

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2096.—VOL. XIV.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

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DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS
HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.25: Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25, THE FORTY THIEVES. The best pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together.

LYCEUM.

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

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (407th 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.

GAIETY.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—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.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE. ALICE IN WONDERLAND.—TO-DAY, 2.30, and EVERY DAY up to March and inclusive. LAST EIGHT PERFORMANCES. 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 to 5 daily. Special reduced prices of admission for children under 12. Notwithstanding its great success, this delightful play CANNOT BE PERFORMED after Wednesday, March and.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Every Evening, a farce in three acts, entitled THE LODGERS (founded on a French vaudeville), by Brandon Thomas and Maurice De Verny. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Chas. Glenney, M. De Verny, 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.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Last five nights of THE LODGERS. On Monday, Feb. 28, will be produced a farcical comedy, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy.

VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (237th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

COMEDY.

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, Mde. Amadi, Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Amy Martin, Miss Emma Broughton, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Melnotte. Seats may be secured at the Box-office, open from 10 to 5, and at all libraries.

SAVOY.

SAVOY.—R. D'OVLVY CARTE, Pro- prietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, 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. Preceded, at 7.40, by THE CARP. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance of RUDDIGORE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.—EVERY EVENING, at 8, a play in four acts by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled HARD HIT. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dods-worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Courtis, Mr. Penton, 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. NOTICE.—The THEATRE will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Ash Wednesday).

ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. HARE and Mr. KENDAL. Last Five Nights of THE HOBBY HORSE. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE HOBBY-HORSE. The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntley; Mr. Waring.—Box-office to till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Huys.

OPERA COMIQUE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.—Miss Kate Vaughan's Comedy Company.—THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE RIVALS. In Act 2, Scene 3, a Gavotte will be danced. At 7.45 a farce, entitled NED KNOWLES. Doors open 7.15. MATINEE OF THE RIVALS on SATURDAY next, at 2.15. 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.

PRINCESS'S.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. W. Thomas; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear. Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c. Box-office open from 10 to 5.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.25, HOME RULE. Last Weeks, owing to expiry of lease, MATINEE at 2.30 every SATURDAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

STRAND.

STRAND THEATRE.—FANNIE LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8, JACK IN THE BOX, by Geo. R. Sims and Clement Scott. Miss FANNIE LESLIE and powerful company. Songs and Dances. At 7.30, BY SPECIAL REQUEST. Open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY, at 2.

CRITERION.

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

COURT.

COURT THEATRE.—DANDY DICK.—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 o'clock, THE NETTLE. Miss Cudmore. Mr. Kerr. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

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

AVENUE.

AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Burlesque, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Wadman, and powerful company. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

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ASPHALTE CARRIAGEWAY PAVEMENT.

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

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

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

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

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk.

Sewers' Office, Guildhall, 14th Feb., 1887.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is prepared to receive Tenders for Job-work Printing required for the Post Office 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 Monday, the 4th day of April, 1887.

H.M. Stationery Office,
Princes-street, Storey's Gate,
Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

RETAIL DRAPERS.—Twenty necessitous Orphans of Retail Drapers are about to be admitted to the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools (late the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools), Caterham, Surrey, and others can now be nominated for election.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 97, Cheapside, London.

Contributions to the Retail Drapers' Fund are earnestly solicited by the Chairman of the Retail Drapers' Committee, Mr. Thomas Wallis, and by the Treasurer, Mr. John Snelgrove. Remittances to be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richard Jaques, 7, Holborn-circus, London, who will also be pleased to supply information.

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, BURSLEM."

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CORPULENCY.—Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectually, and rapidly cure obesity without semi-starvation dietary, etc. *European Mail*, October 24th, says:—"Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease." Book, 116 pages (8 stamps). F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, 27, Store-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN IRELAND.

IF the official report of Lord SALISBURY's speech at the Foreign Office is incomplete, we need not complain of that; and there is no lack of interest in what is reported. On what his lordship said about the Procedure Rules it is too late to remark with profit. The main question was, whether the House of Commons should be asked to deal with Procedure Rules first, or whether the business of strengthening the law in Ireland should not be introduced as soon as the Address debate had come to a conclusion. On that point we cannot get rid of the opinion we expressed some weeks ago. Admitting, as of course we must, that no set of men could be better qualified to decide the question judiciously, or after a more ample survey of facts, causes, and consequence, we still doubt whether the Government are wise in taking Procedure as their first business, and legislation for Ireland afterwards. It appears to be admitted by Lord SALISBURY himself that the discussion of the new rules may take a month; and though that estimate is rather a startling one, we have to consider that the rules will have to be debated while the Irish members are in enjoyment of existing methods of delay, and that the Parnellites have laid out their plans in such a way that no means of obstruction known to experts in that art have been omitted. For weeks to come, therefore, legislation for the enforcement of law in Ireland must remain in abeyance, and it is needed and sorely needed now. Meanwhile, too, Ireland will be left to the machinations of a conspiracy which becomes more daring and more fertile in expedient every day, while the conspirators may be expected to exasperate the disaffected yet more by orating about the tyranny of a Government which gags the parliamentary representatives of Ireland before it proceeds to destroy the liberties of its people. The doubt with us still is whether it would take longer to pass through the House of Commons measures which are absolutely necessary to put down the rebellion, than to pass the Procedure Rules. It ought to be done in a month, surely—spite of all that the Parnellites could do even with the assistance of the Gladstonians; and it certainly is much the most important business before the Government so far as our domestic affairs are concerned.

However, the Government have decided to take Procedure first, and we are willing to assume that if they could open before us the whole budget of reasons for the course they have chosen they would be justified. But besides the question of legislation for Ireland, there is the question of administration; and on this point Lord SALISBURY made some remarks that invite attention. The Prime Minister spoke as follows:—

The Government had done everything in their power with the instruments at their command. It was impossible for any one to point out a single provision of the existing law of which they had not availed themselves. They were told that they ought to have proclaimed the National League. It was perfectly open to them to have issued a proclamation, but unless they had had a law to enforce it such a measure would have been perfectly ineffective. When Mr. Gladstone's Government proclaimed the Land League the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and it was in their power to imprison any one who disobeyed. The present Government had no such powers. They had to act within the law of the United Kingdom, and that law was at present not an efficient instrument for dealing with the veiled rebellion that had arisen in Ireland.

Now there is not much in this that anybody can deny. But if the Government have done everything in their power with the instruments at their command; if it is impossible to point to a single provision of the existing law which they have neglected to enforce; and if, nevertheless, Ireland is rapidly proceeding from disorder to rebellion, what does that teach us? Surely that the Government has been reduced to impotence—impotence acknowledged; and that no time should be lost in making the law adequate to the emergency. But, says Lord SALISBURY, what can we do? To be sure, we might proclaim the League; but unless we had a law to enforce the proclamation, such a measure would prove quite ineffective. "When Mr. GLADSTONE's Government proclaimed the Land League the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and it was in their power to imprison any one who disobeyed: the present Government has no such powers." True. But is it impossible for the Government to do what Mr. GLADSTONE did when the danger was less menacing than it is now? The answer may be, Yes, it is impossible. But if so, then the assumption must be that now the Liberal Unionists would oppose the adoption of such measures as they offered no objection to when Mr. GLADSTONE proposed them. On no other assumption can the reply hold good; for with the Liberal Unionists the Government have a majority in the House of Commons large enough to bear down all effective opposition. And can it be that

the Liberal Unionists would oppose the reimposition of Mr. GLADSTONE's "measures of coercion?" They have given us no reason to think so; and seeing all that is going on in Ireland at this moment it is very difficult indeed to believe that they would do anything of the kind.

And something else remains to be said. The Government may urge with perfect truth that they have put in operation every provision of the existing law, and yet leave themselves to blame in certain very important particulars. The *Times* touches on some of these when it refers to "the dubious proceedings of Sir REDVERS BULLER, Captain PLUNKETT, and Judge CURRAN in regard to rents." But what strikes us as more important is the way in which the authority of the Crown is brought into contempt whenever the forces of the law come into conflict with the forces of the conspiracy. We deny that "the Government have done everything in their power with the instruments at their command," when they allow their armed police to be beaten off the ground whenever the question is whether the edicts of Law or the orders of the League shall be carried out. The existing law is not enforced, it is brought to ridicule, with much else into the bargain, as often as the police are seen tucking their rifles under their arms and retreating from the execution of their duty before the sticks and stones of a rebellious mob. Here we are in presence not of too-feeble laws, but of a too-feeble execution of the law, which at the same time is a direct encouragement of rebellion. This might be remedied—certainly it ought to be—however long we have to wait for the fresh legislation which no doubt is imperatively demanded.

SHOULD DR. CROKE BE PROSECUTED?

FROM a correspondent we receive the following remarks; which, whatever may be our inclinations to a certain line of expediency, are undoubtedly of very great weight.

In the *St. James's Gazette* of Saturday you suggest that it is probably inexpedient to prosecute Archbishop Croke for the letter which, in the absence of repudiation, we must reluctantly presume to be his. Will you publish a few independent observations on the other side of the question?

When persons publish documents calculated to excite hatred of and resistance to the established Government of the country, it is generally a matter on which opinion will be divided whether the publication should be treated as an act of treason, treason-felony, or sedition, or be let alone altogether. No doubt the easiest and in many cases the wisest course is to take no notice; just as it is generally best to take no notice of a dirty boy who shouts opprobrious language at you in the street. Suppose some person of small repute, at Northampton or elsewhere, published a violent personal attack upon the character of the Queen, and suggested that her Jubilee might most suitably be celebrated by her deposition: it would probably, unless the circumstances were such as to make the offence particularly notorious and obnoxious, be the prevalent opinion of sensible men that the contempt he deserved was the only punishment it was necessary to inflict. Suppose a serious claimant of the throne, with many adherents and extensive resources, set up an anti-royal standard and proclaimed a civil war, with substantial hopes of success: it would most likely be advisable, if opportunity offered, to hang him. Between the two extremes lie an immense variety of cases, of which Archbishop Croke's exhortation to his fellow-countrymen not to pay the Queen's taxes, but to spend the money on the means of forcibly preventing the Queen's servants from performing the duties imposed upon them by the law, appears to be one.

The guiding principle in deciding whether any particular offence should be resented seems to me to be, that that which is not practically likely to produce any serious effects should be let alone, and that that which is likely to produce serious effects should be avenged with all possible promptitude and vigour. From this it follows that an important factor in the decision of such questions is the strength or weakness of the Government. A strong Government, which is in no real danger of being upset, or safely defied and so rendered nugatory, can allow people to say pretty much what they please. A weak Government is bound to be much more severe in discouraging by punishment treason, sedition, and all cognate offences.

Is the Queen's Government in Ireland weak or strong? No candid observer can deny that it is weak. It is strong in the sense that it has—for the purpose of suppressing Irish anarchy—boundless material resources, and, if it were to give its mind to the task, could easily reduce every malcontent Irishman to obedience or insignificance fifty times over. It is weak in the sense that, from dislike of taking trouble, doubts about its own security in connection with other considerations, or some other cause, it is reluctant to put forth its strength. Murders are committed in defiance of the law, and the murderers are not arrested. A petty corporation flatly refuses to obey the judgment of the principal court of justice, and nothing happens to the members of it. Defendants in a State prosecution are allowed openly, for many weeks, to pour contempt upon the proceedings taken against them while the cause is actually *sub judice*, and to assert falsely that the trial is unfair and that, even if it results in a conviction, it will carry no moral weight. The Government is weakest of all in this: that it is a constitutional Government, and that its existence, not as the Government of a party but as the Government of a State, is loudly challenged, to their eternal disgrace, by the remnant of a historic party with a striking record and an unprincipled leader. When sheriffs, whose duty it is to enforce the law aided by the duly appointed police force of the country, are compelled by simple violence to desist and leave their duty undone, and the failure is not

Instantly avenged by the Government with all the resources at their disposal; when two dozen unchaste female paupers turn the lawfully appointed guardians of the poor off the premises, and hold the workhouse in defiance of the constituted authorities, it cannot be said that the Government is strong.

Can the Government, then, being no stronger than it chooses to be, afford to pass calmly over a publication such as that attributed to Archbishop Croke? It is not as if he were some obscure person, or even as if he took Patrick Ford's pay and voted by Mr. Parnell's direction. He is one of the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and that Church is strong when it is on the strong side. How many people will reason that what the Archbishop recommends cannot at all events be a sin! How many will calculate that, if an Archbishop can urge with impunity that his flock shall spend the money which is due to the State, for taxes, in weapons wherewith to resist tax-collectors and the police and soldiers who constitute the tax-collectors' ultimate argument, an individual farmer or grocer is not likely to come to much harm by following his advice!

If it were once understood in Ireland that any person reasonably suspected of having committed any criminal offence whatever would certainly have to meet a charge preferred against him with all the legal skill at the disposal of the Government, would run the risk of being convicted, and in that case would unquestionably undergo punishment—the solution of the Irish difficulty would be very near. Here we have the case of a very conspicuous person publishing—if he did publish—what on the face of it appears to be a seditious libel not far removed from a treasonable publication. It is unmistakeable, deliberate, and as defiant as possible. Can the Government afford to hold its hand?

NOTES.

The most remarkable thing about the German elections, so far as the results are known at present, is the great increase of the Socialist vote. In Berlin the Socialists poll 90,000 votes, against 69,000 recorded for the Government candidates and 65,000 for the Opposition Liberals. Two of the six divisions are carried by the Social Democrats on the first ballots. In the other four, second ballots will be necessary; and in three of these it is thought that the Opposition candidates will get in by means of the Socialist vote. The Socialists have done well, too, in some other large towns. Two of their candidates have been returned at Hamburg and another may get in. On the other hand, the Opposition Liberals have been most unfortunate. So far as is known at the time we write, Herr Richter is the only member returned. That the Radicals should lose votes and seats to the National Liberals and Centre party probably suits Prince Bismarck very well. But did he calculate on a large increase of the Socialist party in the Reichstag?

Killarney has at various times been the scene of some of the worst crimes of the present agitation. For the last few months the immediate neighbourhood of the town had enjoyed an immunity from murder; but on Sunday night a cottage on the slopes of Mangerton Mountain was the scene of a crime as foul as any which have disgraced the régime of the League. Cornelius Murphy, an old man, who had been a water-bailiff, was seated with his wife and children at his kitchen-fire, when eight ruffians, armed and masked, entered the house and made the usual demand for arms. Murphy at once surrendered his revolver. The Moonlighters shook hands with Murphy and his wife, assured them that they need not be alarmed, and took their leave. But at the moment when they were leaving the house one of the gang turned round and fired at Murphy. The old man received a frightful wound in the leg, and died within a few hours.

The attitude taken towards these crimes by the people themselves, and their sullen acquiescence in the iron despotism of the League, are well illustrated by a letter from Lady Inchiquin to the *Times*. John Byers, who was mortally wounded last week in County Clare, had to be carried to the county infirmary under police protection, and passed the last wretched hours of his life without one word of consolation or one kindly act from any of his neighbours. The wife of the murdered man, who followed her dying husband to Ennis, was received with hisses, and no accommodation could be found for her in the town. A coffin was supplied by the Property Defence Association, as nobody in Ennis would furnish one. Lady Inchiquin is trying to get up a fund for the support of Mrs. Byers and her children, and she writes to ask for help from England. Lady Inchiquin's address is Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, county Clare.

Mr. Caine, in a letter to the *Daily News*, describes some of the devices to which Gladstonians resorted at the Burnley election in order to blacken the character of the Liberal Unionists. The mere dodges of local politicians need not be noticed; but it is rather a serious matter to find that five members of Parliament took part, if Mr. Caine is to be believed, in a trick which was nothing less than fraudulent. These five gentlemen, whose names Mr. Caine "mercifully suppresses," signed a placard in which the Liberal Unionist members were "held up to execration for having cruelly voted against a proposal in the House of Commons to consider the want of employment and general distress among the working classes in England." The fact on which this accusation was based was that the Unionists voted against a prolongation of the three weeks' debate on the Address for the purpose of discussing the purely obstructive amendment

extemporized at the last moment by Mr. Cox. So transparent was Mr. Cox's device that hardly any English members could be found to vote against the application of the closure to the debate on his amendment; and the Gladstonian leaders walked out of the House to avoid taking part in the division.

The Germans have one element of simplicity in their election arrangements which we might well copy. Their register of electors, when once settled, is conclusive. At least four weeks before the day of election the list of electors is exhibited in a public place, together with an announcement that objections must be lodged within a week. In the course of the next fortnight the objections are heard and disposed of, and the revised list then cannot be questioned. The melancholy example of some recent election petitions, where the judge practically went through the whole list, and made a fresh revision at enormous cost and with great loss of time, should teach us to adopt the German system of making the register conclusive.

"Colonial," in the *Times*, makes a really good suggestion anent the Imperial Institute. It is generally agreed that the Institute would be better placed elsewhere than at South Kensington. But the South Kensington site is to be had from the Commissioners of 1851 for nothing; while a suitable terrain three miles further east would cost hundreds of thousands of pounds. But there is a way of getting over the difficulty. Suppose the Commissioners of 1851 were to sell part of their Kensington property for building purposes, and give the proceeds to the Imperial Institute? In that case everybody would be satisfied. There would be money enough to found the Institute on the Embankment, which is the place where it ought to be, without swallowing up the entire public subscription for the purchase of the site. It is true that the open space which has been used for the "Colinderies" and other "shows" would disappear; but South Kensington would not be inconsolable at the loss.

Miss Fay Templeton has failed to obtain an injunction to prevent the manager of the Gaiety from putting an end to her engagement to play in "Monte Cristo." There is some conflict of evidence between the parties as to whether Miss Templeton was fairly charged with having broken any of the regulations which she had agreed to observe; but there appears to be no doubt that her opinions differed from those of the manager as to the way in which her costume ought to be worn. The Divisional Court decided that they ought not to restrain the manager from dismissing an actress who would not dress as she was told, and that if the dismissal was unjust she must content herself with bringing an action for damages, and must ask a jury to assess the amount of the injury which had been inflicted upon her. The case, therefore, is not necessarily at an end; and the lovers of sensational litigation may yet hope to see Miss Templeton giving practical illustrations of her views on rational dress at the Gaiety before a jury of her countrymen.

Mr. Gladstone has once more denied that he took his pleasure at the play on the night when the news of Gordon's death reached London. "The statement," he says, "is simply false." Mr. Gladstone went to the Criterion Theatre on the night of the 10th of February. A week before (February 4), Lord Wolseley had telegraphed the fall of Khartoum and the "general opinion" that Gordon was killed. On the 7th the Court Circular stated that the Queen had received the news with the greatest regret. On the 11th the official announcement that the news had been confirmed by Boscawen's scouts appeared in the morning papers. It was known all over London the evening before. It is therefore "simply true" that Mr. Gladstone went to a farce on the night that the news of Gordon's death was officially confirmed and a week after it had been first announced.

The season for sea-sickness is not yet; but, with kindly forethought for possible sufferers, the medical profession is exchanging opinions on cures for this distressing malady in the pages of the *Lancet*, and one doctor has by personal experiment discovered what seems an infallible preventive. It is simply deceiving the stomach. The doctor in question is a very bad sailor; but on one notably rough passage, when nearly everybody was ill, he was one of the few who escaped. He stood up in the cabin-doorway, grasped with a hand one of the pillars supporting the deck overhead, and, as the boat heaved up and down, took a few rapid paces uphill, as it were. His stomach fondly imagined that the motion was due to its owner's own exertions, and made not the slightest objection; never suspecting that the boat was making game of it. The organ remained in the best of tempers throughout the passage. The only drawback to this mode of procedure is that it is fatiguing, as it necessitates an erect position, and that is not well-adapted for long voyages.

That, on the one hand, the English Government should be purchasing army horses in Canada, and that, on the other, foreign agents should be sweeping our English home market bare of every horse suitable for war purposes, though at the same time English dealers are prevented by law from bringing home from the Continent horses that they bought and paid for weeks ago—all this will strike an Englishman as only what might have been expected.

That the War Office should take the initiative and propose to prohibit the export of horses, even at the risk of a number of disagreeable questions in the House and a possible scare in the City, is more than any one accustomed to the ways of English administration could possibly have dreamt of. At the same time it does seem a little hard that the English taxpayer should pay all the expenses of transport from Texas to Canada and from Canada to England, only that in the final result the competition of the foreign supply may reduce the price at which French and German buyers can pick up the acclimatized English animals, which we are only too likely to need ourselves before long. The whole story reads like an allegory invented by some ardent antifree-trader to convert a people obstinately convinced of the unquestionable blessings of free trade at all times and under every sort of circumstances.

The dangers attending the business of purveying titbits to the public was illustrated by the verdict in *Dolby v. Newnes*. The plaintiff was aggrieved by a report, reproduced in *Tit-Bits* from an American newspaper, of an after-dinner speech in which he was certainly held up to ridicule, and ridicule of a rather unpleasant kind. Mr. Justice Stephen, in summing up, pointed out the restraint which would be imposed upon all conversational sallies of a personal nature, if it came to be the regular practice for private witticisms to be publicly circulated for the general amusement. The jury thought that Mr. Dolby had sustained substantial damage by being used as a laughing-stock for the innumerable readers of *Tit-Bits*, and awarded to him the sum of £100. It was not attempted to show that the allegations made about the plaintiff were true; and it could not be contended that their publication was for the public benefit. The desire to amuse your fellow-creatures is not a motive sufficient to justify the publication of a burlesque attack upon an individual, which was originally harmless only because it was made in private.

The first appearance for the season of Herr Joachim attracted last night to St. James's Hall, as usual on such an occasion, a very numerous audience. Nor did the performances of Herr Joachim constitute the only interesting features of the programme; for Mr. Shakespeare was to sing and Miss Agnes Zimmermann to play. The opening piece was Dvorák's sestet in A major for violins, violas, and violoncellos. This distribution of instruments may suggest a double trio. But nothing so ordinary had occurred to the composer; and the permutations and combinations brought about by Dvorák with his six members of the string family, though sometimes simple enough, are always ingenious and occasionally most elaborate. The work was played well, but without enthusiasm, and sometimes even without adequate expression, by the great violinist, supported by Messrs. Ries, Straus, Gibson, Howell, and Piatti. But how, it will be asked, was a self-sacrificing player like Herr Joachim to distinguish himself in a sestet? In the A minor fantasia of Schumann, in the second part of the concert, he was quite at his best; his full tone, his fine phrasing, his deep expression, being alike admirable.

All London possibly may not know "Worcester Jim," though he is "known all over London." There must be many, for instance, who have only been in town when W. J., though also there, received no visitors but his most intimate friends and relations. For since 1852, the year in which he began to be "known," W. J. has been sometimes invited to take up his quarters in her Majesty's gaols for periods varying from a month to three years. The tale of his sentences affords striking illustration of the results attending the practice of allowing each several score to be wiped out by its own punishment in cases of petty crime, so that old offenders come no worse off than the sinners of one transgression. On the first five occasions on which "Worcester Jim" fell into the hands of justice he was meted out precisely the same punishment on each occasion, and the next time he thieved after undergoing three years' penal servitude he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment only. Yesterday he got four months', and, if his future may be gauged from his past, he is likely to continue alternating periods of not being caught and miserably inadequate terms of imprisonment. It would be both better and cheaper for the community if W. J. were offered permanent shelter in his present temporary resting-place.

At whatever hour in the day the House of Commons may elect to meet under the new rules, it will have little difficulty in finding a precedent. Under the Plantagenets a house would be made at six in the morning, and by nine members would be off to dinner. In Elizabeth's third Parliament it was agreed that "the Litany shall be read every day, and also a prayer said by Mr. Speaker, as he shall think fittest for this time, to be begun every day at ½ after 8 A.M., and that each then making default shall forfeit for every time 4d. to the poorman's box." In the year 1689—the first of continuous parliamentary history—it was "resolved that the House do sit every morning at eight of the clock." About four years later the hour was changed to nine; and as the assembly increased in power so it grew in eagerness of disposition, till Speaker Onslow could lament the indolence of honourable gentlemen who declined to attend in their places before two in the afternoon. Ultimately Onslow had accommodated himself to night sittings; and he was not altogether pleased when George III., with the assurance of youth and newly inherited royalty, informed him that he meant to make the Commons adopt earlier hours. Of course the King could do nothing.

It must be added that early-rising legislators contrived to waste quite as much time as their successors. In fact, it was an Elizabethan who was asked by the Sovereign "what had passed in Parliament?" and replied, "May it please your Majesty, six weeks."

Yacht-racing sailors—that is, men who understand the art of handling spinnakers, balloon topsails, and flying jibs—are quite jubilant over their prospects for the Jubilee year. Owners of crack vessels determined to win Jubilee cups and trophies, of which there is to be one in almost every royal yacht club, are already engaging smart hands through their skippers; and few really good professional yachtsmen will be idle after the first gun has been fired in the last week in May. For the Clyde yacht *Thistle*, which will try to bring back as a Jubilee trophy the cup won under the windows of Osborne thirty-six years ago by the *America* schooner, Captain Barr has engaged his crew, which will comprise the men he had with him in the *Clara* 20-ton cutter last year in America and several of the ablest hands who sailed in the successful British cutter *Marjorie*.

There is an enterprising tradesman in Birmingham who thinks that marriage should be encouraged, without being quite sure of it. He is advertising his business in this way. All ladies "fortunate enough" to give birth to twins during the month of March are to be presented by him with a two-guinea bassinette; while all ladies who marry a second husband in that month get sewing-machines. But see the precautions taken by this tradesman lest the married state should be a mistake after all. Every lady who has been married during the past twelve months but whose husband dies in March is to get a wringing and mangling machine. It is to be hoped that no recently married lady in Birmingham is morbidly anxious to possess a wringing and mangling machine.

SKETCHES IN A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

II.—THE HONOURABLE LEGISLATORS.

THE sanctum of the Upper House, where the honourable legislators carry on their supervising work, differs in little from that of the Lower House. It is, perhaps, somewhat more luxurious. The cushions are a little softer, the tables are a trifle more ornate, and the furniture of the room generally a little more artistic; but otherwise there is no difference. The room is, of course, smaller; and the members loiter about in a similar fashion to that affected by their less distinguished brethren, who are almost within earshot. A member of the Legislative Council, as he is usually called, is elected in the more democratic colonies for a term of years, and by a limited electorate of householders. In others he is a life-member, and is called to that position of honour by the Governor in council—i.e., by the Government of the day. His position is not altogether honorary, though it is honourable. Though by no means bearing comparison in matters of privilege with the hereditary legislators of the House of Lords, he is distinguished in some not unimportant particulars from the ordinary member. In the first place, his honorarium is larger: not that he has more work to do, but it is supposed, I imagine, that his time is more precious than that of a popular representative. Nor, as far as that goes, is the supposition altogether amiss; for there is no leisured class in the colonies, and wealthy squatters and landowners are among the busiest of colonists. In the second place, he has the proud privilege of attaching the letters M.L.C., and the prouder privilege still of prefixing the syllable "Hon." to his name. Both he and the M.H.R. enjoy free passage in the Government steamers, as well as free passes over the Government railways. One or more of the honourables is also, as a rule, included in the Ministry of the day.

It may be supposed that the Upper House is, as in England, Conservative in tone; nor is the conjecture wrong. For the most part, the members represent the propertied classes of the State. Of the fifty or sixty who form the Legislative Council, probably two-thirds are either large landowners or have direct interest in land and landowners. The remainder are ex-M.H.R.'s, who through age or disinclination have retired from active service in the Lower House, and received reward for their public spirit and past exertions by a promotion to the ranks of the honourables. A good deal of "jobbing" is, of course, inseparable from such promotions, especially in a small colony. Several cases occur to me in which the honour was bestowed notoriously as a matter of compact. But, on the whole, a wise selection is made; and if when the Conservatives are in power more Conservatives are raised to the Upper House, and if when the Liberals more Liberals, that is only natural, and neither a very great cause for wonder or complaint. In a colonial Parliament it is not to be expected that the same amount of culture and refinement will be found as is found in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In most colonies there is, perhaps, quite as much in the Lower as in the Upper House. There are examples in the latter of the rougher type of colonial; which is not, however, peculiarly and permanently colonial, but rather belongs to a past generation, and springs from the unusual conditions of life which obtained in the early days of Victoria and New South Wales. There is, for instance, an ex-butcher, who was once purveyor of meat to the original little community out of which has sprung the great metropolis, but is now owner of some hundred thousand acres of agricultural and pastoral land. There is nothing of the butcher about him now. He has acquired a polish which may be superficial if you please, but it is deep enough to cover defects in education and breeding. His friends, unlike the friends of some other gentlemen, are not compelled to shelter his vulgarity under a talk of idiosyncrasy.

trasy or mannerism. There is, too, the old sea-captain, who hovered round the coasts in a whaling vessel some forty years ago, taking advantage of his opportunities to buy land when land was to be had for the asking. He is now a wealthy man, and has been for many years a prominent member of the House, where his steady-going qualities and common-sense have given him weight and influence. Besides such types as these, there are others more familiar to English eyes—among others, the pushing Scotchman, who has acquired wealth and importance by dint of hard work and shrewd head. He has probably been a merchant, and has thence graduated into squatter; for that is the natural course of development. There is, again, the aristocrat of the Houses, who has been educated at Eton and Cambridge, and has brought to the colony all the notions proper to an English country gentleman. He is generally affable and pleasant in his own House, though perhaps a trifle inclined to stand aloof from contact with the more unruly members of the Lower House. He stands on his privilege, and holds by the Constitution as against all Radicals and demagogues.

The relations of the Houses are very much what time has decided the relations of the Houses of Lords and Commons shall be. No money Bills can of course be promoted by the Upper House, and every measure must pass through both Houses before receiving the Governor's assent. Nor are there many cases of a deadlock on record. In Victoria, where the M.L.C. is elected for five years, there is a tendency to occasional strife; for the Upper House feels, not unnaturally, that it represents the people, and consequently has a right and a duty in all questions of legislation. There is now and then much talk in Radical circles of the conversion of nominated life-membership into elected term-membership in colonies where the former holds good; but far less is heard of the total abolition of the Second Chamber than is heard in conservative and old-fashioned England.

EARTHQUAKES IN DIVERS PLACES.

ON the selfsame night that the people of Baku were terror-stricken by the column of flame rising from the summit of the Lok Batan (40.33 N. lat., 49.35 E. long.) those of Hilo, on Hawaii (the largest of the Sandwich Isles—21.0 N. lat., 160.0 W. long.), were roused by violent earthquake shocks, and, rushing out from their flower-embosomed homes, beheld the heavens red with the awful glare which betokens unusual activity in one or other of the great craters on the ever-wakeful volcano of Mauna Loa.

The crater of Kilauea, which has been visited by many travellers, and is, in fact, "the show" of the island, is situated on the flank of the mountain at a height of 4,000 ft.; while that of Mokuaweo lies in a deep pit on the actual summit, at a height of 14,000 ft. above the sea. Kilauea is always moderately active; and, while exhibiting an almost endless variety of pyrotechnic display, keeps so circumspectly within its own appointed limits—namely, those of a crater ten miles in circumference—that it does rarely any damage, and is regarded by the residents in the isles as a sort of interesting personal friend whose actions form a constant topic of pleasant gossip. But Mokuaweo is a very different concern. When the internal furnace is so thoroughly heated as to force a torrent of fiery fusion to that high summit, all men know that the lava-flood is sure to overflow, to burn its way through the forests, and perhaps overwhelm cultivated sugar-fields and villages on the mountain-slopes or even in the maritime valleys. Then comes a time of awful anxiety as to the force of the flood, which sometimes is appallingly vehement. It sweeps onward by devious ways, pouring in cascades of fiery-red fluid rock and travelling from thirty to sixty miles, ere it pours into the sea; where there is commotion enough as it meets the huge waves which break in unceasingly upon those lava-bound shores.

Twice within the last few years have the inhabitants of Hilo kept watch while fire-floods such as these, after taking a north-westerly course, have burnt their way nearer and nearer their pretty town. In each case the suspense continued for months. Day by day crowds went up to watch the advance of the torrent, whose progress became slower as it travelled over the comparative levels near the seaboard and yet moved steadily onward, occasionally pouring over some declivity in a Niagara of molten rock, till it actually reached the summit of the steep main street leading down to the town. Then, when to all appearance the pretty houses seemed doomed to destruction, the cry of the people arose to Heaven; and the fire-flood in one case ceased to advance; while in the other it turned aside, without any material visible reason to account for a change of direction, and, passing beyond the town, flowed harmlessly into the sea.*

About a year ago the fires of Kilauea suddenly subsided, and, to the consternation of all Hawaiians and travellers, the great crater, for the first time on record showed no sign of activity. Men wandered in every direction over that great lava-bed, peering down the strange chimneys and into the forsaken bed of the "lake of fire." People who jump at conclusions assumed that the Fire-Giants had abandoned their Hawaiian laboratory: a belief which was strengthened when shortly afterwards a new volcanic isle suddenly arose from mid-ocean to the south of the Hawaiian Islands; while, still further to the south-west, one of the long-dormant volcanoes of New Zealand suddenly awoke in awfully destructive energy. But the Hawaiians have not been left for long to mourn the lost attraction. Symptoms of renewed activity were recently observed at Kilauea; and on the night of the 15th of January, after violent earthquake shocks, the lava-stream burst from the summit-crater and poured down the mountain-side. Happily the overflow is down the southern slope, which lies nearest to the sea; and should it continue in this course there is every

hope that it may do the land no serious damage. But there is no use in attempting to forecast volcanic vagaries, and it is evident that the dangers of the past may at any moment be renewed.

The tidings of the eruption at Baku reached us via St. Petersburg. Those from Hawaii come via San Francisco, having been brought thither by steamship; which likewise reported thirty-six hours of continuous earthquakes up to the 19th of January, when the mails left the group.

THE THEATRE.

"MONTE CRISTO," which continues to fill the Gaiety as full as ever, was preceded on Saturday night by a new farce called "Dimity's Dilemma," from the pen of Mr. Malcolm Salaman. Unlike most modern *lovers de rideau*, "Dimity's Dilemma" is neither put forward nor treated as a comedietta. It is a farce pure and simple: nor is it a bad specimen of its somewhat old-fashioned kind. Its hearty if conventional fun is provided by the mild strategy of a widower, who, for the purposes of a second marriage, is anxious to pose as a bachelor innocent of all experience of matrimony. Unluckily Mr. Dimity, the shame-faced widower in question, has a grown-up son, and this son has secretly taken to himself a wife who, on her arrival at her father-in-law's, is mistaken by various suspicious people for that unfortunate gentleman's long-deceased spouse. Of course the blunder is wholly unreasonable; but no one looks for reason in a farce, and plenty of merriment is aroused over the wretched Dimity's attempts to defend himself against a charge of intended bigamy. Dimity finds a cheery and vigorous representative in Mr. George Stone. His milksop son is amusingly sketched by Mr. George Honey, whose name is of good augury for comedy; and Miss B. Barlow is sprightly as the heroine. "Monte Cristo" itself has been worked up after the manner of many a previous Gaiety success, and it is now a great deal more entertaining than it was when its original dialogue was more closely adhered to. For most of the laughter produced by the progress of the piece Messrs. Leslie and Lonnen, a very comical pair indeed, are accountable. The former is indefatigable in the invention of new by-play and droll business; the latter now gives an Irish ditty which boasts a good deal more humour than the average comic song. Miss Farren is of course still the lively representative of the burlesqued Count; but a fresh Mercédès is introduced in Miss Marion Hood, who sings the heroine's showy music with most appropriate effect. A second edition of the burlesque will be presented somewhere about Easter; but in the meanwhile no alterations seem needed in order to commend the production to Gaiety habitués.

Another successful piece which on Saturday night underwent some changes of cast was "Dorothy," a comic opera now rendered at the Prince of Wales's by a greatly strengthened orchestra and chorus. The new Dorothy is Miss Marie Tempest, who sings Mr. Cellier's delightful music with much skill; while Miss Florence Dysart, as Lydia Hawthorne, returns to the part which she formerly played at the Gaiety. The chief acquisition, however, is Mr. Ben Davies—a great improvement upon the average theatrical tenor, inasmuch as he has already proved himself a competent member of Mr. Carl Rosa's opera troupe. Mr. Davies not only has a voice and knows how to use it, but can act; so that he contributes much more towards the interest of the piece than could be given by most of the male interpreters of comic opera.

The American pastoral comedy introduced by Miss Eweretta Lawrence at a special matinée last week was a very disappointing affair. "The Professor's Wooing," as the piece is called, comes to us with the reputation of a decided success gained in New York. The Professor himself, with his innocent pedantry, his wholesale proposals of marriage, and his tardily awakened sentiment, was expected to be as droll a creature as the Private Secretary himself. There was said, too, to be something very fresh and pretty about the study of the Professor's captivation by the artless wiles of a gypsy heroine—a symbolical subjugation of science by nature. But, unfortunately, Mr. Gillette, the author of the fanciful play, lacks the consistency of method and the finish of workmanship which were needed for the dramatic fulfilment of his design. The sayings and doings of his scientific hero are exaggerated to such a pitch of crude burlesque that no serious interest can for a moment be taken in his love-affairs. On the other hand, the story of the fascinating gypsy's identification with a child stolen years ago from her parents, does not rise above the level of the most commonplace domestic drama. Occasionally there is a gleam of genuine fun in the incongruities of the dialogue between the strangely assorted lovers; but the comic interest is of the scrappiest kind, whilst the sentimental motive misses the mark altogether. For the part of the Professor no treatment more artistic than that of Mr. Beerbohm Tree could be desired; and Miss Lawrence, though rather artificial in her attempted pathos, made the most of the very starchy ingenuousness of the rustic heroine. Good performances of minor characters were contributed by Messrs. Gardiner and Kaye and Miss Annie Hughes; and it is certain that the unfavourable impression produced by the piece was due to its own ineptitude, and not to any defects of interpretation.

The pantomimes at the outlying theatres are beginning to give way. The Standard Theatre last week replaced its Christmas production by a revival of "A Dark Secret"—the melodrama founded by Mr. Willing upon "Uncle Silas," and depending for its great attraction upon a wonderful illustration of Henley Regatta. This spectacular episode is well worth seeing as a stage curiosity. At the Surrey last night the Drury Lane drama "Human Nature" was reproduced by the original company, including Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Isabel Bateman; and at the Grand Theatre, on Monday next, another of Mr. Augustus Harris's typical productions, "A Run of Luck," will be represented.

The manager of the Globe Theatre is about to try a new comedy by his brother, Mr. G. B. Hawtrey. In this piece, which is said to be less extravagant than its predecessors, all the chief members of the Globe company

* For details of these volcanic frolics see "Fire Fountains of Hawaii," by C. F. Gordon Cumming, published by Blackwood.

will be employed. At the Opéra Comique Miss Kate Vaughan has postponed for the present her projected experiment with "Masks and Faces." Her next revival, that of "She Stoops to Conquer," is now fixed for Saturday next.

The only London theatre that will be specially closed to-morrow (Ash Wednesday) is the Lyceum; and the reason why there will be no performance there is Mr. Irving's fulfilment of his promise, made a long time ago, to give a reading of "Hamlet" at the Birkbeck Institute.

At a matinée on the 16th of March Miss Grace Hawthorne will appear as Froufrou at the Olympie.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AND ITS BISHOPS:

1700—1800.*

THESE volumes are intended as a supplement to "The English Church in the Eighteenth Century," published a few years ago by Messrs. Abbey and Overton. It will occur perhaps to the more censorious that a supplement ought not to have been required. But such as are disposed to be thankful for what they can get in the shape of well-written books on interesting subjects will not be sorry to travel over the ground again in company with Mr. Abbey, having the same objects pointed out to them under different aspects and listening to the observations which further thought and inquiry have suggested to the same author. To a work of some eight hundred pages, presenting a bird's-eye view of the progress of religious thought and morals from the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and embracing short biographies of all the English and many of the Scotch and Irish Bishops who presided over the Anglican Church during that long period, it is impossible to do full justice in a newspaper review. The relations between Church and State; the character of the Episcopate; the virtues and vices of the clergy; the proportions in which truth and falsehood are mingled together in the commonly received ideas of them; the condition of the universities and public schools; the state of Ireland; the rise and progress of the two antagonistic systems of Deism and Methodism outside the pale of the Church; the discussion of Law's mysticism, of Butler's philosophy, of the religion of nature on the one hand and the doctrine of damnation on the other,—cover a field of inquiry and invite an elaboration of criticism which would fill an entire number of the *St. James's Gazette*. A few salient points are all that admit of treatment at intelligible length.

Nothing is more remarkable in the Church of the eighteenth century than the gulf that intervened between the Bishops and the parochial clergy. The reason, however, is perfectly plain, and is understood well enough by Mr. Abbey, though not pointed by him with his usual directness and perspicuity. The Bishops were appointed by the Government: the clergy, or a very large part of them, by the country gentry and the universities. Thus the majority of the former were Whigs and the majority of the latter were Tories. The former were Broad Churchmen or Low Churchmen, as we may choose to call them: the latter were High Churchmen to a man. The Bishops were staunch Hanoverians: the clergy, if not absolute Jacobites, continued to preach the doctrines of hereditary right and passive obedience. Thus between the two orders there was little sympathy or confidence. This was the state of things in the English Church down to the accession of George III., and for some little time longer; and this estrangement between the two classes is responsible for many of the defects which have been so freely censured in both during the first half of the Georgian era. The Bishops were alienated from their pastoral duties; and the clergy, left pretty much to themselves, became in some cases merely a smaller class of country gentlemen with the same tastes and pursuits as the neighbouring squires, and in others sank into a condition which was caricatured in Parson Trulliber and Parson Adams.

Of the character and conduct of the clergy during the greater part of the last century Mr. Abbey repeats the old complaint: neglect of duty, unclerical habits, and the absence of all spiritual earnestness are the charges brought against them. But at page 317, Vol. I., there is a passage which seems to show that he was conscious of there being something wrong in this estimate of the clergy, and that, had he followed up the train of thought which it suggests, he would have arrived at some modifications of the accepted theory.

There may be no reason for supposing that the rectors and vicars whom our great-grandfathers knew were worse men than their successors now. We may think of them as we do of the statesmen of that and of the present day. The general standard of sufficiency has happily become raised to a higher level. A fairly conscientious politician would not dream of dishonouring himself by jobbery to which his ancestors a hundred years back would have consented with scarce a scruple. In a similar manner, the incumbent of his parish could not let things pass as they did then without being conscience-stricken at a dereliction of duty, of which when clerical opinion was lower he might perhaps have been almost unaware.

The fact is, the clergy lived as other people lived; and so they do now. There were black sheep among them; and so there are still. But, on the whole, they were simply plain English gentlemen, with a rather higher standard of morality and religious duty than the laity in general, but not affecting to stand aloof from the world or to shun its interests and amusements. And such, *mutatis mutandis*, is a truthful description of them at the present moment. Those who expect more must be prepared for a great deal more. To shut out the world is to let in the priest. But it is enough to point out for the present that what the clergy were relatively to the rest of society in the eighteenth century, that they are in the nineteenth; and that it is well that they are so. In the second series of Mr. Froude's Short Studies are two essays bearing on this subject which Mr. Abbey

seems not to have read. We should advise him to do so without further delay. His general summing-up of the eighteenth-century Bishops at the end of the first volume is, however, admirable; and we wish we could extract the whole of it.

On his picture of the universities we should be disposed to pass much the same judgment as we have done on his picture of the clergy. But we must hasten on to other subjects. We are not sure that Mr. Abbey would not have made a better book, had it been more biographical and less controversial; for the one portion is unduly compressed without the other being sufficiently expanded to do justice to the author's powers. His accounts of both Deism and Methodism are interesting, but the former especially is rather a tangled skein; and in his remarks upon the religion of nature Mr. Abbey seems to have forgotten that, while for those who reject Christianity "the natural foundations of religion" become extremely important, they are less so for those who accept it. We cannot measure the supernatural by the natural, or refer the supreme court to the judgment of a subordinate tribunal. The history of Methodism is, however, much clearer; and the reasons which made it impossible for the Church of England to accept it are brought out with great clearness and some novelty. Wesley's doctrines of Conversion and Perfection, of which he would bate nothing, could not have been incorporated into the Anglican theology; and unless they had been incorporated unconditionally and unreservedly Wesley would not have co-operated with the English Church. It was, therefore, no mere ignorance, prejudice, or bigotry which prevented the Church of England from embracing Wesley. Mr. Abbey at one time took the popular view of this question; but further inquiry has convinced him that the English Church could not honestly have combined with Methodism.

We have said little of Mr. Abbey's biographies of the Bishops, because there is little to say. They are quite short; giving no account of the birth, parentage, or early fortunes of each, but only his career as a dignitary and the position which he occupied, if any, in the religious controversies of the day. These biographies will be extremely useful to all students of the period, whether political or religious; and, assuming them to be correct in names, dates, and circumstances (an assumption which it would take months of labour to verify), they deserve, as far as they go, unqualified approval. Mr. Abbey is inaccurate, we observe, in one particular—when, in describing Sir Robert Walpole's relations with the Church of England, he says that he came into power in 1715. He was First Lord of the Treasury in 1715. But Lord Townsend was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, as Lord Salisbury is now. Walpole became First Minister in 1722, and retained the position just twenty years.

SOME CURIOUS "APPROPRIATION" ACCOUNTS.

THE Appropriation Accounts of the Civil Services and Revenue Departments, just printed by order of the House of Commons, contain some highly interesting information. There are seventy-four cases in which a charge of six shillings is made for cab-hire from the Foreign Office to the newspaper offices, which—it is pointed out—are nearly all in Fleet-street. "This amount," continues the report, "would seem to imply a distance of twelve miles, or else a uniform rate of detention which is not, on the face of it, probable." The fares charged to Foreign Office messengers in London are, however, as nothing compared with those imposed upon them in the country. Thus for a journey from the Hatfield Railway Station to Hatfield—a distance of about two-thirds of a mile—the sum of five shillings is invariably charged, together with two shillings for "portage." The journeys to Hatfield sometimes number, it appears, as many as five or six in a day. It is suggested that although there are sometimes a good number of packages to carry, yet on many journeys the messenger is burdened with only one letter or telegram, on which occasions the same sum is always charged for portage. The writer of the report is driven by these anomalies to his wits' end; and he at last falls back on the daring supposition that these charges "must be booked as more of the nature of fixed allowances than of actual disbursements."

A bill paid by forty-seven Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses for a dinner supplied to them at the Waterloo Hotel, Edinburgh, was passed without direct comment; and there is really very little to say about it, except that the forty-seven Commissioners seem to have eaten well, drunk well, and to have shown a not unreasonable liking for the best brands of 1874 champagne. They showed themselves remarkably temperate, too, in the use of "waters," on which the modest sum of six shillings was spent; whereas the amount of wine consumed cost upwards of a hundred pounds. The proportion of "waters" to wine is considerably less than in a famous dinner-bill was that of bread to sack. Here, however, is the bill at length:—

To 47 dinners and dessert	£70 10 0	To 2 bottles Geisler's (sic) extra superior	£1 5 0
" 10 bottles of Amontillado	5 0 0	" 5 bottles Amontillado Finissimo	5 5 0
" 4 bottles Montrachet le Guiche	3 0 0	" 4 bottles Brown Solera	4 0 0
" 4 bottles Punch	1 0 0	" 3 bottles Port, 1834	4 10 0
" 4 bottles Madere (sic)	4 4 0	" 19 bottles Château Lafite, 1864	28 10 0
" 12 bottles Steinberg Cabinet, 1868	18 0 0	" Liqueurs, Brandy, etc.	3 2 0
" 24 bottles Pommery and Greno, 1874	24 0 0	" Whisky	0 7 6
" 1 bottle Ruinart, 1874	1 0 0	" Waters	0 6 0
" 4 bottles Chambertin	1 8 0	" Cigars	2 13 6
		Total	£179 1 0

The Northern Lighthouses dinner-bill is certainly on an heroic scale. It was duly paid. But it was afterwards brought to the notice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who wishes to be informed "under what section or sections of the Merchant Shipping Act expenditure of this kind is sanctioned." The four bottles of punch might well have been objected to as entirely out of harmony with the character of the wines consumed. The total of £179 1s. figures in the "accounts of sums granted for civil services."

* "The English Church and Its Bishops, 1700—1800." By Charles J. Abbey. Two vols. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1887.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 22, 3.45 A.M.—Up to the present the results of 71 elections are known. In 22 cases second ballots will be necessary, 12 between Socialists and supporters of the Septennate; 5 between New German Liberals and Septennate candidates; 2 between Centre candidates and Septennate candidates; one between a Centre candidate and a Democrat; one between a Socialist and a New German Liberal; and one between a New German Liberal and a Conservative.

Among those returned are 4 members of the Centre party, 20 National Liberals, 5 Socialists, 2 German Imperialists, 4 Conservatives, one member of the Guelph party, and one New German Liberal. Twelve Alsations, including Herr Kable, M. Antoine, and other Protestors have been re-elected. The returns from Saverre, Molsheim, and Mühlhausen are not yet to hand. In Hamburg two Social Democrats have been returned. A second ballot will be necessary between a Social Democrat and a National Liberal there. The only New German Liberal candidate who up to the present has been re-elected is Herr Eugen Richter, at Hagen.

Ten o'clock.—The attendance at the polls yesterday was extraordinarily large, the number of voters exceeding that at the elections of 1884 by nearly 40,000. While in 1884 54,000 electors of the Governmental parties went to the poll, the number of Septennate supporters voting yesterday was 72,000. The German Liberal vote shows, however, a falling-off, having been 67,000 as compared with 71,000 in 1884. The leading feature of the elections is the increase in the Social Democratic vote, which reached 93,000, or 25,000 more than at the last election, when it was 68,000.

Noon.—The results of 115 elections are now known. Of the candidates elected 53 are supporters and 34 opponents of the Septennate. The successful candidates comprise 12 Conservatives, 3 Imperialists, 8 National Liberals, 11 members of the Centre party, 3 New German Liberals, 6 Social Democrats, and 14 members of the Guelph and Protest parties. Second ballots will be necessary in 28 cases—namely, 13 between Socialists and Septennate candidates, 10 between New German Liberals and Septennate candidates, 2 between members of the Centre party and supporters of the Septennate, one between a member of the Centre party and a Democrat, one between a Socialist and a German Liberal, and one between a candidate of the latter party and a Conservative. The Social Democrats have been successful at Hamburg (First and Second Divisions), Altona, Nuremberg, and Berlin (Fourth and Sixth Divisions); but have lost ground at Glauchau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Schneeberg, and Zwickau. No clear Socialist gains are announced up to the present.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Tuesday, 9 A.M.—First impressions in respect to yesterday's pollings have been confirmed. The Socialists gain heavily in votes, while the Progressists have suffered severe losses. The Government candidates pledged to the Septennate have in many cases gained seats; but several of these candidates are opposed to granting the spirit and tobacco monopolies to the Government—a point with Prince Bismarck scarcely second to the Septennate itself. Herr Richter has been re-elected for Hagen. The Progressists also lose seats at Königsberg, Danzig, Allenburg, Löbau, and Berlin. The returns received up to this hour make it tolerably certain that the Progressists will be defeated in ten more districts. The Centre will return nearly its former strength; but the elections recorded show a great diminution in the vote for their candidates in many places, and several secondary elections are necessary. Herr Windthorst has been returned. The Socialists lose Brunswick, Zwickau, and Meerana; but gain Lübeck and a seat at Hamburg and Berlin. At Frankfurt-on-the-Main a Social Democrat will be elected; Breslau elects two Socialists. In nearly every large city supplementary elections will be necessary, and these must take place within the next ten days. According to present calculations, Prince Bismarck will have a bare majority for the Septennate.

Noon.—The losses of the Progressists are steadily increasing. Since last telegraphing they have lost five seats in Thuringia—namely, Detmold, Dortmund, Sorau, Bückenburg and Brandenburg; two in Württemberg—namely, Pirna and Gruenberg, as well as a seat at Luebeck. These, with the losses already made known, make a total loss to the Progressist party of seventeen seats. Further defeats for this party are certain. Out of sixty-four elections in which their candidates were engaged they have gained only one seat—namely, at Bremen over Herr Meyer, the President of the North German Lloyd. This defeat, which was altogether unexpected, has quite demoralized the Progressists. The Socialists have lost 6 seats in the Kingdom of Saxony and Brunswick making 7 in all while they gain three—namely, at Königsberg, Luebeck, and Berlin. But, while the Socialists lose seats, their total vote up to the present shows an increase of half a million. Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, will in all probability be beaten. The Centre party, which numbers 100, have lost only three seats up to the present. The Guelph party in Hanover have lost two seats at Goslar and Aurich, which have been gained by National Liberals. The various party leaders have not all been successful in their contests. Herr Rickert and Herr Forckenbeck Mayor of Berlin, are among those defeated. Of the Socialists elected no fewer than six are now serving terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary for political offences. In this way a majority for the Septennate will be secured without the help of the Centre party. The National Liberals have gained nearly all the seats which have been lost by other parties.

GERMANY AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article to-day on the Egyptian question, says:—

All the phrases used by English public men and English newspapers concerning a provisional occupation and the neutralization of Egypt only serve as a cover for their firm intention not again to let slip out of their hands the precious pledge which they hold on the banks of the Nile and the Suez Canal. Europe, occupied in striving to obtain tranquillity and security, need not concern herself how England arranges with her Turkish and French rivals so long as the Coupon is regularly paid to the creditors and the taxation returns show no deficit. It is only in this direction that Europe is specially susceptible. If England does not command the sympathies of the Egyptians, which in many respects appear still to be rather given to the French, it is with England's own officials that the fault alone rests for this state of things. England, by seeking to preserve the international character of the Egyptian administration with all possible regard for the existing foreign elements, created numerous difficulties for herself. An English administration will only, therefore, attain the end in view if conducted by capable officials, discharging their duties energetically and fairly, and not regarding their positions as sources of large revenue, but as offices of honour in the service of their country.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN TO WINDSOR.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne at half-past ten this morning on her return to Windsor. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the royal yacht *Alberta*, which had to proceed slowly owing to a fog. Gosport was reached in an hour, and the Queen, disembarking at the Victualling Yard, was met by the heads of the naval and military departments. After waiting a few minutes, her Majesty proceeded by train, and reached Windsor shortly before two o'clock.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Lady Mabel Bridgeman, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, to Colonel Kenyon Slaney, M.P., was solemnized this morning at Weston, near Shifnal. Among those present were the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, the Countess of Dudley, the Countess Howe and the Ladies Curzon, Viscount and Viscountess Lascelles, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord Rowton, Colonel the Honourable F. and Mrs. Bridgeman, the Honourable G. Windsor Clive, the Honourable W. Cochrane-Baillie, Colonel the Honourable H. Forster, Colonel Maude, Mrs. Wodehouse, Miss Leathe, Mr. Walter Corbet, the Reverend E. and Miss Bridgeman, the Reverend Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. C. Bridgeman, and many others. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a costume of rich ivory duchesse satin, draped with *crêpe de soie*, and sprays of orange-blossom, Brussels lace veil surmounted by a wreath of orange-blossom. The bridesmaids were the Honourables Beatrice, Margaret, Helena, and Florence Bridgeman and the Honourable Margaret Lascelles, all nieces of the bride. They were attired in dresses of white nun's veiling, trimmed with lace, and fichus and mob-caps of Indian muslin and lace. Each wore a lily of the valley brooch in pearls and diamonds, with "Mabel" written across. The officiating clergy were the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Reverend Lord Forester and the Honourable and Reverend Canon Bridgeman. Lord Kenyon acted as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party adjourned to Weston Park, Lord Bradford's seat, where the wedding breakfast was served. Subsequently the bride and bridegroom drove over to Willey Park, kindly lent them by Lord Forester.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT AN EVICTION.

An extraordinary occurrence at an eviction is reported from Sligo. The eviction took place near the village of Sooley, the evicted being two tenants, who, having previously been put out, were allowed back as care-takers. They failed, however, to keep their promise to pay all arrears, and were yesterday again evicted. They defied the agent, and looked on the houses as their own. Yesterday morning the evicting party of fifty police found that the local National League had made preparations for them. When they went to one of the houses, the care-taker, Patrick Mullany, pretended to be very ill in bed. Mr. Robinson, the agent, accompanied by the bailiff, expostulated with him, but he said he could not stir. They removed some of the bed-clothes, and found that he was secured with an iron chain, which could not be removed. This chain ran from his body down into the earth under his bed several feet. The bailiffs tried to remove it, but in vain. It appears that it was attached to a large stone ten or twelve feet in the earth. Mr. Robinson had to drive off to Sligo and get a chisel and file, with which the chain was cut. The man next pretended to be very ill, but was forcibly ejected. A large crowd assembled and hooted and abused the police and the bailiffs. A cart was also made fast in the house, and it was with difficulty removed. Possession was taken, and the house was locked up. The other care-taker left without resistance.

THE SWAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Swan Electric Light Company was held to-day at the Cannon-street Hotel. The chairman (Mr. J. S. Forbes), in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was not too satisfactory, although it showed some progress. The sales had been £22,000 as against £18,900. The available balance of £1,768 had been carried to the diminution of previous loss. A special reserve of £3,000 charged to revenue apparently diminished the profit of the year by that amount. He alluded at length to the litigation between the various electric light companies, and said that it was only within the last few weeks that their company had succeeded in establishing on appeal the patent of the two companies—the Swan and the Edison—which would make their business so valuable. A number of suggestions had been made that there should be a fusion of the companies, and he hoped that the litigation would end in a fusion. Whilst litigation was pending the public were to a great extent prevented from fully using the Swan lamp. In this country it was, however, beginning to make a good start. The result of the present proceedings would be that every incandescent light must be made and sold by the company, or by some one else who would have to pay the company some royalty. The progress of electric lighting on the Continent was not so rapid as had been anticipated; but they had had to face litigation and very keen competition. That competition, however, would have the very effect the board desired—namely, a greater development of the use of electric light. He hoped that within a reasonable time the shareholders would begin to reap a harvest from their investments in the shape of a satisfactory dividend. The motion was seconded and the report was adopted.

SUSPENSION OF IRISH MAGISTRATES.

The *Standard* understands that the appointment of Sir Thomas Esmonde as High Sheriff of the county of Waterford has been cancelled on account of his recent action in connection with the Land League.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Lord Chancellor has superseded Mr. J. W. Dunne in the magistracy of county Clare, for taking part in supporting the Plan of Campaign.

CORK MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MRS. LONGSHORE POTTS.

Mrs. Longshore Potts, M.D., of the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, opened a series of lectures on health last night in Cork. A large number of medical students forced their way into the hall, and, by means of exploding gunpowder and squibs, hissing, and indulging in other noises, compelled the lecturer to retire. They then forced their way to the platform and threw about a number of skeletons, etc., with which it was intended to illustrate the lecture. The police arrived too late to be of service.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE AN AMERICAN JUDGE.

American despatches just received at Queenstown give an account of the attempt to assassinate Judge Fitzgerald, who presided at the Irish Convention recently held at Chicago. The judge is reported to have been in a most nervous state since the attempt, which was made at his residence at Cincinnati. A coloured man called and asked to see him, and after a conversation fired at him; the ball passed through his coat, and he staggered back into the sitting-room, his assailant making his escape. A week previously another man hurled a brick at his head as he passed through the street.

WORD COMPETITIONS.

At the Lambeth County Court this morning, Mr. Edwyn Jones, sitting as deputy judge, gave judgment in the case of Elliott v. Lilley, which was heard last week. This was an action brought by Mr. John Elliott against Mr. James Lilley (trading as Barker and Co.), proprietor of the *Weekly News and Clerkenwell Chronicle*, to recover the sum of £5 in connection with a word competition. The defendant offered prizes of £25 and under for the greatest number of English words formed from the word "Connubiality," and the plaintiff (who received a prize of 2s. 6d.) claimed to be entitled to the second prize of £5, and sought to recover that sum less the amount received. At the hearing evidence was given on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff had failed to make out that he was entitled to the second prize, and he accordingly gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE "MEDICAL REGISTER."

In the Lord Chief Justice's Court to-day, before Mr. Justices Denman and Mathews, Mr. Finlay, Q.C., moved for a *mandamus* to direct the Medical Council and their registrar to restore the name of Mr. Partridge to the register as a dentist under the Act of 1878. The case, he said, raised an important question which had given rise to considerable discussion in the Medical Council. The Act of 1878 said that the council and their registrar should register any person who was a licentiate in dentistry, and any person who had previously been engaged in the practice of dentistry. Mr. Partridge had been engaged as a dentist in London since 1867, and in 1878 he obtained a diploma for dental surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, so that he had two qualifications for registry; and he became in fact registered as a licentiate. In 1885 the Dublin College of Surgeons withdrew his diploma, upon the ground that he had advertised in the course of his business as a dentist. Thereupon the Medical Council removed his name from the register. It was now, however, submitted to the court that the council had no power on this ground to remove the name. The Act of 1878 specified certain grounds upon which names might be removed from the register. But there was nothing that would extend to such a cause as that upon which the council had acted. A rule was granted.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

SANDOWN PARK.

SELLING HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Edward (Mr. Wilson), 1. Philosopher (Barker), 2. Lord Regent (Mr. S. Woodlands), 3. The following also started:—Woodman (Sensier), Fontenoy (Eayres), Springwood (Captain Lee-Barber), Brown George (Nightingall), Sunset (Cook), Van Zandt (Hale), and Dundonald (Collins). Betting: 85 to 40 agst Woodman, 9 to 4 agst Brown George, 5 to 1 agst Edward, 10 to 1 agst Springwood, 100 to 7 bar four offered. Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

OPEN HUNTERS' STEEPCHASE. (About three miles.)—Beckhampton (Mr. Craddock), 1. Aramis (Captain Jones), 2. The Saint (Barton), 3. The following also started:—Goldsmith (Thompson), Queen's Counsel (Mr. Ripley), and Halfway (Eayres). Betting: 7 to 4 on Aramis, 5 to 1 agst Beckhampton, 7 to 1 bar two offered.

BETTING BEFORE THE RACING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—100 to 6 agst Chislehurst (t), 100 to 6 agst Braw Lass (t), 100 to 6 agst Fulmen (t), 18 to 1 agst Fullerton (t), 1000 to 30 agst Gay Hermit (t), 33 to 1 agst Distinian (t).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—100 to 12 agst Roquefort (t), 10 to 1 agst Spahi (t), 25 to 1 agst Ballot Box (t), 1000 to 35 agst Bellona (t), 50 to 1 agst Dunbridge (t).

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

CITY OFFICE, 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,

Twelve o'clock.

The Stock Markets opened steady, but with an utter absence of business. There is just now a downward tendency in the Foreign department, though it is not very decided. Operators are waiting on events, and, moreover, desire to learn what the Settlement, which begins to-morrow, will bring to light.

There is an active demand for money in the open market, at 3½ per cent. for short loans, and the rate of discount is 3½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

To-morrow being the first day of the fortnightly Settlement, business in the Stock Exchange is inactive, and prices reflect a want of decision in all departments; but the firmness telegraphed from the Paris and Vienna Bourses

is causing some stocks that were drooping at midday to show more steadiness. The English Funds are steady but unaltered. Home Railways being quiet show very little change, but are somewhat easier on the day. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are steady and Mexican Railway stocks firm, the latter on the traffic return, which shows gross receipts for the week of £16,600 and an increase of £2,800. Foreign Government Securities are quiet, but are rather better than at midday, although not so firm as at the opening.

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

In the English Funds, Consols for money are unchanged at 100¼ to 100½, and for the account (March) at 100½ to 101. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are also unchanged at 101¾ to 101½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¾ to 88½.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has fallen ¼, Sheffield A ¼, and North British ¼; but Brighton A has risen ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Guaranteed has risen ¼, Canadian Pacific shares ¼, Lombardo-Venetian 1-16, Mexican Ordinary ¼, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, French Three per Cent. Rentes have risen ½.

In American Securities, Central Pacific shares have fallen ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ¼, Illinois ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¼, New York Central ¼, Ohio ¼, and Union Pacific ¼; but Pennsylvania has risen ¼, and Reading ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 23-32d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 24d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 3½d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 0½d.

The list of applications for shares of the "Allison Ranch" Gold Mine (Limited) will be closed to-morrow, Wednesday, the 23rd inst., for both town and country.

"Winfields (Limited)," whose capital is £160,000, announce an issue of £120,000 seven per cent. preference capital in £5 shares. The company has been formed for the purpose of taking over the business of R. W. Winfield and Co., manufacturers of brass and ironwork of every description, and also artists in stained glass, in addition to electric lighting. Of the work produced by the firm, the prize-medals set out in the prospectus are said to be sufficient evidence. The firm was established in 1829, and has since, it is stated, been successfully carried on. The books are said to show that during the fifteen years ended the 30th of June last, the profits drawn amounted to £203,433, besides the additions to the capital.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.		
Consols	100¾	100¾	Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	100¼	101¼
Ditto Account (March)	101	101	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	102	104
Reduced Three per Cents	101¾	101¾	Ditto 6p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	71	72
New Three per Cents	101¾	101¾	Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	85	87
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88¾	88¾	Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	61½	62½
India Stock Four per Cent.	103¼	103¼	Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	100	101
Ditto Three per Cent.	85¾	86¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70¾	70¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	98	99
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72¾	73	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	92	91
Bank of England Stock	297	299	Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 187	98½	99½
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107	107½	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	97½	98½
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	95	99
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103½	104½	Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	109	111
N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101½	102½	Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, Jun	107	109
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins.	93½	94½	Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	65	67
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118	Ditto B 4p. Ct. now 5p. Ct. 1888	57	58
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	98	100	Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed	98½	99
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120	Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	91¼	91¾
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107	Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	71	71¾
AMERICAN SECURITIES.			Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	94¾	94¾
United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	110¾	111¾	Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	97¾	98¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	130¾	131¾	Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	19	20
Virginia Funded Bonds	50¾	51¾	Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94
New York, Pennsylvania, and	45¾	45¾	French Three per Cent. Rentes	71¾	78
Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	97¾	97¾	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	10	10½
Central Pacific Shares	37¾	37¾	Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	77½	78½
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Pau	93¾	93¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	57½	58
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25¾	25¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	57	58
Illinois Shares	131	132	Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	76	76½
Lake Shore and Michigan	95¾	96¾	Italian Five per Cent. of 1862	93¾	93¾
Southern 100-dol. Shares	62¾	63¾	Mexican Old Three per Cent.	25	25½
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol.	62¾	63¾	Ditto of 1864	11½	12
Shares	115	115½	Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
New York Central Shares	115	115½	Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	13¾	14
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	34¾	34¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	10¾	11½
100-dol. Shares	72	73	Portuguese Three per Cent.	53¾	54½
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	72	73	Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	91¾	93½
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	100¾	100¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	93
New York, Ontario, and Western	17¾	17¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92½	93½
Shares	26¾	27¾	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	18¾	19¾	Santa Fé 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	97	99
Oregon and California Seven per	57¾	57¾	Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Cent. Preference Shares	18¾	19¾	Spanish Four per Cent.	62 13 16	62 15 16
Pennsylvania Shares	57¾	57¾	Ditto Two per Cent.	46¾	46¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share	18¾	19¾	Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Philadel. General Mortgage Bonds	106	107	Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	20	21
Union Pacific Shares	57¾	57¾	Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13½
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific	16¾	17¾	Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 384	13¾	13¾
Ordinary Shares	29	29½	Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	69	69½
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	29	29½	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	92	94
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.			Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80	80½
Caledonian	97¾	97¾	Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	47¾	47¾
Great Eastern	65¾	65¾	BANKS		
Great Northern Ordinary	114	115	Anglo-Egyptian	35	36
Ditto A	99½	100½	City	18¾	19½
Great Western	135½	135½	Colonial	30	32
Lancashire and Yorkshire	115¾	115¾	Consolidated	7¾	7¾
London and Brighton Ordinary	125	127	Imperial Ottoman	93-16	93-16
Ditto A	111	111½	London and County	81	82
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21¾	21¾	London and Westminster	63	64
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	66¾	67	London Joint Stock	30	37
London and North-Western	163¾	163¾	National Provincial (½12 paid)	49½	50½
London and South-Western	125	127	Union of London	35½	36½
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	65	66	MINING SHARES		
Ditto A	35	35½	Cape Copper	21	23
Metropolitan	103¾	103¾	Indian Consolidated	7½	7½
Metropolitan District	38	38½	Mason and Barry	7½	7½
Midland	124¾	124¾	Montana	8	8½
North British	98¾	98¾	Mysore Gold	6½	6½
North-Eastern	130¾	131	Oreogum Gold	13-16	15-16
North Staffordshire	90¾	91¾	Richmond Consolidated	4½	4½
South-Eastern Ordinary	124	125	Rio Tinto	10½	10½
Ditto Deferred	102¾	103¾	St. John del Rey	29	32
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12¾	12¾	Tharsis Sulphur	3½	4
Ditto First Preference Stock	73¾	73¾	United Mexican	2½	3½
Ditto Second Preference Stock	55¾	55¾	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.		
Ditto Third Preference Stock	28¾	29	Anglo American	31	32
Ditto Guaranteed	72¾	72¾	Brazilian Submarine	10½	10½
Canadian Pacific Shares	63	63½	Consolidated Telephone	3½	3½
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares	23¾	24¾	Direct United States	7¾	8
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures	125	128	Eastern	10½	10½
Lombardo-Venetian	7½	7½	Eastern Extension	10½	11
Mexican Ordinary	52	52½	Globe Ordinary	4¾	4¾
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	115¾	116	Ditto Preference	11¾	11¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	74¾	74¾	India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and		
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	118	120	Telegraph Works	22	23
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.			Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Australian Agricultural	118	121	Telegraph Construction	37¾	38½
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (½3 paid)	21½	22½	United Telephone	12½	12½
Hudson's Bay	21½	22½	Western and Brazilian	7½	7½
National Discount	10½	11	TRAMWAY SHARES.		
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	60	61	Dublin	10½	10½
Royal Mail Steam	37	39	Glasgow	12½	13
Suez Canal	70¾	71¾	Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10¾	11¾

THE MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The following official report of the speeches made by Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith, at the Conservative meeting held at Foreign Office yesterday, has been supplied to us:—

Lord Salisbury, who presided, said the meeting was summoned for the purpose of eliciting a free expression of opinion from the members of the party. Having spoken in terms of deep regret of the loss which the Conservative party and the country had sustained by the death of Lord Iddesleigh, he referred briefly to the changes in the Government which had followed on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill.

He congratulated the meeting on the accession of Mr. Goschen, whose eminence as a statesman and a financier was so fully recognized, and who had been returned to Parliament by a majority larger than that of any other member of the present House. He also expressed satisfaction with the reception which the new leader of the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, had met with, and at his recent brilliant triumph over formidable foes. Lord Salisbury then alluded to the principal questions now before Parliament. He said the Government had only taken up the question of procedure under the pressure of sheer necessity. The New Rules had been most carefully prepared by a Committee of the Cabinet who sat in the House of Commons. Their leading idea was that the remedy for disorder lay in an increased trust in the Speaker. That was an ancient doctrine, and one by which in earlier days the business of the House of Commons was satisfactorily conducted. The officer to whom these greater powers were to be confided was worthy of the trust, as had been shown by his recent action, which was marked by vigour without precipitation or injustice. The Government hoped that, without pretending that the question of procedure was one vital to their existence or that they would resign if their advice was not taken, their supporters would act together on the subject. If every one pressed his own view, it was possible that a patchwork scheme might be produced which would have no leading principle, and which would in the end cause greater confusion than before. He appealed, therefore, to members to support the resolutions proposed by the Government in the belief that they would effectively redeem from discredit the councils of the greatest legislative assembly in the world. Passing to the question of Ireland, the Prime Minister said that legislation with regard to that country would be proceeded with immediately after the rules had been dealt with. He contended that the Government had done everything in their power with the instruments at their command. It was impossible for any one to point out a single provision of the existing law of which they had not availed themselves. They were told that they ought to have proclaimed the National League. It was perfectly open to them to have issued a proclamation; but unless they had had a law to enforce it such a measure would have been perfectly ineffective. When Mr. Gladstone's Government proclaimed the Land League the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and it was in their power to imprison any one who disobeyed. The present Government had no such powers. They had to act within the law of the United Kingdom, and that law was at present not an efficient instrument for dealing with the veiled rebellion that had arisen in Ireland. Of the Irish legislation which the Government proposed to introduce, part would probably be founded upon the labours of the existing Royal Commission; but the first business would be to strengthen the present law. He hoped members would be guided in their consideration of these measures by the changed circumstances of the present day. The Land Act had been at work for six years, and the present state of the country was very different from what it was in 1881. There were many who objected to repressive legislation, and the Union ought to bring with it united law. But the state of affairs in Ireland was serious and novel; there was rebellion carried out by systematized fraud and recommended by the highest among the religious teachers of the people. In such a state of things we must be prepared to apply the remedies that seemed suitable at the present time without reference to the opinions that they might have formed on a state of circumstances which had passed by. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury confidently appealed for the indulgence and sympathy and support of the party in the most difficult task which ever fell to the lot of a Government to undertake.

After some remarks by Colonel Saunderson and several other gentlemen, Mr. W. H. Smith, who was loudly cheered, spoke of the difficulties which would attend any other method of applying the cloture than that framed by the Ministry.

The great safeguard in the proposed plan was that the motion could not be made by a member of the House without the sanction of the Speaker, who was a judicial officer. He trusted that the discussion on the rules would not be unduly prolonged and that the Unionist party would show that they were determined to restore the efficiency of Parliament. He made a strong appeal to the supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, at the sacrifice of personal convenience, to attend during the discussion of procedure and until it was disposed of.

Lord Salisbury, in closing the discussion, referred briefly to the remarks of various speakers.

With regard to the cloture, he pointed out that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry had carried that measure in principle, providing that a bare majority, if over 200 in number, might terminate a debate. The change proposed by the present Government was a change in the machinery by which the cloture was set in motion, the previous assent of the Speaker being substituted for a statement by him of the evident sense of the House. There was no change of principle involved nor any retrocession from the previously expressed opinions. The Government asked merely that the legislative machinery should be made effective, and that the paralysis of Parliament should be once and for all put an end to. He concluded by expressing his great satisfaction at the readiness which had been shown to support the Government.

BRIGADE SURGEONS IN INDIA.

An Indian correspondent informs us that there is at present on foot a movement among the brigade-surgeons in the dependency for obtaining redress of certain grievances under which they labour. A "statement of claims" which has been put into circulation, says:—"The army in India has, within the past few years, been deprived of large sums of money in the shape of allowances; that their numbers have been reduced, thus throwing extra work on those who remain and diminishing their chances of leave; that the senior officers have had greatly increased duties and responsibilities imposed on them; and that the Indian Government has not in any way recognized the position of the brigade surgeons in this country, either by giving them the position they are entitled to or making them any money allowance for their extra work and responsibility, both official and pecuniary." The claims of the brigade surgeons are thus summed up:—(1) Recognition of their rank in India. (2) Exemption from routine duties. (3) A staff allowance sufficient to mark the importance of their duties and compensate them for their pecuniary and other responsibilities.

THE EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

A telegram from Zanzibar announces the arrival there yesterday of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Madura*, which vessel was despatched from Bombay specially to convey Mr. Stanley and his party direct to the Congo. The porters and supplies ordered at Zanzibar for the expedition are all in readiness there awaiting Mr. Stanley, who is now due at Zanzibar.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The *Bosphore Egyptien*, which (the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) may be considered the official mouthpiece of France in Egypt, publishes several columns of rancorous comment on the Note of Egypt respecting the *corvée*. In proportion as the action of England has delighted the whole of Egypt, it has naturally incensed the French party. After a feeble attempt to explain away the rebuff administered to French policy, the *Bosphore* adds:—"As for the official Note, it is both impertinent and stupid. Nubar declares that he dispenses with the consent of certain Powers because he has the support of the English Government. It is quite natural that England, who invented the incident, should be consistent with herself; but it is astounding and audacious that Nubar should substitute England for Europe in the conduct of the affairs of Egypt. From this point of view the Note is insolent, and Nubar will shortly have to apologize for it, either in or out of uniform, in the manner called for by the circumstances."

The following semi-official Note was published in Paris yesterday in reference to the action of the Egyptian Government in the *corvée* question:—"The revocation of the decree summoning the *corvée*, and the measures taken for the payment of the labourers, are subjects for congratulation. This solution of the question justifies the strict conditions which certain Powers attached to their adhesion to the scheme for the partial abolition of the *corvée* by increasing the expenditure under the Budget for Public Works by £E.250,000. It proves, in fact, that it was unnecessary to lessen the chances of the repayment of Egyptian bondholders to the extent of £E.250,000, and that the normal resources of the Budget perfectly sufficed for the abolition of the *corvée*."

THE TROUBLES OF AN IRISH LANDLORD.

"An Irish Peer" writes to the *Standard*:—"I am an Irish proprietor, dependent, as some of my family are also dependent, on the rents of my estate. These are, I may mention (although this has nothing to do with the real question), so low that only one tenant out of 300 went to the court for a reduction, and the court not only refused him, but intimated that they would have raised his rent had I applied to have it raised. He was paying 20s. an acre, and sub-letting at 45s. Practically my rents have ceased for the last year, and I am being sued by my creditors, who know that I have no Plan of Campaign with regard to the rent I owe for my house over here, and no friends like Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley—not to mention Mr. Bernard Coleridge—who would morally back me up if I collected fellow-debtors in the same position as myself, and threw stones at the sheriff's officer of Middlesex, or "potted" my tailor from an upper window. If I make my tenants pay I am spoken severely (but quietly) to by Sir Redvers Buller and other officials; if I do not make them pay I am spoken as severely (and not so quietly) to by the Examiner of the Bankruptcy Court. In the first place, I am a "bad landlord," an "exterminator," and should be shunned by all just and humane men; in the second, I am another instance of the luxury and extravagance of the upper classes, and should be severely avoided by all respectable and solvent persons. Which is the better, Scylla or Charybdis?"

LORD SALISBURY AND THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

Lord Salisbury has addressed the following letter to Mr. George Shipton with reference to his request that he would receive some trades-union delegates on the subject of the reform of the marriage laws:—

20, Arlington-street, S.W., Feb. 17, 1887.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 15th inst. I shall be happy to receive such a deputation if you wish it, but I think it had better come rather later in the session. At the same time, I cannot hold out to you any hope that her Majesty's Government will depart from the practice which has been observed by previous Governments, and assign any portion of the time which should be occupied by measures under the conduct of the Government to the particular alteration of the law which you advocate.—Yours faithfully,

SALISBURY.

A FRENCH CLAIM ON ENGLAND.

M. Blandin, deputy for the Marne, has given notice in the French Chamber of his intention to move a resolution demanding the settlement of an affair which has been pending between France and England since 1826. The effect of the resolution is to claim the recovery of a large sum of money from England on the ground—proved, it is contended, by English official documents—that of the indemnities paid by France to the English who suffered loss from the French Revolution, a surplus of 14,000,000 fr. was left after all claims had been paid. This affair was discussed in the French Chamber in 1864, 1866, and 1879.

THE FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

The captain of the Australian steamer *Zealandia*, which has arrived at San Francisco, reports that sixty lives were lost and that great damage was done to property during the prevalence of the recent floods at Brisbane.

ITALY, FRANCE, AND ABYSSINIA.

Intelligence has been received in Rome from Massowa to the effect that on some Italian carabinieri being sent to arrest five of Ras Aloula's officers, who had taken refuge at the French Consulate, the Consul hoisted his flag to protect them.

THE DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A telegram received in Philadelphia from Ottawa states that in the course of this spring the Government will remove many of the destitute Newfoundland fishermen to British Columbia, thus hoping to relieve the distress in the former and also to populate the latter territory, where fishermen can find employment.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The final match between Shaw's team and an eleven of New South Wales was concluded at Sydney yesterday. The home team, which on Saturday had lost one wicket for 87 runs, finished their second innings for 180, towards which Moses, the well-known New South Wales batsman, contributed 73. The Englishmen then went in for their second innings with 222 runs to make; but only succeeded in putting together 100; the colonial team thus winning the match by 122 runs.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of milk. Fry at once, with butter or lard. N.B. Tell your Grocer you must have BORWICK'S.—(ADVT.)

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The new Ecclesiastical Bill to be introduced in the Prussian Diet provides in substance that the Bishops of Osnabrück and Limburg shall be authorized to establish seminaries for the scientific training of priests. Objections to the appointment of priests will be admissible in cases where those designated are considered unsuitable for the post from private or political reasons. The Bill contains no clause compelling the State to permanently fill clerical posts; nor is the former law relating to disciplinary punishments against the clergy included. The first clauses of the May Laws are also abolished, those of the Orders only being readmitted the members of which devote themselves to assisting in the cure of souls or the exercise of Christian charity, or are leading a retired or pious life.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND), Feb. 21.—The Newfoundland Legislature has unanimously re-enacted the Bill prohibiting the sale of bait to French or American fishermen.

THE PROPOSED NICARAGUA CANAL.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Monday Night.—The Senate has passed a Bill sanctioning the creation of a company for the construction of a maritime canal across Nicaragua. The United States Government reserves to itself the right to exercise such a control over the canal as already provided for by treaty with Nicaragua, and stipulates that the carrying out of the scheme shall be in no way prejudicial to the interests of any other Power as provided for by treaty obligations between such Power and the United States.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.—Lord Dufferin has now arranged to leave this city on the 16th of March. His Excellency will stay for ten days at Durbunga, where he will have some shooting for a fortnight at Dehra Doon, and for three days at Delhi, arriving in Simla about the 14th of April. The Public Service Commission has commenced its sittings here. Fanbir Singh, son of the late Jung Bahadur, has been arrested on the Nepal frontier. It is feared that he was intriguing with the object of bringing about civil war in Nepal.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The appointment is announced of Herr Tavera, Councillor of Embassy, as Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington. The re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States, which have been interrupted for some time, is thus assured.

SEIZURE OF A ZANZIBAR STEAMER BY THE PORTUGUESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 22.—By order of the Governor-General of Mozambique, the Portuguese war-vessels *Afonso de Albuquerque* and *Douro*, at Tungi, have seized and towed into Mozambique the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer *Kikwa*.

EXECUTION AT NOTTINGHAM.

This morning, Benjamin Terry, a collier, aged twenty-nine, who was sentenced to death at the last Nottingham Assizes for the murder of his wife at Nottingham, was executed in the borough gaol. The crime appeared to have been prompted by suspicion as to his wife's unfaithfulness. An attempt to obtain a respite on the ground of insanity failed. Since his condemnation the prisoner seemed penitent. He slept but little during the night. He submitted quietly to the process of pinioning, and required no assistance on the way to the scaffold. Berry allowed a drop of six feet, and death was instantaneous.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

Mr. V. A. L. Morier, undergraduate of Balliol College, and son of Sir Robert Morier, met with an accident in a football match at Oxford yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morier in falling received a blow on the head, and was conveyed to Balliol College in an unconscious state. Later he recovered consciousness, and his injuries are said to be not likely to prove of a serious character.

A STARTLING GIFT.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—Some time ago a friend of mine interested in zoology received a box from New Mexico without any mark upon it as to what it contained. He instructed his house-keeper to open it on finding it in his hall, and went upstairs. Presently he was aroused by a considerable outcry, and found that the box contained a creature about a yard long, not unlike a crocodile. It was really a lizard, and my friend immediately packed it off to the Zoological Gardens, with a letter to the curator, presenting it to the collection. Next day, to his astonishment, he received a letter from the curator, saying, "Pray, next time you send us an animal for the collection warn us of its character, for this lizard you sent us is a poisonous one. The moment it was taken out of its box it bit a rabbit, and the animal almost immediately died. As we took it out of the box without any hesitation, this might just as well have happened to the person who unpacked the monster." The existence of this poisonous lizard was unknown to the recipient, and was, I believe, not known at the Zoological Gardens. My friend wrote out to his correspondent in New Mexico, and found that he, too, was unaware of the poisonous nature of the animal, and had only sent it on account of its rarity; "but," said the New Mexican with charming frankness, in writing, "now you mention it, I do remember that one of these lizards bit a man, and certainly that man died."

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 westerly and south-westerly winds, light to fresh; fair to cloudy and some rain.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.18. The reading on yesterday was 30.07.

LORD SALISBURY ON STATE-DIRECTED COLONIZATION.

Mr. Arnold White has received the following letter from the Prime Minister:—

20, Arlington-street, W. Feb. 15, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I have looked back at your letter in the *Times*, which I had accidentally missed on its first publication. Speaking generally, I quite agree with it. I do not think that any emigration that is likely to be undertaken will for the present be any material relief to congested localities at home; and I still more agree that for any colonization to be successful we must rely upon local management and avoid the snare of English management as much as possible. I do not believe that Parliament will make any advance towards sustaining colonization of this kind until it has been proved by experiment to be successful; but any conspicuous and evident success might very possibly induce Parliament to risk some money in that direction. If the experiment is successful I do not think that the charge of being socialistic will have any weight with the House of Commons. If it is convinced that a measure is likely to answer, it never troubles itself about the school of thought from which that measure is drawn. The utility of such colonization in facilitating the defence of the empire is a very material argument in its favour, but not, in my judgment, an argument of great parliamentary weight. In their heart of hearts I fear many members of Parliament have made up their minds to abandon South Africa if ever it threatens to cost them any considerable expense again.—Yours very faithfully,

SALISBURY.

PEERS AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The report of the Select Committee on the intervention of peers at elections is issued as a parliamentary paper to-day. The report is as follows:—That the sessional order referred to this Committee appears to be a declaration by the House of Commons of its privilege, as well as of that which is, in the opinion of that House, the common law of the land: such declaration was first made in the year 1641, and since the year 1700 has been annually renewed in almost identical terms; that as far as your Committee have ascertained, this declaration of the common law has never been controverted by the House of Lords or by any judicial tribunal; that the sessional order has been recognized by the courts as a declaration of the law; that although a rescission of the order would not alter the common law, it would be calculated to give rise to a mistaken idea either that the law had been incorrectly stated, or that it had become obsolete. The Committee therefore recommend that the sessional order be continued. Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, that it was no longer expedient to retain among the sessional orders one which the House had for a number of years persistently abstained from acting upon, was defeated by four votes to two.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At the last meeting of the Wrexham Board of Guardians a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of industrial instruction was, on the motion of Mr. Archibald Peel, one of the guardians, taken into consideration. The petition sets forth that tools, as well as books, are absolutely essential to any educational agency which has for its object the development of the powers of man; that any method of education without the force of manual training combined with the subjective element is defective and inefficient; that, although manual training will supply mental training, mental training will not give manual training; and that our youth should be taught to labour, working with their hands as well as with their heads. Mr. Peel, in bringing the petition under the notice of the guardians, said that by the present system of education boys were able to tell the distance between one planet and another, they might know the differential calculus; but they were quite ignorant of the use of the axe, the saw, or the plane. Boys were being made into Gladstones and Disraelis, instead of being made into Watts or Stephensons. Mr. Peel then read an extract from the *St. James's Gazette*, describing the industrial instruction given in the National Schools in Ireland. It was decided to send the petition to the House of Commons.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Amongst the countless mementoes of the Queen's Jubilee is a photograph, published by the London Stereoscopic Company, of the four existing generations of the Royal Houses of Britain and Germany. The Queen is seated with her great-grandson, Prince Frederic William Ernest of Germany, by her side. The Crown Princess of Germany—the eldest daughter of the Queen—is on the other side of her grandson, and his Imperial Highness Prince Frederic William Victor Albert, the eldest son of the Crown Princess, stands on the furthest side of the group.

By the Queen's command all the members of the Government are to attend the Drawing Room on the 3rd of March next at Buckingham Palace, and those who have not heretofore been presented, are to be on that occasion, and with other distinguished personages to have the right of *entrée*.

Mr. Gladstone has been re-elected President of the Leeds Liberal Club.

Colonel H. C. Dugdale, who has seen much active service, has been selected for the command of the 3rd Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade.

Major-General Somerset M. W. Clarke, late colonel on the staff in Jamaica, has been selected for the command of the Belfast District.

Colonel Hozier, the secretary of the Liberal Unionist Association, has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is expected to resume his duties at the offices within a few days.

A dinner was given at the City Conservative Club last evening to Colonel J. T. North, who presented the club with a portrait of Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Court of the Mercers' Company have voted the sum of 1,000 guineas to the Imperial Institute.

The hundredth performance in this country of the Paris Hippodrome will take place this evening at the National Agricultural Hall, Kensington. A special programme has been prepared for the occasion.

Her Majesty's troopship *Assistance* has arrived at Malta from Portsmouth, and will sail to-day for Alexandria.

The death is announced at Nieder-Ingelheim of the well-known Dutch author Edward Douwes Dekker. The deceased was in his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. Percy Doyle, C.B., died yesterday, after an illness of some days, at his residence, in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly. For many years Mr. Doyle has been a notable figure in London society. In all the branches of diplomatic work Mr. Doyle was thoroughly versed.

We are asked to state that the Haymarket Theatre will be closed to-morrow (Ash Wednesday).

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

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

A correspondent at Bonn-am-Rhein writes:—Life in Germany at present has something exciting about it. Even in the bright little university town of Bonn-am-Rhein we might almost fancy we were in a state of siege, as the Reserve men, who are practising with the new rifle, keep up a constant firing, and inside the barracks revolver-practice goes on. One sees new uniforms being carried home through the streets; and the town is so full of soldiers that the barracks have overflowed, and more than 500 men are now quartered on the inhabitants. The one subject of conversation is the probability of war, and consequently the wildest rumours are spread broadcast. The English colony here appears to have been seized with a panic; many families have already fled, and others are preparing to do so. Prayers are offered up in the churches for peace, and never a sermon is preached but there is an allusion to war in it. The shops are filled with photographs of the eminent trio—the Emperor, Bismarck, and Moltke; and, as far as one can judge from what one hears, the Chancellor will have his hands decidedly strengthened by the coming election. Some of the peasants, however, appear to be ludicrously ignorant on the great question; one to whom I was talking this morning announcing his intention to vote for a “three years Septennate.” Another, a very intelligent man on the contrary, and a Roman Catholic, told me that at the last election, after voting for one of Bismarck’s supporters, he was completely boycotted by his co-religionists; his trade, that of a carpenter, was ruined; and his own father-in-law refused even to speak to him. He is now superintendent of a thriving business; and owing to the Papal intervention, he hopes to be allowed this time to vote according to the dictates of his conscience without let or hindrance. The population of the Rhenish provinces is chiefly Roman Catholic, and is very bigoted. Among the middle and upper classes there is a strong conviction that war with France must come sooner or later; and, though there is a complete absence of boasting, and a steady recognition of the terrible struggle it will prove, the firm self-reliance manifested by all, and the determination to bear whatever burdens are considered necessary by their trusted leaders, augurs well for the defence and ultimate victory of their beloved fatherland. It is curious how widespread seems the feeling that in the event of war France will not respect the neutrality of Belgium.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

Now that the German elections are ended (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks) note must be taken of the deep disgust with which the German press of Austria has viewed Prince Bismarck’s appeals to and bargains with the Pope in order to obtain a parliamentary majority. To the Austrian Germans Prince Bismarck was always, until the publication of Cardinal Jacobini’s recent letter, the typical German statesman, strong of hand but clear of head, who understood that the unity of Germany had been achieved by Protestant Prussia, and who would brook no interference by the Papacy with the internal affairs of that German Empire which was created in defiance of Rome. It need not be recalled that the Vatican sided openly with Austria in the war of 1866, and with France in that of 1870. If there be a German Empire to-day the Papal Curia had nothing to do with the making of it. The Austro-German newspapers doubt very much whether Prince Bismarck’s appeal for Papal assistance in a national electoral struggle can be productive in the end of anything except an utter disorganization of parties, ending in a desperate attempt by the Chancellor to retrieve his shaken position by a foreign war.

THE BALLET IN FRANCE.

An amusing and interesting history of the Opéra ballet has just been published here (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) by a writer who calls himself “An Old Subscriber to the National Academy of Music.” The *corps de ballet* was virtually founded by Louis XIV. in 1713, and that monarch drew up the rules and regulations with his own august hand. There were only twelve *dansuses*, their salaries amounting to £8,400 of the period. Towards the end of the last Empire there were sixty *dansuses*, with *marcheuses* and children, the latter being designated by Nestor Roqueplan as *rats*. Nowadays there are 115 female *pensionnaires* in the *corps de ballet* of the Opéra, of whom three are stars and ten are *premiers sujets*, the stars being paid at the rate of from £1,000 to £1,200 per annum—sums smaller than those given of old to Taglioni, Fanny Elssler, Grisi, Cerito, or La Rosati. Formerly the *rats* and *marcheuses* had to furnish their own dresses and shoes; but nowadays they get everything from the director, excepting cold cream and pearl-powder, and including their tights, which cost £1 per pair; the stars receive a new pair of slippers for each act, and the *premiers sujets* one pair every night of performance. The present *dansuses* of the Opéra are also well accommodated behind the scenes, where spacious dressing-rooms have been arranged for them in not only comfortable but luxurious style, which is a vast improvement on that adopted with regard to their predecessors in the old house in the Rue Le Peletier.

THE STRANDING OF THE GUN-BOAT “FIRM.”

At Sheerness yesterday the court-martial upon Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Brant and Lieutenant G. W. Smith, for negligence in connection with the stranding of the gun-boat *Firm*, was brought to a conclusion. The court adjudged Commander Brant to be severely reprimanded, and to be admonished to be more careful in future, and Lieutenant Smith to be reprimanded.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

About one thousand persons assembled yesterday, with all kinds of agricultural implements, upon the Kingstown estate, county Cork, for the purpose of carrying out the spring operations on the farms of the tenants who, having adopted the Plan of Campaign, had disposed of their own tools. Large contingents, accompanied by instrumental bands, attended from several districts in Tipperary and Limerick. Seven hundred acres of land were ploughed amid considerable excitement. Mr. Condon, M.P., addressing the people, told them to stick to the Plan of Campaign, and if bolder plans were proposed by their leaders to be ready to obey them.

“WARMTH AND NOURISHMENT.”—In “The Commercial Organic Analysis,” Vol. II., it says:—“Several qualities of Cod Liver Oil are:—Pale, used only in medicine; the purest has a pale yellow colour, never quite colourless unless artificially bleached; Light Brown, an after-yield of inferior quality, but still largely used in medicine; and Dark Brown, or Tanner’s Oil.” JENSEN’S COD LIVER OIL, sold everywhere in bottles, at 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 6s. 6d., exactly corresponds to the above description of the purest or pale yellow. Trade-mark, an Iceberg, is on every wrapper.—[ADVT.]

THE MORNING PAPERS.

THE MEETING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The *Standard* says that the proceedings at the meeting of the Conservative party yesterday reflected faithfully the twofold feeling which, in and out of Parliament, pervades the Ministerial ranks. There exists a sincere sense of satisfaction at the position that has been won, and at the progress hitherto made towards grappling with external difficulties. But, side by side with this reasonable appreciation of the advantages the Unionist cause enjoys, there is a profound conviction of the responsibilities which devolve on those who have to maintain it, and of the manifold dangers and labours that have still to be encountered. Lord Salisbury, in his admirable review of the situation, struck the happy mean between elation and despondency. There is enough in the outlook to brace the nerves of statesmanship; but there is no impediment that resolution and devotion cannot overcome. The Prime Minister’s words satisfied his hearers that they can count upon the fibre of the Cabinet; and the enthusiastic reception accorded to him must have convinced him—if there was any need of further assurance—that he and his colleagues can rely upon the cordial and unswerving support of a united following.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that, whatever may be thought of the Prime Minister’s defence of the action which his Government has hitherto taken against this conspiracy, there can be no doubt of the truth of his assertion that the existing law of the United Kingdom is not an efficient instrument for dealing with it. The support of Parliament and the country must therefore be accorded to the attempt to amend the legislative machine in the first instance, and then to arm the Executive with greater powers for coping with Irish anarchy.

The *Daily Chronicle* is glad to observe the sanguine tone of Lord Salisbury’s address, because the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill was thought by some to have unnecessarily agitated the Government. The position of the Ministry is, in fact, singularly strong. It has only to go straightforward towards the redemption of the pledges upon which it took office. So long as it does not forget that it rests for the present upon a popular basis it may continue to hold office until the phantom of Home Rule has vanished.

THE DEBATE ON PROCEDURE.

The *Times* thinks the Government have shown a too-indulgent temper at the beginning of the discussion on the proposed new Rules of Procedure. It is to be hoped that the debating-society talk upon the question of procedure at large will not be unreasonably spun out; but, since the concession has been made by the Government, it is not easy to set limits to it. Nothing of importance was said yesterday in the preliminary debate which might not have been more pertinently said in discussing the several resolutions and the amendments to them. Mr. Smith’s brief introductory speech was scarcely in harmony with the vigorous tone of the Prime Minister’s address to his followers at the Foreign Office.

The *Standard* remarks that the House did not abuse the confidence displayed in its moderation. Last night’s speeches were, in the main, so pithy and apposite, that if there were not painfully vivid memories of the debate on the Address to warn us against pleasant illusions, the question might occur whether so discreet an assembly required any other restraint than its own good sense.

The *Morning Post* must confess that when proposals are made to make vital changes in the procedure of the House of Commons, it is not unreasonable that an opportunity should be afforded to the members of discussing broadly the supposed benefits which may be anticipated from the change before dealing with each particular proposal on its merits. It followed as a matter of course that last night’s debate was of a most discursive character.

The *Manchester Guardian* is of opinion that the chief advantage of the somewhat arid discussion on which the House of Commons is now embarked is that it will bring home to men’s minds the necessity of a still larger measure of delegation than anything contemplated by Mr. Gladstone in his speech last night. The House of Commons may do something by delegation within itself; but its real relief will come by delegation to bodies outside it. Home Rule will, from this point of view, be worth any amount of cloture.

The *Irish Times* considers that the majority of the House will not recognize in the new rules any oppressive principle. They are justified by experience, and will be accepted by all reasonable persons who desire to preserve the decencies of debate and the rights of individual members.

The *Freeman’s Journal* says that the parliamentary machine is clogged, and responsible Ministers insist upon keeping it in that state of inefficiency rather than allow an Irish Parliament to transact the business that blocks the way of imperial and British questions.

The *Dublin Express* says it is absurd to expect much from the cloture or any other device. As long as there is a recalcitrant minority there will be tactics for which suspension and expulsion are no remedies.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.

The *Morning Post* does not expect that Sir J. Fergusson’s statement will be satisfactory to the French Government. But it is preposterous to think that the Egyptian question can be so solved as to give equal satisfaction to the legitimate interests and sacrifices of this country, to the aspirations of the Egyptians, the rights of the Porte, and the conflicting claims of other Powers. What we must endeavour to do is to demonstrate that we are prepared to accept the full responsibility of our action in Egypt, not only so far as our interests and position in Egypt are concerned, but also with regard to our duties as a great European Power.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS ALLIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* observes that these outrages in Ireland are not committed by individual ruffians at war with society. They are deliberately planned by men acting under the inspiration of local branches of the National League in pursuance of a policy dictated from the headquarters of the League, and having for its ultimate aim to consolidate the power of the handful of schemers in the House of Commons whom Mr. Gladstone has to obey and at whose disposal Sir William Harcourt is proud to place the resources of his intelligence. History will record with amazement that these men, whose political existence depends upon an organized system of midnight murder, and who draw at once their living and their notoriety from the steady perpetration of crimes for which civilization decrees the gallows, are permitted to sit in the British House of Commons, not only without impeachment, but with the approval, the countenance, and the support of an English party. Unless this nation shortly opens its eyes to the foulness of the degradation it now suffers so patiently, it will learn that permitted evil of this kind can no more be localized than a cancer, and that nothing it can do or leave undone in Ireland will save it from the appropriate punishment of the crimes it condones.

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

TRADE AND FINANCE.

There was yesterday a renewal of activity in the demand for loans in the open market; and, the supply being still very short through the revenue collections, applicants were compelled in some instances to apply to the Bank of England, when a moderate business in loans on bills was reported. The quotation outside for day-to-day money ruled at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was the charge for advances for a week. The rate of discount was unaltered, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and only a small supply of bills was brought forward. A further small sum in gold was sent into the Bank from the Continent—£22,000. To-morrow the Stock Exchange Settlement will commence.

The Stock Markets were steady yesterday; though at the close the Foreign department was not quite so strong as earlier in the day, the Berlin Bourse having somewhat given way. The expectation that the German elections would be favourable to the Government, and therefore would strengthen the chances of peace, inclined speculators for the fall to buy back some of what they had sold. Still, business continued inactive. The public stands apart, investors are waiting, and speculators are unwilling to add to their risks. There is thus a general pause. Nevertheless, the expectation undoubtedly was that prices would improve for some time at least. The elections being over, the manufacture of alarmist rumours to influence voters will cease; and it is hoped also that Prince Bismarck's tone will cease. Hitherto, to private inquirers, he has answered that he is as unable as they to say whether peace will be maintained. Now it is hoped he will adopt a more reassuring tone. Lastly, it is thought that the fortnightly Settlement, which begins to-morrow, will show that there is still a considerable speculative account open for the rise, that heavy rates will be charged, and that, in consequence, the speculators will hasten to buy back. It is possible, however, that the account open for the fall is much smaller than is generally supposed. At all events, buying back has been going on for some days.

Consols and New and Reduced Threes advanced yesterday from 1-16 to $\frac{3}{8}$. It is believed that in them there is a large speculative account open for the fall, and, as settling day is now only a week off, some of the speculative accounts are being closed, while the scarcity of money in the open market leads to realizations. In the market for Foreign Government bonds, Egyptian advanced from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, Russian from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{8}$, and Spanish $\frac{1}{8}$. Home Railway stocks were very inactive generally, but Caledonian rose $\frac{1}{8}$, and North British and North-Eastern $\frac{1}{8}$ each, influenced by an advance in the Glasgow iron market. Canadian Railway stocks likewise improved. American Railroad securities were steady throughout the day, but closed irregular, some up and some down. The market is apparently weighted for the moment by the mass of stock thrown upon it, during the recent scare, by European holders. Until this stock is absorbed and the conviction is acquired that European selling is at an end, there is little likelihood of an upward movement.

We have frequently commented on the unwise haste with which the colonies are adding to their debt, and a remarkable example is afforded by Queensland. It is one of the newest of our colonies, and it has already heaped up a debt which would be respectable for one of the oldest. The whole population when the last census was taken in April, 1881, was only 213,525, and the area being 668,224 square miles, there was roughly about one person to three square miles. The colony, it will be seen, except a mere fringe of it, is entirely unoccupied. Upon this small population—about equal to that of some of our metropolitan parishes—a debt has already been heaped up amounting in round figures to 22 millions. Every year or two a new loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions is brought out, and the loan is taken up without hesitation and without inquiry and is bought by the public at high prices. Now, we are far from insinuating that Queensland has already borrowed beyond its means; but it is quite evident that if it goes on at this rate it will very soon have done so. The population is growing rapidly; but the debt is growing still more rapidly; and it is no answer that the money borrowed is being laid out in public works which promote the prosperity of the colony. Within a moderate rate such a policy would be wise; but it is obvious that to borrow so enormous an amount with so small a population is unwise, because there cannot be traffic enough without railways and the like to justify this large expenditure. Even in 1883 the taxation of Queensland amounted to £3 9s. 5d. for every man, woman and child in the colony, while the expenditure amounted to £8 7s. 6d. per head of the population. The difference between the expenditure and the taxation is made up by outlay derived from other than taxation sources. Since 1883 the additions made to the debt have been very great—nearly 50 per cent.—and thus the charge for the debt is being heavily added to. In 1883, when the total debt was slightly under £15,000,000, it amounted to £51 17s. 2d. per head of the population, or to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ years of the revenue.

Burdett's "Official Intelligence" estimates the number of new companies brought out last year at 1,738, and the capital at 138 millions. This was the largest capital applied for since 1882; while the number of new companies is greater than ever before brought out in one year. The new loans amounted altogether to a little over 40 millions. Of this India borrowed 6 millions, the various home corporations £3,369,750, the colonies £12,650,200, foreign Governments £16,064,400, and colonial and foreign corporations or boards £1,971,000. It will be seen that the foreign loans exceeded the colonial loans; but the two together amounted to $28\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or somewhat over seven-tenths of the whole.

The half-yearly report and accounts of the directors of the Mersey Railway Company show that after deducting £16,048 for expenses, there is left a balance of £6,339 available for payment of interest on the debenture stocks, carrying forward £472.

The report and accounts of the directors of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company (Limited) to the 31st of December last show that the net revenue for the year amounted to £66,047, being an increase of £4,553

over the previous year. The balance available for dividend is £67,189. After deducting the interim dividend for the first six months of 1886, there remains a balance of £28,559. A dividend for the second six months of the year is recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) on the ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year, adding £4,000 to the reserve fund and carrying forward £1,602.

THE CARNIVAL AT NICE.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George of Wales arrived at Nice at noon yesterday from Cannes, to take part in the "Battle of Flowers." All the English residents of Cannes have also arrived for the carnival festivities. The weather was splendid, and the scene at the Battle of Flowers was most animated. The Prince of Wales and Prince George were literally bombarded with bouquets of flowers. Among the company who took part in the day's festivities were the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Count and Countess of Eu, the Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Hohenzollern, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Nemours, the Duchess of Chartres, the Countess of Caserté, Lady Murray, the Duchess of Luynes, the Countess Bardi, the Princess of Sagan, the Countess of Suzannet, and Lady Aston. The Prince of Wales subsequently returned to Cannes.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives an account of the Carnival proceedings on the 17th inst. He says:—

During the Carnival roulette is neglected, *trente et quarante* is abandoned, save by incorrigible punters, for it is *de rigueur* to appear on the Corso and take part in the Battle of Flowers. On this occasion "Le rois des fous" has had to contend with a variety of foes, and has been sadly worsted in the conflict. The weather has been dreadful; in obedience to the dictum of the almanack the festival has come upon us three weeks earlier than usual. Hence flowers are scarce and dear; violets are few, frozen, and scentless; roses conspicuous by absence. Even the most energetic of pleasure-seekers are apt to be numbed by chill blasts and leaden skies; inclined to prefer quiet drives clad in furs like Esquimaux, rather than face the unpropitious elements in frippery of silk or linen. There is no doubt, too, that Nice has ceased to be the pink of fashion. "Hop: springs eternal," we are told, and Nice declines for the present to accept discomfiture. All the world was expected at Nice to-day, in response to an invitation to be merry, and a fitting welcome was prepared accordingly. To cope with the prospective rush of the giddy and the gay, the long avenue facing the sea was lined with troops—puny, untidy mortals, with blue hands and faces and pale cheeks—unsoldierly mannikins, with slouching gait and noses as red as their pantaloons. A full hour before the commencement of hostilities the ultra-sanguine dropped in by twos and threes, and, braving influenza, took places in the booths, while the more prudent were besieging the restaurants, intent on wine and luncheon. Special trains brought a respectable gathering from Marseilles and Cannes; a good many junkettors drove over from Monte Carlo.

Two o'clock struck. Without the street was a pandemonium of struggling equipages, of shouting, gesticulating coachmen awaiting the advent of their masters, of *gendarmes-à-cheval* issuing brief orders with a despot's rattat that admitted of no remonstrance; and the cavalcade, chastened into an orderly line, defiled into the Corso by the sea. Oh, for a glimpse of sunshine to gild the spectacle! With the best intentions and the most vigorous spirits 'twas but a sorry playing at summer in the teeth of a bitter wind. Fancy dresses and disguises were few and dirty; but carriages were numerous enough, and the line was growing steadily. The booths were well filled, if the acres of chairs were empty. A minority of the carriages were elaborately decorated, although people for the most part were content to trim the harness with greenery and ribbons and pile up baskets on the cushions. A well-known florist at Monte Carlo was rash enough to appear in an open pony-chaise and gorgeous costume of pink calico, whereupon he became a mark for very pretty firing, receiving with undaunted gallantry a shower of the bouquets which he had himself dispensed in the morning. There was a stout and brave old dame, clad in rouge and scanty garb despite the blast, who, seated in solitary grandeur and mightily pleased with her appearance, received a raking fire. Men unprotected by the society of ladies were severely pelted. As a spectacle the show was far below the level of former years. A coach drawn by four horses harnessed with oranges was effective, completely covered as it was with branches laden with golden fruit. A van tricked out with draperies of many hues bore such a garden of girls as would have enchanted the Laureate. There was a carriage bedizened with marigolds and mimosa that justly attracted attention, whose occupants skilfully carried out a scheme of warm colour, which told well against the leaden sky, with costumes of bronze and lemon; while another followed behind, whose horses wore streamers of blue silk and immense plumes of pampas-grass dyed azure. But the palm for sumptuous good taste may fairly be accorded to an extremely pretty lady who, in mauve from top to toe, occupied in solitary glory a victoria buried in white lilac. Wreaths were wound about the wheels and festooned upon the horses, while the carriage itself was a sweet-scented bower, a fitting nest for Venus. And then there were items in the procession conspicuous for incongruity. Closed landaus, dark and grimly unadorned, with windows up, had somehow got entangled in the string. Through the glass could be perceived scornful, impassive visages and the tip-tilted noses of painfully prosaic persons, who were no whit in tune with the occasion. Some there were on whose boxes were perched undeniably British domestics, who gazed down upon the uproar with a sad and puzzled air, in which a disconcerted pitying dignity was blended with indulgent wonder. The British drama was fairly represented. Mr. Augustus Harris, weary of superintending the stowage of inflowing millions at Drury Lane, was vastly busy. Assisted by Mr. Paul Meritt, he poured in mimic wrath the long-pent stream of managerial rivalry on the devoted head of Mr. Edgar Bruce, who riposted with gleeful vigour.

When an occasional obstruction caused a temporary stoppage then grew the storm of battle fast and furious, till the less robust fell back exhausted. Fearsome threats were muttered 'twixt set teeth of terrific missiles kept in store—vague hints of heavy artillery and Krupp shells in form of ponderous cabbages and awful cauliflowers; but happily those were myths. A brisk fusillade of violets and carnations pattered along the line. There were shrill cries of wounded, hollow thuds on hats, shrieks of flushed amazons smitten with rosebuds in the eye. At these fierce and hot-contested crises the most plethoric of baskets were quickly emptied, and ruin and defeat would have stared many in the face but for the frugal and convenient institution of the *ramasseur*. As the string moves slowly up and down the Corso adversaries of tried mettle meet again and again to resume an interrupted onslaught, but even the doughtiest are men and women with sinews that strain and muscles that grow weary. The pallid daylight fades; the cavalcade grows thin; the heads of the horses are turned towards the town; but ere the final limit may be reached one last dread onslaught has yet to be endured. The gauntlet must be run at a foot-pace of the twenty-five yards of booth, and here the carnage is terrible.

A JOURNEY TO SOKOTO.

At a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, Mr. Standinger, member of the last Flegel expedition, made a report on the journey from Benue to Kano, Sokoto, and Gandu. The journey commenced in August, 1885, at Soko. The way led past various places to the long-famed Saria, which was reached on the 29th of September. The districts traversed were generally fruitful and thickly populated. At Saria the caravan excited the greatest wonder. The King received the members of the expedition kindly, but at first would not allow them to proceed, saying that the road to Sokoto was unsafe, and advising them to wait a little till he himself should go there to pay tribute. While waiting, the expedition made an excursion to Kano, a six days' journey. On the way there the first sandy ground was met with. Many villages lay on the road, which was so frequented that women found their living on it by offering food to sell. Shells are used as money. Kano is a well-fortified place, of imposing appearance. The King, who received the expedition with hospitality, is considered a mighty Prince. His palace is a high dome-shaped edifice, the walls of which are decorated with brass basins. It is wonderfully built of mere clay; bricks are unknown. There is a flourishing trade with the north, carried on by means of dromedaries. On returning to Saria the expedition remained some time for want of bearers, which prevented them from starting without the King. They were much incommode by curious visitors and sick people wanting medicine. Saria is fortified. At each gate guards levy a tribute on the people coming to market. There is a well-developed industry in leather and braided goods, the dyeing of which is a secret. On the 9th of December the expedition finally started for Sokoto, and met the rich and picturesque caravan of the King at Maska, the first station on the road. In five days they reached Kaura, the chief town of Samfara, where they found the Sultan of Sokoto, who had come to receive tribute. At an audience the Sultan declared that he had not granted the English any land nor monopoly in his country. On the 4th of January, 1886, the expedition arrived at Sokoto, and thence, in five days' march, Gandu. The custom of giving presents prevailed throughout the Hausa. In Saria the expedition was presented by the King with oxen, and the King of Samfara gave a dromedary, which fact considerably abated the exorbitant demands of the bearers. The Sultan of Sokoto was very generous in giving drafts on the purses of his vassals; but the value of these drafts proved to be somewhat problematic. On the way back the insecurity of the road was proved by the fact that the village of Kashia was found completely sacked.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
FARR, wife of Mr. Ernest, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., at St. Helier's, Ealing, Feb. 16.
HAMILTON, wife of Mr. William F., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, at Kirkstall-road, Streatham-hill, Feb. 19.
KNOX, wife of Commander Vesey, R.N., at H.M. Coastguard, Cahirciveen, county Kerry, Ireland, Feb. 18.
NEWTON, Mrs. L. B., at Deerbrook-road, Tulse-hill, Feb. 17.
OUTRAM, Mrs. Leonard S., at Bessborough-gardens, S.W., Feb. 18.

DAUGHTERS.
GARDNER, widow of Surgeon-Major Edward B., I.M.S., late Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, N.W.P., at Clifton, Feb. 19.
LENNARD-BARRETT, wife of Captain Dacre, Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Clarence-villas, Walmer, Feb. 16.
MEYER, Mrs. Ernest, at Chepstow-place, W., Feb. 19.
PEMBER, Mrs. Charles D., at Brook-green, Feb. 16.
STEER, Mrs. Edward, at the Woodlands, Malpas, Newport, Mon., Feb. 18.
TILLEY, Mrs. Thomas S., at Enfield, Feb. 19.

MARRIAGES.

FREE-BIRCH.—At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Colonel J. F. Free, R.H.A., to Clara, widow of Mr. W. A. Birch, of Agden Hall, Lymm, Cheshire, and Edinburgh-terrace, Kensington Palace, Feb. 19.
HELLARD-DARBY.—At Holy Trinity Church, Captain Robert C. Hellard, R.E., to Maude M., daughter of the late Mr. William H. Darby, of Leap Castle, Roscrea, Feb. 17.
HURLEY-SMALLWOOD.—At St. Giles's, Reading, Alice L., daughter of the late Mr. R. C. Hurley, of Reading, to George S., son of the late Mr. Joseph Smallwood, of Marpool, Derbyshire, Feb. 17.
McMORLAND-RENDALL.—At Holy Trinity Church, Low Moor, Yorkshire, Robert E., son of the late Mr. Robert McMORLAND, of Beckenham, Kent, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Robert Rendall, of Manningham, Bradford, Yorks, Feb. 16.

MITCHELL-MORRISON.—At the Scots' Church, Melbourne, Mr. Edward F. Mitchell, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Sir W. H. F. Mitchell, to Eliza F., daughter of Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College, Melbourne, Dec. 16.
NEEL-BENN.—At St. Mary's, Ealing, Mr. Walter P. Neel, of Montevideo, son of the late Mr. Elias A. Neel, of St. Helier, Jersey, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward Benn, of Westfield House, South Ealing, and Bahia, Feb. 17.
PENNINGTON-PRICE.—At Pannal Church, Captain Richard L. A. Pennington, and Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers, to Eleanor M., daughter of Rev. Charles Price, Rector of Pannal, Wales, Feb. 7.
RYDER-CAUTLEY.—At St. Mary's, Kensington, Com. Hugh C. D. Ryder, R.N., of Ickleford House, Hitchin, to Ada J., daughter of the late Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, Feb. 17.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT, Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas J. M., late of Erith and Dulwich, at Eureka, Humboldt County, California, aged 65, Feb. 18.
BENCE, Lois, wife of Mr. William, at Hadley, Barnet, aged 57, Feb. 19.
BORRADAILE, Anne E., widow of Rev. Abraham, M.A., formerly Incumbent of St. Mary's, Westminster, at Binfild-road, Clapham, aged 59, Feb. 18.
BUSHE, Mr. John S., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, at Trinidad, West Indies, Jan. 24.
CARDWELL, Viscountess, at Eaton-square, aged 72, Feb. 19.
CRICHTON, Anne, wife of Rev. W. J., at East Cliff, Dover, aged 76, Feb. 18.
DE PRÉE, Colonel George C., late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, Surveyor-General of India, at Rozel Manor, Jersey, Feb. 18.
EDWARDS, Mary A., wife of Mr. Charles A., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., at King's-road, Chelsea, Feb. 18.
EDWARDS, Laura A. C., daughter of the late Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, at St. Ann's-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 62, Feb. 15.
GILES, Kate, widow of Rev. George, LL.D., at Harrington-gardens, South Kensington, aged 82, Feb. 19.
GILMORE, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Robert, at Beaumont street, Portland-place, Feb. 17.
HOLMES, Mr. Joseph, at Ryder-terrace, Twickenham, aged 81, Feb. 17.
HOSLEY, Sarah, wife of Mr. William, of London, at Regency-square, Brighton, Feb. 19.

JOHNSON, Mr. Jabez, J.P., at Kenyon Hall, near Manchester, aged 77, Feb. 18.
KARNEY, Margaret A., widow of Mr. Gilbert J., of Walmer, Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent, at Brondesbury-road, N.W., aged 81, Feb. 18.
LUCAS, Major-General Charles S. De N., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, aged 56, Feb. 16.
MAYOR, Henry J., son of the late Major Frederick, H.E.I.C.S., at Gurner-street, St. Kilda, Victoria, aged 53, Nov. 25.
MORONY, Robert B., late Captain The Buffs, at Bedford, aged 50, Feb. 17.
REGNART, Cornelia, widow of Mr. Charles, late of Somerset House, at Patshull-road, Camden-road, N.W., aged 81, Feb. 16.
RITCHIE, William B., M.D., J.P., of Belfast, at Liverpool, aged 70, Feb. 15.
ROBERTS, Mr. John M., son of Mr. Thomas, of Kersal, Manchester, at Southport, aged 45, Feb. 18.
SCHWABACHER, Isidor, son of Mr. Maurice, of Arandel-gardens, W., at Kimberley, S. Africa, aged 21, Feb. 13.
SMITH, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Alfred, at Teddington, aged 34, Feb. 17.
STEPHENSON, Dorothy M., infant daughter of Mr. Robert, at Burwell, near Cambridge, Feb. 19.
STILES, George E. W., son of Mr. W. H., of Barnsbury-street, London, at Great House, Shepton Mallet, aged 15, Feb. 14.
STRAHAN, Sir George C., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, at Bournemouth, aged 47, Feb. 17.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

"The greatest battle the world has ever seen," says a popular American divine, "is the battle of bread," and none of those who study

"The city with its noise, its ceaseless whirl and din,
The myriad hearts that daily beat and break therein,"

will doubt the truth of this statement. Every morning sees a vast crowd leaving their homes to enter upon a struggle as real as ever a battlefield produced; hand, heart, and head combined in the conflict; every faculty of mind and body brought into subservience to the one great end.

What wonder that in such a battle many fall! What wonder if the continuous strain proves too much for the system, and, nature's cry for rest being unheeded, work becomes a misery; and as the toilers attend to their various duties,

"The heart is sick, and the brain benumbed,
As well as the weary hand."

Then comes a time when labour is no longer possible, when nature, having pleaded in vain, asserts her power; the pen drops from the weary fingers, the brain loses its power of concentration, and the golden tide of life has reached a very low ebb indeed. Now, however unwillingly, rest must be sought, but too often is not to be found. The overwrought system refuses to rest; and, unless by some means the recuperative forces are supplemented, a complete breakdown must ensue.

How to regain lost strength is now the great problem by which men's minds are agitated. Ordinary medicinal treatment is of no avail; the cause, not the symptoms merely, must be dealt with. Each debilitated system must be strengthened and energised before they can again take their place in the "bivouac of life." Experience has taught us that to surround the body by natural influences which almost imperceptibly but surely revive the recuperative force, will soothe the over-wrought nerves to rest, and, restoring lost energy, again enable the workers to return with wonted zest to the task of life.

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BROKERS.

Messrs. Panmure Gordon, Hill, and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.).

F. E. Hersee, Esq., 144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of taking over (as a going concern, as from 31st December, 1886) and working and extending the well-known business of R. W. Winfield and Company, manufacturers of brass and iron work of every description, including chandeliers, gas-fittings, bedsteads, tubes, wire, art metal-work, and also artists in stained glass; in addition to which the firm have, in recent years, added electric lighting. Of the excellent work produced by the firm, the prize medals specified at the head of this prospectus are sufficient evidence.

The firm was established in the year 1829, and has been since successfully carried on, the books showing that during the 15 years to 30th June last, to which date the accounts have been annually made up, profits to the amount of £203,413 have been actually drawn out in cash, besides additions to the capital, as shown by the accountant's report referred to below.

The death of two partners, owning a considerable portion of the capital, is the reason for the business being now placed before the public. The deaths, however, did not affect the active management of the business, which has for long been principally conducted by Mr. Charles W. Torr, who will continue as Managing Director, and the Directors consider that the circumstances under which the business is disposed of offer an unusually good opportunity of investing in a sound manufacturing business.

The premises at Birmingham are leasehold for terms expiring in 1920 and 1938, and cover an area of about eight acres; are well situated in Cambridge-street and Tindal-street, abutting on the canal, and intersected by branches thereof, and the leases are extremely valuable. The works occupied by the business cover 4½ acres, and are in every respect complete, the machinery and plant being of modern description, and thoroughly adapted for all requirements. The remainder produces an income considerably in excess of the rent payable by the Company for the whole property, and the Company thus not only stands rent free, but has a profit income from the leases. The premises in London are also well adapted for the business. The premises and contents are adequately insured against fire.

The addition of the electric light business has opened a new and important branch, and there can be no doubt that when the law relating to electric lighting is placed upon a more satisfactory basis, this Company, in common with others, must receive a large accession of business in this department.

With the view to arranging terms for the transfer of the business to the Company and for ascertaining the profits, an examination of the books of the firm has been made by Messrs. Good, Daniels, and Co., Chartered Accountants, of 57, Moorgate-street, London, and their report has been submitted to the Directors, who, judging from past profits (which have averaged for many years nearly £15,000 per annum), and the present activity of the business, are satisfied that it is one from which highly satisfactory results may be expected. Messrs. Good, Daniels, and Co.'s report can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, 47, Cornhill, E.C.

The price which the vendors have agreed to accept for the entire business as a going concern as from the 31st December, 1886, with the premises, plant, machinery, stock-in-trade, and all assets, except book-debts, is the sum of £743,000, payable £203,000 in cash, and £540,000 in Ordinary Shares of the Company, issued as fully paid, which Ordinary Shares will not be entitled to any dividend until 7 per cent. has been paid to the holders of the Preference Shares. These terms are very advantageous to the Company, the amount of cash paid being far less than the present value of the prospects of the Company that they agree to accept payment of the balance of £540,000 in Ordinary Shares. The vendors will pay all their own debts and liabilities, but the book-debts outstanding at the date of the transfer will be collected by the Company on account

of the vendors, thus preserving the continuity of the trade connection.

With regard to the property, valuations were recently made for the purposes of probate and partnership, and those valuations have formed the basis of the vendors' estimate of value. Those valuations have now been again submitted to Messrs. Chesbire and Gibson, and Messrs. Thomas and Bettridge, of Birmingham, whose instructions on behalf of the Company were to examine and value the property and prepare a detailed inventory of the buildings, motive-power and gearing, fixed plant and machinery, loose plant and utensils, gas, steam, and water fittings, and of the London premises, fixtures and plant therein. The said valuations, which amount to £817,709, can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

The stock-books have been examined by Messrs. Thomas and Bettridge, who certify the value of the stock at 31st December last to be £651,361. This certificate can also be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

The very valuable goodwill, patents, registered designs, and trade-mark, of which there are many—as specified in the agreement—are included in the sale, and for which no payment is made.

The terms of sale will leave as working capital £17,000, which is ample, as the Company will start with a sufficient stock-in-trade.

The vendors, who are the promoters, undertake to defray all expenses incidental to the formation of the company, including the costs of the valuations and reports before referred to, and all share brokerage and other charges up to the first allotment of shares.

Mr. Charles W. Torr, the working partner of the present firm, has for 15 years past had the active management of the business, and has agreed to accept the position of managing director of the Company for the period of seven years, on moderate terms. Mr. O. F. Thompson, who has been for many years the principal country representative of the firm, has also consented to join the Board, thus securing the continuance of the same able management which has for so long characterized the business.

It is intended to apply to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for an official quotation of the shares of the Company in due course.

The following contracts and agreements have been made with reference to the formation of the Company:—An agreement, dated the 3rd day of February, 1887, made between the firm of R. W. Winfield and Co., the vendors, of the first part, and the said Charles Walker Torr, of the second part, and Frank Ernest Hersee, as trustee for the Company, of the third part, and a letter from the vendors to Mr. H. P. Gordon, dated the 9th day of February, 1887.

In addition to the foregoing, there are many current trade contracts, too numerous to set out, and applicants for shares are to be deemed to have waived publication of the names and dates thereof.

Copies of all the documents above referred to (other than trade contracts), and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, and applicants for shares are to be deemed to have notice of the contents of such documents.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications for shares must be forwarded, together with a deposit of £1 per share, either to the Bankers of the Company, the Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Birmingham, and its branches, or London Agents, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; or to the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, 144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; from either of whom, and from the Brokers, Messrs. Panmure Gordon, Hill, and Co., Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and at the premises of the Vendors in Birmingham and London, prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.

By order of the Board,

F. E. HERSEE, Secretary (pro tem.).
London, E.C., February, 1887.

The LIST will CLOSE FOR LONDON on the 24th inst., and for the Country on the following day.

Telegram just received from Grass Valley, California:—"Results last fortnight twelve thousand dollars—Providence." (Signed) LAVIGNE DUPLAY."

NEVADA PROVIDENCE GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

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.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

Percy B. Schreiber, Esq., 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED 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 one mile and a quarter west of Nevada City, Nevada County, California.

The mines are in full operation.

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

86,784 tons were extracted from 1882 to 1885, producing bullion 1,002,540 dols., which, after paying all working expenses, yield a net profit of 521,695 dols., being £108,686 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 £31,270, and, taking the average of the September and October months, the actual net profits are at the rate of over £37,000 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 being about £1,000,000 sterling.

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 25 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

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, and one-third more than the yield of 'St. John del Rey Mine,' Brazil."

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

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

"ALLISON RANCH" GOLD MINE, LIMITED.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 23rd inst., for Town and Country Applications.

By order.

The Company has provided out of its reserve working capital of 40,000 shares for the erection of a 40-stamp mill, which, according to the Engineer's estimate, should crush 100 tons per diem of ore, worth £10 per ton, equal to £1,000 per day.

"ALLISON RANCH" GOLD MINE (LIMITED). By common repute the richest gold mine ever opened in the United States of America. (See Reports.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883. Capital £250,000, in 250,000 shares of £1 each, of which 167,000 shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—2s. on application, 6s. on allotment, 6s. in one month, and 6s. in two months.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Colonel the Hon. E. B. Acheson, Guards' Club, S.W.
The Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.P., 36, Walton-street, Port-street, S.W.

George Middleton Kiell, Esq., Dorking.
J. W. Hughes, Esq. (Messrs. Hughes, Chemery, and Co., London, Paris, and Hamburg).

BANKERS.

Messrs. Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East; Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Cecil Drew and Walmisley, 27, Throgmorton-street, and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Powell and Burt, 39, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. Secretary (pro tem.)—Mr. George H. Newman. Offices—28, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the famous "Allison Ranch" Gold Mine, situated in Grass Valley, California, and other mines adjacent.

In addition to the "Allison Ranch," the Company proposes to acquire the following adjacent properties:—

The Malone Mine, held under U.S. Patent, Acres and comprising about 20
The Syndicate Mine
The Golden Chain Mine
The New Idea Mine
The Golden Chain (No. 2) Mine

Held under the Mining Laws of the U.S., and comprising about 60
The Great Eastern
The Labor Property (the mining rights only over this property), held under U.S. patent, and comprising about 200

Acres 280

—making a total, with the "Allison Ranch" Gold Mine, of about 324 acres.

These additional properties are developed only to a slight extent, but sufficiently to prove them auriferous beyond question. Situated as they are in the richest mining district in America, and in the immediate neighbourhood of mines which have been developed to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet, and have paid monthly dividends for years, there is no reason why they should not prove as rich as the "Allison Ranch" Mine.

The "Allison Ranch" Mine is probably the most celebrated gold mine in the United States of America, and has been the subject of numerous official reports and references in standard works on mining, all of an exceedingly favourable character.

It covers an area of over 44 acres, being about 1,610 feet long upon the lode line by 1,888 feet in width of surface ground, and is held under United States patent.

The vertical depth of the workings is only about 400 feet, and the levels average each way about 300 feet; the surrounding mines have been proved to hold gold to almost 2,000 feet deep, and are still yielding as well as ever. This moderate extent of development has produced, as nearly as may be, 4,000,000 dols., with a small and inefficient 12-stamp mill.

About £50,000 was taken from 2,300 tons.

Another run showed £40,000 per week for several weeks.

The present Company propose to erect a 40-stamp mill.

It will be seen from the different reports that the ore can be safely taken as averaging 2½ ounces (£10) per ton.

A 40-stamp mill can crush of this ore 2½ tons per stamp, or a total daily output of 100 tons, of the

money value of £1,000 gross, or £900 net, making the annual income for dividends equal to £270,000. These figures are based upon the combined statements made by the following well-known mining engineers:—

Mr. James Bennallack, who has been employed in mining in Grass Valley for over 20 years.

Professor Silliman, a well-known authority on mining matters.

Professor Raymond, Commissioner of Mining Statistics, U.S.A.

Mr. Ross Browne, who refers to this mine in a report to the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. L. Chalmers, who has been engaged for the last 19 years in mining in California.

Mr. Wm. A. Skidmore, formerly special agent to the U.S. Mining Commission, and Secretary of the Hydraulic Mines Association.

Mr. J. A. Phillips, author of "The Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver" and other works.

To properly appreciate this extraordinary mine it is necessary to read the reports, which are too voluminous to publish in a prospectus, but the following brief extracts from them will give an idea of their nature, and the complete reports will be furnished to any intending investor on application. Upon these reports all the statements contained in this prospectus are founded.

"The 'Allison Ranch' Gold Mine is one of the most productive in California. It has been worked with almost uniform profit for 10 years. The rock yields from 30 dols. to 150 dols. per ton."—Ross Browne.

"The mine contains the richest ore ever found in the Grass Valley Basin, by specimen or on average."—James Bennallack.

"The 'Allison Ranch' Gold Mine has obtained probably a more widespread fame than any other gold mine in California."—Professor Silliman.

"A good and permanent mine, and I know of no better venture in the State."—Professor Price.

—Vide Reports.

"My impression, derived from a long residence in Grass Valley, is that the 'Allison Ranch' Mine is the best mining venture in California."—Wm. A. Skidmore.

"It is a virgin mine, and from the small amount of work done on the upper levels, millions (dollars) were extracted, and by crude mining appliances."—James Bennallack.

"Some of the rock is known to have paid as high as 375 dols. per ton."—J. A. Phillips, "The Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver."

"In the Cariboo (portion of the mine) they were in a veritable bonanza, getting ore worth 200 dols. per ton, exclusive of sulphurets (worth perhaps as much more)."—Vide Chalmers' Report.

The Development Company, Limited, which is the vendor to and the promoter of this Company, has fixed the purchase price of the property at £210,000, of which it is stipulated that £83,000 shall be paid in shares, and £127,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the Directors.

All expenses up to allotment, including brokerage of 2½ per cent., are to be borne by the vendors.

The following contracts have been entered into:—One dated 23rd December, 1886, and made between Richard Henry Walbank of the one part, and the Development Company, Limited, of the other part; and another dated 4th February, 1887, made between the Development Company, Limited, of the one part, and this Company of the other part.

Prospectuses, reports, plans, and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, from its Bankers, and also from the principal London and country stockbrokers.

Contracts, Memorandum, and Articles of Association can be seen at the Company's Solicitors. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. 16th February, 1887.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office—15, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

City Branch—Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

TWELFTH BONUS MEETING, 1887.

The Report presented at a meeting, held on the 6th January last, showed that on the rigorous bases of the Institute of Actuaries' H^M and H^M(5) Tables of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums, which together produce the highest reserves known to the Assurance practice,

The calculated liability was £2,181,937
To which further Reserves were added of 158,823

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

The Divisible Surplus was £375,000

This sum was larger by £30,000 than any previously distributed, and produced the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a CASH BONUS OF 33½ PER CENT. on the Premiums of the Five Years.

NEXT BONUS.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1892, and persons who effect new policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits.

The New Bonus Report, the full prospectus, forms of proposal, and every information on application.

B. NEWBATT, Actuary and Secretary.

ACCIDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD,

Railway Accidents, Employer's Liability, insured against by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Income, £246,000. Compensation paid for 118,000 Accidents, £2,350,000. Moderate premiums—favourable conditions. Prompt and liberal settlement of claims. Chairman, Harvie M. Farquhar, Esq.

West-end Office: 3, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.

Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ACCIDENT ASSURANCE

transacted by the ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE. Established 1808.

West-end Office, 32, Cockspur-street. Head Office, 92, Cheapside. Secretary, SAM'L. J. PIPKIN.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital £1,200,000. Paid-up £300,000. Total invested funds, over £1,550,000.—E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

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.

Office.

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

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.

"It is certainly a remarkable vehicle. Closed it is a Hansom, open a Victoria. Londoners should hail such a vehicle with joy."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. Capital £100,000, in £1 shares, payable 2s. per share on application, 3s. per share on allotment.

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., Gattton House, East Bergholt, and 5, Park-place, 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.

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

ABRIDGED 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 has 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. 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 depôts 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 sources from which the Company will derive profits are:—

- From the manufacture and sale of its vehicles.
- By royalties from the grant of licences to other carriage-builders.
- By bonuses and sales of licences to subsidiary companies when formed locally in the chief towns of the United Kingdom.
- 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.

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.

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

THE BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Limited). Established 1847.

HEAD OFFICE—31, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Paid-up Capital, £300,000; Reserve Fund, £200,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £300,000.

Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued.

Bills Bought and Collected.

Telegraphic Transfers Made.

Deposits Received for Fixed Periods of one, two, or three years, at 5 per cent. per annum, in sums of not less than £100.

W. G. CUTHBERTSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly the 20th of July, 1861.)

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Capital, subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £625,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., President.
G. B. Owen, Esq.
J. M. Clark, Esq.
Sir F. Whitaker,
K.C.M.G.
W. I. Taylor, Esq.
W. S. Wilson, Esq.
Hon. Jas. Williamson.

LONDON BOARD.

Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Falconer Larkworthy, Esq.
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.

Head Office, Auckland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

In Australia.—Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Sydney.

In Fiji.—Suva, Levuka.

In New Zealand.—Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wellington, and at 97 other towns and places throughout the Colonies.

This Bank grants drafts on all its Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

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, Bed-chamber-woman to Her Majesty. Edited by Mrs. VERNON DELVES BROUGHTON. In 2 vols. demy 8vo, with Portraits, 32s.

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ELIZABETH'S FORTUNE. By BERTHA THOMAS,

Author of "The Violin Player," "Cressida," etc. 3 Vols. crown 8vo.

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GEORGINA 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.

A LITTLE DUTCH MAIDEN. By E. ERNLE

MONEY. In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street.

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.

COOPE, AND COMPY.

(LIMITED).

IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED AK LIGHT BITTER ALE, for family use.
IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED STOUT, Nourishing and Invigorating.
IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED BEERS are brewed from Malt and Hops only.
IND, COOPE, & CO'S ROMFORD BOTTLED ALE at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.
IND, COOPE, & 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.

CLIFFORD'S HISTORY OF

PRIVATE LEGISLATION. In 2 Vols.

By FREDERICK CLIFFORD, Barrister-at-Law.

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