

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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## DRURY LANE.

**DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS.** Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30: Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2.30, THE FORTY THIEVES. The best Pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together.

## LYCEUM.

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

## ADELPHI.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.** THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (410th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Gardan, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Campbell, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.** Mr. HORACE SMOGGER, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy-Opera, entitled DOROTHY. By 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.** ALICE IN WONDERLAND.—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES.—TO-DAY, 2.30, and EVERY DAY up to March 2nd, inclusive. LAST FIVE PERFORMANCES. Musical Dream-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-office 10 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 2nd.

## GLOBE.

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

**GLOBE THEATRE.—Last two nights** of THE LODGERS. On Monday, Feb. 28, will be produced a farcical comedy, in 3 acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy.

## VAUDEVILLE.

**VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA** (240th 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 Paulson and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulson, 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.

## 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.

## SAVOY.

**SAVOY.—R. D'O'LY 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 Couits, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. No fees. Doors open 7.30.

## ST. JAMES'S.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee**s and Managers, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. KENDAL. Last Two Nights of THE HOBBY-HORSE. THIS EVENING, at 8.20, THE HOBBY-HORSE. The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntly; 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, last night of THE RIVALS. In Act 2, Scene 3, a Gavotte will be danced. At 7.45 a farce, entitled NED KNOWLES. Doors open 7.15. MATINEE OF THE RIVALS TO-morrow, at 2.15. Band of the "New Club" on this occasion. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be Revived TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT.

## 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.

## 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 TO-morrow (Saturday), 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. Lug, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. At 8.0, THE NETTLE. Miss Cudmore. Mr. Kerr. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

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

## PARIS HIPPODROME at OLYMPIA.

Addison-road Station, Kensington. TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8. The Olympian Races, Roman Chariot Races, Triple Tandem of Jumping Horses, Race of Riderless Steeds over Hurdles, the Junior Derby, the Spanish Bull-Fight, Indian Race, the wonderful Family of Lions, and the Great Sporting Pantomime, 400 artists and assistants. 300 Horses, Dogs, Elephants, Deer, &c. 100 Musicians. Such a show has never been seen in London. Admission, from 12.

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## HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.

The LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of the present season, SATURDAY, February 26th. TO-MORROW (Saturday) Evening, Last Representation of all the charming and varied scenes of the present popular programme.

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**AN INTERNATIONAL SHORT-**HAND CONGRESS will be held in LONDON NEXT AUTUMN, to which all who are interested in Shorthand, of whatever system, are invited.

The object of the Congress is to celebrate two interesting events—viz., the **TERCENTENARY** of the ART of MODERN SHORTHAND, which owes its origin to Timothy Bright's "Characterie," produced just 300 years ago, and the **JUBILEE** of Mr. ISAAC PITMAN'S SYSTEM of PHONOGRAPHY. It is also intended to provide a suitable Memorial of Mr. Pitman's life-long labours, and to commemorate the Tercentenary by a permanent plan for the furtherance of Shorthand generally.

A Series of Conferences, which will be attended by English, Colonial, and Foreign Shorthand Writers, will be held to discuss the development of the Art and its practical applications.

A large and influential Committee has been formed, consisting of well-known English and Foreign Shorthand Writers, Professional and Amateur, and a number of Men of Eminence in Literature, Law, and Science, who sympathize with the movement; among the latter being Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General; Mr. R. Garnett, LL.D., Assistant-Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum; Dr. J. H. Gladstone; Hon. I. Keith-Falconer, Cambridge; Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Advocate; Professor Max Müller, Oxford; Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.; Professor Sayce, Oxford; Mr. E. M. Thompson, Keeper of MSS. and Egerton Librarian, British Museum.

The benefits conferred upon the world by shorthand have been so great that the Committee do not hesitate to appeal to all classes of the community to contribute to the fund for the above objects.

Subscriptions at present amount to about £400, chiefly ranging from one guinea (entitling to membership of the Congress) to ten guineas.

Prospectus, List of Committee, Subject of Discussion, and other information will be forwarded on application.

THOMAS ALLEN REED, Chairman and Treasurer. Dr. WESTBY GIBSON, Hon. Secretary. No. 37, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Reading** Room and Newspaper Room will be CLOSED from Tuesday, March 1st, to Friday, March 4th, both days inclusive.

EDWARD A. BOND, Principal Librarian. British Museum, Feb. 24, 1887.

## TO MASONS and PAVIORS.

The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London will meet in the Guildhall of the said City on TUESDAY, the 8th of March, 1887, at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive Tenders for the execution of all such works of stone paving in the carriageways and in the footways severally of the said City as may from time to time be required during the term of three years, commencing at Lady Day now next ensuing, upon the terms contained in a Specification which may be seen and copied at this office.

Forms of Tender may also be had.

For the purpose of these works the City is divided into four districts, for each of which Tenders are to be sent in for masons' work in the footways, and for paviors' work in the carriageways, of such districts respectively.

Persons tendering are required to give the names and addresses of at least two substantial householders as their sureties, to enter into bond with the Contractor for the due performance of the contract. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tender, or any, unless deemed satisfactory, and all Tenders must be delivered in before Twelve o'clock on the said day of treaty.

The parties sending in proposals must attend personally before the Commissioners, or by a duly authorized agent, at Half-past Twelve o'clock on the said day.

HENRY BLAKE, Principal Clerk. Sewers' Office, Guildhall, Feb. 24, 1887.

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DR. T. J. BARNARDO, at the

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTIONS,  
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## HOTELS.

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Library lighted with Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Tennis Lawn.  
Present Boarding Terms (including bed-room and attendance), 10s. 6d. per  
day each person, or reduced tariff for rooms and meals à la carte.  
Table d'Hôte (separate tables) from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. Hotel warmed throughout  
with hot-air pipes. Hotel Private Omnibus meets all the principal trains. Full  
particulars of the Manager.

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THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
TOBACCOS COMPANY (Limited), of Yenidjeh, Cairo, and 86 and 88,  
LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, having their own establishment at Yenidjeh,  
the centre of the DUBEC tobacco growing district, are able to secure  
the finest Tobacco growths; and, with the assistance of a large staff of  
skilled native workmen, are in a position to manufacture and import the  
finest brands of Egyptian Cigarettes.

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BEWARE of Worthless Imitations of the above unrivalled. Every  
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**PEPPER'S  
QUININE & IRON  
Health, Strength,  
Energy. TONIC.**

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve,  
Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes  
Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and  
Energy.  
Insist on having **PEPPER'S TONIC.**  
Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

**Sulpholine  
FOR CLEARING  
THE SKIN. Lotion.**

In a few days Spots, Blemishes,  
Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully  
fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders  
the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.  
Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold everywhere.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF IMITATIONS OF  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**

Which are calculated to deceive the Public.

LEA and PERRINS beg to draw attention to the fact that each Bottle of the Original and Genuine

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

Bears their Signature thus—

*Lea & Perrins*

\* Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London; and Export  
Oilmen generally. Retail by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

## SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S EARLY CLOSING BILL.

**LARGE SHOPKEEPERS OF  
LONDON,** who close their shops voluntarily  
at seven o'clock, oppose Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, as  
you have no need for it, and it means ruin to your  
neighbouring shopkeepers.

**SMALL SHOPKEEPERS OF  
LONDON,** oppose Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, as  
it will compel you to shut up your shop at eight  
o'clock in the week and ten o'clock on Saturday,  
and you will be subject to a fine of Twenty Shillings  
each day, or be sent to Prison; in addition to which  
you will be under police supervision if this Act is  
carried out.

**STALL-KEEPERS OF LONDON,**  
who vend your wares in the highways and  
byways of this large Metropolis, oppose Sir J.  
Lubbock's Bill, or you will be fined Twenty Shillings  
daily or be sent to Prison if you sell goods after  
eight o'clock.

**COSTERMONGERS OF LONDON,**  
oppose Sir J. Lubbock's Bill, or you will  
be fined Twenty Shillings or sent to Prison if you  
sell a cabbage, a herring, or a sprat after eight  
o'clock each day in the week or ten o'clock on  
Saturday.

**BARBERS OF LONDON,** oppose  
this Bill, or you will be fined Twenty  
Shillings or be sent to Prison if you earn an honest  
penny after eight o'clock by shaving a poor  
labouring man.

**MEN OF LONDON,** this is an attack  
on your liberties, and your rates and taxes  
will not be remitted you by the framers of this Bill  
if, unfortunately, it passes and brings you to ruin.

**NOW FOR YOUR REMEDY,** and  
an honourable one. There are sixty-two  
members of Parliament representing you in this  
great metropolis. Without delay, before the first of  
March next, send each of your members a post-  
card expressing your opinions if you feel that the  
Bill will oppress you, and any communications you  
make to them will be better than all the petitions  
in Christendom. J. T. PEACOCK.  
Sudbury House, Hammersmith.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SEAT-  
HOLDERS.** You will receive by THURS-  
DAY'S post the report of Mr. James Harris,  
F.C.A., dated February 18, 1886, also the Royal  
Albert Hall Council's Report, dated April 1, 1886;  
further report to follow from Mr. James Harris, dated  
June 17, 1886. (Read the FINANCIAL NEWS  
Daily.) J. T. PEACOCK,  
Sudbury House, Hammersmith.  
February 24, 1887.

**RETAIL DRAPERS.**—Twenty neces-  
sitous 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,  
Chesapeake, 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.

**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: 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.  
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.**  
Incorporated 1730.  
Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities.  
NEW PROSPECTUS on application, showing  
REVISED RATES, CONDITIONS as to  
WHOLE WORLD and INDISPENSIBLE POLI-  
CIES, &c.  
Funds exceed £4,000,000.  
Office:  
Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.** 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.

**THE CITY OF MELBOURNE  
BANK (LIMITED).**  
Capital, 400,000 Shares, of £5 each .. £2,000,000  
Issued, 180,000 Shares:—  
Paid-up (£2 10s.) ..... £450,000  
Uncalled (£2 10s.) ..... £450,000 £900,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £210,000  
Unappropriated Profits ..... £8,200  
London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.  
Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scot-  
land.

All banking business in connexion with the Australia  
colonies transacted.  
Deposits received for one year at 4½ per cent.,  
and for longer periods on terms to be ascertained  
on application.  
EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

**THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL  
BANK (LIMITED).**  
Bankers to the Queensland Government.  
Subscribed Capital .. £1,300,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... £52,300  
Reserve Fund ..... £15,000  
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.

The London Office receives deposits for fixed  
periods, at rates which may be ascertained on appli-  
cation. R. D. BUCHANAN, Manager.  
No. 29, Lombard-street, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1868.  
**THE LIBERATOR BUILDING  
SOCIETY,** 20, Budge-row, Cannon-street.  
FIVE PER CENT. paid on shares (£30 each) and on  
deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.  
DEPOSITS at one month's notice, FOUR PER CENT.  
Reserve Fund, SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.  
For particulars apply to the Secretary,  
F. H. ROCKE.



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

## REMEDIES FOR IRISH DISCONTENT.

THE trial of the Parnellite leaders of Dublin has ended as every one foreknew that it would end. The judge laid down the law with perfect fairness and precision, and left the facts entirely to the jury. The question of fact which the jury had to decide was whether or not the traversers had done what they have constantly asserted that they have done, and whether they were responsible for speeches and writings which it is their special pride and glory to acknowledge. The Crown produced plenty of evidence to show that the prisoners are the men whom they represent themselves to be, and that they have really invented and carried out the designs of which they are so proud. The evidence was not disputed or denied. The judge plainly laid down the law which had been contravened by the conduct attributed to the traversers, and the jury declared themselves to be unable to arrive at a verdict. It is not very material to consider whether the jurors who desired an acquittal were actuated by political partisanship or by fear of the consequences of keeping their oaths. Intimidation has not been wanting. It has been persisted in throughout the trial; and the threats which have been levelled at the jurors came from men whose menaces have been carried out on former occasions by the attempted murder of one jurymen and by the social persecution of many. All this is very bad, but the miscarriage of justice at Dublin ought to have one good effect. It ought to teach some Englishmen who have hitherto refused to acknowledge the fact, that a fair administration of the law in Ireland is impossible so long as the National League is allowed to rule the country.

With this last proof of the causes of the Irish troubles before their eyes, the English public will turn to the report just issued by Lord COWPER'S Commission. The Commissioners have collected a considerable amount of evidence as to the working of the Land Act of 1881 and the Purchase Act of 1882. It is probable that the most valuable part of the report will be found in the evidence itself. The nature of the illegal combinations by which the payment of rent has been prevented will appear from facts established by formal and satisfactory evidence. The cruel and odious penalties by which the Conspiracy has enforced its decrees are fully and authoritatively described. They can be no longer dismissed as the inventions of political partisans; and Englishmen who wish to understand the condition of Ireland will do well to study this part of the evidence, and so learn what must be the feelings excited by the despotism of the League in the minds of the unfortunates upon whom it is exercised. Again, the Commissioners supply us with facts in place of guesses about the agricultural depression and the fall of prices in Ireland. These evils undoubtedly afflict Ireland as they afflict England. But they are aggravated by the over-population of some of the poorer districts, and by the fact that they are used for the purposes of political agitation by lawless and murderous agitators.

When we turn from the evidence collected by the Commissioners to the recommendations which the majority of them are agreed in making, we find it difficult to believe that they will be of any great practical value. We did not need a Royal Commission to tell us that the restoration of order would be a boon to Ireland, or that there are districts which cannot possibly attain happiness or prosperity except by the migration or the emigration of many of their inhabitants. The Commissioners, however, were bound to point out that disorder and over-population were evils which must be removed if the existing land laws, or any others that could be devised, are to bring real prosperity to Ireland, and their recommendations comprise some weighty observations to this effect. But the main part of the recommendations is concerned with the amendment of the laws under which rents are fixed and sales to tenants are facilitated. The Commissioners suggest the shortening of the period of the readjustment of judicial rents from fifteen years to five years. They consider that the fall of the prices of agricultural produce has rendered the rents which were fixed under the Act of 1881 unduly high. The right course appears to them to be that the rents which have been judicially fixed should be revised every five years, but that upon such revision the only question to be considered should be the rise or fall of the price of produce since the holding was judicially valued. They do not impeach the fairness of the valuation that was actually made; but they wish that valuation to form the basis of a sliding scale by which the rent will rise and fall at intervals of five years in proportion to prices. The proposal of such a scheme as this is of no practical value while Ireland is in such a condition as the evidence collected by the Commissioners discloses. It is perfectly plain that no tenant will be allowed, during the supremacy of the League to

pay an increased rent because the produce of his land has increased in value. An agricultural system based on a sliding-scale requires good faith between landlord and tenant. The tenants in Ireland have been taught to believe that they can and will obtain for nothing the absolute right to the land they occupy. The men under whose orders they have acted in the present agitation are open advocates of the complete abolition of rent. At the present time, therefore, any judicial curtailment of rent would be looked on as a step in the inevitable process of surrender to outrage and sedition. Any judicial increase of rent would be absolutely disregarded. No one can tell what evidence would be forthcoming, or what recommendations would be made, if an inquiry could be held among the ruins of the existing conspiracy instead of under its shadow. Therefore, any legislation based on the present inquiry is undertaken in the dark, and likely to be of little or no value. And no fresh legislation should be attempted till the Nationalist conspiracy has been broken up.

## ON THE SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

THE country has often been told that government by democracy was the one thing which would ensure finality in politics. Only place power in the hands of the people, and for good or ill, one way or the other, all the questions that now appear insoluble will be settled. A comparison of the democratic with the ante-democratic period shows that the prospect thus held out was illusory. There is less disposition than ever on the part of a defeated minority to accept the judgments they invoke. Questions like those which in former days used to be discussed, decided, and disposed of, are now kept open even after judgment has been delivered by the appointed tribunal; and the energy of politicians is expended either upon fruitless attempts to execute the judgment or on expedients for evading it. If ever an emphatic and final verdict was pronounced by the electorate, it was upon the great cause of Home Rule & the Union; yet we are told that the decision was not final, and that the Unionist majority will be obstructed in every attempt to give effect to it, pending another appeal to the same court on the same issue. Where is this tendency to end?

The general election of 1852 settled, for a generation at least, the question of returning to Protection. It was so accepted even by what had hitherto been the Protectionist party. "The time has gone by," said Mr. Disraeli, "when these exploded politics would interest the people of this country." Lord Derby said, "I bow to the decision of the country—I adopt it frankly and honestly and fairly I am prepared to carry it out." The general election of 1857 conveyed a mandate to Lord Palmerston to carry on the war with China. In 1859 the question was whether Reform should proceed according to "the Conservative view" or "the revolutionary view;" and, the country not giving a decided answer, Lord Derby's Ministry was overthrown, and replaced by a Palmerston Administration, which was able to stave off Reform for six years by promising without performing. It was of this Government, which came in on a promise of Reform and failed to keep its word, that Mr. Bright wrote bitterly: "It has violated its solemn pledges. It climbed into office under the pretence of its devotion to the question of parliamentary reform. Its chiefs have purposely betrayed the cause they undertook to defend, and the less eminent members of it have tamely acquiesced in that betrayal." Lord Palmerston, however, was maintained in office by the election of 1865, but with a clear intimation that he would be expected to fulfil his pledges of Reform. It was because his successor, Lord John Russell, would not go far enough that, in 1866, the Government was dismissed from office. Household franchise was conceded the following year by the Derby Government.

The Irish Church question was settled by the general election of 1868; in 1874 the country resolved to have its foreign affairs conducted in the manner recommended by Mr. Disraeli; in 1880 it declared that it was tired of foreign policy, and wanted some of the domestic measures which Mr. Gladstone had burglariously appropriated. In all these cases the decision was accepted as binding upon both parties. No doubt there have been settlements, of a kind, about which the country was never consulted. The Land Acts of 1870 and 1880 belong to this category; the county franchise was arranged behind the backs of the existing electors; and Governments elected to do one thing have sometimes done the very reverse. But that does not affect the general rule that, down to a very recent date, a verdict delivered by the country upon specific issues has been regarded as definitive, although not, perhaps, as eternally irrevocable. The principle has been that, as long as a Government lasted, it was entitled, and indeed bound, to carry out the policy upon which the country had stamped its approval; that all opposition designed to thwart that policy was factious; and that the fall of the Government could only be legitimately brought about by the inherent badness of the policy, or failure to carry it out, or the uprising of some new question in regard to which the Government could not or would not act in harmony with public opinion.

All that is changed now. The country has conclusively rejected the proposal of a separate Parliament for Ireland. It has declared that the



question shall be settled on the lines laid down by Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington. But the defeated party will not hear of it. They will not let the country have its way. Wiser than the democracy which they exalt as the ultimate depository of all true wisdom, they intend to obstruct every measure to be brought forward by the Government, with the view of forcing the country to give a new and different decision. By every constitutional principle, Parliament is bound to give the measures already sanctioned by the country a fair trial. If they fail, the country may fairly be asked to reconsider the matter; but to prevent their being tried is a flagrant violation of every principle the Liberal party have ever professed.

## NOTES.

Says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—"The press here has naturally begun to discuss the effect of the elections from the international point of view; but this aspect of the situation created by the Chancellor's victory is still too obscure for it to be made the subject of accurate and profitable comment for the present." Just so.

The Government, of course, could not accept Mr. Parnell's amendment to the first Procedure rule, which was a proposal to exempt from the operation of the closure any measure "for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland." This would be an "exceptional" mode of treating Ireland indeed. Of course, many English Home Rulers supported Mr. Parnell; partly because it is in the bargain that they should, partly because, as Mr. Stuart and Mr. Jacob Bright were good enough to explain, your real friend of liberty dislikes stringent criminal laws altogether. But in this case the official Gladstonians could not go quite so far as to back up their followers. So they abstained from voting—giving only a feeble sort of moral to their Irish colleagues—and the Parnellite amendments were rejected by large majorities. Mr. Smith once again showed himself a thoroughly good leader of the House. He is quiet, businesslike, and resolute; and, though "no orator as Brutus is," he can on occasion (as in his reply to Mr. Illingworth yesterday) speak with a concise vigour and effect which some of the glib rhetoricians on both sides of the Chair may envy.

The letter of Mr. Knipe, the dissentient member of Lord Cowper's Commission, only shows how foolish it is to make Commissioners of persons who ought to be witnesses. Mr. Knipe says he knows "the feelings of the class he represents," and no doubt he does. He would have been a most valuable man to have given evidence before the Commissioners on the condition and feelings of the tenant-farmers. But his appointment as a Commissioner was a mistake. He admits that he does not understand the meaning of the proposed legal changes; he is so little independent of the opinion of his class that he will not sign the report for fear of creating an impression that he is in favour of coercion; and he evidently joined the Commission, not to investigate the state of the Irish land question for the information of Parliament, but to see what could be got for the tenant-farmers. The "expert" witness is seldom fitted to become a judge or an arbitrator.

Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter to a Welsh Nonconformist newspaper, in which poor little Wales and its distinguished patron get a smart rap over the knuckles. Mr. Chamberlain continues to be an advocate of Welsh Disestablishment, but he asks his Welsh friends how they expect to get their "wrongs" attended to as long as Home Rule stops the way. Poor little Wales (Mr. Chamberlain apparently thinks it ought to be called silly little Wales) chose to back up Mr. Gladstone in insisting that the business of Great Britain should be blocked till the inhabitants of this country had been converted to Separatism. English measures, Scotch measures, and Welsh measures must all wait. "Thirty-two millions of people must go without much-needed legislation because three millions are disloyal, while nearly 600 members of the Imperial Parliament will be reduced to forced inactivity because some eighty delegates, representing the policy and receiving the pay of the Chicago Convention, are determined to obstruct all business until their demands have been conceded." For our part, we think that there is plenty of legislation that can be postponed without loss; but those who, like the Welsh Dissenters, are burning to be doing something sweeping in the way of "reform," must be sorry they were so easily converted to Mr. Gladstone's Separationist views.

It is a notable fact that some of the most severe earthquakes on record have taken place in February. At Lisbon, on the 26th of February, 1531, 1,500 houses were destroyed by an earthquake and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins. On the 2nd of February, 1703, 5,000 lives were lost by an earthquake at Aquila, in Italy. On the 5th of February, 1783, a terrible earthquake took place in Italy and Sicily, destroying thousands of lives and over-throwing Messina and other towns. On the 4th of February, 1797, an earthquake destroyed the whole country between Santa Fé and Panama, including Cusco and Quito; and it is estimated that on this occasion 40,000 people were buried in one second. On the 20th of February, 1835, an earthquake in Chili, besides effecting an immense amount of other damage, almost destroyed the city of Concepcion, knocking down the cathedral and most of the public buildings. It may also be added that

in the long list of February earthquakes is one that occurred 137 years ago—namely, on the 19th of February, 1750, in London. As, however, the shock was a slight one, and not much damage was done, it is, perhaps, unfair to mention it.

The melancholy condition of Newfoundland was brought under notice in the House of Commons last night. Mr. C. Kenny asked whether this unfortunate colony was now in danger of permanent commercial ruin owing to the impossibility of maintaining the staple industry, the cod-fishery, against the competition of the French fishermen, in consequence of these latter receiving from their Government a bounty of more than 50 per cent. Sir H. Holland could only regret that the statements in Mr. Kenny's question were in substantial agreement with the information received by the Government from Newfoundland. The Government has, however, requested further information as to the exact effect of the bounty given to the French fishermen. Of course Sir Henry Holland cannot tell us what will be done when the Government gets this information. Meanwhile, however, the "commercial ruin" of the colony will go on, mitigated by the fact that the mother-country takes the deepest interest in the well-being of her colonial children.

Louis Blanc's literary achievements would hardly have entitled him to the honour of a statue. His great work, the *History of the Revolution*, is a dreary failure. His glorification of Robespierre is enough to repel every one who does not share his pet craze, and the heaviness of the style makes the book absolutely unreadable. Théophile Gautier, who had never voted in his life before, asked Auguste Vacquerie's advice as to the disposition of the vote he meant to cast at the general election of 1871. Vacquerie proposed the list championed by the *Rappel*. Victor Hugo's name stood first on it, and Gautier, though his political leanings, so far as he had any, were Conservative, accepted it with *empressement*. He hesitated about Félix Pyat, but yielded to his Mentor's arguments. Louis Blanc's name was the last on the list. "Never!" exclaimed Gautier, when it was read out to him; "il écrit comme un cochon—jamais! jamais!"

A correspondent writes:—"It is strange that the writer of the very interesting article on 'A Bundle of Letters' should speak of one of them, which he quotes, as by 'one Nicholas Hillyarde,' for Cecil's correspondent was no other than the great miniaturist, who has been described as the first English painter whose contemporary reputation has been maintained to our own day. Hence this letter, in which he speaks of 'having skill to make my radiant colours liker unto anills than yet is to painters known' is of singular interest for the history of art. Hilliard, who avowed that he had 'specially imitated Holbein's manner of limning,' was appointed by Queen Elizabeth 'to make pictures of her body and person in small compasse in lymnyng only,' and is said to have been ordered to paint her 'without shadow,' a practice which has certainly not been followed by our most recent historians.

On the 1st of March the new Shop-Hours Bill will come on in the House of Commons, and a rather animated discussion may be expected. Sir John Lubbock's measure will not be allowed to pass without opposition. If the Shop-Hours League and the Early Closing Association are active in its favour, there is a vigorous movement on the other side amongst many traders. It would be interesting to know the opinion of the majority of shopkeepers and shop-assistants on the proposal for compulsory closing at eight o'clock. The unauthorized and imperfect canvass of the Shop-Hours League cannot be taken in evidence; but of course, if it were really established that most of those "behind the counter" supported the new Bill, this would be a strong argument in its favour.

But the matter cannot only be considered from the point of view of shopkeepers and shopmen. There is the general public also to be taken into account. It is an undoubted fact, as urged by the opponents of the Bill, that in working-class districts late "shopping" is the rule. Nor is this merely the effect of laziness and bad habits. A man who is at work all day cannot make his purchases till the evening; nor is it always easy for a woman to do so who has a house to manage and several children to mind. It is argued that under these circumstances it will be impossible to carry out a compulsory closing law. Shops will be kept open in defiance of it; or, what will come to the same thing, drapers and others will find that after eight o'clock their business is being done by the tobacconists, publicans, and dealers in provisions, who are to be exempted from the operations of the Act. Probably some of the chief objections to the Bill might be removed by a sweeping local-option clause. This, however, would leave things much as they are. Where, owing to the existence of a large working population, late shopping prevails, traders would be permitted to keep open after eight; in districts inhabited by the "classes" they would be by law compelled to close early, which they do already.

There was much talk at the dinner of the City Liberal Club last night about technical education, which is a safer topic for discussion at meetings of Liberal clubs than Home Rule. It is also a very important subject. We are quite ready to agree with Lord Granville, Mr. Mundella, and Sir Lyon Playfair, as to the advisability of developing it. If our handicrafts are not to go the way of our agriculture, English manu-



facturers and English working men must be properly trained. Theoretically, there is general agreement on this point; but we cannot accept the sanguine estimate of the speakers at yesterday's dinner that much practical progress is being made. Where is the proof of it? An unfortunate tradesman who tries to give his sons a real technical education in the business they are to follow finds himself summoned to the police court by the School Board authorities. With the energies of the Education Department absorbed in enforcing compulsory attendance, it is difficult to see how a general system of technical instruction for the artisan population is to be established.

The loss of seventeen men in a boat accident would be a most lamentable event anywhere; but it is something more at Tristan d'Acunha. The overturning of a boatful of the male inhabitants while making for a passing ship to procure provisions and to trade has completely upset the social organization of the island. All the unfortunate men who were drowned were married, and there are now only three wedded couples among the inhabitants, who number, all told, less than a hundred. Previous to the accident the single women were greatly in excess of the men, and now seventeen widows are added to their ranks at a blow.

Iowa toppers have been hard put to satisfy their thirst since that State has been placed under the prohibitory *régime*; but their invention has risen to the occasion, and there is probably as much liquor drunk in Iowa at this day as in any other State in the Union. The latest device perfected in the interest of intemperance is a peculiarly neat and ingenious one. Artificial grapes are now manufactured in Iowa, their chief difference from the real ones—as far, at least, as outward appearance goes—being that, instead of containing the materials from which wine is made, they contain the wine itself; though oftener than not, perhaps, it is something stronger. They are to be used in the same way as the natural grape—put into the mouth and broken by the pressure of the teeth; the india-rubber integuments which do duty for skins being then rejected, of course. The grapes are sold in boxes, and a single cluster carried in the pocket will supply the average Iowa man with as many “modest quenchers” as he needs in the course of a day.

With truly remarkable self-command, the Metropolitan Board of Works have refrained from calling the new West-end thoroughfare “Jubilee-street.” It is not even to be an “Avenue.” Charing-cross-road is its rather cumbersome but intelligible designation. The new street ought in time to be one of the finest in the metropolis. But against the likelihood that Londoners would be unduly puffed up by its magnificence the authorities have thoughtfully provided. There is the narrow *embouchure* from Leicester-square, which will be much appreciated by the owners of cab-horses; there is the vacant space behind the National Gallery, on which it seems there are “no funds” to build anything, and which consequently is to be left as a drying-ground for the dead cats of the neighbourhood; and there is the narrow neck of St. Martin's-lane, so very easy to block. The last arrangement will be specially admired by travellers in a hurry to catch trains at Euston or St. Pancras.

Signor Depretis, who has so long maintained himself as Prime Minister in Italy, seems to have failed to find a way out of a political complication; though we believe he will in the end prove once more that he can make circumstances serve his own ends. But whether he succeed or fail, the constitutional experiment which it had been announced, through his own organs, that he was about to try, is not without interest for us, since it is said to be founded on English precedent. Signor Depretis has hitherto held the Ministry of the Interior along with the Premiership; but, following the English example—now honoured in the breach—of joining the Premiership to the nominal duties of First Lord of the Treasury, he intended to hold only the Premiership, or Presidency of the Cabinet. According to the scheme promulgated, however, that office was to have very definite functions assigned to it, by which the President might have reduced his colleagues to little more than his own confidential clerks. This may or may not be the case with different English Cabinets; but there is an advantage in dispensing with written definitions of prerogative which English statesmen, we may hope, know how to value.

At a meeting held yesterday of the “Submarine Continental Railway Company,” over which Sir Edward Watkin presided, it was resolved to take the old original name of the “Channel Tunnel Company.” There was, Sir E. Watkin truly remarked, “a good deal in a name;” and he expressed a hope that under the very simple title now adopted the company would for the future “go on to ultimate success.” One of the shareholders present, Colonel Le Champion, did not appear to take this sanguine view of the prospects of the scheme. He modestly asked the chairman, “as a matter of favour,” to give those present some little information as to the present position and proceedings of the company. Sir Edward Watkin did not turn an entirely deaf ear to this appeal; but it cannot be said that the information he gave was very explicit. He “assured the Colonel that at the proper time—and that was not the proper time—they would be quite prepared to lay before the public the situation of the company. So far as

he could see—and he thought that he knew more about it than most people—the tunnel would be completed long before his grandchildren came of age.” This was all that could be extracted from Sir Edward Watkin, and it is not much. Certainly the Channel Tunnel has not as yet made any rapid progress towards completion; but he is a bold man who will venture to predict what Sir Edward Watkin may effect before the grandchildren of the company's shareholders come of age.

Two useful Bills passed the second reading in the House of Lords last night. The first reaffirmed the decision to which that branch of the Legislature has already come, that prisoners ought to be allowed to give evidence on their trials. The question is an important one, and there are arguments on both sides; but it has now been before the public for some years, and it is generally recognized that the balance of expediency is in favour of the proposed change. The other Bill is intended to make small cases of burglary triable at quarter sessions. By the present arrangement every theft committed between nine and six in which the thief breaks into or out of a house has to be tried at the assizes. Both these Bills would have been passed long ago if we had two efficient Houses of Parliament instead of one. The House of Lords assented to them last year.

### THE ABOLITION OF A KING.

THE telegraphic messages interchanged between the Sovereigns of Great Britain and Siam on the 15th of last month had more significance than might be supposed by those who read them in the English papers. It seemed natural enough, perhaps, that the Queen-Empress should send a message congratulating the King of Siam upon the recognition of his son as heir-apparent to the throne; and the only significance attached by most English readers to the communication would be drawn from the well-known fact that in Oriental countries the laws of hereditary succession are not so firmly established as our own, and the transmission of the royal title from father to son is sometimes the exception rather than the rule. The recognition—or rather, to use the orthodox word, the “confirmation”—of the Crown Prince of Siam as entitled to succeed his father would obviously be a step towards securing his indefeasible claim to inheritance; and it would naturally be regarded by those who are unacquainted with the Siamese Constitution as meaning no more than this.

The fact is, however, that a vast deal more was implied in the ceremony of the 14th of January than a mere installation of heir-apparent. The occasion was used by his Siamese Majesty for effecting a grand change in the Constitution of the realm, as recently understood. For several reigns past it has been the custom to recognize two Kings of Siam. The “First King,” of course, has always been the country's ruler, both ostensible and practical. But the “Second King,” though altogether inferior in power and authority, had several prerogatives of royalty, and was in some respects treated as the equal of the Sovereign. He was absolved, in the first place, from the obligation of saluting his royal brother in the manner prescribed for other Siamese subjects. He wore several of the royal insignia, was carried in state to the great national ceremonies, occupied a royal palace, and maintained a state and retinue which were of course extremely costly to the royal exchequer, or, in other words, to the country. Moreover, he enjoyed the somewhat dangerous prerogative—as it may seem to European critics—of commanding, nominally at least, the national army. As long as he was in existence he continued to be the second personage in the realm, overshadowing in his nominal rank and attributes of power every other member of the royal family, however near of kin to the Sovereign himself. Had the late Second King lived only two years longer than he did, the confirmation of the Crown Prince would have been a very great event, but it would have been shorn of more than half the interest that attached to it under the present circumstances. For the young Prince, notwithstanding all the honours conferred upon him, could only have ranked as the third personage in the State.

But the late Second King departed this life eighteen months ago; and his remains were cremated with great pomp and ceremony as lately as on the 14th of last June. His removal from the sphere of Siamese politics left the way open for the remarkable change which has now been effected in the Constitution. By a peaceable revolution in the Laws of the Royal House the heir-apparent has been placed in the position—which he seems in ancient times to have occupied—of second personage in the kingdom. Although not stepping actually into the place of the departed Prince—for that place is now abolished *in perpetuum*—he will occupy in popular esteem a rank and station at least equal to those formerly enjoyed by the Second King; and no argument is required to show how greatly this change in the Constitution increases the authority of the reigning line and obviates the possibilities of a contested succession.

It was the consciousness that these results would follow from the ceremonies of last month which attracted to them so enormous a concourse of people. The grand dignitaries of the realm—many of them weighed down by the burden of extreme age as well as by the load of precious metal covering their Court dresses—sat and stood for hours day after day watching the slow-moving processions which defiled before the royal throne to do honour to the King and his heir, and to offer the supplications prescribed by the sacred code of the Brahmin and Buddhist priests. The presents offered to the heir-apparent justified in their magnificence and variety the mythical descriptions of Oriental splendour. The Prince himself seemed to support with some difficulty the precious stones heaped upon his small body, and the massive pointed crown, flashing with innumerable brilliants, which, after the grand ordeal of the “water-rite,” was placed upon his head. For



six afternoons without intermission the formal processions passed in review, forwards and backwards, through the royal palace to the Sacred Temple; and on each occasion the two State palanquins, one bearing his Majesty and the other the heir-apparent, preceded and followed the long processional columns at their coming and going through the inner palace yard. In the processions walked, besides the officers of State, companies of boys and girls representing the various tribal peoples now subject and tributary to the Siamese King. Besides the holy water-rite, performed in the sacred waters of the Menam, there was the candle ceremony, the Bharnavara rite, the recitations of the priests, the fireworks, the stage-plays; and the seven days of actual ceremony were followed by a grand durbar, held in a gigantic structure built in front of the royal palace.

"Le Roi est mort; vive le Prince!"—such might have been the motto for the fêtes of January, 1887, which have probably exceeded in splendour anything before known in Siam. If money has been spent like water, there is compensation in the thought that henceforth the continued expense of maintaining a Second King will be saved to the Treasury. Whether these events will be repeated in the provinces of Siam one can hardly yet say with certainty. But it is, of course, possible that in the tribal chieftaincies of the Laos district and elsewhere the example set in the capital may be followed, and that gradually as the Second Governors and Second Princes are removed by death their places will remain unfilled, and thus the saving of expense effected by dispensing with their services will be felt by the provincial exchequers as well as by the royal treasury.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

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

SIR,—Not being an active politician, it was only the other day that I was struck by the possible significance of the incident which I now narrate. At the time, I confess, I thought comparatively little about it; and if you had said that it was big with the fate of the Liberal party and would lead to "pilling" at the Reform Club, I should have been incredulous. However, they tell me that I have accidentally discovered why it is that Mr. Gladstone is more bitter now than ever against the Radical Unionists.

A few weeks ago I was coming up Regent-street. I may explain that I have only lived in London a short time, and that when I am in the streets I am on the outlook for celebrities. I stopped at the windows of the Stereoscopic Company, where there was, as usual, a large gathering of people elbowing each other to get near the photographs. After a little, I noticed one of my neighbours nudge another and point to a gentleman who was just leaving the shop. I only saw his back, but it sent a thrill through me. Though I have seen Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Graham, Mr. Mundella, and other eminent statesmen, I had never contrived to see the most eminent of all. Unless I was greatly mistaken, that was he, however, only a few yards in front of me. I started hastily after him. He is not a young man in years, but he went up Regent-street with a springy step like one well pleased with himself, and I had to walk smartly to get past him. Then I pretended to stop at a shop-window, and, turning round, got him, as you might say, full in the face. The statesman was well known to me by the oleograph given away with one pound of tea, and I saw at once that this was indeed he.

I have said that I am not a keen politician; but it is like church music to me to gaze upon a great celebrity; and as this leader of men passed me I reverently raised my hat. He noticed the act, though I had hardly dared to hope for this, and smiled in reply. I walked behind him to Oxford-circus, at which point we should have parted; for he went to the right, while my way was to the left. However, he fascinated me and I followed him. When we came to Tottenham-court-road he crossed to the other side and went down New Oxford-street. There is a second-hand book-shop here, and he stopped at it. I hung back, looking on; but feared to go nearer, lest I should annoy him. He turned over several books. All at once a change came over his face. The smile went out of it and his brows contracted. Evidently the volume in his hand was responsible for this, for he frowned as he turned over the pages. Then he took the book close to the gas-jet, which was already lit, for the day was a foggy one, and narrowly scrutinized the fly-leaf. I would have given something to know what the book was. He returned to the box from which he had taken it, and picked out two or three others, evidently companion volumes. His intention, I could see, was to buy the books there and then; and he was just entering the shop to do so when he stopped, flung them down hastily, and disappeared. Next moment a gentleman, whose face was familiar to me, but whom I could not identify, came out of the shop. I concluded that the great statesman did not want this man to see him. I need hardly say that I was already at the bookstall, pouncing upon the volumes. They proved to be a neatly bound copy of "Gleanings from Gladstone," and were marked: "The lot, 1s. 9d." I turned at once, of course, to the fly-leaf of volume one, and tried to read the inscription on it. This had been partly erased with a knife, which had gone through the paper at several points, and all I could with difficulty make out was, "J Ch br n, wi thor's comp ts." I was trying to think who "J Ch br n" might be, when a shopman held out his hand for the books, saying that they were sold. I turned to see who the purchaser was, and saw my statesman. He had pulled the collar of his coat up, however, and his hat was well over his eyes, as if to baffle recognition.

I have only to say again that I thought comparatively little of this incident at the time. The friends to whom I have told it nevertheless insist that it explains a great deal. I have purposely refrained from giving my own deductions, as well as those of my friends, because it is better that every one should draw his own.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

February 23.

GEORGE GILMOUR BILLINGS.

## FEBRUARY TROUT FISHING.

THE devotees of trout fishing never take the rod in hand with such eagerness as at the beginning of the season. Sweet Hope sits by them, as the ancients said. The fishing in May and June is better, in the sense that it is then probable a fair fisherman on preserved waters will fill his basket. But one February fish, after the forced inactivity of the fence months, is worth that basketful in the eyes of a true angler. It is a mere chance whether the one can be caught so early in the year; and if the weather be very bleak and snowy, or the rivers be brimming over with torrents of reddened water, it is very certain that it will not be caught. If, on the other hand, the morning be bright, with a pleasant wind, and crispy cakes of frost conceal the puddles beside the river, a fisherman is sufficiently cheerful. There may not be many natural flies about—indeed, under such conditions of weather there cannot be; but foretastes of spring have reached the trout, and they will rise briskly at the artificial fly. They must not thus early in the year be sought in the swiftly running currents—the "stickles," as such streams are called in Devon—for they are not yet sufficiently recovered from the weakness caused by spawning to be able to maintain their position against a strong current. But in the backwaters, the still reaches, at the back of posts in the rivers, or above the golden gravel where the water runs softly, the fly may be cast with much probability of success. And if that fly consist of a February red, a large red palmer, or a blue dun, the fisherman may rest assured that his selection cannot be improved.

The early salmon-fisher has a much better chance of prospering than his brother the trout-fisher. When the 5th of February has come, and the first Scotch fishing open may be secured, that on Loch Tay, the angler finds the fish ready enough to take the artificial minnow with which he tempts them. Fly scarcely answers till March. But wherever there are salmon they may be caught with many fewer drawbacks than trout. The former are not in themselves so capricious as the smaller fish, not so dependent on hidden influences of weather, wind, and electrical condition of the atmosphere. Early in the year a fisherman can hardly ever reckon that he will catch a trout until he has caught it. Many an obstacle, most of them but dimly apprehended at present, stands between the angler and his prize. An east wind is fatal on most rivers; in a Devon stream, the Otter, trout hardly seem to mind it, and rise to a fly during its continuance, which few other fish that we are acquainted with elsewhere will do. It seems, too, that temperature has much to do with success in early trout-fishing; but whether the temperature of the water should be higher than that of the air or *vice versa* can as yet scarcely be laid down with precision. As a rule, fishermen are empirics. Very few attempt to lay down scientific principles for their art.

One of the chief pleasures of early fishing for trout is being again brought face to face with nature on a stream which often possesses many happy associations for the angler. If he be a naturalist, he will know that all the animated life of the district may be best observed in the vicinity of running water. Not that he will find many birds there as yet—save the troglodytic wren on the banks, and the water-ousel, it may be, jerking its tail up and down on projecting stones and singing its low sweet song in the pale sunshine. As yet, it is too soon for the swarms of migratory birds—the willow-wrens, martins, chifchaffs, and the like—which will ere long be found sheltering by the river-sides alone, and among the alders and low scrub, before diffusing themselves over the face of the country. The water-rats—so called by a misnomer—are beginning to stir abroad. Squirrels, falsely supposed to be asleep most of the winter, are now actively haunting the young spruce plantations by the stream, and will many of them be speedily shot by the keepers. The hedgehog is lazily opening one eye under his coverlet of dried grass and withered oak-leaves beneath a holly-bush. The midday sun has warmed his back; but the prospect is not reassuring, so he coils himself up again for another forty winks before awaking in good earnest to existence a fortnight hence. Many another humble friend of the trout-fisher shows itself now in his path. What signifies it, should no trout be caught, if a man may once more greet all these little "brothers and sisters," as a well-known saint bids him regard them?

Not the least delight of early trout-fishing is that some old friends of past seasons are sure to be met on the banks of the river. The parson, who can throw the longest line in the club, will certainly be there: trout-fishing has many lessons for his holy calling. The old general, who has flogged his ancestral waters for many happy years, is cheery as ever. The clerk from the bank, the civil commercial traveller, the young farmer, the briefless barrister, the broken-down schoolmaster, all are there—all, like the dormouse, wakening after a long cold winter to the pleasures of fine weather and the hopes engendered by the foretastes of spring. The kingcups are winking in the sunshine, a zephyr or two is haunting a nest of violets under the shelter of a south hedgerow. On the top of the tall poplars near the bridge three or four starlings chirp their love-songs. On St. Valentine's Day, says the folk-lore of the west country, the jackdaws begin sitting next each other on the weathercock of the old grey church. They make love, like diffident youths, by admiring each other—looking unutterable things, but remaining dumb. All these sights are dear to the early fly-fisher. He looks naturally at each corner of his stream, each familiar tree, for the association which belongs to it in his mind.

As the angler grows more expert in his art and grey hairs are beginning to appear, his ardour mellows, and he can hear without the jealousy and envy which would have rankled in his youthful heart those exploits of Captain A. and young Mr. B. on the river, which so many are ready to pour into the ears of the fisherman. When the latter goes to a strange stream, every one he meets tells him he should have been there yesterday or last week; he should use such-and-such a fly, which is sure not to be in his pocket-book; the stream is too bright or too low, and the like. It seems to be the wish of all who see an angler to make him



discontented. Probably they resent the angler's invariable contentment and serene felicity. Indeed, could the fisherman carry his angling virtues into every department of life, he would be the living embodiment of the Aristotelian perfectly happy man. But an angler, by the peculiar perversity of nature, is sure to have many crosses to impair his usual serenity. He has a shrewish wife, a jibbing horse, dogs that will run in after the game. The river is his refuge. Troubles cannot assail him there. It is a great deal to escape the three postal deliveries of civilization and those innumerable telegrams which will pester a man who would possess his soul in peace, if it be for only a day. For these reasons, then, besides the primary cause of angling—the capture of trout—the early trout-fishing of the year is as welcome to the angler as the first swallow or the cuckoo's call ringing through the budding woods.

### A PAST MASTER.

I CAN see him now; and indeed it is not so very long since he was among us, at the old Grammar School in his native village. His face is rather more rubicund than usual; there is a sagacious twinkle in his bright blue eye, a pout in his lower lip suggestive of ripe scholarship. His whiskers are neatly trimmed, his brown locks rather long and wavy. When you look at him full-face you behold a sort of pentagon, the base whereof is his broad double-chin, accentuated as it is by a flowing white tie. The cravat and the sort of stock from which it decorously sprouts are the symbols of a perishing theology. Pusey and Newman, we are told, cared not what they put on. They are said to have worn a species of tail-coat so marvellously dilapidated and antique that even the ill-dressed old poet in "Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie" might well make mouths at them. They are said to have shuffled so when they went up Oxford "High," that their walk became a proverb. Not so our Evangelical old pedagogue, whose hot youth passed when William IV. was King. His port is always erect; there is even a sort of conscious springiness about his lower limbs as, with hands thrust beneath his coat-tails, he paces towards his class-room. He puts down one foot and then the other, carefully turning out his toes, slightly rising and sinking too, as though in so doing he sought to give all men a clear notion of what real dignity, real accuracy, may and can be. How glossy his clothes are, how ample his M.A. gown; and how daintily his taper white hands appear when, taking his seat in the high-backed oak chair on the dais, he searches for his Bible and his quills. He always begins early school with prayers, opening the book at hap hazard.

Prayers over, he sits down, carefully placing his well-shaped clerical feet on the cross-bar under the oaken table in front of him. He has never been known to wear anything but Wellington boots, and the Wellington boots have always been placed in the same two hollows in the wooden bar. They never stray away, never cling in under the chair or straddle or get crossed. Then, with white taper fingers he trims a quill; for steel pens are his abomination. Anon, from a long box or chest placed behind his chair, he takes a fat book with red pig-skin covering. In this book the marks of his pupils have been inscribed for years back. He is teaching the First Form this morning. This teaching of the lowest class is his pleasant *parergon*—his season of wise saws and sallies. Woe to the small boy who doesn't laugh at the ancient jest. To such a little rebel the question will surely be put: "Come, mi led [*my lad* with our dominie is almost like the *m'lud* of the law courts and is used as often and as unconsciously]; come, mi led, are you a fool or a knave?"

Charles Dickens somewhere describes a tutor of his who rejoiced exceedingly in oleaginous words. "Eemewlation," said the tutor over his oily port, and when the paternal cheque-book appeared in the offing. We have the same noble peculiarity. A question is put low down the form. "Come, come, *m'led*, the ancients were wōnt to personify the nightly lewminary—how and by what name?" Various are the answers. "Plato," "Jupiter," "Ægospotamos." "Diana," says one, snapping his dirty fingers in token of special knowledge. "Yes, next led!" "Diana." "Next led answer me!" "Diana, sir." "Well, the dunce at the bottom tell me!" "Diaynay!" says the dunce, slowly mouthing his answer. "Come, come, *m'led*, that is right. Di—aye—neigh! Go to the top of the form!" A boy near the top, who was inattentive, even in that awful presence, interrupted. "Deecannaa!" he said, with the so-called modern pronunciation he had learned at a private school. "What is this, *m'led*? Do you bray at us like your kinsman the quadrewped? To the bottom with you!" The boys laugh in respectful unison.

At the end of the lesson the little white hands play over the mark-book. Full marks—ten, in fact—are put down to the boy who said Diana with proper unction. We have no modern marking systems here; we give ten, nine, six, naught, as the case may require; we don't add sixty thousand and divide by decimal five repeating, as latter-day masters do. No; the "Journal of Education" is not read by us: we follow classic methods.

Poor dear old dominie! Years ago, when you were still a fledgeling, Charles Lamb mourned the decay of the old-fashioned schoolmasters—the Christians, scholars, and gentlemen in whom gentility was so predominant! You were an after-growth at best, I fear. Certain it is, your kinsfolk, also schoolmasters, are cast in a wholly different mould. There is your nephew, for instance—the rising, the fashionable head master. He is for ever travelling in Greece, editing Silver Age authors, writing Swinburnian translations of Propertius, corresponding with learned Germans, keeping his culture and his school in desperate touch with the times. Yet I think I almost prefer you to him. You, at any rate, did not turn your classes into so many examination-mills. You did not teach us with an anxiously knit brow, and a bundle of scholarship papers in your hand, and the word "examiner" for ever on your lips. Nor did our parents in and about the old village require you to make us pass well. They were not continually criticising you, and forming committees to

watch over you when your school chanced to decrease in numbers. No; on the contrary, they always spoke of you as "such an excellent teacher—so kind, you know, and patient!" And, what is more, we quite believed in you and them.

### TWO NEW NOVELS.\*

#### "AN ENTHUSIAST."

THIS is a truly ingenious story, more than usually well written, conceived with originality, executed with considerable dramatic power, clever and lively in dialogue and description, bold to the verge of audacity, and remarkable for minute rather than profound study of strange and even outrageous character. It is not so much by exciting interest as by stimulating curiosity, less by elaborately woven plot than by tantalizing procrastination and suppression, that the writer keeps the reader's attention alive—and very much alive. "Pleasant" is not the term which can be justly applied either to the tale itself or to the singularly beautiful but unnatural being who is the heroine of it: the "enthusiast," who is as great a part of it as the son of Anchises was of the sad history which he related to Dido. She, indeed, is among the other personages as the moon among the lesser fires; and she exercises upon most of them an attraction not less powerful than that which the orb of night was once supposed to have for Ocean. She is made out to be a great and popular novelist; but the excellence and popularity of her novels have to be taken on trust—not even the titles are given. Still, she serves the useful purpose of a shocking example: she is employed to open the eyes of unsuspecting man to the cold-blooded procedure of angelic woman when she takes it into her head to make her fortune (as she can without turning a thread of her golden hair) by novel-writing. The great lady-novelist, then, appears to be impervious to every generous or tender emotion, save gratitude only; and for gratitude's sake she will coolly calculate that she can afford to give the literary gentleman who got her a good price for her books, who risked his delicate lungs with fatal effect in her service, and who has just two years' life accorded to him by the faculty, the solace and recompense of twenty-four months' bigamy. She seems also to be unconventional to the extent of sheer madness; to employ her attractions deliberately for the purpose of studying the men she captivates, and then, when she has got as much out of them as she requires for her romances, dropping them without compunction. Again, we find her moved to irrepressible laughter on occasions upon which any girl who had not in her the making of a great novelist would at least make a strong effort to preserve an air of gravity and decorum. That a nervous curate should drop and kill the baby he was baptizing is of course a very droll incident; but, when it is mentioned seriously as a "painful" occurrence, "peals of laughter" are rather more appreciation than the keenest sense of the ridiculous would appear to demand. Striking, then, and fascinating is the "enthusiast," and admirable in many respects is the book; but neither is altogether agreeable, and, as a picture of life, the exposition does not satisfy the requirements of verisimilitude. Especially does the device whereby legally punishable bigamy is avoided involve an inadmissible hypothesis; and, at any rate, the "enthusiast" fully believed that she was committing the offence. That Stephen Knox was a "sneak," as she candidly called him to his face, cannot be denied for a moment; and he shall be named only to be dismissed with a word of lamentation over his unmanliness—"Dicetur meritâ Knox quoque nœniâ."

#### "THE MAID OF THE MILL."

A singular originality, a daring innovation, a totally new departure, gives this novel a special claim to general attention; for the heroine thereof is a miller's daughter, and yet she is no victim of seduction. From time immemorial it has been the fate of the miller's daughter to lose both her heart and her character; to be as gay and merry as a lark when we first fall in with her, and then suddenly, from circumstances not altogether beyond her own control, to "smile no more." Even in the present instance the novelist dared not carry out the revolutionary programme to the end: dared not invest the fair maid of the mill with common-sense as well as virtue, with prudence as well as innocence, with a sense of filial duty as well as an honest hatred of deceit; so that she should draw reasonable conclusions, decline clandestine meetings, abstain from passionate embraces, tell her father everything, and leave Lothario to be ducked in the mill-sludge. Indeed, when one comes to reflect upon the language she allowed to be used to her, the ardent scenes in which she played at least an equal part, the kisses she took and gave, and, in fact, the altogether perilous character of the "goings-on," it seems to be a miracle that she escaped the time-honoured destiny of the miller's daughter of fiction. To the novelist belongs the credit of having succeeded in pulling up the machine upon the very slope of Avernus; of having invented as thoroughpaced a handsome scoundrel and as silly a pretty girl as the most devoted romance-lover could desire; of having put upon paper some charming little pictures, some rather warm passages, some idyllic situations, some clever dialogues, some touching and some repulsive glimpses of life; and of having given the ultimate triumph and somewhat insufficient reward to the sterling, manly, constant, self-effacing, but not despairing lover, who is kept too much in the background and is far too good for the supercilious simpleton whom he takes to wife. She is sound enough, no doubt, at bottom; but then she is so very weak at top. She has been educated a little above her station; she dabbles in musical composition; she has read the classical mythology, and longs for an Apollo to whom she may play the part of some nymph to be wooed and won—by "the first intention." O Girton! O Newnham! to this may the higher education of women come.

\* "An Enthusiast." By Caroline Fothergill. Three vols. (Ward and Downey.)  
"The Maid of the Mill." By Mrs. Compton Reade. Three vols. (Chapman and Hall.)



# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. FOURTH EDITION.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Friday.—The hotels in Paris are crowded with fugitives from Nice, Mentone, and the south. Numbers have left their luggage behind, and others are only partly dressed. Many ladies are ill from the shock to the system. The Prince of Wales is expected here to-day.

Professor Flammarion and other authorities say that further shocks of earthquake are probable, but of a less severe nature than those which have already taken place.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Friday.—The seismoscope at the Washington Observatory recorded the Riviera vibrations at 7.33 A.M. on Wednesday (7.5 meridian time).

## ITALY, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The *National Gazette* to-day says:—"It is stated on trustworthy authority that the continuance of the treaty of alliance between Italy and the Imperial Powers of Central Europe for their reciprocal defence, with guarantee of the present possessions of each, may be regarded as assured, although the formal conclusion of the arrangement may have been delayed by the Italian Ministerial crisis. The arrival here of Herr von Keudell, German Ambassador to Italy, is believed to be connected with the negotiations on this subject."

## GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The *North German Gazette* to-day refers to the statement made by the *Moscow Gazette*, when discussing the recent English Blue Book on Bulgarian affairs, that Prince Bismarck, in reply to the British proposal to induce the Powers to take direct and overt action in favour of Prince Alexander, declared that under the circumstances he did not consider such action expedient. The semi-official organ says:—"From this utterance it must simply be concluded that M. Katkoff either does not understand English or is guilty of misrepresentation. *Tertium non datur*. This becomes evident from the despatch sent by Sir E. Malet to the late Lord Iddesleigh under date the 3rd of September, which the *North German Gazette* quotes textually." [The passage of Sir E. Malet's despatch above referred to is as follows:—"Prince Bismarck is of opinion that, though Prince Alexander was placed upon the throne of Bulgaria by the Great Powers, it is not incumbent upon them, either conjointly or separately, to maintain him there."]

## THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 25.—The expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley for the relief of Emin Pasha sailed hence to-day for the Congo.

The following telegram, dated Zanzibar, the 24th of February, has been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley:—"I have embarked the expedition on board the *Madura*, being occupied the whole day. It consists, on its departure from here, of 9 European officers, 61 Soudanese, 13 Somalis, 3 interpreters, 620 Zanzibaris, the famous Tippu Tib, and 40 of his people. Couriers have gone overland with letters to Uganda, and others to Stanley Falls. Tippu Tib's force will proceed from Kasongo and Tanganyika Lake to Stanley Falls, to meet the chiefs. If in time the Arabs will march with me to Lake Albert, but the advance force will push on to Wadelai, the third day after its disembarkation at Stanley Falls, regardless of all other arrangements; the object of concentrating a large force, of course, being the transport of ivory from Lake Albert, towards defraying the expenses, and of the women and children of the Cairo Arabs. I hope to be able to reach the Cape by the 9th of March at latest. Telegrams from Europe will reach me there. Good-bye to you."

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—It is stated in well-informed quarters that the latest communication from the Pope to the Centre party contains a warning to the Catholics not to vote for Socialist candidates. His Holiness refers especially to his pastoral letter, in which he described the Socialists as a source of danger for the Church.

## THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters left Sandringham this morning for London.

## THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

The illness of Prince Alexander of Battenberg has now been declared to be small-pox. All the household at the Palace of Darmstadt were vaccinated on Wednesday. The Prince's condition causes great apprehensions.

## A TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

A movement is on foot among the Liverpool Ladies' Temperance Association for presenting to the Queen a women's National Jubilee memorial asking her Majesty to use her influence to bring into force a Bill for the closing of public-houses on Sundays. Doubt having been expressed as to whether such a petition could be accepted, the Queen has been communicated with, and has replied, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, that she will have much pleasure in receiving the memorial.

## ALLSOPP AND SONS (LIMITED).

There is much grumbling at the long delay in making the allotments in Allsopp and Sons (Limited). Letters of regret have been going out during the week, and complaints from the recipients are loud and numerous; some alleging that they had been indirectly encouraged to apply, and all protesting against the detention and use, for so long a time, of the deposit money transmitted by them.

## SIR THOMAS ESMONDE'S DEFENCE.

A curious difficulty is likely to arise in consequence of Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., the High Sheriff of county Waterford, being superseded. Sir Thomas, it is asserted, had already struck his grand jury panel, and he intends to resist his supersession as unconstitutional; so that if his successor in the shrievalty, Colonel Hillier, stands by his appointment, there will be two rival grand juries at the approaching spring assizes. Sir Thomas Esmonde has sent the following letter to Sir Redvers Buller, the Irish Under-Secretary:—

Ballynastagh Gorey, county Wexford, Feb. 23.

Sir,—In reference to your letter of the 21st, intimating to me the intention of the Lords Justices to supersede me in the office of High Sheriff of the county of Waterford, there are one or two remarks I feel called on to make. In the first place, you gave as the reason for the proposed action of the Lords Justices in my regard, that I attended meetings in the neighbourhood of Coolgreaney on the previous day. If I may credit statements of the public press, the Government had made its arrangements to supersede me antecedently to the meetings referred to. According to these statements, I find that the ceremony of swearing in another gentleman as high sheriff was gone through almost at the same moment your letter reached me. Assuming that it would take the same length of time to communicate the decision of the Lords Justices to this gentleman as to me, I must believe that communications with him had been opened before the question of my attending the Coolgreaney meetings engaged the attention of the Lords Justices. I am strengthened in this conviction by the official statements made in Parliament that certain acts done by me as high sheriff before these meetings were held had already been brought under the notice of the Lord Chancellor. I regret, therefore, that I cannot accept the statement contained in your letter—that the action of the Lords Justices is due to my having attended the Coolgreaney meetings.

I would further point out that the courtesy usually extended even to petty sessions magistrates, of demanding an explanation of acts disapproved of by the Government has been refused to me as high sheriff. I am not disposed to exact from Dublin Castle in my own favour the conventionalities customary among gentlemen; but while the methods for the removal of political opponents from public offices are still in process of contrivance, it might be well that the precedents should be set surrounded with as many amenities as possible.

Finally, you convey to me the opinion of the Lords Justices that the proclaimed meetings which I attended were convened for illegal purposes. The one purpose which I found specified in the placard summoning the meetings at Coolgreaney was to "assist the Irish National cause." I know of no law which interdicts a proceeding of this kind, or forbids the high sheriff of an Irish county to take part in it; and I submit that if there has been illegality it has not been on the part of those who convened the meeting or attended it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sir Redvers Buller.

THOS. GRATTAN ESMONDE.

## THE FILIBUSTERING CASE.

The prosecution against Mr. Gabriel S. de Sandoval, Mr. George Baird, and Sir William G. M. Call, for alleged breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in purchasing, fitting, and owning the paddle-steamer *Justicia* for the purpose of taking part in war against Venezuela, a State with which this country at the time was at peace, was continued to-day, in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith and a special jury. The defendants pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Poland, Mr. R. S. Wright, and Mr. Danckwerts were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Finlay, Q.C., Mr. Mead, and Mr. A. E. Nelson were for Sir William Call; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., and Mr. A. T. Lawrence for Mr. Baird; and Mr. Grain, Mr. A. Gill, and Mr. L. Ker-shaw for Mr. Sandoval.

John Ridley, clerk to the firm of Bailey and Ridley, ship-brokers, London-street, examined by Mr. Poland, said that about the second week of March, 1885, Sir William Call came to the office of the firm about the purchase of the *Justicia*. He went down with Sir William to the Victoria Docks to see the *Justicia* and another vessel. Sir William was accompanied to the docks by Mr. Baird, who was introduced as being an engineer. Sir William did not tell him what the vessel was for, but indicated that she was going across the Atlantic. The contract for the purchase of the *Justicia* was signed and all matters relating to it completed by the 28th of May, 1885. Sir William Call brought to the office of the firm William Phillips, who was spoken of as his valet, and in whose name it was arranged that the legal title of the vessel should stand. Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, the witness said that £5,000 was originally asked for the ship, and £4,000 was taken. It was a ship fitted for ordinary cargo.

John D. Treherne, member of the firm of Treherne and Sons, ship outfitters, Leadenhall-street, said the *Justicia* was insured for £8,000, and for the purpose of insurance particulars were given as to where she was going, the nature of the cargo, etc. He was informed that the ship was going from London to Antwerp, and thence to St. Thomas, West Indies; and that some of the cargo would consist of machinery for gold-mines.

Cross-examined: Sir William Call said the vessel was being bought for some gentleman in the West Indies, in connection with gold-mines.

James Christie MacKennie, member of a firm of engineers, merchants, and dealers in arms in Mark-lane, City, said that on the 9th of April, 1885, Colonel Sandoval, one of the defendants, called at his office and introduced himself as Colonel Sandoval. He arranged for the purchase of two Krupp guns, and for their being fitted with carriages. He said he was inspecting the guns for the firm of Rogers Brothers, in Basinghall-street. Colonel Sandoval also purchased 50 rounds of iron shot and 50 rounds of empty shell, and 20,000 rounds of ball-cartridges for Winchester rifles. The account of the firm for the goods supplied to the colonel amounted to £571. When he spoke to Colonel Sandoval about the insufficiency of the carriages for firing shot and shell, the colonel said they were good enough, as the guns were simply for moral effect.

The case is proceeding.

## LIBERALISM AT PENGE AND BECKENHAM.

A member of the Penge and Beckenham Liberal Club having written to Mr. Gladstone, enclosing a copy of the annual report, and pointing out the extraordinary success of the club since its formation only a year ago, has received the following reply:—"With Mr. Gladstone's compliments, in token of the interest which he feels in the spirited efforts to raise the Liberal cause in the south." The letter contained an order to Messrs. Murray, of Albemarle-street, to deliver to Mr. Ullver, the secretary, seventy volumes of books, including eight volumes on the Irish question. Presents of books have also been received from Mr. John Morley, and others.



## CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

In the Dublin Queen's Bench Division to-day, Chief Justice Sir Michael Morris, with whom sat Judges Lawson, O'Brien, and Johnson, said: "It is by the desire of all my brethren, who are members of the Privy Council in Ireland, that I make the following statement for them and myself. It having been publicly asserted in Parliament and elsewhere that the institution of criminal prosecutions, and the action of the Government in connection with the administration of criminal law, are discussed and advised on at the Privy Council in Ireland, we, the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice in Ireland who are members of the Privy Council give to all such statements the most explicit and positive denial. The Privy Council in Ireland is never, under any circumstances, consulted in reference to criminal prosecutions at any stage, nor within the memory of any of us have such matters been brought before the Privy Council in any shape or form. The judges have no connection with the administration of the criminal law except as it comes before them judicially."

## MR. BRIGHT ON WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Bright, replying to a Warrington correspondent who had called his attention to a Dissenting minister's reference to his recent vote regarding the proposed discussion on Welsh disestablishment, says:—"The vote was not against religious equality, but a vote to postpone a particular motion in order that one of more pressing importance might be considered. The Welsh Church question will keep; another day for the discussion may be secured. The rules of the House of Commons require amendment, and their amendment, if effected, will enable even the Church question the more certainly to be discussed. I am sorry you should have a Baptist minister so ignorant or so unjust."

## HEAVY FAILURE IN THE JEWELLERY TRADE.

The failure was announced at the London Bankruptcy Court to-day of William Henry Peake, manufacturing jeweller and diamond merchant, of Gerard-street, Soho, trading as "Grant and Peake." The liabilities are stated at £83,000, against assets £33,000. Messrs. Wilde, Brown, and Wilde are the solicitors to the proceedings. The Chief Official Receiver has appointed Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to hear an application for a special manager.

## SHOCKING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

The Sydney *Globe* gives details of the execution there of the four young men, Read, Duffy, Martin, and Boyce, who were recently sentenced to death for assault on a girl. The scene on the scaffold was of a shocking character. The *Globe* says that when the drop fell a dull choking thud followed as the four bodies fell into the gulf below. Then a horrible scene occurred. Evidently the ropes used were too thick and the length allowed for the drop was not long enough to dislocate their necks at once; for, after perhaps half a second's quiet, the wretched youths commenced to struggle and kick violently, thus showing that strangulation, and not the more merciful dislocation of the vertebrae of the neck, was killing them. Read struggled the least of all, which fact may, perhaps, be accounted for by the knot having slipped round from behind his right ear to almost under his chin. Duffy, after violently shivering for a second, commenced first to twitch his legs and hands and then gave several convulsive kicks. Martin's struggles were specially painful to witness. He kicked violently. He also made frantic efforts to free his arms from the rope which pinioned them, twisting his right forearm almost behind his back, and endeavouring to undo the rope with the right hand. In the violence of his struggles he several times contorted his body until it was at an angle of fully thirty degrees with the rope by which he hung. For fully two minutes the wretched youth thus writhed and struggled; then his agonies seemed to draw to an end, and, save for an occasional twitching, he was apparently dead. Boyce also seemed to suffer terribly, kicking and endeavouring to jerk his head away from the rope. For nearly three minutes this lad continued to struggle, and it was fully three minutes before his desperate kickings and strugglings died away to an occasional twitch. Each of the boys kicked off one shoe, and when their struggles were over it was seen that the white bag over Duffy's head was stained with blood from his mouth, and that over Boyce's with blood from his right ear.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## LEICESTER.

HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE. (Two miles.)—Matilda (Stephens), 1. Mogalore (Captain Sandeman), 2. Salopian (Brewster), 3. Three started. Betting: 5 to 4 on Matilda, 6 to 4 agst Mogalore, 100 to 8 agst Salopian.

OPEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE. (About two miles.)—Bainagowan (Barker), 1. Elias (Lawrence), 2. Two started. Betting: 11 to 8 on Bainagowan.

## BETTING ON THE COURSE.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—100 to 7 agst Fulmen (t and off), 100 to 6 agst King Monmouth (t; after 20 to 1 t), 25 to 1 agst Aughrim (t), 33 to 1 agst Cintra (t).

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—100 to 14 agst Roquefort (t and off), 9 to 1 agst Spahi (off), 100 to 8 agst Frigate (off), 1000 to 70 agst Why Not (t).

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

This being pay-day on the Stock Exchange, brokers and dealers are so much occupied with the Settlement that little other business is doing. The tone, however, of the markets is firm, with the exception of that for Foreign Government Bonds, in which operators are waiting upon the Continental Bourses. The tendency in that department up to the present is towards weakness.

Money continues to be in active demand in the open market, and the rate for short loans is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Discount is firm at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for three months' bills; but the charge for very short bills approximates more nearly to the short money rate.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets have lost the steadiness that they opened with, and there is an almost general decline in prices on the adjustment of accounts at the Settlement. Consols have given way 1-16 per cent., and some of the Home Railways show a reduction. American Securities, however, are steady for some descriptions; but Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are flat on realizations. There is also a sharp fall in Mexican Railway stocks for a similar

reason, the rise during the past few days having been considerable. Foreign Government Securities are weak for all the leading stocks, in spite of firm prices from Paris.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (March) have declined 1-16 to 100 13-16 to 100 15-16; but Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101½ to 101¾, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¾ to 88½.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has fallen ¼, Brighton A ¾, Chatham Ordinary ¼, the Preference ¼, Sheffield A ¼, Metropolitan District ¼, North British ¾, North-Eastern ¾, and South-Eastern Deferred 1½; but Great Western has risen ½, North-Western ¼, and Metropolitan ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways Grand Trunk Ordinary has fallen ¼, the First Preference 1, the Second ¼, the Third ¼, the Guaranteed ¼, Canadian Pacific ¾, Mexican Ordinary ¼, the First Preference ¾, and the Second 1.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian State Domain has fallen ¼, the Unified ¼, the Preference ½, the Daira Sanieh ½, French Three per Cent. Rentes ¼, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ¼, Greek of 1881 ¼, Hungarian Four per Cent. Gold Rentes ¼, Mexican Old Three per Cents. ¾, Peruvian of 1870 ¼, the 1872 ¼, Portuguese Three per Cents. ¾, Russian of 1873 ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. ¾, Turkish Group II. ¾, and the Defence ¼.

In American Securities, Milwaukee shares have risen ½, Lake Shore ¾, New York Central ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, Wabash Ordinary 1, and the Preference 1½; but Atlantic has fallen ¼, Illinois ½, Erie ¾, the Second Mortgage ¼, and Union Pacific ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 11-16d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 11-16d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 3¼d., and Shanghai, 4s. 6½d.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has advanced to 29.70 per cent.

Apparently the Bank of England has done a large business during the past week, the "other securities" having increased as much as £1,321,949. From this it is clear that the Bank has now obtained good control over the outside market. The "other deposits," in spite of large revenue payments, in consequence of the borrowing from the Bank, have increased £285,115. The public deposits, as a result of the collection of the revenue, increased £1,705,992. There is no change in the Government securities. The coin and bullion increased £513,132, and as £152,000 came from abroad, about £361,000 must have returned from the internal circulation. Notes also returned amounting to £151,385. Consequently the reserve increased £664,517, and now amounts to £15,581,058. The proportion to liabilities, nevertheless, fell 1½ to 50½ per cent.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Consols	100 13-16	100 15-16	
Ditto Account (March)	100 13-16	100 15-16	
Reduced Three per Cents.	101½	101¾	
New Three per Cents.	101½	101¾	
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents.	88¾	88½	
India Stock Four per Cent.	102¾	103	
Ditto Three per Cent.	85¾	86¼	
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70¾	70¼	
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72¾	72¼	
Bank of England Stock	297	299	
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107	107½	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103½	104½	
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101¾	102¾	
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins.	94¾	95¾	
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118	
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-1916	97	99	
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120	
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107	

AMERICAN SECURITIES.			
United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	110¾	111¼	
Ditto Four per Cent.	130¾	131¼	
Virginia Funded Bonds	52	53	
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	46¾	47	
Central Pacific Shares	38¾	38¾	
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	94¾	94¾	
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	26¼	26¼	
Illinois Shares	131¾	132¾	
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	98	98¾	
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	63¾	63¾	
New York Central Shares	116¾	116¾	
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34¾	35	
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73	74	
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101	101¾	
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18¾	18¾	
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	25¾	25¾	
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	19¾	19¾	
Pennsylvania Shares	58¾	58¾	
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19	19¾	
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	106	106¾	
Union Pacific Shares	59¾	59¾	
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	18¾	18¾	
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	31¾	31¾	

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.			
Caledonian	97¾	98	
Great Eastern	66¾	66¾	
Great Northern Ordinary	114¾	115¾	
Ditto A	97¾	98	
Great Western	131¾	133¾	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	113¾	114¾	xd
London and Brighton Ordinary	125	127	
Ditto A	11¾	11¾	
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21¾	22¾	
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	97	97¾	
London and North-Western	160¾	161	
London and South-Western	123¾	124	xd
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	66	67	
Ditto A	35¾	35	
Metropolitan	108¾	109¾	
Metropolitan District	38	38¾	
Midland	122¾	122¾	xd
North British	99¾	99¾	
North-Eastern	151¾	152¾	
North Staffordshire	91	92	
South-Eastern Ordinary	124	125	
Ditto Deferred	102¾	102¾	
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12½	12½	
Ditto First Preference Stock	73¾	73¾	
Ditto Second Preference Stock	55¾	55	
Ditto Third Preference Stock	28¾	29	
Ditto Guaranteed	72¾	73	
Canadian Pacific Shares	64	64¾	
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23¾	24¾	
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	126	128	
Lombardo-Venetian	75¾	76¾	
Mexican Ordinary	55¾	55¾	
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	118	118¾	
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	79	79¾	
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetua			
Debenture Stock	120	122	

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.			
Australian Agricultural	119	123	
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2	2¾	
Hudson's Bay	25¾	22¾	
National Discount	10¾	11	
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61	
Royal Mail Steam	37	39	
Suez Canal	75¾	70¾	

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.			
Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	100¾	101¾	
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	102	104	
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	72¾	72¾	
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	85	87	
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	61	
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	100¾	101¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	98	99	
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	93¾	91¾	
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 187	98¾	96¾	
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	92¾	92¾	
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	98	99	
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112	
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, Jun	108	110	
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	65	67	
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	55	53	
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guarantee	98¾	99	
Ditto Three p. Ct. State Domain	91¾	92	
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	71¾	71¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	94¾	94¾	
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	67¾	68	
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	90	92	
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94	
French Three per Cent. Rentes	77¾	77¾	
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	101	101¾	
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	77¾	78¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	59	59¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	58¾	59	
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	75¾	75¾	
Italian Five per Cent. of 1881	93¾	93¾	
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	26¾	26¾	
Ditto of 1864	11	12	
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104	
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	15¾	15¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	12¾	12¾	
Portuguese Three per Cent.	52¾	52¾	
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	93	94	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92¾	93¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92¾	92¾	
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87	
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	97	99	
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91	
Spanish Four per Cent.	62 7-16	62 5-16	
Ditto Two per Cent.	46¾	46¾	
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104	
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	20	21	
Ditto Nine per Cent.	13¾	13¾	
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. "384	13¾	13¾	
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	69	69¾	
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	92	94	
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80¾	80¾	
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	47¾	48	

BANKS.			
Anglo-Egyptian	15¾	16¾	
City	18¾	19¾	
Colonial	30	32	
Consolidated	6¾	7¾	
Imperial Ottoman	9 5-16	9 7-16	
London and County	80¾	81¾	
London and Westminster	63	64	
London Joint Stock	35	37	
National Provincial (42 paid)	49¾	50¾	
Union of London	35¾	36¾	

MINING SHARES.			
Cape Copper	21	23	
Indian Consolidated	7 1-8	7 1-8	
Mason and Barry	7 11-16	7 13-16	
Montana	8¾	8¾	
Mysore Gold	6¾	7¾	
Oregon Gold	13-16	15-16	
Richmond Consolidated	4¾	4¾	
Rio Tinto	10¾	10¾	
St. John del Rey	29	32	
Tharsis Sulphur	3¾	4	
United Mexican	2¾	3¾	

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.			
Anglo-American	31¾	32	
Brazilian Submarine	109¾	109¾	
Consolidated Telephone	3¾	¾	
Direct United States	7¾	8	
Eastern	10¾	10¾	
Eastern Extension	11¾	11¾	
Globe Ordinary	4¾	4¾	
Ditto Preference	11¾	11¾	
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	21¾	22¾	
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16	
Telegraph Construction	37	38	
United Telephone	12¾	12¾	
Western and Brazilian	7¾	7¾	

TRAMWAY SHARES.			
Dublin	10¾	10¾	xd
Glasgow	12¾	13	xd
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10¾	11¾	xd
London	18¾	19¾	
London Street	19¾	20	
North Metropolitan	20¾	21¾	



### THE EARTHQUAKES. REPORTED LOSS OF 2,000 LIVES.

The loss of life caused by the earthquake in the Italian Riviera appears to have been even greater than was announced last evening. Telegrams from Rome now estimate that the number of persons who perished can hardly be less than 2,000. The Roman correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a despatch dated yesterday containing the latest details, says:—

Along the whole of the Riviera, from Albissola to Nice—a stretch of coast which is roughly 100 miles in extent—every town has suffered considerably, with the single exception of Bordighiera, which has escaped in a marvellous manner. The populous province of Porto Maurizio appears to have borne the full brunt of the earthquake with terrible results, for of its 106 communes not one has escaped entirely, and most of them suffered severely in life and property. At Bajardo, a small town of about 1,500 inhabitants, several shocks were felt at an early hour yesterday morning. At the first shock the inhabitants—men, women, and children—rushed in mad affright to the parish church, where, upon their knees, they implored divine protection. The priests moved about among the terrified people, trying in vain to calm their fears. Suddenly a severe shock caused the massive walls of the church to bulge, and in another moment the edifice collapsed, burying beneath its ruins several hundred people, of whom, according to latest advices some 300 were killed or terribly mutilated. At Bussana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks razed to the ground nearly every house, and beneath the ruins lie quite one-third of the population, with no prospect of rescuing any alive. The destruction of life and property at Oneglia was underrated in my despatch of yesterday. Not only private houses but public buildings as well were brought to the ground. The Penitentiary was almost destroyed, and it is considered marvellous that any of its inmates escaped with their lives. In the province of Porto Maurizio there are a considerable number of villages in the mountainous districts built in terrace-fashion upon the side of hills. Scarcely any of these have escaped, and it is current that in each instance the buildings on the upper slopes first collapsed and crashed down on those below. The distress throughout the Italian Riviera is terrible. The Government are doing their best for the poor people, but there is also ample scope for private benevolence. At San Remo the vast population have encamped out of doors, but no loss of life is reported. At Savona the telegraph-office has been destroyed. A temporary shelter has been erected in the public square, where the sick have been taken. At Sestri Ponente the church, the municipal palace, and several houses have been cracked and rent in an alarming manner. At Genoa during the shock of yesterday the bells clanged in the steeples, beds and furniture rocked in the houses and were overthrown. The sea was much agitated, and sailors on board vessels anchored in the harbour were awoken by the tossing motion. At Acquasola many spent the night—which was a cold one—in the gardens. In the square at Bisagno whole families have taken up a temporary lodging, bringing such of their furniture and bedding as they could obtain from their injured houses. Wrapped in shawls and huddled together in every open space the wretched inhabitants took their supper in fear and trembling. At midnight the crowded streets presented a strange and unwonted scene. At 2.20 in the morning the populace were again alarmed by a renewed shock. All those who had ventured to remain within doors then ran excitedly into the streets and took temporary refuge in tramway-cars, cabs, and omnibuses. At five o'clock the streets were densely thronged, the terrified people standing massed together as far as possible from the buildings. All traffic was impossible. The greatest apprehension was felt lest there should be another quake. As time passed, however, and all remained still, the panic became gradually allayed. Slight shocks were again felt at 12.20 and 1.20 P.M., but no damage is reported.

Some slight shocks were felt yesterday morning at Parma, Turin, and Cosenza. A telegram from Catania, Sicily, says that an undulatory movement of the earth was observed there on the 19th inst., at about half-past ten in the morning. Father Denza, the Director of the Turin Observatory, telegraphs that the seismic instruments there are quiescent, and that it appears, therefore, that there is nothing more to fear. Of the towns in the French Riviera, Nice and Mentone have suffered most.

At Mentone the great Post Office and the Villas Cipolino and Molinari are in ruins. The Telegraph Office was so much damaged that it is uninhabitable. The telegraph service is now being done in the open air. The visitors and very many of the well-to-do inhabitants are hastily leaving the town, and a large proportion of those who remain are living under tents. In addition to the buildings mentioned above, ten private houses are lying in ruins, while about 150 others were so seriously damaged that they have been abandoned, and sentinels have been placed at their doors to prevent any one entering them. Almost all the bakers' ovens were rendered unusable by the earthquake, so that the bakers' shops are for the most part closed, and it is feared that bread will run short. In all the country along the Mediterranean the people are afraid to re-enter their houses, and are living in carts, wagons, and under tents. The exact number of casualties is not yet known, but at Nice two persons were killed and ten more or less seriously injured. At Le Bar four people were killed and two injured. At Bollène two people were killed and twelve were injured. At Châteaufort and Castillon several people received injuries. At Nice the foreigners injured were Madame Lafont, wounded in the head; Madame Musinoff, wounded in the head; and Mr. Hatheway, son of the United States Consul, wounded in the head. The Countess Araldi had her leg broken, and was also wounded in the face. The names of the people injured at Mentone are not yet known. Another rather strong shock of earthquake occurred at Nice at about seven minutes to two on Wednesday night, and occasioned a renewal of the panic. Everybody got up, and most of the people kept walking about the streets, squares, etc., till daylight. The number of houses at Nice which were so much injured as to render it dangerous to enter them is about sixty. The inhabitants of almost all the top floors have abandoned their homes for fear of a fresh shock bringing the roof down. In addition to those people who are living in tents, there are numerous families that have taken up their quarters in covered vans and carts of all descriptions. The bathing-cabins along the sea-shore have been let out as living-rooms. On the Promenade des Anglais the stands raised for the Carnival were used for people to sleep in. The directors of the Casino have thrown open that establishment as a shelter for the frightened people. The fear of other shocks of earthquake is so great that about 10,000 people, foreigners and inhabitants, left Nice on Wednesday. The greater number of the visitors who have not already fled have taken refuge on the heights of Cimex, where there are about 2,000 Americans, English, and Russians living under canvas. After the first shock the Count and Countess d'Eu and the Duc de Nemours, who inhabit the Villas des Caroubiers and Graziella, took refuge in their gardens, where they are still camping in the open air. On the other hand, the King and Queen of Wurtemberg have not left their house. The military authorities have pitched a large number of tents on the public places and squares, in order to provide a shelter for the women and children. Last night the soldiers patrolled the streets till morning. The abandoned houses are all guarded by the soldiers.

Cannes, where the Prince of Wales was staying, escaped almost miraculously, without any serious damage to property or accidents to persons. At Cannes and at Antibes, when the second shock of earthquake occurred, the level of the sea sank over three feet and then rose about six feet, before resuming its ordinary level. At Le Bar, a village situated about nine kilometres from Grasse, a portion of an old tower built in the fourteenth century was shaken down by the earthquake, and fell on three houses, which were crushed to ruins by it. Five people were seriously injured and one woman was killed. About a dozen other houses of this village were rendered uninhabitable. At Vence a child was killed in its bed by a beam falling on it. The railway traffic, which was suspended for the inspection of the tunnels after the earthquake, has been resumed. Visitors were returning to Paris in great numbers yesterday.

As to the extent of the shocks, it is now stated that they were felt all over Switzerland, in Corsica and in Sicily, and from Vienna to Lyons.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

Mr. Chamberlain has contributed to the *Baptist* an article on "Disestablishment in Wales and Liberal Prospects," in the course of which he says:—

Thirty-two millions of people must go without much-needed legislation because three millions are disloyal, while nearly 600 members of the Imperial Parliament will be reduced to forced inactivity because some eighty delegates, representing the policy and receiving the pay of the Chicago Convention, are determined to obstruct all business until their demands have been conceded. Is it possible that the Nonconformists of Wales are prepared to accept such a situation? They have hitherto supported, without much examination, the Irish Bills of Mr. Gladstone, apparently under the impression that by so doing they would arrive more quickly at the realization of their own hopes. They will soon learn, if they have not learned already, that the policy which was to hasten the redress they seek is really the one insuperable obstacle in its way. So long as the majority of the Liberal party is committed to proposals which a large section of Liberals and Radicals firmly believe to be dangerous to the best interests of the United Kingdom, unjust to the minority of the Irish people, and certain to end in the disruption of the empire, so long the party will remain shattered and impotent and all reform will be indefinitely postponed. Some of the best friends of the Dissenters and of the most earnest supporters of Disestablishment are to be found in the ranks of the Liberal Unionists. They have hitherto consistently advocated the policy of religious equality. They have publicly supported it even at a time when the majority of Liberals were turning the cold shoulder, or were afraid of committing themselves; yet the leaders of Welsh Dissent have been branding these men as traitors and deserters, and have thrown all their influence into the scale of those who have in the past done much to discourage and defeat the aims of the Liberationists. How long is this condition of things to continue, while the State Church profits by our dissensions? The only wise and prudent course for Welsh Nonconformists is to press on their leaders the absolute necessity for reuniting the Liberal party, so that this great instrument may once more be brought to bear with unimpaired efficiency to secure the reforms on which Liberals are practically agreed. The plans and methods for settling the Irish question which have been rejected by the country must be laid aside, and some alternative must be found which will take account of the objections conscientiously entertained by so many good and consistent Liberals. The breach which has been made must be repaired, and this can only be done by conciliatory action, and not by threats of expulsion or charges of treachery.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A despatch from Carrick to Leitrim states that on Wednesday the sheriff, accompanied by a force of police, proceeded to the estate of Montgomery, at Dowra, to carry out some evictions. When they reached a place where there was a narrow defile, the mob which had followed them became disorderly, and sought to prevent them going further. Mr. Smith, resident magistrate, who was in charge, directed the police to charge with their batons, which they did, but were driven back. The crowd, thus encouraged, became still bolder, and Mr. Smith gave the police orders to load with buckshot, having previously read the Riot Act. A second charge was then made with the baton, but without dispersing the crowd. The police were then ordered to fire, and several shots were fired and a number of the rioters fell wounded, two of them seriously and others slightly. The crowd then fled. The sheriff and police afterwards succeeded in carrying out the evictions.

A demonstration of tenants on the Stoddert and Stackpool estates took place yesterday at Kilrush. About four hundred tenants, headed by Father Breen, marched from Doonbeg to Kilrush, and met the agent, from whom they demanded reductions of rent, varying from 20 to 40 per cent. The agent, Mr. Bunton, refused the demand, and advised the tenants to make an application to the Court of Chancery. The tenants declined to have anything to do with the Court of Chancery, and subsequently held a meeting and adopted the Plan of Campaign.

A severe storm of wind and rain yesterday kept the evicting force at Dingle in a state of inactivity. Last evening Fathers Scully and Callaghan had an interview with the agent, Mr. Kearney, and Colonel Turner, in order to try to effect a settlement. The priests offered, on behalf of the tenants, to pay a half-year's rent, but no costs. The agent rejected the offer, but said he would accept one year's rent and half the costs.

The Property Defence Association opened an establishment yesterday at Kingston-square, Mitchelstown, to supply all boycotted persons with necessities refused by the local shopkeepers. The Lord-Lieutenant has granted the Union a provisional licence for the sale of spirituous liquors at this establishment.

At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to refer a letter from the Under-Secretary to a committee to reply to the effect that the corporation have no representative on the Board of Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, and that they will not pass the presentment for the support of that institution until they obtain such representation.

### AN ELOPEMENT.

A cornet-player named James William Corvan, aged twenty-one, and Georgina Corvan, aged nineteen, his wife, were charged at Bootle yesterday with stealing £46 10s., the money of Thomas Kennedy, the father of the female prisoner. The female prisoner kept house for her father. About noon on the 17th inst. the prosecutor was in bed, and his daughter took him a glass of rum. What was in the liquor he did not know; but it made him sleep a considerable length of time. When he went to sleep he had eight £5 notes and £6 10s. in a pocket-book, and when he awoke that money was gone. During that time the male prisoner had been in and out of the house and arranged with a boy named Higgins to assist in the removal of a box to a tram-car in Stanley-road. The couple proceeded to Liverpool and then to Dublin, where they gave notice at a registry office and were married by licence. In reply to the Bench, the prosecutor said the man was keeping company with his daughter with his consent. He consented to their getting married, and offered to give them £20 to start them in life. He had let his daughter have access to all his money, which he never had locked up from his children and never would. He wished to withdraw the charge, as his daughter would have many miseries to meet during her life. The magistrate could not permit this course, because the public had to be considered in cases of robbery. The female prisoner pleaded guilty to stealing £28, and her husband admitted abetting in the robbery, adding that he proposed the elopement. The chairman said that this appeared to be a very ungrateful act, as the father had offered to give them £20 to get married with. They would have to go to gaol for two months with hard labour. They had committed another offence in Dublin for which they were liable to prosecution. The certificate of marriage stated that they had been there for three weeks, whereas they had only been there for a few days. The male prisoner informed the Bench that the man at the registry said he did not care if he had only been in Dublin an hour, so long as he gave a week's notice and said he had been there three weeks.

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## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The results of all the German elections are now known. Of the 337 deputies definitively elected, it is reckoned that 196 are Septennists and 141 Oppositionists. The following analysis of the returns shows the state of parties as they will stand at the meeting of the Reichstag next week, the constituencies in which there are to be second ballots being left out of the question:—The National Liberals have returned 92 members, as against 51 in the last Reichstag; the Free Conservatives (Reichspartei) 31, as against 28; and the Old Conservatives 78, as before. These three parties support the Government, and they can further count, in voting the Septennate, on 6 members of the Centre and several German Liberals who are pledged to support that measure. The opposition to the Septennate is thus constituted:—German Liberals 10, formerly 67; Centre 90, formerly 99; Socialists 6, formerly 24; Guelphs 2, formerly 11; Poles 15, formerly 16; Alsace-Lorraine Protesters, 15, as before; and one Dane. Sixty second ballots will be necessary to make up the number to the full 397 members of the Reichstag. Public interest is now centred on these ballotings, which are expected to rehabilitate the Liberalists a little.

## PORTUGAL AND ZANZIBAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 24.—The Ministerial papers to-day declare that the war material sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Tungi was not German property as at first reported.

An official despatch received here to-day from the Secretary to the Government at Mozambique states that the Portuguese gun-boat *Vouga* was about to leave Tungi with the Sultan's steamer *Kilwa*, which was seized by the Portuguese. The Sultan's steamer *Akola* has not left Zanzibar as originally reported.

The *Times* has received the following telegram from Mr. H. M. Stanley, dated Zanzibar, February 24:—

A curious complication has arisen here. The Portuguese have seized on a portion of the Zanzibar coast, Tungi Bay and Cape Delgado. A Commission of the Great Powers had only recently adjudicated this section to Seyyid Burghash, in return for the surrender of important rights in the interior to England and Germany. Some correspondence was exchanged between Portugal and Zanzibar, in which the Sultan on his part merely referred Portugal to England and Germany. I have seen his reply, which is a highly courteous document. The retort of Portugal was an instant seizure of the coast, the capture of the Sultan's steamer *Kilwa*, and the conversion of the ship into a Portuguese transport. The Sultan has telegraphed conveying to the British Government the state of matters, but there seem no indications as yet of British action. Her Majesty's ships *Turquoise* and *Reinder* are here at anchor. In the meantime the Bombay mail, carried by the Sultan's steamer *Malacca*, is detained, the captain fearing capture by the Portuguese cruiser *Douro*, which is just outside. Germany has taken the Portuguese subjects here under her protection. If something be not done speedily, it strikes me that the 6,000 British-Indian subjects here will be claiming protection. The passiveness of the British Government just now would be most injurious to the valuable British-Indian trade with this island; and Portugal will feel encouraged to proceed still further on her violent course against Zanzibar and the important commercial interests centred here. The popular impression here is that Portugal is relying on the non-interference of Germany, who is alleged to have recognized her claims in some other treaty. But since England and Germany have undertaken to delimit the Sultan's territory, it devolves upon them—most certainly on the former—to maintain the Sultan's position, as created and formally recognized by them in the Anglo-German agreement which he was recently required to accept. Two emphatic words are needed—such as "Hands off!"—before irreparable mischief ensues.

## THE MILITARY PLOT IN RUSSIA.—EXECUTION OF OFFICERS.

According to reports received in Berlin from St. Petersburg, it is believed that three more officers have been hanged for complicity in the recent military conspiracy in that city. The Russian Government has given stringent orders that all the officers, officials, and students of the compromised military establishments, and the employés of the Ministerial Departments, shall observe the strictest silence respecting the circumstances connected with the conspiracy.

## INCIDENTS OF THE "KAPUNDA" DISASTER.

A narrative of the loss of the *Kapunda*, given by William Cotterell, the first mate, has been telegraphed from Lisbon. He says:—

In a minute or two after she was struck the *Kapunda* heeled over to starboard, and, amid a terrific din from the crashing spars and the bursting decks and hatches, I found myself in the water. I was sucked down to a great depth, but I struck out, and, when I arose to the surface, I became entangled in some of the floating wreckage. Several people were clinging to the broken spars, and all around me I heard shrieks and appeals for help from the drowning people. I got clear of the rigging, and clutched a floating cask by the bung-hole, but it rolled so violently on the waves that my fingers were nearly wrenched off. I therefore relinquished the cask, and swam off to a stanchion which I saw floating. In doing this I passed a boy named Whittle, one of a numerous family of emigrants on board, who was also swimming towards some floating spars. I said to him, "Cling to me, my boy;" but he replied cheerily, "I am all right, sir," and continued striking out for himself. A moment afterwards I heard a sudden and loud shriek; and, looking round, saw the boy was gone. I believe, from his sudden cry of terror, that he was seized by a shark. Others, I fear, suffered a similar death. I went on swimming towards the *Ada Melmore*, still holding on to my stanchion; but the vessel drifted away, and I could not reach her. I found it more and more difficult to retain my hold on the stanchion, because my hands were benumbed. All at once I felt something flapping against my face, and to my intense joy found that it was a woollen comforter which I was wearing, and which up to that moment I had forgotten. With this I lashed myself to the stanchion. Afterwards I heard the voice of Mounter, an able seaman of the *Kapunda*, shouting, "Pull, my lads, it's our first mate." I just remember being hauled into a small boat, and then became unconscious. When I recovered I found myself in the cabin of the *Ada Melmore*.

## ACCIDENT ON H.M.S. "AGINCOURT."

While the ships of the Channel Squadron were at anchor at Gibraltar last week an accident occurred on board the *Agincourt*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Fremantle. A heavy "Levanter" was blowing at the time, and the *Agincourt* adopted the precaution of letting down all her anchors. The strain upon one of the cables became too great, and it suddenly snapped in two with such force that, striking the men standing near, it scattered them in all directions over the deck. On the men being picked up it was found that a seaman named Cock had his thigh seriously shattered, a warrant officer's servant had one of his legs broken, a ship's steward's assistant named Benley had both legs severely cut and bruised, and another man named Spear had one of his hands shattered and a finger taken clean off. As soon as the weather moderated the men were removed on shore to the hospital, where they now remain under treatment.

## THE CLOSURE DEBATE.

In the division on Mr. Parnell's amended amendment to the Closure Rule, the minority of 157, including tellers, in favour of the amendment, was composed of 94 Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. C. R. Spencer, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. W. H. James, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir Edward Reed, and the Honourable E. B. Portman, and 63 Nationalists. The majority of 266, including tellers, was composed of 227 Conservatives; the following 33 Liberal Unionists:—Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, Mr. Caine, Mr. Craig Sellar, Lord Ebrington, Lord Wolmer, Mr. T. W. Russell, Honourable A. R. D. Elliot, Mr. H. T. Anstruther, Viscount Baring, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. R. Chamberlain, Mr. Coghill, Mr. Archibald Corbett, Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Lewis Fry, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. H. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Jardine, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. F. W. Maclean, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Pitt-Lewis, Mr. W. P. Sinclair, Mr. Francis Taylor, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Verdin, Honourable G. R. Vernon, Major Cornwallis West, and Mr. Wiggin; and the following six Gladstonian Liberals:—Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Mr. C. Milnes-Gaskell, Mr. M'Lagan, and Mr. C. S. Parker.

## THE SALARIES OF THE IRISH LAW OFFICERS.

Correspondence is published this morning between the Treasury and the Irish Government as to the remuneration of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. John Morley, when Irish Secretary, wrote to the Secretary to the Treasury on the 16th of March last year stating that the Irish Government had come to the conclusion that the existing system of payment to the Irish law officers was very unsatisfactory, and that they suggested the salary of the Attorney-General should be fixed at £5,000 per annum for non-contentious business, with fees for contentious business, subject to revision on the occurrence of a vacancy. Mr. Henry Fowler replied from the Treasury that their lordships had considered the matter, and recommended that £5,000 per annum should be paid to the then holder of the office, but that the amount should be reduced in the case of all future holders of the office to £4,000 per annum, and that the Solicitor-General should receive £2,000; the two officers receiving fees for contentious business according to a fixed scale: the salary of the Attorney-General to include his clerk; the Crown Solicitor for Dublin to prepare fiats for letters patent, his salary to be increased £200 per annum, but future holders of the office to receive the present salary. The Lord-Lieutenant, however, demurred to the reduction of the salary of future Attorney-Generals to £4,000; but the Treasury insisted on it. When the present Government came into office the question came before the Treasury again, when they consented to Mr. Holmes receiving £5,000, as he had been Attorney-General before; but adhered to their former decision regarding any future appointment. The present Lord-Lieutenant, writing on the 9th of October, regrets he is unable to accept this decision, and promises in the case of any gentleman who may be appointed hereafter to again submit the views previously stated by the Irish Government.

## THE AFFAIRS OF MR. CHARLES HARRIS.

Upon the application of Mr. Theodore Lumley, Mr. Registrar Brougham to-day confirmed the scheme of arrangement agreed to by the creditors of Charles Harris, acting manager of the Gaiety Theatre, Strand. The scheme provides for the payment of a composition of 10s. in the pound, payable 5s. in cash and the balance in six months from the approval of the court. The debts were £1,001, and the assets *nil*, and the official receiver had reported that the composition was reasonable, and calculated to benefit the creditors.

## THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Arrangements have been made by the Incorporated Society of Authors for a series of afternoon conferences at Willis's Rooms on subjects of special interest to the literary world. The first of the series, to be held on Tuesday next, will be on the subject of "The Maintenance of Literary Property," and will be opened by a lecture by Mr. Walter Besant. Lord Lytton will on that occasion take the chair. On the 9th of March Sir Frederick Pollock will preside over a conference on "The Profession of the Author," preceded by a lecture by Mr. Edmund Gosse; and on the 16th of March Mr. John Hollingshead will open a discussion on "Dramatic Rights and Property."

A whip has been issued to the Conservative party in the House, requesting their regular and continuous attendance during the debate on the Procedure Rules.

There are on the notice-paper already some thirty-five separate amendments to the closure resolution.

The Lord Chief Justice has sufficiently recovered from his attack of bronchitis to be able to leave Carlisle for London to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone's establishment was moved yesterday from Hawarden to Dollis-hill, near Willesden, the suburban residence of Lord Aberdeen. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will, in the course of a few days, take up their residence there for the season.

A large number of telegrams were despatched from the House of Commons last night to Mr. Dillon, congratulating him on the result of the trial in Dublin.

A deputation of tradesmen had interviews with members on both sides of the House last night in reference to Sir John Lubbock's Early Closing Bill.

The Metropolitan Liberal members met yesterday and decided to oppose the Board of Works Theatres Bill and the Parks Bill in its present form.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levée at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th of March, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall.

Mr. Bernard Dyer, B.Sc., F.C.S., has been appointed consulting chemist to the Leicestershire Agricultural Society.

To-day the Lanarkshire miners' strike was ended by the men resuming work pending the conference suggested in the masters' notices. The resumption is general.

The Dillon Defence Fund now amounts to £1,170.

Mr. Blackwood is at Pynes, on a visit to Lady Iddesleigh, to arrange about the publication of the late Earl's Life. This work will probably contain much material relating to Lord Iddesleigh's early friendship with Mr. Gladstone, as well as to his later intimacy with Lord Beaconsfield.

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



## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, notice was given by Lord Stanley of Preston that on Monday he would introduce a Railway and Canal Traffic Rates Bill. Lord Bramwell moved the second reading of the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, which had received the approval of the House last session, and the object of which was to enable a person charged with a crime, or the wife or husband of the person so charged, to give evidence. The Lord Chancellor, while assenting to the principle of the measure, could not admit that it would not in practice be compulsory, because if a person were competent to be called as a witness and were not called, prejudice would naturally be created against the accused. Lord Esher pointed out as a blot in the Bill that a prisoner who gave evidence could not be examined as to his credibility. After a few words from Lord Salisbury, the Bill was read a second time. Lord Bramwell moved the second reading of the Justices Jurisdiction Bill, which also received their lordships' assent last year. It gave to justices at quarter sessions jurisdiction for the trial of burglars, where the offence was small, and the trial presented no difficulty. Lord Esher pronounced the Bill a dangerous one, because armed and masked burglars might under it be sent for trial to quarter sessions, and in that way escape the punishment they deserved. The Lord Chancellor concurred in this objection, though admitting that it was desirable to withdraw trivial cases from the assizes, and suggested that, before an accused person was committed for trial at quarter sessions, the Public Prosecutor might intervene and say whether that course should be pursued. The Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the adjourned debate was resumed and concluded upon a proposed instruction, moved by Mr. Bryce, to the Committee on the Ambleside Railway Bill, to inquire and report whether the projected railway would interfere with the enjoyment of the public by injuriously affecting the scenery in the neighbourhood or otherwise. An amendment, moved by Mr. Labouchere, limiting the evidence to be taken upon the subject to that of local witnesses, having been negatived by 225 to 118, the proposed instruction was carried by 231 to 133. The consideration of the first of the new Procedure Rules, under which any member who has previously obtained the consent of the Chair may propose the enforcement of the closure, was commenced. An amendment submitted by Colonel Nolan, with the object of exempting proceedings in Committee of the whole House from the application of the closure, was negatived by 204 to 82. Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment exempting from the operation of the rule any Bill for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland; but Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who characterized the amendment as absurd, declined to make an exception for an Irish measure which was not granted for Bills relating to other parts of the kingdom. In the course of a prolonged discussion Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Illingworth, together with many Irish members, spoke in support of the amendment. Mr. W. H. Smith, in replying, said the Government were prepared to deal with Great Britain on precisely the same footing as Ireland; and they would make no exception to the operation of the rule, even in regard to measures which could be justified as measures for the suppression of crime. There was no desire to stifle discussion, and the rule was framed for the purpose of securing freedom of debate and adequate discussion against the licence which stopped discussion and impeded the progress of business. Mr. Parnell said the right honourable gentleman had now let the cat out of the bag, and had shown that the object of these rules was not to facilitate debate, but to furnish special facilities for the passing of a Coercion Act for Ireland. When they were first announced, he was satisfied that that was their object; and from that moment he made up his mind that the fight against coercion had commenced. The Irish members were not to be deluded by these specious professions about the dignity of the House and the freedom of debate. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 264 to 155. Mr. Parnell next moved to except Committee of Supply from the operation of the rule; and, after some discussion, the debate was adjourned.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The Canadian Government (the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily News* says) is jubilant over the result of the elections. The returns give the Government 110 votes, the Opposition 85, and the Independents, who oppose the Government on the North-West policy, and support it on other measures, 8. The North-West Territories—British Columbia and Gaspé—are yet to be heard from, embracing 11 seats. One or two changes may have to be made in the classification when the corrected returns from the constituencies come in, but it does not seem an over-estimate to say that the Government will have a clear majority of 30. The total Conservative majority when Parliament meets will be not less than 40 in a House of 215 members. That is sufficient to carry on the business of the country in accord with the views of the Government. The Liberal abandonment of opposition to the national policy and Mr. Blake's latest utterance on the Riel question have cut from under the feet of the Opposition their main grounds of assault.

## THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The Prince of Wales was present yesterday at the unveiling of the Fountain of St. George, erected at the foot of the Villa Nevada, Cannes, by the French residents in memory of the late Duke of Albany. The ceremony took place at half-past two o'clock. The Duc de Chartres, representing the Comte de Paris, president of the Memorial Committee, delivered a speech, in which he said that the French colony were happy to offer this monument to the British nation as a pledge of sympathy. The Mayor of Cannes also spoke, declaring that the town united to this homage a pledge of the sympathy of France towards England. The Prince of Wales thanked the French colony for their expressions of good feeling towards Great Britain, and afterwards sealed the stone containing the archives of the ceremony. A large number of persons were present, including the principal English and French residents.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. George Howell, M.P., having written to Mr. Gladstone respecting the recent trustee bank failures, and the suggested increase of the annual limit and maximum amount allowed to be deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank, has received the following reply:—"Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has had the honour to receive your letter on the subject of trustee savings banks, and in reply he desires me to say that there are many considerations which affect legislation on this important subject, all of which, if he is able to take any part, he will desire to keep in view. He regards the Post-Office Savings Bank as the one thoroughly sound and satisfactory system.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. W. SPENCER LYTTELTON."

INDIGESTION.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See Green Hop Cluster on Label, or you may be deceived.—(ADVT.)

## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

The *Times* believes that, the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and his friends having failed, the Plan of Campaign will be accepted by the Irish masses as unpunishable, if not legal; and, wherever it is not otherwise found to be inexpedient, we may look to see it widely adopted and thoroughly carried out. The Government then will have to face the question they have hitherto been endeavouring to evade or postpone. They cannot allow the Plan of Campaign to be further developed without abdicating their functions as guardians of public order and private rights; and, if they acquiesce, even for a time, in such a monstrous invasion upon the domain of law, they will assuredly find that popular opinion will arraign them for letting anarchy loose upon Ireland. While Mr. Dillon and the other agents of the National League, inspired and subsidized as that body is by the American-Irish, enjoy perfect impunity, we cannot profess to feel any astonishment at the reign of terror that hangs over Irish society and paralyzes every natural and healthy development of Irish life.

The *Standard* remarks that whether the conviction of Mr. Dillon would have fanned or extinguished the flame of agrarian excitement was a matter for speculation. For the present the blow aimed at the prime movers has missed its mark. That is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. The Executive must operate as well as it can on other lines. There is no question that without the help of boycotting in its most formidable shape, the requisite semblance of unanimity could not be secured on any given estate. The number of farmers who are anxious to pay what is justly due, but are deterred by fear of extreme penalties, social or physical, is considerable, even in the worst localities. It is against the local terrors that the energies of the Executive must now be directed; no efforts being meanwhile relaxed to bring to punishment those who, in more conspicuous positions, organize and direct the mischief. No Unionist has ever contended that order can be restored without a struggle, and the time has come for grappling with the conspiracy in detail.

The *Daily News* says that this commentary upon the wisdom of the Government—the failure of the trial—is practical and severe. One cannot doubt that the jury were influenced—as it was scarcely in human nature that they should not be—by the conduct of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and his subordinates in putting pressure upon the landlords, and then turning upon the traversers for doing the same. In the circumstances it was a rather cowardly prosecution and deserved to fail.

The *Daily Telegraph*, observing that the Irish Land Commissioners see clearly and say plainly that nothing of any efficacy or promise of permanence can be done for Ireland until the way has been prepared by the restoration of the first conditions of a revival of national well-being, until the weeds and briars of anarchy are rooted out, says that Ministers have been all too slow to recognize this truth, or at any rate to give effect to their recognition of it by energetic action. In this matter their followers are in advance of them, and, if they hesitate much longer to grapple with disorder in Ireland, they will find themselves threatened with serious difficulties nearer home.

The *Morning Advertiser* urges that this miscarriage of justice renders it all the more imperative on the Government to bestir themselves. They are credited with a determination to take energetic steps. The sooner they do so the more likely they will be to check and counteract the mischief which the apparent triumph of the Plan of Campaign over the Court of Queen's Bench is calculated to produce.

The *Manchester Courier* maintains that, if it is impossible to administer justice under the jury system, we shall have to dispense with it in Ireland. The Legislature has placed the investigation of election petitions under the sole control of judges, on the ground that jurors might be influenced by political considerations to ignore the solemn obligations of their oaths. It is quite possible that it may be found necessary to remove agrarian and semi-political cases from the category of those which Irish juries are qualified to try.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that at least six of the jury were for acquittal and a unanimous verdict of Not guilty would scarcely have been a greater defeat to the Executive. So utterly is their policy discredited that they may be stung by their defeat to commit new acts of aggression against the liberties of the country. Hitherto the National League has kept order in the country and has restrained the people within the bounds of legality by showing them that their grievances can be redressed by legal and orderly methods. It has had nothing to do with the Plan of Campaign, and the trained ingenuity of the Crown counsel could not point to one word or act connecting that movement with the national organization. If the Government, in a moment of exasperation, rush blindly into a conflict with the people, there will be trouble and suffering on one side—on the other the ruin that has been the fate of every Ministry of coercion in latter times.

The *Dublin Express* considers that, in combating the Plan of Campaign, the Government are fighting for their own existence; for, if anything is certain, it is that the triumph of the Plan means the complete and humiliating overthrow of the Government that permits itself to be so subdued. The *Express* would press upon the authorities the vital and imminent necessity of issuing and carrying into effect a prohibitory measure in the nature of an injunction against the operations of the Plan of Campaign.

The *Irish Times* remarks that, though the trial has failed, proof that the Plan of Campaign is illegal is found in the declaration of every judge who has had the matter before him, and upon this basis the Executive can act.

## RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

The *Times* is of opinion that if Russia had been ready to refer the Bulgarian question to the arbitration of war she would probably have sought or seized an opportunity before now. That she has not done so as yet, in spite of the patriotic impulse of her people and the avowed ambition of her rulers, may be taken as a proof that the forces which restrain her have hitherto been and may continue to be sufficiently powerful to maintain the equilibrium of Europe.

## ARMED PEACE.

The *Morning Post* is not hopeful that a meeting of the Three Emperors would lead to anything more than a suspension of hostilities for another eighteen months or two years. The prospects are not very brilliant. War—that is to say, immediate war—would be averted, but the whole of Europe would continue to be kept in a state of alarming suspense. So far as Germany is concerned, last Monday's elections have taught a lesson which statesmen of the stamp of Prince Bismarck must take into account. Armed peace, with its calamitous consequences to the progress and welfare of trade and commerce, has its share in producing the overwhelming increase of the Socialist propaganda which threatens to triumph in the Berlin elections, and two years more of this state of affairs may render the situation yet more critical. The *Morning Post* would not for a moment think of suggesting that war would be preferable to this prolonged state of uncertainty which threatens to ruin the finances of Continental States, and to give power to the representatives of anarchy and revolution; but when the majority of the great Powers are sincerely anxious to avert the calamities of war, the means of consolidating the peace of Europe, for a certain time at least, should be found.



## SIR CHARLES DILKE ON ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The *Fortnightly Review* for March contains the third of Sir Charles Dilke's series of articles on "The Present Position of European Politics." This time the writer discusses Russia, and early in the article enters a protest against "the action of those Englishmen who allow themselves to be scared out of a policy which a short time ago they thought right and wise," because they have come to realize the strength of Russia. On this point he says:—

Russia, in spite of her enormous debt and its tremendous annual charge, is growing in power; and that power, great in itself, gains by being surrounded by the terrors that encompass the unknown. She has by far the largest army in the world, and, with a complete mobilization of her forces, has upon paper a force at once of four and ultimately six millions of men. Some are inclined to think that the men will not be found when wanted, but great progress has been made by Russia since 1878. Her artillery has as many guns as that of Germany or of France; her cavalry is perhaps more numerous than that of France and Germany together, certainly more numerous than that of Germany and Austria combined. This cavalry force is admittedly the best there is for that service to which cavalry in modern war is limited, if it is not to be destroyed on use. With moderate prudence the resources of Russia cannot but grow and grow. Russia from many points of view is a young country; and Siberia, territorially considered, is almost another United States. With her magnificent natural position, and with her unrivalled chain of fortresses upon the German frontier, Russia can always wear out German patience. It may be true, as Count Moltke says, that 200,000 men upon the Vistula, along with the German fortresses, might prevent Russia from invading Germany; but even in that case there would be 200,000 men withdrawn from the French frontier in face of a French army more numerous than the German, and they would not suffice to prevent Russia from crushing Austria or holding Austria in check. Russia, growing daily in military strength, sets in the scale against the Germans more than Austria can bring to restore their equilibrium. It may be confidently asserted that it is now far too late for Germany to strike her possible enemies one at a time.

Turning to Russia's Eastern policy, Sir Charles maintains that she could reach Constantinople through Asia, not so directly as, but more surely and more safely than, through Europe. The end of the article deals with the relations between England and Russia.

England unassisted cannot keep Russia out of Turkey, she cannot get at her in Europe; but, on the other hand, she may feel assured that Russia is equally unable to effectively attack her in her Asiatic Empire at the present time. It must be admitted that in the race for Herat Russia has undoubtedly beaten us, and that therefore we must contemplate the possibility of the ultimate occupation of Herat by Russia. But, as she came on towards India from Herat the tables would be turned. She would be further and further away from the country where her government was established or where the people were friendly to her rule, and she would plunge into defiles inhabited by hostile populations. It is a serious responsibility for a writer who is not a soldier to undertake to pronounce a confident opinion of this kind; for it is a point upon which the ablest and best instructed soldiers differ. English officers, as a rule, maintain the possibility of a formidable Russian invasion of India; and, on the other hand, Russian officers, as a rule, deny that it is practically possible; but it must be confessed that, while military writers generally take a pessimistic view of the prospects of their own country, the indications afforded by the writings of officers belonging to neither of the two countries make against my personal view as set forth above. Foreign military writers, as a rule, do not so highly estimate the difficulties of a Russian advance upon India as do the Russians themselves. Foreign writers think that Russia, having in the eyes of the Indian people the advantage of the advance and of the attack against a Power remaining on the defensive only, would have the sympathies of the Oriental population on her side.

The whole of these views, though they are taken by many foreign writers, appear to Sir Charles exaggerated.

I believe in the superior popularity of England among the native Princes to any which may be thought to be enjoyed by Russia. I doubt whether the Russians have more than a few hundred Turkoman cavalry ready for a long march; but, above all, I think that Russia would have, for a great number of years to come, far more difficulty in finding the enormous train which would be necessary for marching 100,000 men across from Herat to Candahar than we should find difficulty in supplying an army of 80,000 men at Candahar, which would be sufficient to hold in check the advance of 100,000 Russians from the Caucasus and 20,000 from Turkestan. The difficulties of obtaining camels and mules enough to move large armies in such deserts are largely, no doubt, money difficulties, but they are partly difficulties which even money will not meet, unless the money is spent for many years in advance in the formation of a permanent train upon an enormous scale. Real danger to India can only come after some revolution in Herat, or a dexterous use of Ayoub Khan, has brought Russia there as peace-maker, after years of possession of the Herat Valley have restored it to its former fertility under irrigation, and Herat has been made a secure base for an advance, connected by railway both with the Caspian and with Turkestan.

After remarking that those foreign observers who doubt the possibility of our holding our own upon the Afghan frontier, admitted the significance of our occupation of Port Hamilton, and have been amazed at its abandonment, Sir Charles sums up in these words:—

The conclusion, then, to which we come is that such is the patriotism of the Russian people, such the certainty that in the event of war Nihilism would disappear and every Russian support the policy of his Czar, such the defensive strength of Russia in Europe, such her offensive power from the Caucasus towards India, that not only is war with Russia to be deprecated as a terrible calamity, but that it would strain the powers of the British Empire to the utmost. At the same time I hold that even in a single-handed struggle we should ultimately win; that we should be able, although only by a tremendous effort, to hold our own in the neighbourhood of Candahar, to prevent insurrection in India, and to check invasion; that we could not unassisted save Turkey if Turkey were menaced in the war; that, as against other Powers, we could not hold Egypt or save the Mediterranean route; but that, holding India and the Mauritius and the Cape, we could carry the war into the enemy's country on the Pacific and destroy, at all events at any time during the life of those now living, Russia's power on the Pacific, and, indeed, probably tear away the Pacific provinces from her empire.

With all respect to Lord Randolph Churchill, says Sir Charles, this hardly seems the time for reducing the defensive power of the empire:—

It was with Lord G. Hamilton that at Christmas last he (Lord Randolph) had his sharpest struggle. Now, Lord G. Hamilton was unduly optimistic in his recent speeches. The defences of the empire have for some time past been played with a little by the two great parties in the State. Taking the navy, for example, when the Liberals are in the Tories declare that the fleet is non-existent, but the moment their turn comes the Tory First Lord informs us that the British navy is equal to any three navies in the world. War, not between England and Russia only, but war generally, it may be hoped is likely to be avoided. No sufficient cause has been shown for the coming upon Europe of so terrible a calamity; but war will not be made less likely by our weakly yielding to the other Powers upon such questions as those of the violation of engagements to us in the case of the New Hebrides; and the interests of the empire will not be best promoted by attempting to save sixpences upon the artillery or upon the navy. With regard to the army, it is enough for the present to say that the reduction at the beginning of February of the British horse artillery is not only the death-knell of British intervention for the preservation of Belgian neutrality, but constitutes in itself an increase of the standing temptation to Russia to attack us in Hindostan. Horse, or any form of field artillery, is the most difficult of all arms to improvise under pressure.

## "LOVE THAT LASTS FOR EVER."

Under this title there appears in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March "A Jubilee Lyric, by the Earl of Rosslyn, dedicated, by permission, to the Queen, on the fiftieth anniversary of her accession, and published by command of her Majesty." From the thirty-three verses, to which the lyric extends, we select the following:—

There is a Word,  
A Linnet lilt in the grove,  
Keen as a sword,  
And pure as Angels are above;  
This little Word good men call Love!

It bears a Name,  
Unsullied by the taint of wealth;  
Careless of Fame,  
And bright with all the hues of health,  
It shrinks from praise, to bless by stealth.

I join it now  
To Thine, Victoria! Thou hast seen  
With clear eyes, how  
To win it: blessed hast Thou been  
With Love, as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

O Queen! this Day  
Thy People, generous and just,  
As well they may,  
Confirm anew their sacred trust  
Enshrined in half a century's dust.

For fifty years  
Thy People's love has been content  
(In spite of tears,  
And bitter sorrows sadly blent)  
To raise to Thee Love's monument.

A Trophy, based  
On duty done, on faction quelled,  
No deed defaced  
By broken word or faith withheld,  
No foe by stratagem compelled.

Not stone or brass,—  
These perish with the flight of Time,  
And quickly pass;  
But Love endures in every clime,  
Eternal as the Poet's rhyme.

Not brass or stone,—  
These will corrode, and some day die,  
But Love alone  
Laughs at decay, and soars on high—  
In fragrant immortality.

Thy Royal Robe  
Is starred by Love: its purple Hem  
Surrounds the Globe:  
But true Love is the fairest Gem  
Of Thy Imperial Diadem.

Queen of the Sea!  
What prouder title dignifies  
A Monarchy?  
The Orient owns it, and it lies  
Amidst Thy countless Colonies;

A wayward realm,  
Yet ruled in Love for the world's gain;  
Thou guid'st the Helm  
That brings our commerce o'er the main,  
And makes us rich without a stain.

The Sisters Nine  
Were all thy friends; a willing guest  
Each one was Thine,  
In turn to cheer, or give Thee rest,  
Thy choice, they knew, was always best.

No tongue can tell  
Thy peaceful triumphs; mighty War  
Has his as well,  
But Peace has greater, nobler far  
Than the chained victims of his Car.

Thy Jubilee  
Is marked by Love; 'tis all Thine own,  
And given to Thee  
By all—a sweet flower fully blown,  
The grace and grandeur of Thy Throne.

## STOCK EXCHANGE SLANG.

No frequenter of "the House" needs to be told what is the language in which its mysterious operations are carried on; and probably a large section of the general public is quite aware of the existence, if not of the meaning, of such terms as "bull," "bear," "backwardation," "contango," and "rigging the market." But within all this there is an inner mystery, made up of the pet or nicknames bestowed upon certain stocks, and, we are sorry to add, a number of imported Americanisms very objectionable to the ear and poisonous to the "pure well of English undefiled." They are now set out for the first time in "Mathieson's Vade-Mecum for Investors," and thus acquire a sort of semi-official sanction. Perhaps the outside public may like to know something about them.

The pet and nicknames are, on the whole, disrespectful. Thus, the ordinary stock of the London and North-Western Railway is known as "Brums," although "Brummagem" is anything but a proper description of so solid a property. "Mids" will readily be recognized as Midland Railway stock; and an equal facility of identification may be claimed for "Chats" (Chatham and Dover), "Mets" (Metropolitan), "Districts" (Metropolitan District), and some others. "Dovers," however, would scarcely suggest at first sight the South-Eastern Railway, nor "Souths" the London and South-Western; while the North Staffordshire shares are irreverently spoken of as "Pots," after the Potteries. The pet-names are in every way preferable. Who would not cheerfully lose money on "Berthas" (Brighton Ordinary), on "Doras" (South-Eastern Deferred), on "Noras" (Great Northern Deferred), on "Saras" (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Deferred), or even on "Dinahs" (Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary)? On the other hand, there is an added exasperation in the thought of having rashly "put one's pile" on "Caleys" (Caledonian Ordinary) or "Haddocks" (Great Northern of Scotland Ordinary). The stockbrokers should choose at least inoffensive names—as, for example, "Ayrshires" (Glasgow and South-Western), "Berwicks" (North-Eastern), and "Yorks" (Great Northern). Foreign Securities are treated more considerably. Most people understand, and no one is offended at "Atlantics," "Eries," "Canadas Pacs" (Canadian Pacific), "Penns," "Readings," or "Shores" (Lake Shore); while "Virgins" is at least a well-meant designation of Virginia New Funded.

As for the Americanisms, we are thankful that on'y four or five are given. "Long of stock" is an American term for a holder of securities who anticipates ability to sell at a higher price than that at which he purchased. The well-understood operation of "put and call" is in danger of being henceforth known as "straddle" or "spread:" perfectly arbitrary terms as far as we can make out. It is bad enough to go to America for words to express new ideas or new forms of business; but to change old-established English terms for meaningless Americanisms is indefensible. By the way, we note that the compiler has not included the Americanism "ring," which has long been fairly naturalized here.



## TRADE AND FINANCE.

The directors of the Bank of England yesterday decided, very wisely in our opinion, not to reduce their rate of discount. In the outside market it had been hoped that they would act otherwise, it being argued that their reserve is now sufficiently large, the proportion to liabilities is exceptionally high, and, besides that they have got control of the outside market through the accident of being the Government bankers, and ought not, as such, to bear heavily upon borrowers. In ordinary times the argument would be good, and, indeed, is recognized as such by the directors; but at present the argument is entirely beside the point, and we are glad that the directors have treated it as such. The main point is, not that the reserve is large—for undoubtedly it is so, exceeding 15½ millions—nor that the proportion borne to liabilities is high—over 50 per cent.; the real point is that the whole stock of gold held by the Bank barely exceeds 23 millions. This stock has been recruited during the long depression by the contraction of the internal coin circulation; and if trade improves it is sure to diminish by the expansion of the coin circulation. More important, however, is it to bear in mind that the outbreak of war would agitate every money market in Europe, might cause a panic in more than one capital, and might lead to a very serious drain of gold from London. The directors are acting rather late in the day. They ought to have prepared for the contingency long ago; but we are glad that at last they are waking up to the responsibility of their position and are not allowing this opportunity to pass them by. Even now gold is coming in but slowly. During the week ended Wednesday night they obtained only £152,000, and yesterday, although £40,000 was sent in, £30,000 was withdrawn, making the net receipt no more than £10,000. Gold, too, is not coming from New York as was expected, while we have been losing gold to Australia instead of receiving it. The directors, therefore, have acted wisely in maintaining their rate; and as they have now obtained control of the market, it is to be hoped that gold will be received during the next few weeks in considerable amounts. Yesterday, owing to the Stock Exchange Settlement and the large revenue payments going on, the rate for short loans was as high as 4 per cent., and the Bank did a fair business; but the rate of discount still remains very low. It was strengthened a little by the decision of the directors; but the quotation was, after all, no higher than 3½ per cent.

The result of the German elections has not had as much influence upon the stock markets as was expected. Everybody was convinced that the success of the Government would increase the chances of peace, and every one, therefore, anticipated that there would be a marked rise. There was, indeed, a general advance at first; but yesterday Foreign Government bonds somewhat gave way, though the other departments still continued to improve. The truth appears to be that, now that the elections are over, people are asking themselves in what way they can affect the international relations of Germany. Being able to find no satisfactory answer, they are doubting whether their first impressions were quite as sound as they seemed to be. Doubtless, also, the speculators of Berlin and Paris have been trying to sell, hoping that as the public was looking for a rise, it would be willing to take off their hands some of the stock they so recklessly bought during the past few years. The public, however, is not disposed to relieve them of their burden. Here in London there is an utter distrust of Foreign Government bonds, and both investors and speculators are much more inclined to sell the bonds of Continental Governments at any rate than to buy them. The Berlin capitalists and speculators, not being able to find a market, do not venture to force sales; but they had done enough to check the rise of the preceding day, and even to bring about a slight decline. The other markets, however, were all good, though business was in no case very active.

The market for Foreign Government bonds opened lower yesterday morning and continued so throughout the whole day. At the close, Italian was ¾ lower than the day before, Hungarian Gold Rentes ¼, French Threes ½, the Four-and-a-Half ¼, Egyptian Daira and Unified ¼, Spanish ¼, and some of the Turkish loans ¼. Consols likewise closed ¼ lower. There is a large speculative account open for the fall in Consols; and a rise was looked for rather than a decline, especially as now the sinking-fund purchases will begin to be large. Home Railway stocks opened yesterday higher; subsequently they became irregular, some advancing and some declining; but at the close there was a general advance of from ¼ to ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Ordinary stock exceptionally rising 1. Chatham Preference and Ordinary stocks fell, however, ½ and ¾ severally, and Metropolitan also declined ¼. Canadian Railway stocks rose from ¼ to ¾, and there was a further advance of from 1½ to 1¾ in Mexican Railway stocks. These latter stocks are especially the subject of speculative manipulation. Just now cliques of speculators are buying them in the hope that the good traffic returns will continue. It is true, no doubt, that Mexican affairs generally look much better just now. Commercial matters promise better, and there is a large unexportable currency, which is likely to lead to inflated prices. American Railroad securities all opened higher, and after some slight fluctuation closed at the best prices. Lake Shore and Pennsylvania shares rose ¼ each, Ohio and Mississippi shares 1, Milwaukee and Union Pacific shares ½ each, and Reading and New York Central ¾ each.

Messrs. A. P. Turner and Co. have received the following prices per cable, asked for the named shares and bonds in New York and Boston, on Thursday, February 24, at noon:—Lehigh Valley Railroad shares, 56¼; Missouri Pacific Railroad shares, 108¾; Baltimore and Ohio shares, 160; Pullman Car shares, 145¼; Cleveland, Columbia, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Common shares, 65; Mexican Central Sevens (non-assent), 61; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas General Consolidated Sixes, 100; Texas and Pacific Consolidated of 1905, 101; Texas and Pacific Rio Grande Dividend First Mortgage Sixes, 73¾; Texas and Pacific Income Land Grant of 1915, 63¼; St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Dividend Bonds, due 1894, 40; Richmond and Danville Debenture Sixes of 1927, 111; Houston and Texas Central General Mortgage Sixes of 1921, 70; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia First Consolidated Fives of 1956, 99¾; Denver, Rio Grande, and Western First Sixes of 1911, 77½; New York and New England Common shares 62¼; Texas and Pacific shares, 27¼; East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia New First Preference shares, 77½; St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Second Mortgage 53¼; St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas shares 24½.

## AN "EARTHLY PARADISE."

The *Mouvement Géographique* contains a report by Dr. Juncker on the district of the Inellé. The Inellé is a tributary of the Congo, and rises in the mountains near the Albert Lake. Dr. Juncker has explored a great portion of its course, hitherto unknown. The Inellé is navigable for some distance, and therefore affords a new waterway towards the district of the Upper Nile. The country through which it flows is very fertile. The ravines and valleys are filled with splendid bananas and oil-palms. The whole district gives the impression of an earthly paradise. The population is very thick. Village after village, or rather groups of houses, surrounded with plantations, form a chain along the course of the river. Some parts are so populated that 250 inhabitants may be reckoned to the square mile. The principal tribes in the basin of the Upper Inellé are the Niam-Niams and the Momboutons. They are cannibals, and in figure, colour, and customs differ little from the people of the Upper Congo. The Niam-Niams are fond of adorning themselves with chains made of the teeth of their victims, and the skulls of those whom they have eaten belong to their trophies. In wartime they eat those they have killed. Any individual, solitary and without relations, who dies is eaten in the place where he lived. Cannibalism is most prevalent among the tribes that live nearest the Congo. These people go almost naked. The women merely wear an apron of leather or banana-leaves. They all paint their bodies with black designs and carefully dress their hair. The women take charge of the household, cultivating the ground, gathering in the harvest, drying the grain and grinding it into flour, preparing the meals, and manufacturing the utensils and basket-work. The men, unless hunting or fighting, lie idly stretched on benches under the palm-trees, smoking in the shade. At mid-day they go in to the great halls, where they keep up a lively conversation. Polygamy is the fashion, and the marriage tie is little regarded. The chiefs have one hundred wives. As everywhere in places on the tributaries of the Upper Congo little visited by Europeans, ivory is surprisingly abundant. On the shores and large inhabited islands of the Inellé there are immense stores of ivory. Emin Bey has collected at Wadelai stores of ivory from all the provinces, the value of which will more than cover the expense of the expeditions sent out to his rescue. Dr. Juncker's explorations are of great value to science. Now that it is known that the great River Inellé is connected with the Congo by the Obangi a long and splendid waterway is opened up between Leopoldville, on the Stanley Pool, and a point very near the Nile. A railway only 280 kilometres long by the side of the falls of the Lower Congo would unite the west coast and the central districts of Africa, and goods from Banara and Boma could be carried to the Upper Inellé in the course of five or six weeks, while ivory, gums, palm-oil, etc., could be returned by steamer.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- SONS.**  
BOURKE, wife of Surgeon Ulick J., Army Medical Staff, at York-crescent, Woolwich, Feb. 23.  
HUNT, Mrs. Horace H., at The Terrace, Kensington Park, Feb. 18.  
LINTON, Mrs. John, at Buckden Wood, Feb. 23.  
SANDERS, Mrs. R. J., at Nile-street, East-road, Hoxton, Feb. 22.  
SOWERBY, Mrs. James B., at Northwood-road, Highgate, Feb. 23.  
TYLER, Mrs. John W., at Cleveland-road, Snaresbrook, Essex, Feb. 23.  
WHITWORTH, wife of Rev. W. Allen, at All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret-street, W., Feb. 24.
- DAUGHTERS.**  
BRANFILL, wife of Major-General Brydges R., at Burghstead Lodge, Billericay, Essex, Feb. 19.  
CLARKES, wife of Mr. Richard A., M.R.C.S.I., at Twickenham House, Middlesex, Feb. 22 (stillborn).
- COLLIS, wife of Captain Hugh T. C., 3rd Battalion the Gloucestershire Regiment, Feb. 23.**  
DEWEY, Mrs. James M., at Bedford-gardens, Kensington, W., Feb. 19.  
HASLAM, wife of W. D., M.D., M.R.C.S., at Mecklenburgh-square, Feb. 24.  
NEEDHAM, wife of Commander R.N., at Alington House, Clarence-parade, Southsea, Feb. 19.  
OXLEY, wife of Major R. H., Gordon Highlanders, at Guernsey, Feb. 21.  
PARRY, wife of Rev. John, M.A., at the Grove, Ealing, Feb. 22.  
PLETTIS, wife of J. Menham, M.D., at Wyndham House, Ryde, I.W., Feb. 19.  
SIMMONS, wife of Mr. E. Walpole, M.B., M.R.C.S., at Bertram Lodge, Sandown, I.W., Feb. 20.  
SMITH, Mrs. Spencer F. A., at The Grange, Dymock, Feb. 15.  
TARRY, wife of Captain George, D.A.C.G., the Leicestershire Regiment, at St. Hilary-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, Feb. 22.

## MARRIAGES.

- BATTERSBY-BYRNE.**—At St. Peter's, Dublin, Mr. J. Carter Battersby, M.B., Surgeon Army Medical Staff, to Frances E., daughter of Mr. John A. Byrne, Q.C., of Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, Feb. 22.
- BAVLIS-McNALLY.**—At St. Laurence's, Northfield, Thomas A., son of Mr. Richard Bayliss, of Northfield, Birmingham, to Henrietta T., daughter of the late Mr. James McNally, of Belfast, Feb. 22.
- FIELDING-ROOKER.**—At St. Anne's, Soho, Thomas, son of the late Mr. G. Fielding, of West Kensington, to Mary A., daughter of Mr. A. Rooker, of Euston-road, Feb. 19.
- HUGHES-HUTCHINSON.**—At St. Ann's, Kew, Mr. William Hughes, of Cheltenham and Kew, son of the late Rev. William Hughes, Rector of Wenington, Essex, to Catherine F. M., daughter of the late Mr. Charles W. Hutchinson, Postmaster-General of the Madras Presidency, Feb. 22.
- MOLONEY-WALTON.**—At Greenwich, Surgeon-Major Moloney, I.M.D., to Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. William Walton, of Blackheath, Feb. 22.
- MOORE-HUGHES-GAMES.**—At the Parish Church, Andreas, Isle of Man, Arthur W. Moore, M.A., J.P., son of Mr. W. F. Moore, J.P., of Cronkbourne, Isle of Man, to Louisa E. W. Hughes-Games, daughter of the Ven. the Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, Feb. 22.
- SIM-GELLIBRAND.**—At Allahabad, Charles L., son of the late Mr. Charles G. Sim, to Margaret H., daughter of Mr. Edmund Gellibrand, of London, Feb. 21.

## DEATHS.

- ATKINS, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. John, Vicar of Omblesley, Worcestershire, at New Steyne, Brighton, aged 80, Feb. 20.**
- BINT, Ivy O., infant daughter of Mr. Frederick A., at Goldhawk-road, W., Feb. 22.**
- CLAY, Mr. John, late of South Shields, at Crawley, aged 85, Feb. 22.**
- DUKE, General Thomas A., at Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 82, Feb. 22.**
- FLATAU, Mr. Abraham, at Maida-vale, aged 79, Feb. 23.**
- GERRARD, Mr. John, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, at The Grove, Adlington, Feb. 21.**
- GIBSON, Emily L., daughter of the late Rev. William, Rector of Fawley, Southampton, at Hurstleigh, Blackwater, Hants, aged 47, Feb. 23.**
- HALSE, Emma A., wife of Mr. Richard C., at Holland-road, Kensington, aged 56, Feb. 22.**
- HAWKER, Lieutenant Edward C. T., R.E., son of Mr. Edward J. Hawker, at Cadogan-place, S.W., aged 28, Feb. 21.**
- MACREIGHT, Frances M., wife of Dr., at Tulchan, Torquay, Feb. 23.**
- PEARSON, Charlotte E., widow of Mr. Benjamin, of Manchester and Wilmslow, at Southside, Wilmslow, Cheshire, aged 85, Feb. 21.**
- SANDERSON, Mr. John, of Hendon, Middlesex, at Clapham-road, Surrey, aged 74, Feb. 21.**
- SEYMOUR, Admiral Sir Michael, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, at Cadlington, Hordean, Hants, aged 81, Feb. 23.**
- SHAND, Mary C., wife of John, M.D., at Albany-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 21.**
- STRACHAN, Harriet E., wife of Mr. James F., of Ripple Vale, Birrighurra, at Orrong-road, Toorak, near Melbourne, aged 40, Jan. 5.**
- SUMMERS, Elizabeth B., daughter of the late Mr. T. S., of Croydon, at The Waldrons, Croydon, aged 71, Feb. 21.**
- TAYLOR, Louisa C., widow of Mr. William, late of Worcester Park, Surrey, at Ciboure, Basses Pyrénées, France, aged 72, Feb. 17.**
- TOLSON, Mr. George P., of Sumatra, at Malta, aged 41, Feb. 22.**
- WHITWORTH, Mr. William D., of Burley Lawn, Leeds, aged 35, Feb. 22.**

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer;" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

**COAL—GEO. J. COCKERELL and CO.'S** Best Coals, 24s. per ton, cash.—13, Cornhill, E.C.

**CLARKE'S** World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each, of Chemists everywhere.



## STOCKS AND SHARES.

THE following List gives the prices at one o'clock to-day. The principal Stocks and Shares not quoted below will be found in the Money Market Article on another page:—

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5p. ct. 1903	112	114
Ditto, ditto 4p. cent. 1904-5-6-8	103½	104½
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Ditto 1891	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent. 1900	107	109
Ditto 4½ per cent.	102	104
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	101	103
Natal 4½ per cent. (June & Sept.)	101	103
Ditto 5 per cent. 1890-1900	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Ditto 5 per cent. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Ditto 2 per cent. 1892 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1914	110	112
Ditto 5 per cent. Consols	102	104
Ditto 5 per cent. March 15, 1891	107	109
Ditto ditto (June & Dec.)	106	108
Ditto 4½ p. cent. 5-30, 1870-190	—	—
Ditto ditto 10-40, 1883-1912	102	104
Ditto ditto 1899	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	108	110
Ditto ditto ditto 1906	110	112
Queensland 6 per cent. 1891-1896	106	118
Ditto 4 per cent. 1913-1915	98	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1902	—	—
Ditto ditto 1901-1912	115	130
Ditto 5 per cent. 1911-1920	106	116
Ditto 4 per cent. 1929	100	102
Ditto ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 per cent. 1895	110	115
Ditto 4 per cent. 1 July, 1908	100	101
Victoria 6 per cent. 1891	106	108
Ditto 5 per cent. 1894	105	107
Ditto 4 per cent. 1899-1901	101	102
Western Australian 4½ per cent.	105	107
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	101	102

## REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	104	105
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1910	103½	104½
C. of Good Hope 4 p. c. Stock Reg.	98	99
Do. (Loan of 1883) Ins.	99	100
Ceylon 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock	103	104
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	96	97
New South Wales 4 p. c. Ins.	106½	107½
Do. 3½ per cent. Stock Ins.	94	95
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	99	100
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100½	101½
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	101½	103½
1881, Inscribed Stock	—	—
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882,	104	105
1883, and 1884, do. 1908	103½	104½
W. Australia Loan of £525,000, 1884	—	—

## AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 per cent. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	77	79
Baltimore & Potomac 1st Mn. Line	124	126
Central Pacific of California Six	—	—
per Cent. First Mortgage	116	118
Delaware and Hudson Canal	—	—
Mortgage Bonds, 1894	112	117
Denver & Rio Grande 1st Con. M.B.	80	82
Delight Valley Con. Mortgage	131	135
New York Central and Hudson	—	—
River Seven per Cent. Mort.	133	138
New York, Pennsylvania and	—	—
Ohio Third Mortgage	4½	5½
Norfolk and Western Preferred	50	52
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	104	106
Ditto and Preferred Stock	53	54
Do. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds	133	138
Union Pacific Railway 1st Mort.	116	118
Union Pacific Land Grant	100	105

## STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, 1910	131	133
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 per cent. Mt. Debs	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 per c., 1902	121	123
Ditto 6 per cent. 1910	121	123
Ditto 5 per cent. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	116	119
N.V.C. & Hudson River 6 p. cent.	119	121
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	125	128
Ditto Consolidated ditto	119	122
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	127	129
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	110	112

## RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	109	111
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 per cent.	160	163
Buffalo and Lake Huron	11½	12
Canada Central Five per Cent.	—	—
First Mortgage Bonds	108	110
Can. Pac. Stl. 5 p. c. First Mort.	104½	105½
Chicago and Grand Trunk 6 p. c.	105	107
Demerara 7 p. c. Perpetual Pref.	133	142
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	126	128
East Indian, Annuity A	20½	23
Ditto Annuity B, 1 per annum	24½	25
Ditto Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	—	—
4 per cent.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guar.	—	—
anteed Five per Cent.	144	147
Do. 4 per Cent. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	113	115
Ditto ditto 4½ per cent.	112	116
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	—	—
United 5 per cent. Bonds	107	109
M. of Canada Sterling 1st Mort-	—	—
gage	100	102
Do. (Con.) 5 per cent. 1st Mort	98	100
Nizam's State Railway Guar.	—	—
anteed 5 per cent. Shares	105	108
N. of Canada 6 p. c. Pref. Stock	55	60
Ditto 5 per cent. 1st Mortgage	104	106
Ditto 3rd Pref. Bonds A and B	94	96
Ditto North. Exten. 6 p. c.	104	105
Ditto ditto 6 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	105
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	82	84
Ont. & Quebec p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	109	110
Oude & Rohilkundg. 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	30	33
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian guar. 5 per cent.	125	127
Ditto 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock	114	116
Mahratta Guar. 4 p. c. till 1889	101	103
Ditto 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	106	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 per cent. Stock	83	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 per	—	—
cent. 1st Mortgage	84	85
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7	—	—
per cent. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	103	106
Glasgow and South-Western Con.	101	103
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding	—	—
Junction Shares	16	17
London, Tilbury, & Southend Co.	135	139
Mersey	6	8
North London Consolidated	178	183
Rhymney	155	163

## RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 per cent.	116	118
East London 6 per cent.	140	150
Ditto 5 per cent.	110	120
Ditto 6 per cent. 1874	90	110
Ditto 6 per cent. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 per cent.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 per cent.	116	118
Ditto A 5 per cent.	142	144
Ditto B 67 redm. 5 p. c.	132	134
Ditto 4½ per cent.	129	131
Ditto East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 per cent.	118	120
Great Western 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	132	134
Ditto 4½ per cent.	132	134
Ditto 5 per cent.	145	147
Lancashire and York. 4 per cent.	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4½ per cent.	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto Perpetual 4½ per cent.	129	131
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. c.	124	126
Ditto ditto B 4½ per cent.	123	125
Ditto ditto 4 per cent.	108	110
Ditto ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. c.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto B 4 p. c.	118	120
Ditto ditto 3½ p. c.	102	104
London, Tilbury & 4 per cent.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ per cent.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 per cent.	115	117
Ditto 4½ per cent.	126	128
Ditto 3½ per cent.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 per cent.	157	160
Ditto 4 per cent.	106	108
Midland 4 per cent.	118	120
North British 4 per cent.	115	117
Do. E. P. and D. B. 5 per cent.	—	—
North-Eastern 4 per cent.	118	120
Ditto 4½ per cent.	130	132
North London 4½ per cent.	131	133
North Staffordshire 4½ p. cent.	121	123
South-Eastern Perp. 4 per cent.	117	119
Ditto ditto 5 per cent.	142	144
Taff Vale 4 per cent.	110	113

## FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Antwerp and Rotterdam	21	23
Bahia and San Francisco, g. 7 p. c.	22½	23½
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia	21½	22
Ditto 6 p. cent. Debenture Stock	111	113
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	159	161
Ditto Extension	14½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Debenture Stock	119	121
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port	8	9
Ditto 8 p. cent. Preference	13½	14½
Ditto 5 p. cent. Deb. Stock	103	110
Buenos Ayres and Pacific Pref.	23½	24½
Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ord.	138	141
Ditto ditto 7 p. c. Pref.	14½	14½
Ditto ditto 5 p. c. Deb. Stock	112	114
Central Argentine Limited	163	170
Ditto 6 per cent. Debent. Stock	137	140
C. Uruguay of Montevideo, Lim.	11	11½
Do. Permt. 6 p. c. Deb. Stock	123	130
Conde d'Eu, Lim., g. 7 per cent	15	16
Copapo	38	42
Dutch Rhénish	10½	17½
Ditto New	4	6
Ditto ditto 1872	½	1
East Argentine, Lim., g. 7 per cent	100	102
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	111	113
Great Western of Brazil, g. 7 p. c.	19	20
Ditto 6 per cent. Deb. Stock	112	114
Imp. Brazilian, Natal, and N. Cruz	6½	7½
Lima, Limited	6	6½
Namur and Liège 14 f. per annum	11½	12½
Ditto 6 per Cent. Preference	25	28
N. W. Uruguay 6 p. c. 1st Pref.	67	69
Ditto, ditto, 5 per cent. and Pref.	45	47
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	12½	13
Prov. Ore-Vitebsk g. 5 per cent.	17	18
Recife and Sao Francisco g.	101	105
Riga and Dünaberg	—	—
Royal Sardinian	14½	15½
Ditto Preference	10	10½
Royal Swedish	10½	11½
Ditto Preference	3½	4½
Sambre and Meuse	9½	10½
Ditto 5½ per Cent. Preference	11½	12½
San Paulo Brazilian guar. 7½	40½	41½
Ditto 5½ p. c. Debenture Stock	130	132
Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited	23½	23½
Southern Brazilian Rio Grande	25½	26½
Do Sul Guaranteed 7 per cent	21½	22
Varna	2½	3½
West Flanders	10½	11½
Ditto 5½ per cent. Preference	11½	12½
West. of Buenos Ayres 6 p. c. Bds	110	112
Do. do. 5 p. c. Mort Deb.	99	102

## LAND COMPANIES.

Canada Company	84	87
Canada North-West Land	2½	2½
Natal Land and Colonization	4	5
Newfoundland Land	½	½
Otago and Southland Investment	1½	2
Peel River Land	83	85
Scottish Australian Investment	195	205
South Australian	60	63
S. Austrin. Land Mort. & Agency	2½	2½
Van Diemen's Land	24	26

## TELEGRAPH SHARES.

Anglo-American Preferred	52	53
Ditto Deferred	11	12
Cuba, Limited	11½	11½
Ditto 10 per cent. Preference	18	19
Eastern 4 per cent. Debent. Stock	101	103
Eastern Exten. 6 per cent. Debent.	104	107
Great Northern of Copenhagen	13½	13½
Indo-European, Limited	34	35
London P. Brazilian, 6 p. c. Deb.	100	103
Reuter's, Limited	6½	7½
Submarine	190	200
Ditto Scrip	—	—
West India and Panama 1st Pref.	8½	9
Western Union of U.S. & M. Bonds	123	127

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "VICTORIA-HANSOM" CAB COMPANY (LIMITED).  
The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on MONDAY NEXT at 4 P.M.  
By order of the Board,  
Feb. 23, 1887.  
W. H. HONEYBALL,  
Secretary, pro tem.

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., Gatton 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.

THE "VICTORIA-HANSOM" CAB COMPANY (LIMITED).  
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 depots in London at once for its hire and proper development. As this is the Jubilee year, London will be unusually full of visitors, and a very large trade may fairly be looked for.

The sources from which the Company will derive profits are:—

(a) From the manufacture and sale of its vehicles.

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

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