidence of the profits to be obtained from a well-managed Cab-Building Company, FORDER and COMPANY, LIMITED, has just announced its intention of paying a dividend of 10 per cent., besides carrying forward an additional 3 per cent.

THE VICTORIA-HANSOM CAB COMPANY, LIMITED (incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883).

"It is certainly a remarkable vehicle. Closed it is a Hansom, open a Victoria; at once useful, light of draught, beautifully upholstered, with india-rubber tyres and C springs. Londoners should hail such a vehicle with joy."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Capital £100,000, in 100 shares, payable 2s. per share on application, 3s. per share on allotment, 5s. per share on the 2nd April, 1887, and the balance by calls as required, at intervals of not less than two months. Shareholders desiring to pay up in full on allotment have the option of doing so, and will receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on calls paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.
J. FORTESCUE HARRISON, Esq., J.P. (Director of the Provident Life Office), 41, Ovington-square, S.W., Chairman.

Ernest S. Inman, Esq. (Director of the International Marine Insurance Company, and late Manager of the Inman Steamship Company).

Major-General V. Gilbert, C.B., 6, Baron's Court-road, S.W.

Col. F. Cornwallis Maude, C.B., V.C., Station House, East Bergholt, and 5, Park-gate, St. James's, S.W.

Wyndham Portman, Esq., Allipore House, Sutton, Surrey.

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. W. Roworth, Gloucester Villa, Croydon.

J. Corry Fell, Esq., M. Inst. M.E. (Messrs. J. C. Fell and Co., Manufacturing Engineers), 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

BANKERS.
The Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., and branches.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Walter Webb and Co., 23, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. W. H. Honeyball. Temporary Offices—51, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire the exclusive patent rights to manufacture, license, and use the Victoria-Hansom cab in the United Kingdom. The new vehicle, while embracing every appliance and convenience which has been devised in the manufacture of the best class of Hansom cabs, has, in addition, the very important advantage of being convertible by the driver, in a few seconds, without leaving his seat, from the ordinary closed Hansom to an elegant and roomy two-wheeled open Victoria. Other special features make it, whether closed or open, the most attractive and comfortable public carriage yet placed upon the streets. It has already been adopted for street traffic in Edinburgh, and by the Bristol and Birmingham Cab Companies, and in each case the results have given unqualified satisfaction. It has also been approved by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners as a licensed vehicle for London.

From the superiority of this cab and its success, tested as it has been in Edinburgh, Bristol, Birmingham, and London, side by side with ordinary Hansoms, it may be confidently assumed that no two-wheeler of any other make will in future be sought after, and that this Company may reasonably anticipate the largest share of Hansom cab building for the United Kingdom, especially when it is considered that the Victoria-Hansom can be produced at less cost than the present type of London cab.

Although the Company is intended to be primarily a manufacturing, as distinguished from a cab-hiring company, it is proposed, for the purpose of fully advertising the merits and advantages of the Victoria-Hansom, to open depots in London at once for its hire and proper development. As this is the Jubilee year, London will be unusually full of visitors, and a very large trade may fairly be looked for. The depots will be stocked with a stud of well-bred horses, and all the equipments will be of a superior character.

The Company do not propose to run cabs at their own risk, but to adopt the safer practice, now in use in London, by first-class proprietors—viz., to let out the cabs to approved drivers at a fixed sum per diem.

From the applications made by drivers to be entrusted with Victorias, who prefer them to ordinary Hansoms because they combine the advantages of being open or closed carriages at pleasure, it follows that leading job-masters in London and elsewhere will be compelled at once to provide a number of the Victoria cabs for their customers—an advantage which they will readily adopt, as one of the subjoined certificates shows that the Victorias yield 30 per cent. more than the ordinary Hansoms.

Pending the acquisition and equipment of a suitable manufactory, the Company have provisionally

arranged for the construction of a large number of the Victoria-Hansoms by approved builders, to be placed on the London streets immediately.

As may be seen on reference to the Articles of Association, the remuneration of the Directors is mainly dependent upon the success of the undertaking.

The sources from which the Company will derive profits are:—
(a) From the manufacture and sale of its vehicles.

(b) By royalties from the grant of licences to other carriage-builders.

(c) By bonuses and sales of licences to subsidiary companies when formed locally in the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

(d) By letting on hire its own vehicles and horses in the metropolis.

From carefully prepared estimates under the above heads by practical men it is shown that annual dividends of at least 15 per cent. will be earned on the capital employed.

The Directors have under consideration several offers for the sale or lease of premises suitable for all branches of the business, but they have come under no commitments, and will, after due consideration, select only the most eligible premises.

EXTRACTS from OFFICIAL REPORTS upon the VICTORIA-HANSOM CAB.

From the Hackney Carriage Inspector, Birmingham, to the Chief Inspector of Hackney Carriages, Scotland-yard, London.

"I have pleasure in saying that the Birmingham Cab Company have had Victoria-Hansom cabs licensed to ply for hire on the streets of this borough; they are well patronized by the public, and are a decided improvement upon any cab which has yet come under my notice.—September 22nd, 1886."

From the Hackney Carriage Inspector for the City of Edinburgh.

"I have pleasure in certifying that the Victoria-Hansom cabs have given every satisfaction. From my intimate practical knowledge of the various parts, and the construction of these Hansoms, I can testify that they are a great improvement upon our ordinary closed Hansoms, on account of their adaptability to our ever-varying conditions of weather."

"The Victoria-Hansoms have also particular excellence when open, and are exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable when used in that condition. They are extensively used in that manner in and around our city by tourists and sightseers, and also for airing during fine weather. In wet and cold seasons they are shut up, when they are equal to our closed Hansoms."

"I consider them a very valuable acquisition to our list of public conveyances, and think that the inventor has laid the community under a lasting obligation by his ingenuity and skill.—December 1st, 1886."

From the General Manager of the Birmingham Cab Company.

"Victoria-Hansom cabs have been in use by the Birmingham Cab Company during the past two seasons, and have given every satisfaction, the earnings averaging 20 per cent. over the ordinary Hansom cabs."

"The Victoria when closed quite equals in appearance, balance, and draught the best appointed Hansom cab. It is a completely equipped conveyance for either summer or winter use, and is a particular favourite with ladies."

"I have confidence in testifying to its merits, either for public or private use, and am strongly of opinion that wherever it is introduced it will command general patronage and support. January 15th, 1887."

From the Bristol Cab Company, Limited.

"We are very pleased with the Victoria-Hansom cabs. We have worked the Victoria cabs daily, and they are much admired."

"We look upon the Victoria-Hansom as the most popular vehicle at present in use, and when the cab becomes generally known it will certainly command success. January 27th, 1887."

The only contract entered into is one dated 16th February, 1877, and made between John Wilson and the Company. The Directors by this contract have acquired the patent rights on terms most favourable to the shareholders. The purchase-money is sixteen thousand pounds, payable half in shares. This includes the payment by the vendor of all expenses of the Company up to allotment, less brokerage. The vendor is bound by the contract to supply at least 100 cabs at a fixed price, by instalments, commencing forthwith. This contract, together with the letters-patent, and the opinion of counsel thereon, and the memorandum and articles of association, can be seen by intending subscribers at the offices of the Solicitors.

Applications for shares must be made on the form enclosed with the prospectus, and be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with a deposit of 2s. per share; and in the event of no allotment being made the moneys will be returned in full, or if a smaller number of shares be allotted than applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied in payment of the amount due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, or Secretary of the Company.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF
PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.
AND
FREE FROM MERCURY.

COCKLE'S PILLS.
The Oldest Patent Medicine.

COCKLE'S PILLS.
In use amongst all classes.

COCKLE'S PILLS.
FOR BILE.

COCKLE'S PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION.

COCKLE'S PILLS.
FOR ACIDITY.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
IN USE EIGHTY-SIX YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

SPECIAL APPEAL for £100,000.
Owing to the loss of rents through the prevailing agricultural depression 300 beds have been closed, and unless this sum be immediately raised a further reduction of the beds now open will be necessary.

The following donations have been received:—

Her Majesty the Queen £100
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge 25
Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor 52 10
Amount already advertised £47,723 4 2

SIXTH LIST.

J. S. Morgan, Esq., on condition that the total amount required is raised by
May 1 10,000 0 0
Dennistoun, Cross, and Co. 525 0 0

The London and County Bank-
ing Company
(Limited) £200 0 0
Rathbone Bros.
and Co. 100 0 0
"Troddos" 65 0 0
L. H. 50 0 0
Charles Jacoby,
Esq. 50 0 0
Miss G. E. Ellis 50 0 0
Thomas Saltand
Co. 50 0 0
Charles Edwd.
Johnston, Esq.
(and don.) .. 50 0 0
Blofield and Sons 25 0 0
B. B. Greene, Esq. 25 0 0
Employés of Hum-
phrys, Tennant,
and Co. 25 0 0
Lieut.-Col. Geo.
Gosling 25 0 0
Carbutt and Co. 21 0 0
W. H. Charles-
worth, Esq. .. 21 0 0
Mrs. J. Dun-
combe Shafto 20 0 0
Col. S. B. Beving-
ton (and don.) 15 0 0
Collected by
James Bishopp,
Esq. 13 13 0
D. C. L. 10 10 0
A. G. Hubbuck,
Esq. (per T.
Bryant, Esq.) 10 10 0
Mrs. Harris (per
Ed. Marshall,
Esq.) 10 10 0
Vernon James
Watney, Esq. 10 0 0
Mrs. H. J. Mills 10 0 0
Mrs. Charles
Buxton 10 0 0
Ed. G. Gore
Langton, Esq. 10 0 0
Miss Edith Gibbs 10 0 0
Lady Mordaunt 10 0 0
Miss E. F. Raikes 10 0 0
Collected by
E. C. W. 10 0 0
Dr. Clarence
Cooper 5 5 0
Hy. L. Cohen, Esq. 5 5 0
C. Finch Foster,
Esq. 5 5 0
General G. A.
Schomberg, C.B. 5 5 0
Great Western
Ry. Medical
Benevolent
Fund, New
Swindon 5 5 0
John Prust, Esq. 5 5 0
Robt. Heath, Esq. 5 5 0
H. Bruce Walker,
Esq. 5 0 0
Mrs. W. J. Larcom 5 0 0
Admiral T. Le
Hunte Ward 5 0 0
Mrs. Bowstead 5 0 0
J. C. Salt, Esq. 5 0 0
Arthur H. Brad-
shaw, Esq. 5 0 0
"South-Easter" 5 0 0
Miss L. G. Raikes 5 0 0
Fred Lee, Esq. 5 0 0
Sums under £5 18 10 0

FURTHER DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED to enable the Governors to realize Mr. Morgan's munificent promise.

Donations can be sent direct to the Treasurer at the Hospital, or to the Guy's Hospital Special Appeal Fund, Bank of England.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have already consented to serve upon the General Committee:—

The Lord Chancellor
The Lord Chancellor of
Ireland
The Lord President of
the Council, G.C.S.I.
The Duke of Richmond
and Gordon, K.G.
The Duke of Northum-
berland, K.G.
The Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos,
G.C.S.I.
The Marquis of Salis-
bury, K.G.
The Marquis of Exeter.
The Marquis of Ripon,
K.G.
The Marquis of Harting-
ton, M.P.
The Earl of Derby, K.G.
The Earl of Spencer, K.G.
The Earl of Carnarvon
The Earl of Malmesbury,
G.C.B.
The Earl of Harrowby
The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Earl of Kimberley,
K.G.
The Earl of Northbrook,
G.C.S.I.
The Earl of Selborne
The Right Hon. the
Lord John Manners,
G.C.B., M.P.
The Right Hon. the
Lord George Hamil-
ton, M.P.
The Viscount Hampden,
G.C.B.
The Viscount Cross,
G.C.B.
The Lord Aberdare
The Lord Carlisle
The Lord Rowton, C.B.
The Lord Monk Bretton
The Lord Herschell
The Lord Stanley of
Preston
The Rt. Hon. Edward
Stanhope, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Henry
Matthews, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Holland, Bt., G.C.M.G.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael
Hicks-Beach, Bt.,
M.P.
The Rt. Hon. George J.
Goschen, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. James
Stansfeld, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Hugh
Childers, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. W. H.
Smith, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir William
Vernon Harcourt, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Joseph
Chamberlain, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. A. J.
Mundella, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Geo.
Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
O. Trevelyan, Bart.
The Rt. Hon. H. Camp-
bell-Bannerman, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Arthur
Balfour, M.P.
Sir Rainald Knightley,
Bt., M.P.
Col. Sir Walter Bart-
telot, Bt., M.P.
Sir Henry Peck, Bart.
Principal Sir William
Muir, K.C.S.I.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Duke of Bucking-
ham, G.C.S.I.
The Marquis of Ripon,
K.G.
The Marquis of Harting-
ton, M.P.
The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Rt. Hon. Lord John
Manners, M.P.
The Viscount Cranbrook.
The Lord Rowton.
The Rt. Hon. Hugh
Childers, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. W. H.
Smith, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. A. J. Mun-
della, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Arthur
Balfour, M.P.
Sir H. Peck, Bart.

Subscriptions, to which a maximum limit of £10 has been fixed, will be received by the Hon. Secretaries, 17, Grosvenor-gardens, London; S.W.; or by Messrs. Drummond, Bankers, Charing-cross, S.W.
Hon. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ } Hon. Secs.
Hon. ERIC BARRINGTON }

BLACKHEATH PARK.—TO BE LET, unfurnished, very desirable DE-TACHED RESIDENCE, occupying a choice position, with views reaching to Knockholt Beeches. Eleven bed-rooms, bath-room, double drawing-room, dining-room, and billiard-room (all decorated and fitted in a costly manner); excellent ground-floor offices; large, attractive, well-timbered pleasure-gardens, large lawn for tennis, with fountain, five glass houses and pits. Stabling can be had. Messrs. Dyer, Son, and Hilton, Blackheath; or Messrs. DEBBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGEWATER, 80, Cheapside, (49,000.)

Printed and Published by EBENEZER SOUTHCOOT, at the Office in Dorset-street, in the Parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, in the City of London. SATURDAY, February 19, 1887.