

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2100.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

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DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS
HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.35; Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25. THE FORTY THIEVES. The best Pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together. THIS DAY, at 1.25 and 7.35.

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

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (411th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boieyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, James Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, and Lionel Brough; Messdames John Billington, Julia Gwynne, Meyer, Susie Vaughan, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded at 7.45 by A MERRY MEETING.

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

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTREY. On Monday next, the 28th inst., will be produced a farcical comedy, in 3 acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, and Mr. W. J. Hill, &c. Miss Vane Featherston, Miss Blanche Horlock, and Miss Fanny Brough.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (242nd time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Melish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Messdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Roke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE TO-DAY and every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—Mr. HORACE SEDGWICK, 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 FOUR PERFORMANCES. Musical Drama play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and Dresses. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-office 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.

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.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor 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; Messdames 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, TO-DAY and 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 Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Roke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. No fees. Doors open 7.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. HARR and Mr. KENDAL.—LAST NIGHT OF THE HOBBY-HORSE. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE HOBBY-HORSE. The characters by Mr. Hare, Mr. Waring, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. B. Gould, Mr. A. Sims, Mr. C. W. Somerset, Mr. Hendrie, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. Tree, Miss Webster, Miss Huntly, and Mrs. Kendal. Preceded by, at 8, A CASE FOR EVICTION. Misses Webster, Huntly; Mr. Waring.—Box-office 10 till 5. Doors open 7.30. Acting-Manager, Mr. Hay.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD TERRY'S SEASON.—At 8.15, THE CHURCHWARDEN; at 8.30, THE TWO BLINDS; at 8.45, HOME RULE. Last week, owing to expiry of lease, MATINEE at 2.30 TO-DAY and every SATURDAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. W. Thomas; Messdames 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.

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

COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—Enthusiastic reception of MYNHEER JAN.—Every Evening, at 8, the new Comedy Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulton, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Charles Ashford; Miss Camille d'Arville, Mdm. Anadi, 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.

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. Lutz, and John Clayton; Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and Mrs. John Wood will appear. At 8.30, THE NETTLE. Miss Cudmore. Mr. Kerr. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. No fees. MATINEE OF DANDY DICK every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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. 30 Horses, Dogs, Elephants, Deer, &c. 100 Musicians. Such a show has never been seen in London. Admission, from 12.

HENGLER'S, ARGYLL-STREET, OXFORD-CIRCUS.—LAST NIGHT OF Charles Hengler's Unique and Charming Entertainment. This evening, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, preceded by the Great Circus Troupe. Open at 7.15, commence at 7.45. Day performance TO-DAY (Saturday). Open at 2, commence 2.30. The present season will terminate TO-NIGHT (Saturday), February 26th.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—The LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of the present season, TO-DAY (Saturday), February 26th. THIS EVENING, Last Representation of all the charming and varied scenes of the present popular programme.

To be Sold, by order of Executors.—Winchester.—A conveniently arranged 11-roomed Residence, near to the Cathedral.

MR. EDWD. JAS. GAIRDNER is instructed to SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 43, Southgate-street, Winchester, on TUESDAY NEXT, March 1, 1887, at half-past twelve o'clock, THE RESIDENCE, containing eleven rooms, situate in a cheerful and healthy part of the city. Held for an unexpired term of 17½ years, at a ground-rent of £6 per annum, thus affording a sound investment, or, as possession will be given on completion of the purchase, an opportunity of obtaining an excellent residence, in fair repair, with the great educational advantages for which Winchester is justly famous.

The house may be viewed any week-day, between the hours of eleven and four. Particulars, with conditions of sale, may be had at the George Hotel, Winchester; of Messrs. Beachcroft, Thompson, and Co., Solicitors, 9, Theobald's-road, London, W.C.; or will be forwarded on application to Mr. E. J. Gaider, land agent, surveyor, and auctioneer, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

By order of Executors.—Household Furniture, Old Cabinets, Inlaid Card and other Tables, Pictures and Drawings by well-known artists, Decorative China, Coins, Books, &c.

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The valuable CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, including the usual appointments of six bed-chambers, of wardrobes, gardeners, chests drawers, and other furniture of mahogany, curiously carved four-post bedstead, French and brass bedsteads, good bedding, household, bed, and table linen. The decorative items and curios include enamels, Dresden, Sevres, Wedgwood, Majolica, and Oriental china, in vases and figures, some of large size and rarity, a very fine old lac cabinet on stand, and other cabinets, finely inlaid tables, old bracket, upright and other clocks, a finely carved oak buffet, and a three-fold screen, oil paintings and drawings, including examples of De Wint Guardi Schedone Varley Georgione Berghelm J. Rathbone Velasquez Van der Velde Tintoretto Rubens P. Veronese and other works of great merit; a few books, including Yarrell's and Bell's series of Natural History, Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom," good editions of British poets, &c.; mahogany glazed bookcases, a fine collection of shells, table china, glass, and numerous other items.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, when catalogues can be had on the premises; at the George Hotel, Winchester; or will be forwarded immediately by post on application to Mr. E. J. Gaider, land agent, surveyor, and auctioneer, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

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

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

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

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, MACKENZIE PARK, SLOUGH.

The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., has most kindly consented to preside at the Anniversary Festival of this Institution, which will take place at the Hotel Metropole on Thursday, the 12th May. It is hoped that in the efforts now being made to commemorate this Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's beneficent reign, that the stream of benevolence may not be diverted into other channels to the prejudice of long-tried existing institutions, such as the "British Orphan Asylum."

ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary.

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IBERIA.....	4,702	4,200	April 28.
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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

RUSSIA VIEWED FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

BEFORE Sir CHARLES DILKE, in his new capacity as Fortnightly Reviewer, undertook to propound the proper policy of England in Central Asia, he ought to have made sure that he himself had taken a full view of the case. Failure on this point has led him into a singularly topsy-turvy argument, and one which would have brought out the very opposite of the desired conclusion if he had not distorted one section of the facts and dropped the remainder.

He begins by telling us of the irresistible might of Russia. According to his estimate, it is in vain to suppose that either Austria alone or the two German Powers combined could withstand her, and France is her friend. Unaided, she is strong enough to crush all Europe, unless all Europe stood together. With her inexhaustible resources of men and *matériel*, her capacities for industrial and warlike development, her geographical ascendancy and her autocratic government, she is an all but omnipotent force, which nothing short of a *Welt-verein* can subdue or restrain. This is not what used to be said of Russia by Liberal politicians; but it is not far from the truth, perhaps.

With this Power, Sir CHARLES admits, we may by-and-by have to contest the possession of India; and, considering how far she has carried her advance upon our frontier, and how doggedly and successfully she goes on with the work, we might expect him to take up the cry of warning. But no. He thinks, perhaps, that if it is right to do that now he ought to have done it before. Be that as it may, what he now tells us is that we have little or nothing to fear. And why? The old story. Impassable mountains, howling deserts (such as were to forbid the Russians from ever arriving at their present positions), a loyal Ameer, and the fidelity of Indian princes. We may be easy because (1) the nearer Russia approaches India the greater become her military difficulties; (2) Russian officers say that for them to invade India would be practically impossible; (3) the Russian onslaught, if it came, would be checked at Candahar, which is a long way off; (4) England enjoys a "superior popularity" among the Indian native princes; (5) there must first be a revolution in Herat, to give Russia a pretext for taking possession of it; and (6) the Ameer of Afghanistan may be trusted: though, for that matter, he is likely to die soon of some internal disease. Remembering the might of Russia, her Central Asian policy for generations, her steady advance in face of all obstacles, her intense hatred of England, we ask ourselves in astonishment whether reasons so flimsy were ever brought forward to support a conclusion so momentous. Give those reasons their fullest weight, and what do they count against the one great fact to which Sir CHARLES opposed them—the resistless power of persistent Russia?

The truth is that all our Reviewer says that Russia cannot do she has already done. Her armies have traversed deserts which with equal confidence and more excuse were declared to be impassable. She has subdued the unconquerable tribes; she has maintained, does maintain, and month by month continues to improve her untenable communications, and prepare for the further advance which her generals and geographers do not believe impossible. Sir CHARLES says "the Russians are at this moment strongly intrenched at Zulfikar and Ak Robat." But we will suppose they are only at Sarrahks. From Sarrahks to Herat is 152 miles—as far, actually, as from London to Sheffield, with a good road the greater part of the way. From Herat to Candahar (369 miles) the road varies between "good," "excellent," and "somewhat sandy and stony." Water and supplies of all sorts are abundant, except on two sections, one sixteen and the other twenty miles in length; and the only formidable obstacle is the River Helmund. So that the Russians are now only 520 miles from Candahar, and according to first-rate English authorities might in from eighty to one hundred days advance 95,000 regular troops into positions of the utmost importance, from which we could hardly hope to dislodge them. And what effect does Sir CHARLES DILKE think the news of such an advance would have on the "fidelity" of the AMEER and on the minds of the native Princes?

It cannot be said that Russia's military difficulties increase as her forces pass into the Afghan boundaries. Once established in the valley of Herat, she could almost afford to neglect her communications to the northward. "The fruitful and fertile valley of Heri Rood," writes Colonel MALLESON, "furnishes a new base in which an army can be thoroughly equipped, and whence it can march south-westward. In that valley all the munitions of war are produced or can be manufactured; Russia would require to bring nothing across long, sterile, and sandy deserts. The iron and the lead are there; the saltpetre is there;

the charcoal is there; the corn, the wine, and the oil are there; the horses are there: and in a very short time she could drill the hardy population into such a state of efficiency as would enable them to vie even with the Sikhs of the Punjab or the Pathans of the frontier." But we forget: we are discussing matters which have been settled for Sir CHARLES DILKE by the trustworthy and disinterested declarations of Russian officers.

As for the Ameer's fidelity, as for our "superior popularity" among the native Princes, little need be said. The Ameer will remain "faithful" just as long as he thinks it suits his personal advantage to do so: what are our *beaux yeux* to him? For the rest, an Eastern Prince is not to be trusted much even when a change of masters promises him only slight benefits.

It comes, then, to this: Sir CHARLES DILKE, while he holds the might of Russia to be almost irresistible, bids us be of good cheer on the strength of assumptions which so far have been overwhelmingly disproved. For our own part, we remain anxious that the growth and the imminence of danger should be recognized, that facts too long ignored should be manfully faced, and that the counsels of English and not of Russian officers, or those who rely on their veracity, should govern English policy.

NOTES ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

A FEW days ago we noticed the remarkable account rendered to the Commissioners of Northern Lights for an annual dinner. There were forty-seven persons present, and the bill amounted to £179 10s.; a hundred pounds being spent for wine. The Appropriation Accounts for 1885-86, and the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon them, contain some other matters that may be worth notice.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General not unfrequently draws attention to cases in which pensions have been estimated upon a length of service in excess of what ought to have been taken into account. In one case Sir William Dunbar "queried" a grant of more than half-pay made to a clerk under the Board of Trade during his second half-year of sick-leave, and the continuance of his salary after twelve months' sickleave; but the Board of Trade decided that "the question is one entirely within their own discretion." The Treasury, however, did not agree; the Board of Trade, as they plainly put it, "have acted in direct contravention of the general regulation laid down by this Board, and they have not obtained Treasury authority for abnormal increase of expenditure." The Board of Trade, indeed, appears to carry matters generally with a high hand. In the expenditure charged in respect of the Irish Lights there are charges for uniforms (£5 5s. each) supplied to various members of the Inspection Committee, and personal allowances (£2 2s. a day) and travelling expenses of the members when on duty, and similar allowances and expenses paid to members of the Buoyage Committee. When Sir W. Dunbar asked for the names of the members of these Committees, he was informed that "the Board of Trade do not propose to call upon the Commissioners to furnish the information asked for;" and the Comptroller and Auditor-General can only observe that without this information the accuracy of the various charges cannot be verified.

There are several cases in which special gratuities were paid to officials already receiving good salaries for work which, to the outsider's mind, would appear to include that for which the Treasury granted extra remuneration. Thus, gratuities amounting to £500 were paid to two of the Inspectors of Explosives for their services in connection with the dynamite outrages; one Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board received £100, and another £200, for special services in relation to precautionary measures against cholera; and the Registrar-General (Ireland) received £150, in addition to his salary of £1,000, for reports on Criminal and Judicial Statistics.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General points out that in his report for 1884-85 he drew attention to the fact that £123 4s. 3d. was paid to the Assistant Clerk and Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal while he was imprisoned upon remand upon a charge of forgery to which he pleaded guilty. The amount was deducted as an improper charge, and the action of Sir W. Dunbar was confirmed by the Committee of Public Accounts. But the sum of £123 4s. 3d. is still outstanding; and it is likely to remain so, if there is no means of surcharging the person who authorized the payment to be made to this clerk. Sir W. Dunbar is unable to admit salaries paid to certain resident magistrates in Ireland at rates in excess of those authorized by Act of Parliament; or the remuneration to additional Revising Barristers in Ireland where the restrictions laid down by the Treasury have not been adhered to.

Under "Public Education," the Comptroller and Auditor-General has some remarks of grave import to make respecting the recent weakening of the audit by which "it is hardly too much to say that it has been rendered extremely difficult to detect any breaches of the few remaining articles of the Code which still retain any stringency or binding force on the Department themselves;" and he again notes the case of the Stonehouse (Gloucester) National School, in which a portion of the grant was paid to the school by the Education Department, although it was admittedly in violation of the provisions of the Education Acts. The Public Accounts Committee disallowed the sum; but the Treasury remitted the disallowance, thus distinctly overriding Parliament, which through its Committee declared the payment illegal. The Bedford Harpur Charity School spent £8 for a subscription to the school football club; and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Friar's Wood Board School spent £10 for the salary of a librarian, and £1 19s. 4d. for books for libraries. The Education Department defended these payments; but Sir W. Dunbar remarks that he is advised "that the purpose of public elemen-

tary schools is the elementary instruction of scholars in the branches of learning laid down by the Department, in accordance with the statutes on the subject, in which football cannot be considered a reasonable item from the taxpayer's point of view." The establishment of a library is, too, quite outside the purposes of public elementary schools, and seems, moreover, to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Public Libraries Act.

Examples of allowances respecting which the public would like to have further details are: Toulonese and Corsican emigrants, etc., £63; Polish refugees, £280; distressed Spaniards, £212; French refugee clergy, £60; and maintenance, etc., of Lidge Bruru Worké (Class VII, Vote 2), whatever or whoever that may be, £200.

An interesting illustration of the state of Ireland is furnished by three cases of "boycotted schools." Under the exceptional circumstances the Commissioners paid the salaries of the teachers, and few in this country will wish to call their action in question. The National League, in one case, objected to the teachers, and a rival school was opened; in another, not only the children but their parents were intimidated by "Moon-lighters."

Other noticeable payments are one of £8,322 for the repair of damage by the dynamite explosion at the Houses of Parliament, and votes of £645 for providing electric fire-alarms, and of £455 for providing ladders, etc., for removing pictures at Hampton Court Palace in case of danger.

These are but a few of the interesting facts to be gathered from the Appropriation Accounts.

NOTES.

People in Berlin, it seems, are beginning to ask themselves whether the result of the elections is really tantamount to a pledge of certain peace; and there is no comfortable answer to the question. It is pointed out to the Berliners that "Count Moltke said that the rejection of the Army Bill meant war; but he did not say, nor did Prince Bismarck say, that its acceptance would absolutely secure the continuance of peace." There is still the Bulgarian question to be disposed of, and the Russians seem more bellicose than ever, as well as more angry with the Germans. All may yet end well, of course; but meanwhile the Austrian War Minister is crying out for more money, while if half the news of Russian war-preparations is true, peace will not long continue. That we say for an obvious reason. Russia knows that she need not arm for defence. If she is making contracts, arming fortifications, preparing means of transport, and massing great numbers of men, it is probably for purposes of aggression.

The House of Commons seems anxious to justify the Government's liberal estimate of the time required for the discussion of Procedure. Honourable members appear to be acting on the assumption that at least a month is to be devoted to the business, and that if everybody does not talk a great deal there will be a difficulty in filling out the time. Consequently the whole of yesterday's sitting was spent in moving amendments which could not by any possibility be carried if the Closure Rule is to be adopted at all. A cloture which could not be applied to votes in Supply, to Procedure, to motions to go into Committee of Supply, and so on, would be simply absurd. To bring forward such amendments is mere obstructiveness on the part of the Parnellites and the small knot of Gladstonians who assist them. As for the country, it is already tired of the discussion.

The rapidity with which the magazine-rifle has made headway is astonishing. Not many months ago most British officers had hardly heard of the weapon. Now there is no doubt that our troops must be armed with it; and the only question is, what particular pattern should be adopted. Captain James, who lectured on the subject at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, was very commendatory of the new "improved Lee" rifle, which is to be issued to the army in course of time. According to Captain James, it is as much superior to all the Continental repeaters as is the Martini-Henry to the old "Brown Bess." It is much to be hoped he is right; but we should like to hear the unbiassed opinion of a mixed committee of French, German, and Russian officers on the subject. At any rate, it is fortunate that the War Office has at last made up its mind to adopt the magazine-rifle. But the British army has had a narrow escape of being armed throughout with the new Enfield-Martini, with the result that the adoption of the repeating weapon would have been delayed for years in this country.

It is impossible to read the account of Egypt contributed to this morning's *Times*, by a correspondent who, after four years' absence, has returned to the country where he formerly lived, without a feeling akin to despair. The correspondent tells the same story that is told whenever we undertake the government of a new country from Cyprus to the Fiji Islands. Taxes diminish, receipts into the Treasury increase, prisons and courts of justice are reformed, forced labour disappears, communications are improved. After a short experience of our rule, the inhabitants, if they do not exactly love us (we are too cold and unsympathetic for that), at least respect and trust us. All this, in four years and a half, while our work has been hampered the whole time by foreign intrigue and the intolerable fetters of the capitulations. Nothing to show that our national fibre has slackened, or that the proud mission *regere imperio populos* is not as much ours as ever. It will be strange if an Englishman can read the story to the end

without asking himself what is the difference between Egypt and Ireland. A revenue of close on £10,000,000 sterling—£5,000,000 of it due to the bondholders—raised from a population of 6,000,000 purely agricultural: surely Ireland bears no such burden as this. Does the difference lie in the fact that we have ruled the Egyptians for their good, while we have suffered the Irish to rule themselves and us to our mutual harm? Or is it that we need some foreign representatives in Ireland to insist, in the interest of their own Governments, on our suppressing disorder and adequately protecting life and property?

The pallid imitation of the Primrose League which is called the Women's Liberal Federation—we must say the Tory ladies have come off best in the matter of names—had a meeting yesterday. The ladies, gentlemen, and professors present were very bitter about the organization they are now copying. The speech of the evening, we are inclined to think, was Professor Stuart's. This eminent politician explained that, looking to the future, he thought "women would come more and more to the front in political power." Therefore he "conceived it was not ill-judged to make friends with the coming race."

The *American Israelite* notes as an ominous sign of the times that a large number of young Jews who were born in France, but have been residing in the United States for some time, are going back to the country of their birth to enter the army. In several cases within the knowledge of the Jewish organ, this is being done at the request of the parents who are still living in the old country. It is rather to be hoped than expected that M. Drumont, who has so carefully registered everything that tells against his Jewish compatriots will give this little fact a place in the next edition of "La France Juive."

Mr. Gladstone's article on "The Greater Gods of Olympus" appears in the new *Nineteenth Century*. The first instalment is about Poseidon, whom the ignorant call Neptune. It is easy to understand Mr. Gladstone's interest in this Olympian deity. Neptune was "the principal god of the outer zone in the Odyssey, the god who stands personally related to rebel Powers." No wonder the Great Separatist likes to write about that god. Mr. Gladstone in his article is very severe upon the commentators who try to explain Homer without minutely considering all the 27,500 lines of Homer's text. This carelessness is very wrong in the commentators. But what shall we say of a statesman who asserts that the period of Grattan's Parliament was "almost a golden age" for Ireland? suppressing or ignoring the fact that during this time outrage and "coercion" were as rife as in most epochs before or after? (See Lord Brabourne on "Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Demand" in the same *Nineteenth Century*.)

Mr. Labouchere shows his accustomed sense of humour when he recommends a line of political conduct because it is "morally right." What this severe moralist thinks right is for the Gladstonians to stick to Home Rule and to refuse to listen to Mr. Chamberlain, whom he never so well. Mr. Labouchere insists with something like fervour that Mr. Chamberlain must be kept out of the Radical communion, or only readmitted after unconditional surrender on his part. He must "fall into line" with the Separatists or remain attached to the Conservatives. Mr. Labouchere overlooks another and much more probable alternative; which is, that the Separatist party will repent of its sins and fall into line" with Mr. Chamberlain. But the member for Northampton naturally prefers not to contemplate so disagreeable a prospect. When the Liberal party is reunited and its proper leaders restored to their proper places, Mr. Labouchere will have to take his proper place; which is not the one he occupies at present.

There seems to be no end to the marvels of electrical science. We have long known that, inexplicable as it seemed, messages could be sent through a wire in opposite directions at the same moment. But now we have Mr. Langdon Davies utilizing for telegraphic purposes a form of electric force which can be separated altogether from the ordinary electric current, and which can pass freely through insulators impassable by currents. The new instrument, termed a phonopore, can be attached to any ordinary telegraph-line, as was done a day or two back in the case of a line from London Bridge to Folkestone. The result was that it was possible to send a phonoporic message over the heads, as it were, of the usual operators, who could continue all the time to work the line from either end, or at any intermediate point, and in both directions. Moreover, when the line at either end was disconnected, so that there was no closed circuit and telegraphic messages were therefore entirely impossible, the phonopore worked as successfully as ever.

M. Camille Flammarion, who is supposed to know as much about earthquakes as most people—though his knowledge, he admits himself, amounts as nearly as possible to nothing at all—is of opinion that, however the recent catastrophe is to be explained, volcanic agency had nothing whatever to do with it. For his own part, he believes that it was caused by an explosion of steam, the result of the infiltration of the water of the sea through its underlying strata. Once the fluid reached the heated rocks beneath the surface, it would naturally be converted into steam, and a "mere nothing" might any day determine its explosion. The gradual contraction of the earth's surface, continually going on under the

influence of cold, would of itself suffice to provoke such a catastrophe; for, the pressure on the vaporous mass increasing with the shrinkage, an explosion must necessarily occur once the limit of compressibility had been reached. M. Flammarion's theory is to some extent supported by Signor Derosti, the director of the Geodynamical Observatory at Rome, who places the centre of the disturbance some miles out at sea in the Gulf of Genoa.

The fear of dynamite has taken many strange forms, but probably it was not till this week that a railway passenger ever mistook a foot-warmer for an infernal machine. A passenger travelling alone in a third-class compartment suddenly found himself confronted with a foot-warmer: listening intently, he thought he could distinguish the sound of the clockwork. Accordingly, with great heroism, he hurled the foot-warmer out of the window and brought the train to a standstill by using the alarm communicator. The railway company added injury to insult by summoning the passenger for using the communicator without due cause; but the magistrate, upon hearing from the defendant that he had never seen a foot-warmer before, discharged him with a caution.

Every person acting as driver or conductor of a metropolitan stage carriage must have a licence and badge. It seems that the number of these licences issued by the police authorities are greatly in excess of the number required for the licensed carriages on each day. The Home Secretary, in reply to a question put to him on the subject by Mr. Lawson in the House of Commons last night, admitted that such was the case, and at the same time stated that it was not his intention to make any change in the present system with the view of limiting the number of drivers. Mr. Matthews may have good reasons for not interfering in the matter referred to; but some reform in the method under which licences are granted to the drivers of hackney carriages might be effected with advantage.

The vexed question of Bishops' signatures is raised in an acute form by the reports from the colonial and missionary dioceses in the Official Year Book of the Church of England. Most of the Bishops follow the example of the English Bishops, with, in some cases, rather grotesque results. "G. W. Adelaide," "W. W. Antigua," "L. G. Bombay," "Edward R. Calcutta"—these we have become accustomed to; but it is difficult to feel on friendly terms with "H. Barbados, &c." (the "&c." stands for the Windward Islands), "Alfred Honolulu," "J. Moosonee," "A. J. R. Qu'Appelle," "G. H. North Queensland," "Sydney Riverina," "R. Rupert's Land," "T. M. Travancore and Cochin," "E. C. Waipu," and so on. In some cases the difficulty of following the English model has apparently been accepted as insuperable. The Bishop of Zululand signs himself "Douglas, Bishop of Zululand;" Dr. Burdon, of Victoria, Hong Kong, signs his name, initials and all; Dr. Crowther spares us the absurdity of "S. A. Niger Territory;" Dr. Pompas subscribes himself impersonally as "the Bishop of Mackenzie River;" and the Bishops of North and Mid China are content with adding the word "Bishop" to their patronymic.

Much interest was excited at Washington on the 13th inst. by the departure from that city of Mr. A. MacArthur, of Winnipeg, who started on a pedestrian expedition of no ordinary character. Mr. MacArthur's destination is the North Pole, and he proposes to accomplish the journey on foot. He is confident of success in his venture; but his friends are not so sanguine as to the result. Before leaving he informed the officers of the Smithsonian Institution of his intentions, and requested them, in the name of science, to furnish him with a list of articles that would be useful to him on the trip. The list included taxidermists' tools, sextants, chronometers, india-rubber air canoes, thermometers, field-glasses, and guns. The cost of these articles would not fall short of 2,000 dols.; and as Mr. MacArthur did not explain how he proposed carrying the implements he required, while making his journey on foot, his application was refused. His idea is to reach the Pole by following the west coast of Grinnell's Land. He expects to find it and to return within a year. It is somewhat surprising that no one has yet started for the North Pole on a bicycle. Such an expedition offers attractions in the way of discomfort that render it well worth the attention of bicyclists.

The *Temps* quotes the conclusions to which a study and comparison of the uniforms of the different European armies have led an Austrian military critic. Viewing the question from the double point of view of elegance and comfort, he regards the Prussian army as, on the whole, the best-clad body of troops in Europe. The Russian army comes next, and to certain of the Spanish regiments he assigns the third place. The Austrian military *tenue*, once so becoming, is now, in consequence of the recent changes, one of the ugliest in Europe; though the loss in point of appearance has been compensated by a certain gain in comfort. The Belgian uniform continues to be what Prince Bismarck described it—"a big overall with nothing underneath." The new Italian uniform is far from an improvement on the equipment which it has supplanted; the head-gear of the troops being in particular extremely ungraceful. The Dutch uniform is ugliness itself. The Austrian critic pronounces the costume of our own Highland regiments by far the most absurd ever devised for

military wear; though the undress cap of our cavalry is, as far as it goes, even still more ridiculous. It is no protection against rain or sun, heat or cold, and suggests rather the idea of a pathological excrescence than of a cap, of which it answers none of the purposes. He allows, however, that the helmet of the infantry and the artillery is a well-designed and thoroughly military *coiffure*, and he regards our light cavalry as the most elegantly accoutred corps in Europe with the exception of the Russian Horse Guards. On the French uniform he declines to pass an opinion till General Boulanger has settled definitively what it is to be.

It was scarcely businesslike of the astrologer Neptune to appeal against the fine of £5 inflicted on him by a magistrate; for a consultation with the heavens would have told him that he was going to lose his case. And perhaps it was right that he should lose it, since female fortune-tellers are constantly sent to prison for the exercise of kindred arts; though on broad grounds Neptune's conduct is not so very much more flagrant than that of the newspaper which gives "astrology coupons" to any one who likes to pay sixpence for them. What does not seem quite right is Mr. Justice Denman's reason for dismissing the appeal. It may be true that nobody but a lunatic could believe he could predict a man's fortune from his horoscope; but as long as negatives remain unprovable, there is something to be said on the other side; and even if such phrasing of a decision be within the bounds of judicial etiquette, it is certainly not polite.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"EARTHQUAKES IN DIVERS PLACES."

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

SIR,—Readers of the *St. James's Gazette* may remember that as far back as January, 1884, a letter from an "Unscientific Observer" pointed to some real or temporary increase of sun-power as the source of certain curious atmospheric phenomena which had then just begun to attract the attention of the scientific world.

At that time these phenomena were already spoken of as "recent," and were looked upon as a passing effect, due entirely to dust thrown up by the eruption at Krakatoa. The fact of their having been observed as early as February, 1883, some months before that eruption, by Mr. Neison, director of the Natal Observatory, was then unknown in England. But having been much puzzled, like Mr. Ruskin, with "the look of the sky" for several years before these phenomena became intense enough to attract general attention, I ventured in your paper to predict that we had not then seen the last of them. As we all know, they did return, and continued in some form or other sufficiently noticeable to be constantly recorded and discussed in scientific papers all through the years 1884-1885—indeed, I believe up to the present time; while in a letter to *Nature*, date October, 1884, I even ventured to suggest the possibility of "cause and effect" having in this instance got muddled, and that not only the eruption at Krakatoa, but all the recent earthquakes and great atmospheric waves, as well these strange phenomena which were still about us, might be traced to one cause—namely, actual increase of sun-power.

Now the whole period of these sun-glows was marked by various other phenomena wholly unconnected with Krakatoa dust. In England the winters of 1883 and 1884 were wonderfully mild, the weather dark and heavy, with scarcely any frost; while, each spring, in the North Atlantic the Polar ice was moving south long before its usual time. This period was also marked by the number and size of spots, visible even at times to the naked eye, upon the sun. From the report of Professor Tachini, of Rome, a great authority on this subject, it appears that "during the year 1883 the maximum of solar spots had extended much longer than usual;" and the Professor remarked "that comparison of his data with those of the preceding year led to the conclusion that solar activity had increased." I see that, in his article on earthquakes in the *Fortnightly Review*, Professor G. H. Darwin tells us clearly how such forces may act upon our earth's crust. "It would," he says, "be certainly wrong to look only to the interior of the earth for the causation of earthquakes, since the statistics of earthquakes clearly point to connections with processes external to the solid earth." Again, he says "It is found that earthquakes are indubitably more apt to occur when there is a rapid variation of the pressure of the air indicated by a rise or fall of the barometer than in times of barometric quiescence."

And, after referring to the effect of sea-tides in connection with seismic movement, Mr. Darwin says that "when the barometer is very high every square foot of earth-surface supports about 140 lb. more than if it is low, and 140 lb. is 1,000,800 tons to the square mile." Again, he says "that, taking a probable estimate of the elasticity of rocks, I have made some calculations as to the amount of effect that we may expect from this shifting of weights; and I find that it is likely that we are at least three or four inches nearer the earth's centre when the barometer is very high than when it is very low. It may be that this incessant straining and unstraining of the earth's surface is partly the cause of earth-tremors, and we can at least understand that these strains may well play the part of the trigger for precipitating the explosions of the internal seismic forces." But a trigger must be pulled before it fires a gun; and, allowing that solar energy must be the chief moving-power of Mr. Darwin's trigger, the fact of its having been so often and violently pulled for the last four or five years can only point to some actual though perhaps temporary increase of that energy. It must not be forgotten that, among other phenomena of the sun-glow period, we had the lowest reading of the barometer ever recorded in England on the night of the tremendous gale of the 26th of January, 1884.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Southampton, Feb. 24.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC OBSERVER.

UNNATURAL LITERATURE.

THE literature that professes to represent life has three tolerably well-marked spheres of interest and excitement, and three modes of regarding good and evil. Art, when upholding the ideal directly, by the free representation of that order, or beauty, which is the true reality of humanity, or indirectly by the tragic exposition of the evils and hideousness of departure from that order, dwells in a region which, though comparatively free from agitation, appeals for the most part to feelings which are not the less lively for being often too deep for either smiles or tears. It appeals to a portion of our nature for which our current speech has no definite name, but which is called in Catholic philosophy the spiritual senses. These senses, by which truly human delights and sorrows are perceived, may be indefinitely sharpened by that asceticism of life and thought which—call it religion, or virtue, or mere lofty prudence—is in fact nothing but the willing sacrifice of a lower and feebler good to a higher and more vigorous one. Every decent liver, from the ordinarily well-conducted and well-thinking man to a saint and contemplative like St. Francis, is more or less of an ascetic—that is, he daily denies something to the corporeal in favour of the spiritual; and in proportion as he does so he gets even his immediate reward, in the elevation of his pleasures and pains into a region which only looks dull to the sensualist because he has never had any of its experiences. This asceticism, moreover, in refusing disordered liberty to the natural feelings and corporeal senses, endows those feelings and senses themselves with an acuteness that confers, unsought, the very delights and excitements which the sensual liver, in his search for them, tramples under his stupid hoof; so that love which keeps continence and law obtains from a smile or the touch of a hand an amount and intensity of sensible felicity which the lawless seeker for pleasure would give ten years' cost of his harem to taste for a moment.

Life is such a subtle, manifold, and infinite thing, that the degree of order (that is to say, ideality) which may be introduced into it is also infinite. The angels themselves, it is said, have still an unattained ideal for ever before them, and are for ever purifying themselves in order to approach it more nearly. To set before and excite man to the love and pursuit of their ideal life is the common object both of religion and of art, especially of literary art.

The second sphere of representative literature is one in which the present century has singularly excelled. It depicts ordinary society, with its average mixture of good and evil; relies for its attraction upon the pleasure we take in being made tranquil spectators of events and passions similar to those which have happened to or have agitated ourselves; and is upon the whole moral, though there may be no didactic intention, because, in any faithful representation of such events and passions, that which is good and true naturally asserts itself as more alluring than the evil and the false, even to those who, in the heat and agitation of the actual events and passions, would be likely to be found on the wrong side. In the matter especially of the minor morals—or "manners"—which constitute so large a part of the sum total of the good and evil of life, we owe a much larger debt of gratitude than is commonly thought due to the novelists of the time; and it is matter for congratulation that writers of the stamp of Austen, Gaskell, Thackeray, and Hardy have a far larger and more enduring circulation among us than has yet been obtained by the too numerous writers who have endeavoured to supersede the natural and wholesome interests upon which such novelists as the above-named rely by appeals to a corrupt love of violent and abnormal excitements. If there were no other sign than the superior popularity of such writers, that alone would be sufficient to assure us that the domestic life and interests of the English people are as yet, upon the whole, sound and wholesome, and that its scandals are quite exceptional, though the lamentable publicity which is occasionally given to them confuses those simple folk who measure the wool by the cry. The literary test—which is, perhaps, of all the surest—would seem to indicate that profound moral corruption is not common except among the lower orders.

There are not wanting signs, however, in our literature that the love of violent, foul, and vicious excitements, which already taints all degrees of life in France and widely disgraces the governing classes in England, may soon assail our middle and upper ranks; and that the acrid fumes of lust, cruelty, horror, and the infra-natural may gradually poison and supersede the mild and wholesome interests of average English life, even among those classes which are at present least corrupted. Several very clever writers have recently arisen in England and America who appeal neither to the intellect nor the affections, but simply to the senses—that is to say, to the beast in man. And, of all beasts, that beast is the most terrible if he is once allowed to put himself in the foremost place. The wolf and the weasel kill not only to eat, but from the love of purposeless destruction; the man has that in him which delights not only in blood and wanton destruction, but in torment—torment not inflicted from revenge, but for the simple delight of beholding it; and to the fruitions of this horrible instinct, which tends to be developed in those who have destroyed in themselves the power of pure and natural enjoyments, are added, in the last degrees of human corruption, hellish epicureanisms of lust, the details of which have as yet fortunately only got fully uttered in ancient Latin and modern French. Wherever writers are not ashamed to write and readers to read, narratives (fictions or otherwise) which depend for their interest mainly upon representations of cruelty, horror, or sensuality, or all three mixed, there the human beast has got loose; and from enjoyment of such representations to actual participation in the realities there is but one step, and that not a long one. The essential guilt is already involved in the foul and unnatural enjoyment by the imagination of such evil, which may be fully committed "in the heart," though the external act may be hindered by habit, or fear, or prudence.

The English language has not yet been defiled by any original attempt to sound the depths of that Tophet whose secrets are sought and exposed with such gusto by our neighbours across the Channel; and it must be confessed that the recent outpouring of unnatural literature in England and America seems rather to have been excited by a desire to write saleable

books than by the ardour which inspires the French apostolate of blood and lust. The nerves that are dead to caresses crave to be scratched; and the worst that can be said of that sort of English writing of which "She" is the latest specimen is that it seeks to satisfy that craving by preternatural horror. The portentous thing is that there should be a very large and ever-increasing English public in whom an itch for horror, cruelty, and unnatural phenomena of all sorts, has taken the place of human sensibility, and to whom the hardest scratching is the greatest gratification. The evil, if not arrested, inevitably goes much further. When once that love for what is fair, good, simple, real, and honourable, which is a perennial source of natural delight, is withered, the senses, which *must* have their satisfaction, in good or in evil, go on for ever craving coarser and more fiery excitements. The imagination, which at first was satisfied with being rid of the shackles of natural law in its enjoyments, soon finds itself used up and dead to vulgar irritants, and betakes itself of necessity to wilful outrage and niceties of profanation of everything that is good and sacred.

It is not too late to check the beginning of these evils among us. It is to be hoped that some means, either by law or by honourable agreement among journalists, may be found to abate the immeasurable mischief of unlimited reports of trials whereby every individual and otherwise insignificant stink-pot is enabled to befoul for days or weeks the whole national atmosphere. And there is evidently no malice-prepense in the class of writers herein especially referred to, that should prevent them from giving due weight to these considerations and turning their talents to better use.

Let it be remembered that we become what we look upon: therefore, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things;" and only regard what is false, foul, unlovely, and infamous as the foils of the truly human life, which is, after all, the most "sensational."

SKETCHES IN A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

III.—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNOR.

THE Ministers of a colonial Parliament are fair specimens of the average colonial politician. Two or three are members of the Upper and the rest of the Lower House, and they form a working and managing committee. The majority of the Lower House, of course, decides the character of the Ministry, which in regard to its tenure of office conforms in every way to the rules and etiquette which obtain in St. Stephen's. The number of portfolios is not very great. There are rarely more than ten in all, and their character may be gathered from the names of some of them. There is a Minister of Education, of Public Works, of Mines, of Native Affairs, a Postmaster-General, a Colonial Treasurer, an Attorney-General, etc. The importance of such of these departments as are strange to English eyes will be evident when the peculiarities of each colony are considered. With over 40,000 Maoris, New Zealand must be provided with a special department to watch over their interests and undertake all matters connected with them and their reserves. Victoria also requires a Minister of Mines to deal with the innumerable questions which arise regarding minerals in a colony which owes its existence to mineral products. A Minister of Education, again, is demanded by all those colonies which have adopted the system of compulsory free (strange phrase!) education. Similarly, where the railways belong to the Government, and where there is an ever-increasing necessity for harbours, irrigation works, and public buildings, there we must expect to find a Government office for the supervision of these works. Foreign Office there is none: all that concerns foreign matters is transacted in England.

The duties of these Ministries are discharged with sufficient ability and good sense. Probably there is as much average worth in a colonial Cabinet as could be collected in any part of Great Britain and Ireland save London. Such abilities, combined with a little tact and a good deal of industry, serve to carry successive Ministries through the mazes of public business; and the work is done with a downrightness which is peculiarly colonial. Here there is but little of that tenderness or reverence for the past which is so strong in English hearts, even when most Radical. This is, however, only natural; for there is no past to call for reverence or tenderness. The most striking thing in colonial statesmanship is practical readiness to meet emergencies. Where the machine to be set in motion is not cumbrous, patched, and rusty, but new-fangled, spick and span—brummagem, if you like—the operation is not difficult, and is soon over. If a mistake is made, it needs but a crank reversed to bring things back to their original condition, ready for a fresh experiment. But, as a rule, Colonial Governments are not too anxious to try experiments. They prefer to calculate probable results before tampering with the mechanism.

The Premier is a man of middle age, hard-headed, sanguine but cautious, a trifle bluff and demonstrative, vigorous and buoyant. There is, indeed, as Mr. Froude has remarked, a juvenility and an enthusiasm about colonial statesmen which would seem to be a reflection from the youth of their country. They are veritable *αὐρόχθονες*, embodying the hope and promise of a country whose greatness is yet to be. The colleagues of the Premier might sometimes seem to an English eye to be a "scratch crew." Here, for example, is the English university man, courageous and determined even to obstinacy, capable of quoting Horace or Virgil readily, and even Plato at a pinch. He has ideas, and in his capacity as Minister of Lands he works them out with the characteristic tenacity of his class. Consequently he is unpopular, as men with ideas must be content to be. Here is again the moody and silent but industrious and resolute Minister for Native Affairs. He is—an unusual phenomenon among busy pushing colonials—something of a student, and spends more time over Herbert Spencer and Mill than his appearance would suggest. Yonder is the burly form of him who fills the portfolio of Education. He was the son of a shoemaker, and has educated and made

himself. He may speak of "ejication," and may not be clear about the distinction between Latin and Greek; but he is no fool, he knows how to make use of the information with which his subordinates supply him; and the educational system, if it does not improve, does not at least suffer under his jurisdiction. He takes a genuine interest in his work, and is shrewd enough to know how far he may interfere.

The Governor occupies a position at once similar and dissimilar to the position of the Queen in the motherland. As the representative of the Queen, he has the ultimate signature of all Bills passed in the Houses. All Government schemes are discussed by the Governor in Council. There is a Governor's speech analogous to the Queen's Speech, which the Governor speaks as the mouthpiece of the Ministry. The Premier "drops in" to confer with the Governor, and the Governor "drops in" to confer with the Premier, when any important question is at issue. Besides these functions, the Governor makes an occasional tour of the colony and holds levées at the principal towns. Although here his official duties end, it is seldom that a Governor feels justified in stopping at this point. He usually entertains a good deal. Balls and garden-parties, and so forth, given at Government House are the events of the season. As the head of colonial society, the Governor is practically of more importance than as the official representative of the Queen. But it is not with him in his social capacity that the Ministers have any relations; their wives and daughters are rather concerned with him in that character. The political importance of the Governor is quite a different thing. Like the Queen, he is supposed to be above party. And coming fresh from England or from some other colony, where he has remained but a few years (for Governors never are long in one place), he brings to the politics of the country a mind which cannot have been prejudiced in favour of parties which owe their existence to local circumstances. Nevertheless there have been cases in which the Governor seemed guilty of bias and indiscretion. But in the instance of which I am especially thinking circumstances were peculiar; for he had come straight from a Crown colony where he had enjoyed absolute power for years, and he doubtless found himself unable to grasp the very different relations existing between the responsible Ministers of a free colony and the representative of the Crown.

But such cases of misunderstanding are rare. Yet it would be well if we in England understood more clearly how much hangs on the character of the Governor we send out to a colony. There he is taken as the embodiment of the English Government. Colonials are not more broad-minded or more far-sighted than their neighbours; and they are apt, from the cantankerousness, the hauteur, or the carelessness of its representative, to infer similar qualities in the English Government. Mr. Froude's story of the noble duke who, by reason of his solvency, did not consider himself yet qualified for a governorship, is hardly applicable in these later days. Yet we might advance a stage further. If men of eminence and influence could be brought to take such an interest in things colonial as to consent to expatriation for a few years in the southern seas, a great deal might be done both for the political education of the colonies and for the realization of the splendid dream of a federated empire.

AN AMERICAN HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS.*

THESE two large volumes form the middle portion of the laborious history of the Huguenots which Professor Baird has set himself to write. The first two volumes described the rise of the Huguenots in France; the present instalment extends from the accession of Henry of Valois to the assassination of Henri Quatre; while the two concluding volumes are to trace the history of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and its consequences. While Professor Baird has so far done his work well, he has done it at a length which the multitude of recent contributions to the history of this great subject has rendered unnecessary. Of late years the presses of France and Germany have teemed with books illustrative of the progress and results of the Reformation in France. It may be that these publications have not been much read in America; and it may be conceded that there was room for a book in which the new contributions to our knowledge of this period of French history should be brought together. But a compiler—and Mr. Baird does not claim to be anything more—enjoys every facility for being concise, and has not the excuses for diffuseness which may be allowed to an historian who is using inedited materials. A compiled history, even of so important a matter as the Reformation in France, in 3,000 closely printed octavo pages is too long.

Apart, however, from its inordinate length, the book is in many respects worth having. It is written with a clearness and comprehension which are often absent from American books; and the author's style, if a trifle academic, is uninfated and readable. It was perhaps inevitable that there should be some few locutions which, however elegant they may be deemed across the Atlantic, are not English. Thus we read that an attempt was made "to placate" the Pope; and that the States-General "convened" at Blois. To describe Henry of Navarre, as Mr. Baird almost invariably does, as "Navarre," is as inaccurate and inelegant as it would have been to speak of Queen Elizabeth as "England" or of Philip II. as "Spain." On the other hand, there is much in the *technique* of his work which deserves praise. The French is exceedingly well translated, and the volumes are furnished with an admirable and exhaustive index.

Since Professor Baird has not enjoyed the advantage of making any independent researches, he becomingly refrains from endeavouring to throw new lights upon the history of the Huguenots and upon the tortuous policies which their rise and progress occasioned. But he has made good use of the great mass of material which has of late years become accessible, and has obviously been at much pains in the way of selecting and harmonizing conflicting narratives. The story he has to tell is, indeed, so familiar

in its broad outlines that, with the exception of comparatively trivial details gleaned from authorities rarely read save by specialists, it is impossible to add anything that is novel. The chief figure in the book is, of course, Henry of Navarre; of whom Professor Baird has drawn a very fair and, on the whole, a very sympathetic picture. Sometimes, indeed, he judges him upon a standard of conduct and morals which was almost unknown at the end of the sixteenth century; and herein he is unfair. We would instance his censure upon Henry for abjuring Protestantism, merely, as Mr. Baird erroneously puts it, to obtain possession of Paris. There is no trustworthy authority for the statement that, when he was contemplating becoming a Catholic, Henry cynically observed that "Paris was surely worth a mass;" but there is authority for believing that the words were put into the King's mouth by one of the pamphleteers of the League. And as a matter of fact a great deal more was at stake than the mere possession of the capital. When Jacques Clément's knife gave the throne to Henry of Navarre, France had been well-nigh ruined by years of civil war, by enormous taxation, and by the unsettlement resulting from the doubtfulness of the issue. Henry's struggles with the League, after he became King, intensified all this; and he must soon have perceived that, if he was not to reign over a nation of paupers, he must somehow lay the bases of a lasting peace. The great bulk of his subjects were undoubtedly Catholic; the Papacy owned the power to prolong the struggle indefinitely; and it may well have seemed to Henry that abjuration was the only practicable means of saving the country. Even Sully, himself a Huguenot, perceived this; and in his Memoirs he relates at length the arguments—not much needed, perhaps—which he addressed to his master in favour of abjuration. It must always be matter of deep regret to the admirers of Henry of Navarre, that he was unable to secure peace by any more statesmanlike expedient than embracing a religion of which he had so often recorded his detestation. But if the argument from expediency be permissible at all, it is surely in such a case as this, where a nation was to be relieved from the most deplorable of all calamities. Thus, while admitting that Henry's abjuration was utterly indefensible from certain points of view, we think Professor Baird's wrath is excessive.

Some recent historians—notably Von Polenz—have dismissed Henry's famous white plume, of which Lord Macaulay made such effective use in his ballad of the Battle of Ivry, as a mere historical embellishment. Von Polenz traces the tradition to its source—Bishop Péréfixe's tainted and panegyrical biography of Henry IV. Not the less is the evidence in favour of the white plume overwhelming. All the contemporary descriptions of the battle, from the despatch of the French Minister of State downwards, mention it; and it is a favourable testimony to Mr. Baird's minute conscientiousness that he should have gone to the pains of hunting up evidence in favour of this picturesque tradition.

With Mr. Baird's judgments upon the remarkable series of events which led up to the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, and upon the men who brought them about, there is little cause to quarrel. He makes no attempt to upset the verdicts of history, and is content with being a perspicuous if somewhat long-winded recorder of events. His accuracy is usually scrupulous; but he slips sometimes, as in his account of the assassination of Henry of Valois. He says that the assassin, the Dominican monk Clément, obtained ready access to the King. Now, all the contemporary authorities, and notably the Duc d'Angoulême in his Memoirs and Pasquier in his letters, make it clear that Clément was regarded with suspicion from the moment he reached St. Cloud. He was taken for a spy, was twice arrested, and was kept under guard the night before the assassination by the Procureur-Général, who seemed from the first to have suspected the monk's object. The book practically ends with the signature of the Edict of Nantes; but is brought down, for the sake of continuity, to the mysterious crime of Ravallac, which lost to France her greatest Sovereign and her most benign administrator. However sorely Henri Quatre may have outraged religious consistency, it is not to be lightly forgotten that in his regard for religious liberty he was two centuries in advance of his time. No French statesman ever had a finer tolerance or a surer prevision; and had the silent work of peace and reunion begun by the Edict of Nantes been allowed to go on to completion, the later history of France would have been very different.

"On Teaching English, with Detailed Examples; and an Inquiry into the Definition of Poetry." By Alexander Bain, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. (Longmans and Co.) This little book will raise Professor Bain's reputation as a writer, and no more need be said in praise of it. Its lessons are full of freshness as well as of practical usefulness. The author is thoroughly alive to the mischief which examiners more or less incapable are working in the language for which he is so worthily zealous; and we cordially hope that some of his "winged words" will reach the hearts of those at whom they are indirectly levelled. It is easy to read between the lines of the warm tribute which he justly pays to Mark Pattison's admirable notes on Pope's "Essay on Man" and the "Epistles." But the poems themselves are not, in his opinion, school-room works. They are a mixture of literary criticism, philosophy, ethics, and religion, which he would not object to in his own miscellaneous reading, but would decidedly object to in the instruction of a class. This is well and sensibly put; and still better, perhaps, are the Professor's remarks on Bacon's "Essays," which examiners and editors between them have made into a "hunting-ground" that is the reverse of "happy." The condensed wisdom and the felicity of the famous Chancellor's best essays possess a charm for those who have had some experience of life, but are thrown away upon the young. But while the former can skip or not as they please, the latter, working for examinations, have no such option. There are many palpable hits of this kind; and the best, perhaps, is a condemnation of the normal examination-paper on a play of Shakespeare. It shows memory at the maximum and judgment at its minimum; and the teacher, with this paper in view, has, if he is fit to be a teacher at all, to admit that his work "consists in nearly unmitigated and uninteresting cram." We regret that we can quote none of the special criticisms which lend so much interest to this admirable and unpretending volume.

*"The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre." By Henry M. Baird, Professor in the University of the City of New York. Two vols. (London: Kegan Paul and Co.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THIRD EDITION.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

REPORTED ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Intelligence from Forli states that three shocks of earthquake were felt there yesterday. The flight from Nice continues; the number of strangers who have already left being estimated at about 15,000. The *Gaulois* to-day states that 700 bodies were recovered yesterday from the ruins at Diano Marino, and it is believed that many more are still buried beneath the debris. The inhabitants are encamped along the shore. It is added that the reports of the damage caused by the visitation have at present been received from scarcely sixty communes out of about three hundred which experienced the earthquake. The Pope has sent 10,000 fr. in aid of the sufferers by the disaster. A sum of 60,000 fr. has also been forwarded by King Humbert, who, while expressing his regret that the Ministerial crisis at present detains him in Rome, has promised to visit the sufferers as soon as he can leave the capital.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Saturday.—The captains of vessels which have arrived at Marseilles report having felt the shock of the earthquake at sea. The ships were violently shaken.

A telegram received in Nice yesterday states that Mount Etna has been vomiting flames, and this is looked upon as a sign that the earth's crust will be saved for the present from further destruction, as the subterranean explosive matter is thus beginning to find a vent. There has, however, been no corroboration of the news of the eruption as yet.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The *Fremdenblatt* to-day announces that the Crown Prince Rudolf will proceed to Berlin in order to convey to the Emperor William the congratulations of the Austrian Emperor upon his Majesty's ninetieth birthday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—It is announced that the Grand Duke Michael and one of the younger Grand Dukes will proceed to Berlin to be present at the festivities in connection with the Emperor William's ninetieth birthday. It is added that, had the Emperor Francis Joseph decided to attend the celebration personally, the Czar would have followed his example. As, however, the Austrian Court will be represented by the Crown Prince Rudolf, two Russian Grand Dukes will proceed to the German capital for the occasion.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S POLICY IN THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The *North German Gazette* to-day describes as an invention the account recently published by the *Paris Temps* of a conversation alleged to have taken place in 1879 or 1880 between Prince Bismarck and a foreign personage upon questions of internal and external policy. The semi-official organ adds:—"Not only false but absolutely nonsensical is the assertion of the *Temps* that Prince Bismarck, in the course of some reflections upon the late Prince Gortchakoff, said:—'One thing keep in mind—Gortchakoff will never have the Balkans.' The *North German Gazette* continues:—"The policy which Germany pursues in the Eastern Question has been perfectly clear for the last decade, Prince Bismarck having repeatedly expressed himself on the subject. What was said about the tiny territory of Herzegovina still holds good to-day. Germany has no interest in the East, and will, therefore, not meddle in any quarrel which may arise there. It is altogether impossible that the Imperial Chancellor should have made an observation in 1879 or 1880 from which it might be inferred that Germany would dispute Russia's claim to the Balkans."

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—It is calculated by the new German Liberal papers that at the second ballots twenty-four elections will be carried by the New German Liberals, fourteen by the National Liberals, six by the Conservatives, two by the Free Conservatives, seven by the Ultramontanes, and eight by the Social Democrats.

THE WINDSOR POOR.

We have been requested to bring to the knowledge of our readers some work that has been carried on at Windsor this winter, in the poorer districts of the town, where the distress has been very great. The numbers of the unemployed have been largely swelled by the cold and frost, which has stopped work of many kinds. An organization has been started at Windsor, with the Princess Christian at its head, for supplying free dinners for poor children, and for providing such necessities as coals and blankets for the families that are suffering most from want of work. Princess Christian, assisted by the Mayor of Windsor and the staff which she gathered around her last year, has endeavoured thus to extend the sphere of her work, and by her personal knowledge of the wants of the people—a knowledge gained in working in one of the poorest districts of the town—has been able in some degree to alleviate the too-prevalent distress. A great deal has been done and given by the inhabitants of Windsor and its neighbourhood. For the first time Windsor has a district nurse who is doing excellent work; but there is too much reason to fear that one nurse will not be sufficient. Those who are disposed to help a truly needful work may be assured that all that is given will be carefully spent.

THE OPENING OF CHARING CROSS ROAD.

The new street, to be called Charing-cross-road, running from Charing-cross to Tottenham-court-road, will be opened to-day by the Duke of Cambridge. The length of the new street is 966 yards, and its width generally 60 feet; it widens to about 130 feet at St. Martin's-place, but it is restricted at its entrance into Trafalgar-square to 45 feet, between St. Martin's Church and the National Gallery. A subway has been formed under the whole length of this street to receive the gas, water, and other mains, telegraph wires, etc.; it is placed under the centre of the carriage way, and is 12 feet wide and 7 feet 9 inches in height, formed of a semicircular arch in brickwork. Cross passage are formed at intervals along the length of the subway, extending from the subway to the houses, for the reception of the service pipes from the main to the houses. The drains, also, from the houses are carried under these side passages, and connect with a sewer which is constructed under the centre of the subway, and to which access is obtained from the subway through passages in the crown of the sewer, covered with wrought-iron covers. Another portion of this improvement consists of a new thoroughfare of the same width and general description, forming a direct communication between Piccadilly and Oxford-street, and extending for a length of about 1,166 yards from Piccadilly-circus to Oxford-street, where two main thoroughfares bifurcate, one leading along Oxford-street and Holborn to the City and the eastern districts, and the other along Theobald's-road and Clerkenwell-road to Islington, and by other new streets, formed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, to Shoreditch and Bethnal-green. The new street forms the connecting link between the main thoroughfares running east and west from one extremity of the metropolis to the other.

According to the programme of to-day's proceedings, the Duke of Cambridge was to be met at one o'clock by the members of the Board at a point immediately opposite to the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and would then proceed along the whole length of the new thoroughfare, and thence through High-street, Bloomsbury, and Shaftesbury-avenue to the Circus where the two new thoroughfares meet. The Duke would there declare the new street open, and dedicate it to the public for ever by the name of "Charing-cross-road," and after a few words of thanks from the chairman of the Board, would leave by way of Shaftesbury-avenue, the members of the Board accompanying his Royal Highness as far as Piccadilly-circus.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day, all Ministers being present. Lord Ashbourne travelled specially from Ireland to attend the Council.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris states that the Prince of Wales has arrived there in excellent health.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Lord Hartington has consented to be present at the banquet to be given in Edinburgh to Mr. Goschen on the 16th of April. This announcement has been received with great approbation by the Liberal Unionists.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:—"Mr. Goschen received a very pleasant surprise this morning, in the shape of a cheque for his election expenses at Liverpool. The leaders of the Unionist party there subscribed among themselves the amount expended on the contest. They did this to convey emphatically their desire that Mr. Goschen should understand that they were anxious to bear as much as possible the responsibility of his visit to Liverpool to fight a forlorn hope. By the way, the Conservatives of Westminster are organizing a banquet in honour of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are anxious to meet at table together the two members of the Cabinet who represent Westminster."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The women employed in the Cheshire silk industry around Macclesfield have arranged to present to her Majesty, in honour of her Jubilee, a magnificent silk counterpane. The material of the coverlet will be rich plain satin of a golden cream colour. At the foot of the coverlet is introduced the following scroll edged in gold:—"Presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the year of Her Jubilee, by the women of Macclesfield, in the county of Cheshire."

INQUESTS ON FIRES.

A Bill has been issued to-day which has been brought in by Sir Robert Fowler and Mr. Hubbard empowering the coroner for the City to hold inquests on fires and to take evidence thereon in the same manner as in inquests on dead bodies. He is also empowered to commit any person incriminated at such inquests on a charge of arson.

SOCIALISTS AT ST. PAUL'S.

Arrangements have been made by the Social Democratic Federation for a parade of the "unemployed" at St. Paul's to-morrow afternoon. According to the programme, the branches will assemble at the following places and times and march in procession to the cathedral:—Paddington-green, 1.30; Smithfield, 2.10; Obelisk, St. George's-circus, 2.10; Cleopatra's Needle, 2.10; and the corner of Commercial and Whitechapel-roads, 2.10. The fact that the "unemployed" wished to attend the service was communicated to the cathedral authorities, as also to Sir Charles Warren and Sir James Fraser. On the part of the cathedral officials every desire was manifested to make arrangements suitable for the occasion, and they decided finally to allot to the "unemployed" the whole of the nave and half the space under the dome, the other half being retained for so much of the ordinary congregation as it will accommodate. Special provision has been made for a number of children who are to take part in the gathering. Service begins at a quarter past three o'clock, the preacher being the Venerable Dr. Gifford. The processionists will be admitted at the western door, overlooking Ludgate-hill. Copies of the service have been printed on separate papers for the use of those unprovided with Prayer Books. The Lord Mayor has intimated that he will attend and occupy his accustomed stall in the choir. Barriers will be placed throughout the interior under the charge of the City police, and a large number of men in reserve will be placed in the crypt, so that they may be able to enter the Cathedral at any moment.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN HAWAII.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—Advices received here from Honolulu regarding the eruption of Mauna-Loa state that the lava continued to flow until the 29th ult., when a river of fire burst from the mountain and followed the course of the lava. When the fire burst out the earthquakes ceased. The flow of lava and fire to the sea was a mile wide, and the eruption, combined with the flow of fire, presented a grand spectacle. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred almost daily until the 3rd inst., when the volcanic smoke hid the mountain, indicating that the volcanic action continued.

THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

A conference of the London Society for the Extension of University Training will be held at the Mansion House this afternoon, when an address will be given by Mr. John Morley, M.P. The report of the council states that during the past year (the tenth of the society's work) sixty courses of lectures were delivered, for which over 5,000 students were entered. The average attendance was well maintained, and the number of certificates awarded was in excess of any previous year. The advance in London, it is stated, coincides with a similar advance of the work throughout the country. New centres have been established in Bethnal-green, Poplar, and Whitechapel. The council say:—

They believe that the university extension movement is the beginning of a great national system of higher education, which will bring within reach of the bulk of the people opportunities for higher education larger and more far-reaching than anything hitherto possible. It is in the comprehensive development of a system such as this that they look for the satisfaction of that demand in London for university teaching which existing educational organizations are not able wholly to supply. Such a system might include halls or colleges of residence for those engaged in various occupations during the day, who desired to carry on their education to a higher stage. The students would, in this way, while earning their daily bread, have an opportunity of living under conditions favourable to study, and would be able by following a prepared and definite curriculum to acquire in three or four years a valuable mental training, which, as far as it went, would be the foundation of a broad and liberal culture. The University of Cambridge, by its scheme for affiliating centres where a full and approved course of work is adopted, has made the way easier for such a consolidation and development of the university extension system.

THE EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1886.

A Parliamentary return issued to-day shows that the total cost to candidates of the general election of 1886 amounted to £624,086, which, with 2,975,032 votes polled was equal to 4s. per vote. In England and Wales the cost was £515,683, or 4s. 1d. per vote polled; and of this sum £109,052 was for returning officers' charges. In Scotland the total was £82,858 15s. 6d., or 4s. 7d. per vote polled; and of this amount £16,896 15s. 6d. was for returning officers' charges; in Ireland the amount expended was £25,544, or 2s. 5d. per vote polled, and of this a mount £12,988 7s. 0½d. was for returning officers' charges. The least expensive election was that of Mr. Richard Power, for Waterford city, which cost £10 10s., of which £10 was the returning officer's charge. The most amount expended by any one candidate was £1,828 11s. 3d., spent by the Honourable G. R. Vernon in defeating Mr. Eugene Wason. Of this amount £339 18s. was for returning officer's expenses.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A circular is issued by the directors of the London Financial Association announcing that they have decided not to pursue their intention of opening and working the Alexandra Palace in the coming season; notice having been served by one of the shareholders that he will hold them personally responsible should any loss be sustained thereby.

STRANGE CHARGE OF MURDER.

A young man named McGivney has been arrested at Granard on a charge of having murdered five years ago his brother-in-law, named Mulligan. He was arrested at the time, but discharged for the want of evidence. He has now been denounced by a man named Kelly, who was arrested on a charge of mutilating cattle. Three alleged accomplices have also been apprehended.

The Queen having been requested to lay the foundation-stone of a new parish church at Portsea, which is to cost £26,000, the Dean of Windsor has replied that if the weather and other conditions and circumstances are favourable, there may be a possibility of her Majesty arranging a visit for this purpose in July or August.

A Liberal Unionist *conversazione* was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Maude, Brook-street. Mr. Chamberlain wrote, heartily approving of the objects of the recently-formed Liberal Union, promising his cordial support, and suggesting that a meeting in furtherance of Liberal Unionist principles should be held once a week.

At a special pension held at Gray's Inn yesterday, the Master, the Duke of Connaught, was elected treasurer, and Master George Francis deputy treasurer for the year 1887-88.

The Freemasons of Lancashire have subscribed for a portrait of their Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Legendre Starkie. Mr. Sydney Hodges has been commissioned to paint the picture.

The Chief Commissioner of Works has arranged to receive a deputation from the Lord's Day Observance Society on Monday.

Three German men-of-war, the *Prinz Adalbert*, the *Stein*, and another, arrived in Castletown Harbour yesterday afternoon from Bermuda, and anchored in the position usually taken up by British war vessels. They are awaiting orders.

The death is announced of the Reverend Robert South, who was for many years the grammar master at the Bluecoat School, Newgate-street. The deceased celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Wednesday, on which day he conducted the greater portion of the Ash Wednesday service at St. Margaret, Lothbury.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The Stock Markets open this morning steady, but without much doing. A week ago operators were waiting for the German elections, now they profess to be waiting for the Emperor's Speech to the new Reichstag. The truth is that they feel the situation to be too critical and obscure to venture upon increasing

their risks. Consols are 1-16 per cent. easier; while Home Railways show scarcely any change, and the same as regards Grand Trunk of Canada stocks. Foreign Securities are dull for Egyptian descriptions; but others are steady. Mexican Railway stocks show a slight decline. American Securities are uncertain.

Money is still in very short supply in the open market, and the demand being active, short loans are quoted 3½ per cent., while the quotation for discount is 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills and 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for short dates.

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. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101½ to 101¾, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¾ to 88¾.

In Home Railways, Chatham Ordinary has risen ¼; but Metropolitan has fallen ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Third Preference has risen ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian ¼; but Mexican Ordinary has fallen ¼, and the First Preference ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, French Three per Cents. have risen ¼, the Four-and-a-half per Cents. ¼, Italian of 1861 ¼, Russian of 1873 ¼, and Turkish Group II. ¼; but Egyptian State Domain has fallen ½, the Unified ½, the Preference ½, the Daira ¼, and Portuguese Three per Cents. ¼.

In American Securities Central Pacific shares have fallen ½, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ¼, Louisville ¼, Wabash Ordinary ¼, and the Preference ¼; but Lake Shore has risen ¼, Ohio ¼, Pennsylvania ¼, and Reading ¼.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.	
Consols	100 13-16	Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868..	100 ¾
Ditto Account (March) ..	100 13-16	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871 ..	102
Reduced Three per Cents ..	101 ¾	Ditto 6p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond ..	71 ¾
New Three per Cents ..	101 ¾	Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Renten ..	85
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents ..	88 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. Silver ..	62
India Stock Four per Cent. ..	102 ¾	Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865 ..	100 ¾
Ditto Three per Cent. ..	85 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	98
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper ..	70 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875 ..	98
Ditto 4½ per Ct. Rupee Paper ..	72 ¾	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883 ..	95 ¾
Bank of England Stock ..	297	Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 187 ..	98 ¾
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent. ..	107	Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873 ..	97 ¾
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion ..	98
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35 ..	103 ¾	Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March ..	110
N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-5-8-9-10 ..	101 ¾	Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June ..	108
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins ..	94 ¾	Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A ..	65
Queensland 6 per Cent. of 1891-95 ..	106	Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888 ..	59
S. Australia 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916 ..	97	Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guaranteed ..	98 ¾
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901 ..	106	Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain ..	91 ¾
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904 ..	105	Ditto Four per Cent. Unified ..	71 ¾
AMERICAN SECURITIES.		Ditto Five per Cent. Preference ..	94 ¾
United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds ..	110 ¾	Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh ..	68 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. ..	130 ¾	Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886 ..	90
Virginia Funded Bonds ..	5 ¾	Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage ..	93
New York, Pennsylvania, and ..	47 ¾	French Three per Cent. Renten ..	77 ¾
Ohio First Mortgage Bonds ..	38 ¾	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872 ..	104 ¾
Central Pacific Shares ..	94 ¾	Greek Five per Cent. of 1879 ..	77 ¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Pau ..	26 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881 ..	59 ¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares ..	132	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884 ..	50 ¾
Illinois Shares ..	98 ¾	Hungarian Gold Renten of 1881 ..	76 ¾
Lake Shore and Michigan ..	63 ¾	Italian Five per Cent. of 1867 ..	93 ¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. ..	116 ¾	Mexican Old Three per Cent. ..	26 ¾
Shares ..	35 ¾	Ditto of 1864 ..	11 ¾
New York Central Shares ..	75	Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	102
Ditto Preference Six per Cent ..	101 ¾	Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870 ..	15 ¾
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds ..	18 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	12 ¾
New York, Ontario, and Western ..	28 ¾	Portuguese Three per Cent ..	53
Shares ..	19 ¾	Russian Five per Cent. of 1871 ..	93
Ohio and Mississippi Shares ..	59 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872 ..	92 ¾
Oregon and California Seven per ..	19 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873 ..	92 ¾
Cent. Preference Shares ..	106	Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875 ..	85
Pennsylvania Shares ..	59 ¾	Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort ..	93
Philadelphia and Reading Shares ..	106 ¾	Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort ..	89
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds ..	59 ¾	Spanish Four per Cent. ..	62 ¾
Union Pacific Shares ..	18 ¾	Ditto Two per Cent ..	46 ¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific ..	31 ¾	Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880 ..	102
Ditto 100-dol. Preference ..	98 ¾	Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1 ..	20 ¾
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.		Ditto Nine per Cent. ..	13 ¾
Caledonian ..	68 ¾	Ditto Six & Five per Ct. „ 3 & 4 ..	13 ¾
Great Eastern ..	66 ¾	Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871 ..	62 ¾
Great Northern Ordinary ..	111	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854 ..	92
Ditto A ..	97 ¾	Ditto Five per Cent. Defence ..	80 ¾
Great Western ..	133 ¾	Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883 ..	47 ¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	113 ¾	BANCS.	
London and Brighton Ordinary ..	126	Anglo-Egyptian ..	15 ¾
Ditto A ..	113 ¾	City ..	18 ¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord. ..	22 ¾	Colonial ..	30
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference ..	67 ¾	Consolidated ..	6 ¾
London and North-Western ..	123 ¾	Imperial Ottoman ..	9 ¾
London and South-Western ..	124 ¾	London and County ..	81
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln ..	66 ¾	London and Westminster ..	63
Ditto A ..	31	London Joint Stock ..	37
Metropolitan ..	103 ¾	National Provincial (£12 paid) ..	49 ¾
Metropolitan District ..	35 ¾	Union of London ..	35 ¾
Midland ..	122 ¾	MINING SHARES.	
North British ..	99 ¾	Cape Copper ..	21
North-Eastern ..	131 ¾	Indian Consolidated ..	7 11-16
North Staffordshire ..	91	Mason and Barry ..	7 11-16
South-Eastern Ordinary ..	124	Montana ..	8 ¾
Ditto Deferred ..	103 ¾	Mysore Gold ..	13-15
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary ..	12 ¾	Ooregum Gold ..	4 ¾
Ditto First Preference Stock ..	73 ¾	Richmond Consolidated ..	10 ¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock ..	55 ¾	Rio Tinto ..	29
Ditto Third Preference Stock ..	29 ¾	St. John del Rey ..	3 ¾
Ditto Guaranteed ..	72 ¾	Tharsis Sulphur ..	2 ¾
Canadian Pacific Shares ..	64 ¾	United Mexican ..	2 ¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares ..	23 ¾	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.	
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures ..	120	Anglo American ..	31 ¾
Lombardo-Venetian ..	7 ¾	Brazilian Submarine ..	10 ¾
Mexican Ordinary ..	55 ¾	Consolidated Telephone ..	34
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref ..	11 ¾	Direct United States ..	7 ¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref ..	79 ¾	Eastern ..	10 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetua ..	120	Eastern Extension ..	11 ¾
Debtenture Stock ..	122	Globe Ordinary ..	4 ¾
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.		Ditto Preference ..	11 ¾
Australian Agricultural ..	117	India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and ..	21
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (£3 paid) ..	2 ¾	Telegraph Works ..	3-16
Hudson's Bay ..	22 ¾	Oriental Telephone ..	37
National Discount ..	10 ¾	Telegraph Construction ..	12 ¾
Peninsular and Oriental Steam ..	59	United Telephone ..	7 ¾
Royal Mail Steam ..	37	Western and Brazilian ..	7 ¾
Suez Canal ..	71 ¾	TRAMWAY SHARES.	
		Dublin ..	10 ¾
		Glasgow ..	12 ¾
		Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus ..	10 ¾
		London ..	18 ¾
		London Street ..	19 ¾
		North Metropolitan ..	20 ¾

Quarter past One.

Except for Grand Trunk of Canada stocks the Stock Markets are somewhat firmer than at the opening. Compared with the prices given above, Consols have advanced 1-16 to 100 ¾ to 101, Great Eastern ¼ to 66 ¾, Brighton A ¼ to 113 ¾, North-Western ¼ to 160 ¾, Mexican Railway Ordinary ¾ to 56 ¾, the First Preference ¼ to 119, Second Preference ¼ to 80 ¾, Egyptian Domain ¼ to 92 ¾, the Daira ¼ to 68 ¾, Hungarian Gold ¼ to 76 ¾, Turkish Defence ¼ to 80 ¾, and Central Pacific ¼ to 38 ¾; but Grand Trunk Ordinary has declined ¼ to 12 ¾, the First Preference ¼ to 73 ¾, the Second ¼ to 55 ¾, the Third ¼ to 29 ¾, and the Guaranteed ¼ to 72 ¾. Russian of 1873 is ¼ lower at 92 ¾.

THE NEW EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

The report which comes from Rome, Cologne, and Berlin, that the negotiations for a renewal of the alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria have led to a satisfactory result (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says) is true.

The treaty, which has now been signed, differs in no important particular from the existing one, whose provisions it practically extends for another five years. I cannot vouch for the particulars given by the *Popolo Romano* as to the cases which constitute the *casus foederis* for each of the three signatory Powers; but it is certain that the three Powers guarantee to each other their present territories; and further, that, as in the old treaty, Italy reserves to herself the right of contracting special engagements with England in Mediterranean and colonial questions. The mutual territorial guarantee between Italy, Germany, and Austria is, no doubt, the subject of exact and definite provisions in the new treaty, as in the old. Speaking generally, it is clear that any endeavour to drive Austria out of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany out of Alsace-Lorraine, or Italy out of "Roma Capitale," either by war or in a Congress, would be opposed by the two parties to the treaty not directly interested; so that half Europe is pledged in advance to the maintenance of the present territorial status. Perhaps the most interesting consequence of this is that Germany and Austria renounce all idea of lending any assistance, material or moral, to the restoration of the Papal States—no small concession on the part of Roman Catholic Austria and that Germany which has just made peace with the Pope. It is not likely that the fresh difficulties which have arisen in the formation of an Italian Ministry, although they are most inopportune, will seriously interfere with the treaty already signed.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Although the situation here (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) is to outward appearance calm, there is a latent crisis which may at any moment break out.

The Cabinet is not united, and the Opportunists, who have been fretting and fuming for some time past, are now crying out that it is of the utmost importance that France should have a firm and solid Government with the least possible delay; for although Prince von Bismarck has been successful at the elections, all anxiety as to the future is by no means dispelled, and it is generally felt that a strong Ministry is needed to steer the country through the shoals and quicksands by which it is beset. It is taken for granted that the Chancellor is greatly angered at the attitude assumed by Alsace-Lorraine. Indeed, the apprehension that the persistent resistance displayed by the constituencies in the annexed provinces may influence his policy in an unfavourable sense has to some extent damped the satisfaction produced by this otherwise gratifying sign of their steadfast fidelity to France. The break-up of the Goblet Cabinet would, in the opinion of its critics, lead to two very desirable results. It would be succeeded by a stronger Ministry, headed by a statesman who enjoyed some prestige abroad. And what is even more important, the opportunity would be seized of getting rid of General Boulanger, who would not be asked to retain the portfolio of the Ministry of War in the new combination. Many are of opinion that the retirement of General Boulanger would deprive Prince von Bismarck of his trump card. It is not improbable that, as soon as the estimates shall have been voted by Parliament, a determined attempt will be made to overthrow the Goblet Cabinet. The decided manner in which the Moderate Republicans are discussing the situation bodes no good to the Ministry.

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Another Papal manifesto, says the *North German Gazette*, may be shortly expected, in the shape of an appeal to the faithful to refrain from voting at the test ballots for Socialists, "whom the Pope in his pastorals has repeatedly stigmatized as dangerous to the Church." The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Hitherto the intervention of the Pope has had little or no effect on the course of the elections themselves, as, indeed, it was only meant to apply to the demeanour of Catholic deputies in the Reichstag itself. But it will be quite otherwise if his Holiness seeks to determine the action of the faithful at the *Stichwahlen*. Verily, how the times change, and we with them! It was precisely for Papal interference of this kind with the civil liberty of German subjects that the Curia brought down upon itself all the thunderbolts of the May Laws. But one by one these laws are now melting away, like snow-wreaths in thaw time (to paraphrase the words of the pathetic old song), and every day brings its resolute act of jettison on the part of the Prussian Government. The new May Law Amendment Bill was followed yesterday by the official publication of a less stringent form of oath for the Bishops—the substitution, in fact, of the old one for the newer; and now we are actually treated to rumours of the probable appointment of a Papal Nuncio at Berlin. Once during the French campaign Prince Bismarck remarked that the Pope might do worse than leave his voluntary prison in the Vatican and take up his residence in Germany; and certainly, to judge from the rapidly retrogressive course of recent events, the world need not be surprised to hear of Leo XIII. proposing to establish himself at Cologne, Münster, or Fulda. Meanwhile, if peace be preserved by the passing of the Septennate—*propter hoc* or *post hoc*—the Pope will not be slow to add prestige and authority to his office by claiming part of the credit for sparing Europe the horrors of an unparalleled war.

MUTINY AT A TRAINING COLLEGE.

There was an extraordinary occurrence at Exeter yesterday in connection with the Diocesan Training College. Thirty of the students who had passed a very indifferent examination in mathematics came to the conclusion that the fault was not theirs, but that of the mathematical master; and on Monday, when the master, who is an Oxford man, entered the room for the purpose of giving a lecture, they left in a body. The principal of the college decided that they had taken action which was utterly unjustifiable, and as they declined to apologize he reported the matter to the committee, one of whom is the Bishop of Exeter. Yesterday the committee ordered that two of the ringleaders should be sent to their homes, and the remainder confined to college until Easter. At an early hour in the morning it was discovered that the thirty had packed their boxes, and they left the college and proceeded to a coffee-tavern, where they held a sort of indignation meeting. The prudent counsel of some of the schoolmasters in the city, however, prevailed, and eventually the students intimated their willingness to return to the college, which they were allowed to do on each one of them giving an ample apology in writing. There seems to be very little ground for the suggestion with regard to the mathematical master; the students who had been longer under his training having passed very successfully at the last examination, whilst the thirty who joined in the mutiny were noticeable for the low position in the scholarships examination which they had to pass previous to entering the college.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The official returns of the German elections are not yet out, but the *North German Gazette* puts down the Septennists at 194 and the Oppositionists at 141. In 1884 the various Government parties numbered altogether 156 and the Opposition 241. It is now certain (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) that the test ballots will give the Government an absolute majority in the new Reichstag for most of its purposes, while in the matter of the Septennate this working majority will be very considerably swelled by Papal volunteers from the ranks of the Centre, and even from those of the Liberalists.

Now that the Septennate is assured people here are beginning to ask themselves whether it is really tantamount to a pledge of certain peace. Count Moltke said that the rejection of the Army Bill meant war; but he did not say, nor did Prince Bismarck say, that its acceptance would absolutely secure the continuance of peace. What it will do is this—the Septennate will make the French more inclined to pause before attacking Germany by themselves, and it will enable the empire to defend itself all the better if so assailed. But it will do very little to remove the cause of danger to the peace of Europe still prevailing in the East, which Prince Bismarck, unless I am very much mistaken, looked upon from the beginning as the more direct source of peril. France will not make an isolated attack on Germany; no serious and well-informed person here ever feared she would. But she will spring upon the empire at the first convenient opportunity—for which she is ever on the alert—and this opportunity would present itself if Germany were involved somehow in an Austro-Russian conflict. If there is to be a European war, it will certainly break out on the Danube, not on the Rhine. One certain element at least in the situation is that the mystery now surrounding the policy of St. Petersburg is very much more perplexing than the obscurity in which are wrapped the intentions of France. It seems from all I can gather that the powers of the Wilhelm Strasse attach importance enough to the anti-German effusions in Brussels and Vienna to feel decidedly irritated by them, and to yield more and more to the force of perplexity.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper believes that, so far as France and Germany are concerned, the situation can be terminated only by an arrangement or a conflict. "From the letters which have reached me, and from various newspapers and conversations, it is clear that the idea of mediation for securing a pacific compromise has found acceptance. Disarmament (the correspondent says) can only result from an arrangement. Neither France nor Germany can take the first step: it must be taken by a third party. The details of such a compromise need not yet be discussed. The principle alone would be a blessing to the world, and, the principle once accepted, solutions would suggest themselves. The neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine—the solution referred to by the *Liberator*—would be derogatory to none, and would satisfy all."

The Crown Prince of Austria will go to Berlin to congratulate the German Emperor on his ninetieth birthday, which falls on the 22nd of March. There seems to be no chance at all (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) that a meeting of the three Emperors will be arranged. The relations between Russia and the other two empires are so strained that attempts to conceal the fact are no longer made in official circles. It is, indeed, openly said that Germany and Austria have exhausted all possible endeavours to preserve peace, and that if any further efforts at conciliation are to be tried it is Russia that must begin them.

There are incessant reports of war preparations in Russia. The *Levant Herald* says that 300,000 men are being collected at Kieff. In Russian Poland the Government is accepting army contract tenders from Jews, which is quite an unusual thing. The rolling stock of the Ivangorod Dabrova Railway has been so increased that troops could now be carried over the line at the rate of 20,000 men a day. The fortifications in Russian Poland are being armed with Gatlings and five-barrelled Nordenfolt rifle-calibre mitrailleuses. More than 600 Gatlings are already in hand. They were manufactured at St. Petersburg by the firm of Nobel. Rapid-shooting shell-guns of 47 and 57 millimetres calibre are also being manufactured for the Russian Government by the firms of Hotchkiss and Nordenfolt.

INDIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

It is announced from Calcutta that the preliminary arrangements as regards commissariat and railway transport for the concentration of troops on the North-West Frontier have been completed, and it is expected that the visit of Sir Frederick Roberts, General Chesney, and Mr. Durand to Quetta will result in the completion of the local, political, and military arrangements there. The Government is now in a position to despatch a suitable force for service beyond the frontier at short notice, should events require such action.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An uncomfortable feeling prevails in St. Petersburg (the correspondent of the *Daily News* says) concerning the attitude of Turkey. It is now evident, the papers say, that Turkey was not sincere in her professions of friendship towards Russia. It is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish journal *Saadet* has been suspended for an indefinite period for having published articles of an anti-English tendency. All the newspapers in Constantinople have been forbidden to publish articles on the Bulgarian question. The scurrilous attacks on the Bulgarian Regents and delegates by Russophil journals are stated to have occasioned this prohibition.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

The expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, for the relief of Emin Pasha, sailed from Zanzibar yesterday for the Congo. The *Mouvement Géographique* of Brussels announces that Mr. H. M. Stanley, on his arrival at Zanzibar, had an interview with Tippoo Tib, the Arab chief of Stanley Falls, who protested his loyalty to the Congo State, and declared his willingness to accompany the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha by the Congo right up to Wadeley. Tippoo Tib embarked with Mr. Stanley on board the *Madura*.

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING IN GERMANY.

The *France* says a Frenchman who was at Cologne last Sunday witnessed the progress through the streets of what he calls an historical procession, but which to ordinary mortals would have appeared to be a carnival cortège. He describes it thus:—"The show represented the chief nations of the world, and consisted of some thirty chariots. On one of them was a gallows from which a figure attired as a French infantry soldier was hanging. Above the figure a placard was affixed bearing in gigantic letters the word "Boulanger." On each side of the figure stood two men attired as Prussian soldiers, armed with cudgels, who soundly belaboured it to the applause of the mob. I saw this cortège again later in the afternoon, by which time General Boulanger had lost a leg." The *France* remarks that "this odious incident needs no comment."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

EVICTION RIOTS.—OUTRAGES BY MOONLIGHTERS.

A body of fifty constables, armed with bâtons, revolvers, and rifles, left Dingle yesterday morning for the scene of the projected evictions at Ballyferriter, about eight miles distant. On the way they met with five obstructions, two being wide cuttings across the road, and the others stone walls from three to four feet high. When within two miles of their destination, the police were met by about one hundred men armed with sticks. The men hooted the police, and pressed in upon them in so threatening a manner that District Inspector Gray wheeled his men around, and addressing the crowd said he did not want to come into collision with them, but he would "stand no nonsense." At ten o'clock the police had arrived within a mile of the houses marked for eviction. Horns were then sounded, signal-fires lighted, and the chapel-bell rung. In a very short time about two thousand people, armed with pikes and bludgeons, had assembled on a neighbouring hill. They were kept under control by Father Callaghan. The police halted, and awaited the arrival of another body of eighty constables who had followed in cars, but had been delayed by the obstructions. They were accompanied by Colonel Turner and Mr. Considine, resident magistrates; Mr. Kearney, Lord Cork's agent; the sub-sheriff, and several bailiffs. The combined force then moved forward, and on approaching the first house marked for eviction were met by the parish priest, Father Egan. A conference, lasting about an hour, ensued between Father Egan, Colonel Turner, Mr. Considine, and Mr. Kearney, and at its close it was announced that a temporary settlement had been arrived at, each tenant paying a gale's rent, and £6 being paid for costs. Father Egan paid the costs at once, saying he did so out of his own pocket, and the tenants then came forward with the rent. Cheers were afterwards raised by the tenants, whereupon the armed crowd descended the hill and met the police in apparently good humour. Father Callaghan addressed the crowd, and the police marched back to Dingle.

A Ballynaunis telegram states that yesterday a force of 200 police, under the command of County Inspector Dobbyn, and accompanied by Messrs. Byrne and Roche, resident magistrates, proceeded to Logbog with the sheriff's bailiff, who went to make a seizure on the Nolan Ferrall estate. The police were met by a crowd of about 2,000 men and women, who attacked them with stones, forcing them to retire to the road. Several of the police were injured. They afterwards drove the people back, and the Reverend Canon Waldrow then intervened to prevent further violence. The house at which the seizure was effected was surrounded by water, and the bailiff and police entered by means of a pontoon bridge.

An authenticated report from Tipperary states that some farmers' houses near that town have been raided by Moonlighters. The band, who numbered five, had their faces blackened and were armed with guns and revolvers. Entering the house of a farmer named O'Donnell in his absence, they endeavoured to force his wife to swear that they would have nothing to say to a farm in the neighbourhood the interest of which was about being sold. She refused to take the oath; whereupon two revolver-shots were fired through the roof, and the party, having served Mrs. O'Donnell with a threatening notice relative to the farm, left, taking with them O'Donnell's gun. On visiting the house of Michael Dwyer they announced that they were the police. Dwyer and his son, however, armed themselves with picks and refused entrance, and told them they would have to sacrifice some of their lives before they entered. They then fired five shots through a window and left a threatening notice relative to the vacant farm. Copies of the notice were also left at other houses.

Another moonlight raid was made last night, near Castleisland, county Kerry. A party of six armed and disguised men visited the dwellings of ten farmers, all of whom they cautioned against paying their rent. These tenants are on the estate of Messrs. Morphy. It was believed that the tenants visited were willing to accept the landlords' terms; while others on the estate were holding out for a more liberal reduction. The first house visited was that of Michael Daly. He was asked if he had paid his rent, and he replied that he had paid a portion, whereupon he was struck on the head with the stock of a gun by one of the ruffians. The captain called upon No. 5 to fire, and he responded by discharging the five chambers of his revolver about the house, without, however, having aimed at any of the inmates. At the house of Patrick Howard they inquired if Howard had grabbed a farm. He denied having done so, but was knocked down by a blow dealt with a gun-stock. In every instance the tenants were cautioned against paying rent unless they got the reduction they sought.

MAGAZINE AND REPEATING RIFLES.

A lecture on the above subject was given in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, by Captain Walter H. James, late R.E. Major-General E. H. Clive, presided, and there was a crowded attendance. The lecturer remarked at the outset that rapidity of firing was not the only object sought to be attained by the use of the magazine rifle. The main advantage was that it enabled a sudden shower of bullets to be poured in at a moment when increased intensity of fire would decide the victory; and there was also a certain moral support given to the soldier by the knowledge that he has a reserve of power constantly at hand. A repeating rifle was of advantage both for attack and defence, chiefly for close combat, but also available at long ranges, though it should rarely be employed for real long-range fire. As the introduction of repeaters would increase the expenditure of ammunition, it was desirable that the cartridge should be as light as possible. Captain James then proceeded to show how the question had been dealt with by various Continental nations. Germany had long been experimenting with various forms, eventually deciding upon the Mauser, with which five army corps had already been furnished; and in the course of the present year it was expected that the whole army would be provided with this weapon. France had not yet solved the problem, though it seemed probable that the Lobell type would be selected. The Austrian army was being armed with the Mannlicher rifle; the cartridge being similar to that used for the Werndl rifle, hitherto used by the Austro-Hungarian army. In Italy it has been determined to adapt the Vitali system to the Vetterli rifle, an ordinary form of bolt-gun for some time in use in Switzerland. Russia, like Great Britain, was still experimenting. Having passed in review various forms of bullets, rifling, powder, and the size of bore, the lecturer went on to consider the nature of the magazine. This was variously placed in the butt, under or over the barrel, and under the breech, the latter method, all things considered, being the best. Captain James illustrated his lecture by exhibiting several varieties of repeating and magazine arms, among them being the Lee-Burton and the Improved Lee, a number of which are being manufactured for trial in the British army. A long discussion ensued, in which General Braye, Colonel Hope, Mr. Lowe, Major M'Inlay, Colonel Lonsdale Hall, Colonel Fraser, Admiral Selwyn, Admiral Boys, and others took part. Colonel Arbuthnot said the committee had examined a great number of inventions, and he hoped the two that had been

finally selected would, after trial, enable them to decide upon the best form for use in the British army. General Clive, in summing up the discussion, observed that the whole question appeared more complicated than ever. After all, as much depended on the man as on the weapon, and it was of the utmost importance that when they had got a good serviceable weapon they should take care to thoroughly drill the men in its use, and above all, see that the ammunition cart was close up when it was most needed.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Solicitors (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith intimated that the Government thought it necessary to ask the House to go into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates on Monday next. Sir W. Harcourt remarked that, having regard to the enormous figure of the Estimates in question, he intended to call attention to the great increase of the expenditure beyond the Estimates framed last year, and especially to the vast increase in the expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs Departments. The consideration of the first of the proposed Procedure Rules having been resumed, Mr. W. H. Smith, after some discussion, promised to consider the possibility of inserting words to secure that the application of the closure to the debate upon one item of a vote in Committee of Supply should not preclude the discussion of other items in the same vote. Eventually Mr. Parnell's amendment to except all proceedings in Committee of Supply from the operation of the closure rule was negatived by 361 to 92. Mr. Sexton moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to make the closure inapplicable to discussions on the remaining Procedure Rules; but this was opposed by the Government, and on a division was negatived by 170 to 80. Mr. Gill's amendment to except from the closure the motion for going into Committee of Supply having been negatived by 210 to 78, the Irish members debated at some length a proposal by Mr. Parnell that the closure should not be applied until the question had been debated in the whole House for six hours or in Committee of the whole House for one hour. On a division this was negatived by 268 to 82. Mr. Esslemont, having moved an amendment to the effect that the closure should not be applied until after an adequate discussion, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had no desire to prevent adequate discussion; and they would accept in principle the amendment of which Mr. Selater-Booth had given notice, requiring that, in giving the consent of the Chair, the Speaker or Chairman should have regard to the general sense of the House or of the Committee and to the fair and reasonable privileges of the minority. The amendment having been withdrawn, the debate was adjourned.

THE GREATER GODS OF OLYMPOS.

Under the above title Mr. Gladstone contributes an article—the first of a series—to the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The god Poseidon—or Neptune, as he is more commonly called—is selected from the five greater deities, the others being Zeus, Herë, Apollo, and Athenë, for special consideration. The writer begins by pointing out that these gods are "particularly associated in this important respect, that each of them is based upon a single leading idea. . . . The leading idea of Zeus is polity, taking this word as the rendering of the Greek word *politikê*. The leading idea of Poseidon is physical, not mental, force; of Herë, nationality; of Athenë, mental force; and of Apollo, obedience, or conformity to the will of Zeus." Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to consider the special characteristics and position of Poseidon. "Under the Achaian system he is at first sight simply the Sea-God." But besides this "he is the god of the horse (himself a most important personage in Homer); he is the god of earthquakes, the god of the building art, the god of special Achaian families, the god of the Aithiopes, the god of the Pharaikes, the god of the Dardanians, the god of the South, the principal god of the Outer Zone in the Odyssey, the god who stands personally related to rebellious powers." Poseidon's special domain was the grey sea, though he often interfered elsewhere. Pure strength is his grand and central characteristic; but "he uses intermediate action for what other deities of finer quality accomplish by pure volition. Everywhere his force is paraded; but everywhere it is purely physical force." His attributes naturally include many sea functions; but the other gods are constantly interfering in his oceanic domain. As Mr. Gladstone points out, "the lines of his sovereignty" are not so precisely marked as to exclude the encroachment of other divinities. On the other hand, Poseidon is "eminently the Earth-shaker," and is also the god of the horse. "If, as between sea-god and land-god, a distinction is to be drawn from the Poseidon of Homer, it is in the character of sea-god that we find the work of art, the poetical invention and embellishment, but in the land-god that we are introduced to an historical personage, a true governing divinity of regions and men."

HATS AND BONNETS.

The *Lady's World* for March says:—A bonnet is a very trying thing for a young woman to wear, and for this reason—that it rarely frames the face. As a matter of fact, the bonnet of this year is a mere extraneous ornament, and is by no means to be considered in the light of a covering for the head. There are but few faces to which a butterfly bow of velvet, a pigeon in full flight, or a small garden of artichokes perched on the crown of the head are eminently suitable or becoming. But, on the other hand, hats of all sizes and shapes may be worn, from the waving Cavalier or Gainsborough to the trim and modern-looking high-crowned Parisian shape. These latter may safely be used by all women of moderate height who have somewhat short faces, the high crown adding length to the visage and stateliness to the figure. On the other hand, inordinately tall and very small women must avoid these high-trimmed hats; the first should wear a head-gear of flat dimensions, and the second some piquant shape which does not make them appear to be "all head." A woman with a prominent or long nose should never indulge in sailor hats, turbans, yachtsmen's caps, or those masculine tweed caps which were so much worn last summer, all of which she may leave for her smaller-featured sisters. To the long-nosed, however, picturesque hats are eminently becoming, and in a Gainsborough or other artistic hat they are sure to make their effect. Any one with a round or square face must carefully avoid narrow peaky hats or bonnets, which exaggerate these defects; they should always wear a turned-up brim which is wider than the outline of the jaw and chin below it. Women with oval faces and regular features may wear stiff shapes, and narrow severe-looking trimmings; but a much more piquant style of hat is necessary for a girl with a round face and turned-up nose. Although they are quite unaware of the fact, not one in ten of the fair maids who disport themselves every summer in punts and canoes from Goring to Sunbury looks really well in her sailor hat; for it takes a very lovely face to appear pretty under the hard, stiff lines of this nautical head-gear.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE DISASTERS IN ITALY.

The official accounts published in Rome of the damage done by the earthquake in the Italian district show that the localities most heavily visited on the morning of the 23rd inst. were the following:—Bajardo, 300 killed and injured; Diano Marina, 250 killed and injured; Bussano, 50 killed and 36 injured; Diano Castello, 30 killed and several injured; Castellaro, 30 killed and many injured. The total loss of life is, however, less than at first supposed. It is calculated that in the province of Porto Maurizio there are 570 killed and 156 injured; and in the province of Genoa 34 killed and 37 injured. Bajardo and Diano Marina are the only places destroyed by the earthquake. Cervo was only partially damaged. The churches of Bajardo, Castellaro, and Aurigo fell in. Fuller details are given of the disaster and of the panic which it produced.

At Genoa there has been no general return of confidence. The people still fear to trust themselves within doors. Most of them therefore spent last night in the public gardens and squares. Some found accommodation in half-built wooden huts, whilst those who could afford to pay occupied quarters on board the ships in the harbour. Genoa is already feeling the effects of the disaster and fright upon business, for no fewer than 20,000 of the wealthier inhabitants and visitors have already fled from the city to safer regions north. The town of Diano Marina is reduced almost to a heap of ruins, upon which soldiers and policemen are engaged in the melancholy work of disinterring the dead and, perhaps sadder still, the living. In a house near the church the explorers exposed to the sight of day a scene of pitiful horror. A Carnival ball had been held in the mansion on the Tuesday night, and dancing was still going on at half-past five on Wednesday morning when the first earthquake shock came and overwhelmed the joyous company in one common fate. The house utterly collapsed at the first shock, and not one person within its walls escaped. The explorers wept as they laboriously brought to view victim after victim, men and women, their Carnival finery besmirched with blood and dust. The terrible havoc is to some extent explained by the peculiar construction of the houses, most of which had beneath them large tanks, in which was stored the whole produce of the last crop of olive-oil. Most of this valuable product was destined for exportation to France and Germany, but it has been completely spoilt or destroyed, and the few wretched owners who are living are utterly ruined. Early yesterday morning two policemen came across Signor Rossi, judge of the local court, buried beneath a mass of rubbish, and tightly pinned as well by a massive beam which had fallen across his legs. He was in the last stage of exhaustion, but still alive, and efforts were at once made to extricate him. They had been almost crowned with success, when a heavy baulk of timber suddenly fell, killing Judge Rossi on the spot, and injuring a policeman. The surviving inhabitants are encamped amongst the olive-groves, and are in the direst distress; but are receiving assistance from the Government, by whose orders train-loads of food are sent daily all along the Riviera. In many villages the streets are so blocked with great heaps of rubbish that the explorers have not yet been able to get to work. At Cantalupo not a single house is standing. The church of the Pietà at Castello is a heap of ruins. At Pontassieve the whole façade of the church has fallen in, burying one person and wounding six. The Mayor of Bajardo telegraphs to San Remo: "The parish church is a heap of ruins, under which numbers of people are buried. Houses have fallen in, and the whole population is in a state of terror. Send help." At Savona immediately after the shock of 6.22 A.M. the whole population was in the street. The rumours became general of the great calamity, and the people instinctively rushed towards the sea-shore. In one street a house fell in, completely carrying with it all the inmates. At San Remo the cupolas of the church of St. Angelo and of the missionary church fell in. A great part of the old town has been destroyed, but fortunately there are no deaths. At Bisagno the people seemed to have completely lost their heads. The whole population rushed into the streets, and a number of women threw themselves on the ground praying and imploring help.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE RIVIERA.

At Nice, Cannes, and Mentone, the panic is subsiding. A telegram from Nice says:—"The Prince of Wales gave proof of the utmost calm amid the panic which prevailed after the first shock. As he did not quit his apartment like everybody else, he was warned, in great haste, of the danger, and begged to come down as quickly as possible into the garden. He, however, gave a most categorical refusal, and, after calming the agitation of those who surrounded him, got quietly into bed again." The apprehensions which yet prevail are, it is stated, founded not upon any scientific calculation, but upon a prophecy contained in an Italian almanac, which, by a strange coincidence, predicted that the first shocks would occur on Thursday morning, and others to-day and to-morrow. Many accounts of personal experiences of the earthquake are published this morning. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy telegraphed from Nice last night as follows:—

The cholera at Marseilles last year scarcely produced such a scare and scuttle as have prevailed in Nice for the last three days. Men enough to form a considerable army have fled by the Mediterranean Railway, where trains of prodigious length, additional trains, and special trains have failed to supply the runaways' demand, and a telegram has been sent to Marseilles for a large steamer. On this, the third evening of the panic, the Gare was still thronged with passengers and choked with luggage. Those who remained have conducted themselves like demented people. The agony of women and children who rushed half-naked into the open air on the first alarm with shrieks of fright and pain was to be expected; but during the sixty hours which have followed the frenzy has scarcely abated. Every hour brought a new report of a time when the shock would certainly return with fatal effect, and with each disappointment of the prediction the date was only postponed. The mayor issued an address to reassure the population and contradict a prevalent rumour that the Nice Observatory had foretold new troubles, but all in vain. During the entire day the mass of the population ate and drank in the open air, and when the night came they prepared to sleep there also. The wealthier classes fled to their carriages or to vehicles hired at an inordinate price from livery stables, and these vehicles might be seen in the grounds of the principal villas, full as on a carnival night. The cabins of the sea baths along the Promenade des Anglais and the trading-vessels at the port were all occupied, chiefly by the same class, as well as a long line of huge vans supplied by the railway company and by M. Tordo, the "Carter Paterson" of Nice. A multitude of the less wealthy have slept in the open air for two successive nights, with the glass at 46 deg. Fahrenheit, either wholly unsheltered or with only a rug or quilt stretched upon poles. The Prefect caused tents to be erected in the Place Garibaldi and other public gardens; but they only sheltered dozens out of the thousands who were exposed. The panic is by no means at an end; for a report prevails that Sunday will see the complete destruction of the city, and people who are reasonable in the ordinary transactions of life confidently believe the prediction.

The hotels in Paris, which were almost empty a few days ago, are rapidly filling with fugitives from the south of France. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

The Grand Hotel here is literally inundated with health-seekers from England, America, and Germany, who found their stay in the Riviera suddenly cut short owing to the seismic disturbance. They have come hither pell-mell, some having nothing but the clothes they hastily slipped on before rushing to the station. The boulevardiers assert that many visitors arrived in the masquerading costume which they had donned on Mardi Gras in order to take part in the carnivalesque junketings of the season. In

the courtyard of some of the hotels ladies who stepped out from the railway omnibuses had only their dressing-gowns on, and many had their hair down. One lady lost her husband in the haste of departure—no uncommon loss—and there were, on the other hand, inquiries made at many of the different hostleries of the metropolis by husbands whose wives had somehow got into wrong trains during the *saute qui pout* which followed the tremors. A remarkable occurrence took place at Marseilles during the shocks. Several persons were watching by the side of a dead body when they suddenly saw the corpse and the bed on which it was laid sway to and fro. The watchers immediately rushed, shouting and gesticulating, into the streets, and the greatest alarm prevailed for some time, until the cause of the extraordinary movement of the dead body was explained and realized.

A correspondent at Monte Carlo mentions an extraordinary effect of the first shock. A paralyzed lady, who has been confined to her bed at the Grand Hotel for a very long period, unable to move, jumped out of bed in her fright, and ran down several flights of stairs in her alarm.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND WALES.

The following communication, dated yesterday, has been issued by Mr Dillwyn, M.P., and Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P.:—

As presidents of the Liberal Federations, which include all Wales, we desire to make prompt comment on Mr. Chamberlain's article in this week's *Baptist*, reproduced in the London journals. At the last general election Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the Protestantism of Wales against the Catholicism of Ireland. He now appeals to the just impatience of Wales for Disestablishment as an inducement to Wales to set aside the impediment of Irish Home Rule. Mr. Chamberlain, in our judgment, misunderstands the temper of Welsh Liberals. It may well be that reverence for the character, political experience, and wisdom of Mr. Gladstone had much to do with the original acceptance by Wales of Irish Home Rule. But, if thus grounded in faith, Wales has been built up in knowledge and hope. Mr. Chamberlain must not suppose that Wales can now be detached from the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. Wales is persuaded that the cause is to a large extent her own, seeing that the essence of it is not merely respect for justice generally, but a due recognition of the just rights of all the nationalities that make up the United Kingdom. Wales is satisfied not only that upon a right settlement of the question of Irish Home Rule must rest all her own national hopes and claims; but that until that question is settled in some form it is vain to expect that any useful attention whatever should be paid to her.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—There is no longer any prospect of an amicable settlement with the Woontho Tsawbas. The time allowed them for the tender of their submission has expired, and they have given no signs of an intention to come in. It has, therefore, been decided that the occupation of their territory by our troops shall be fully carried out, and such operations against the Tsawbas as the lateness of the season permits will be immediately undertaken.

IS THE SUN BLUE?

A year ago Professor Langley, the distinguished American astronomer, performed an experiment in the theatre of the Royal Institution to explain his startling paradox that the true colour of the sun is blue. He argued that the atmosphere cuts off a large proportion of the blue rays, and that if the observer could get beyond it these would so predominate that the sun would look blue. Last night, in the same place, Captain Abney, in a lecture on "Sun-light Colours," repeated this experiment, adopting Professor Langley's figures with mathematical accuracy, but dispensing with his paper disks, which this lecturer held vitiated the result; and he showed that the colour of the sun was not blue, but very nearly that of the white light to be seen at high elevations in a clear, dust-free atmosphere. When the spectra of sunlight on the Alps and as imagined by Mr. Langley were compared side by side they were almost identical. The principle was illustrated by a fine experiment, which Captain Abney called an artificial sunset. Through a solution of hyposulphite of soda a clear circle of electric light was thrown on the screen. The image was like the sun at noon. Then a few drops of hydrochloric acid were added to the solution. This produced a turbid mixture, and, as the turbidity or muddiness increased, first the violet, then the blue, the green, and the yellow rays were successively cut off; the image varying with every gradation, until finally there was the dull red of the sun setting in a wintry or a smoky sky. The obscuration caused by a London fog, when every light seems a dull red at a short distance, is due to the same cause. Incidentally Captain Abney mentioned that many artists whom he and General Festing had examined in their laboratory did not see more than three-fourths of the red light; but this imperfect perception did not interfere with their use of the colours, for they applied their pigments in the same proportion as they saw them in nature. The effects of clearness of atmosphere on photographic pictures were shown strikingly in Alpine and Egyptian pictures.

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

A telegram from Rome states that Cardinal Jacobini was last night in a state which left no hope. The Pope visited him yesterday, after which extreme unction was administered.

SUSPECTED RUSSIAN SPIES IN AUSTRIA.

Two workmen employed on a branch line of the Galician Railway now making were arrested on Thursday as Russian spies. It was the task of one of them to distribute Russophile pamphlets among the population, with the object of exciting disaffection against the Austrian Government, while the other sent regular reports to St. Petersburg on the state of the Austrian war preparations. It is believed that there are many more agents in the disguise of workmen in those parts.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Bradford police last evening arrested a man named Owen Callaghan, a moulder, aged nineteen, on a charge of murdering John Brady at Manchester last week. Information had been telegraphed that Callaghan was on the road from Halifax to Bradford, and he was arrested as he was entering the town, being identified by means of a bricklayer's cap splashed with mortar which he was wearing.

THE CONDITION OF ORMONDE.

The *Sportsman* of to-day gives the following information:—A rumour was circulated on Thursday to the effect that Ormonde had become a roarer. Feeling that the matter was of public interest, we immediately communicated with the noble owner, and asked him to inform us as to the true state of the case. His Grace sent us the following reply:—

Sir,—In answer to your inquiry as to Ormonde's "wind," I regret to have to state that it is slightly affected. It was first observed at the Second October Meeting of last year at Newmarket, and there was nothing whatever to account for it, as he had never been sick or sorry, and has a wonderful constitution. I hope that it may not prevent him from meeting some of his few engagements this year.—Yours, etc.,
Eaton, Feb. 25.

WESTMINSTER.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Yesterday being "pay-day" on the Stock Exchange, there was a slight further advance in the rate of discount, the quotation being firm at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. For short loans the quotation ranged from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. The Stock Exchange account being small, and arrangements having been fully made on Wednesday, there were no demands for the Stock Exchange that compelled applications to be made at the Bank; but the Bank of England nevertheless did a fair business in loans upon bills. The Bank is now rapidly obtaining control over the outside market. It did a large business during the week ended Wednesday night, and it is still doing a considerable business. The directors wisely decided on Thursday to keep up their rate; and thus a check is put to the speculation for the fall which has been recklessly going on in the outside market for so long. Still, the 4 per cent. rate is not very effective. Small amounts in gold are being received, but as yet not such amounts as materially to strengthen the Bank. Yesterday the receipts amounted only to £16,000. It is to be recollected that the Bank for a long time has been replenishing its stock of gold by additions made from the internal circulation, and it has been able to do this only because of the depression in trade and agriculture which contracted the circulation. If there is to be an improvement in trade the circulation will expand, and thus the stock of gold will be drawn upon. It is unfortunate that the directors of the Bank did not take action early enough. A little while ago they could have easily obtained gold from New York. In fact, the sterling exchange was up to the gold-exporting point; but the value of money was here so low that it was worth while of nobody to bring gold over, and now the time is probably too short. In the latter part of March the disbursements of the Government will become very large, and then the Bank will lose the control over the outside market which it has now temporarily obtained.

The stock markets yesterday opened generally dull, and as the opening prices on the Continental Bourses were low, especially those of the Berlin Bourse, which leads the speculation, business continued very stagnant and depressed for the great part of the day. Subsequently, however, there was a recovery. First, a rumour was spread that France, Germany, and Italy had agreed to give a mandate to England in Egypt; and, secondly, it was reported that the Czar had promised to visit Berlin to congratulate the Emperor William on the completion of his ninetieth year. The truth probably is that in anticipation of the German elections there was a good deal of buying by cliques of speculators; and these, now seeing that the elections have not had the influence upon the stock markets which was anticipated, are anxious to sell, and are trying to improve markets so that they may sell with advantage. Probably the favourable rumours to which we have been referring will soon be followed by unfavourable rumours started by speculators for the fall. The real characteristic of markets is utter absence of business. Nobody sees his way clear enough to deal boldly. The German elections are over; but they leave the situation as obscure as before; and, further, it is to be recollected that the Liquidation at the end of the month is approaching on all the Continental Bourses. Therefore investors and speculators alike stand apart.

The market for Foreign Government bonds opened lower yesterday morning from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$, and as the Continental Bourses, particularly the Berlin Bourse, opened lower, the downward movement became accentuated later in the day. In the afternoon, however, there was a recovery, owing to various favourable rumours; one being to the effect that an arrangement had been arrived at between our Government and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy with respect to Egypt; and another was that the Czar had promised to visit the Emperor William at Berlin. The Continental Bourses towards the close likewise improved, and particularly the Berlin quotations showed an advance at the close, while Egyptian State Domain remained $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, as it had opened; the Preference, after opening $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than on the preceding day, closed $\frac{3}{8}$ higher than on Thursday, and the Daira $\frac{1}{4}$ higher. French Rentes, however, remained $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than on Thursday, and Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{8}$; but Greek bonds advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, Italian $\frac{1}{4}$, Spanish $\frac{1}{8}$, and the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute $\frac{1}{4}$. In South American stocks there was a good deal of movement. Peruvian advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ and Mexican $\frac{1}{4}$. There is evidently a speculative movement in favour of putting up the prices of Peruvian bonds; while everything Mexican is just now in favour. It is predicted that for the first time the revenue of 1887 will show a surplus over the expenditure. We are assured that the interest on the debt will be punctually paid. All the Mexican railways are showing better earnings; and it is alleged that the prosperity of the country is in every direction increasing.

The market for American Railroad securities was strong all day yesterday, in contrast with every other department. At the close, Wabash Ordinary was $1\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the day before, and Wabash Preference 2, Pennsylvania and Milwaukee shares $\frac{1}{4}$ each, New York Central and Erie $\frac{1}{2}$ each, and Lake Shore $\frac{3}{8}$. It would seem as if the speculative upward movement had again been resumed in New York. As our readers will recollect, it was stopped short by the money stringency that suddenly arose in the middle of December. Then, before there was time for recovery, came our own monetary stringency at the end of the year, and that was followed in quick succession by two or three war scares. The war scares caused selling on an enormous scale by European holders; and the Americans who purchased appear for the time to have bought as much as they could manage, and to be content to a low matters to remain quiet for a while. The favourable result of the German elections appears to have had a greater influence in New York than elsewhere, and the market there has been decidedly better since; and it would seem as if the great operators in the market calculated that there would be, for a while at least, an appeasement of apprehensions in Europe, and consequently that a rise might be effected. It is unquestionable that everything in the market itself is favourable to the railways. Trade is improving, earnings are becoming larger, and the companies that have hitherto paid dividends will be able to pay better dividends, while some of those that have not paid dividends of late will resume dividend payments. The winter is drawing to a close with less probability of floods that will do great damage than in many other years, and the inflated currency itself tends to raise prices. Home Railway stocks were dull, like Foreign Government bonds, in the early part of the day; but later they also improved, Brighton Ordinary rising 1, while the other movements were generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks closed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lower than on Thursday, and Canadian Pacific shares $\frac{1}{2}$ lower.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VICTORY.

The *Spectator* cannot think the German electors wise in consenting to a renewal of the dictatorship, for the Bill for three years would have strengthened the State as much as the Bill for seven, and they need not have placed their liberties at the feet of a Government which, mighty as its triumphs have been, has not developed the internal life of Germany; but their destiny lay in their own hands, and their decision, under such heavy pressure, is not unnatural.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The *Economist* does not believe that peace is at all certainly secured by Prince Bismarck's victory. It is by no means clear that the counter efforts which will be made by France may not renew the present alarms, while the view taken by the Russian Government of the new elections is still not even guessed. The Russian Emperor may be most unwilling to lose the advantage he at present derives from the anger and fear of France, and he almost certainly proposes to make speedily some great move to the southward. He is pressed, in fact, by the sense that he has not triumphed in the Balkans, and by the necessity of succeeding in that peninsula, through which lies his only road to Constantinople. He has to content his army, already jealous of the additional strength of Germany, and to respect the excitement of the party represented by M. Katkoff. It will be nearly imperative on him to act, and if he acts, almost any step may precipitate the war Germany is striving to avoid. Besides this danger, France and Germany both remain with their swords drawn ready to quarrel about Alsace-Lorraine, the importance of which has been enhanced by its almost violent declaration of unchanged attachment to France.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The *Spectator* regards what Lord Salisbury and the Home Secretary said about Lord Randolph Churchill as a challenge to public opinion to say how his return to the Ministry would affect the public confidence in the Government. The *Spectator* therefore makes no apology for expressing its very strong conviction that no step could be taken that would do more to undermine the confidence with which the present Government is regarded, in the first place, by the Conservative party as such; and, in the second place, by the Liberal Unionists who give it their support. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should be made aware that all that they have gained by the accession of Mr. Goschen will be endangered by the return of Lord Randolph Churchill to the Government. A leader who has upset one coach should not be needlessly harnessed to it again. The *Spectator's* own opinion is that Lord Randolph Churchill can do the Government much more service by attacking than by defending it.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

The *Saturday Review* observes that if, when the Conservatives came into power, steps had been taken at once for the renewal and strengthening of the extraordinary powers of the Irish Administration in case of need, no harder task would have been incurred than now lies on the Government, Mr. Gladstone's hand would have been forced, the reproach (not justified, indeed, by facts, but capable of being used by unscrupulous opponents to deceive ignorant voters) that the Tories were coquetting with the Irish would have been made impossible, the Unionist party would have been formed earlier, more solidly, and with a cleaner bill of health, and last, but—in Lord Salisbury's eyes, whatever may be the case with some of his colleagues—surely not least, the plain straightforward means to obtain the national ends would have been taken at whatever imaginary cost to party interests. It was not done, and all men know what has come of not doing it. The murders of Byers and Murphy, with Archbishop Croke preaching refusal of taxes, by way of funeral sermon over them, are but the last and the most striking comment on the fatal unwisdom of flinching from the inevitable. Arduous, or even damaging, however, as it may be, the task has to be undertaken.

The *John Bull* maintains that the cup of Irish sedition and lawlessness is now full to overflowing, and that the time has come for the British nation to declare that these things shall be no longer, and decree that retribution, swift, stern, and summary, shall overtake the authors of them.

THE LANDLORDSHIP OF IRELAND.

The *Spectator* remarks that there is no reason whatever why Irish tenants should pay the State any more than the landlords, and the British people will therefore refuse the landlordship of Ireland. They might have made the attempt once; but the history of the last ten years, and especially the Plan of Campaign, has killed their confidence for a generation. The problem can be solved; but it must be by means which will not leave a constant source of friction between the two countries, which will not leave "the rent" still to be paid for generations, and which will not leave with the British taxpayer a sense of bitter wrong.

BULGARIA.

The *Saturday Review* thinks Bulgaria gets on extremely well without a Prince, and indeed the most romantic Legitimist must fail to find a reason why, "in her situation," as Miss Bell Black has it, an imported scion of some royal family should do better what has to be done than the present Regents. A little financial assistance (such as England might indirectly and without formal guarantee very properly give) may be required to put affairs straight. But otherwise there is no reason why Bulgaria should not go on indefinitely deprived alike of the sunshine of the Czar's favour and of that of a Prince's face, but keeping herself to herself in the unsociable, but not wholly senseless, Bulgarian fashion. The final disposition of the Peninsula is not yet; and, till it is, everything must be more or less provisional.

MR. BRIGHT ON WAR.

The *Spectator* agrees with Mr. Bright that war is a very great evil, and an unjust war a very great crime; but it objects to his assumption—the utterly baseless assumption, as it holds it to be—that there is no evil greater than war, and that all wars are unjust. War is not the greatest of evils when it is waged to repress lawless ambition, or to save innocent people from wrongs they would otherwise suffer, or to defend ourselves against attacks which would become more daring and more dangerous in proportion as they encountered no adequate resistance. Excellent as are Mr. Bright's intentions, the *Spectator* is not at all sure that he has not himself been accidentally a great fosterer of war. Undiscriminating opposition is the worst enemy of discriminating opposition, and however just Mr. Bright's denunciation of any particular war may be, the war party can always plead that he has denounced with equal fervour wars which he stands almost alone in disapproving. One of the wars referred to in his speech was a conspicuous example of this. The quarrel with the Chinese about the *Arrow* was all that Mr. Bright describes it. It "arose out of a lie of the most notorious character." But when Lord Palmerston appealed to the country, the country heartily supported him, and one reason why it supported him was the unfortunate character Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden had then obtained as partisans of peace at any price. Men who were known to be equally hostile to all wars were not listened to when they argued against a particular war. They were in the position of a homœopathic doctor denouncing

a particular drug. He may be quite right in his condemnation of it, but as he might have condemned any other drug with equal vehemence, his censure counts for nothing.

PARISIAN DUELS.

The *Saturday Review* remarks as to the morality and seemliness of duelling that it is better than the Divorce Court, and less offensive than the manners which allow men to brawl and hit each other in the park or at theatres. It is less dangerous than fox-hunting or covert-shooting; and, as far as peril goes, about on a par with salmon-fishing in the lower Tweed.

MALIGNING THE QUEEN.

The *Saturday Review* thinks that if Mr. Gladstone happens to read the comments of the *Scottish Leader* on a meeting at Edinburgh held to promote the celebration of the Jubilee (they rudely assail the sentiment of loyalty) he may perhaps think that his followers are too hasty in their attacks on established institutions. Mr. Labouchere and his constituents may claim the credit of having been among the first to exhibit systematic ill-will to the Queen and the royal family. One of the advantages enjoyed by the maligners of the throne is that their daring enterprise does not involve the slightest danger. On the other hand the tolerance of modern law and practice is by no means an unmixed public benefit. It is impossible to suggest any public good which can result from a diminution of the popular respect for the Crown. A Republican conspiracy, indeed, would be intelligible, though it might be criminal; but ill-bred sneers at the Queen or her descendants can only give pain and gratify vulgar spite. No original sagacity is required to discover that human nature is not perfect, even when it is also royal. Her present Majesty is as little liable to hostile criticism as any present or former occupant of a throne; but it is of course easy to discover matter for ridicule or censure in the simplest and most dignified life.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Economist* considers that the Bank of England is acting wisely in not reducing the bank rate this week. To have reduced it would have been to check, if not to arrest, the slight inflow of gold that has latterly been taking place. And this would have been a very imprudent thing to do, because, in view of the political unsettlement on the Continent, and the consequent danger of some sudden crisis being precipitated, it is most necessary that the Bank's stock of the metal should be augmented.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

ANOTHER SITTING WASTED.

The *Times* says that the whole sitting of the House of Commons yesterday was wasted in discussing amendments for which there is nothing to be said except from the point of view of those who dislike all arrangements for expediting business. The time of the House was occupied almost exclusively by Irish members, and the different amendments were supported by minorities which contained a few English members, but in no case exceeded the numerical strength of the Parnellite vote. The Gladstonians appear to consider that they did their duty by their allies when they voted for exempting criminal law amendment from the operation of the closure, and that they do their duty to the country by abstaining from active support of obstruction. Unless means are found to quicken the rate of progression, the debate will afford a conclusive argument in favour of stringent repression of obstruction.

The *Standard* is surprised that Mr. Parnell should not see how he is playing into the hands of his opponents by almost every amendment he suggests. The course he is pursuing is simply losing him the countenance of that more influential section of the English Radicals who see that, even for the furtherance of their own schemes, a reform of procedure is indispensable. Mr. Bright is a witness to this assertion, for, in answer to a correspondent who writes to him on the subject of the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, he declares that the latter question will keep, while the prevention of obstruction will not. This must be taken in hand at once, if any of those reforms on which the Radicals have set their hearts are to be approached with any prospect of success. It is by no means certain that the restored efficiency of the House of Commons will bring these changes any nearer; but such an expression of opinion from Mr. Bright shows what the more thoughtful Radicals think of the Government proposals, and of the means by which it was sought to discredit them.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that if the power of closing debate be needed in any one department of parliamentary business rather than another, it is in the proceedings which take place in Committee of Supply. Here it is that the opportunities for obstruction are the most numerous, its facilities the most abundant, and the existing means of coping with it the most inadequate. The very criticisms levelled at the rule by Mr. Parnell and his followers bore indirect and undesigned testimony to this fact, and gave point to the able rejoinder of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE LESSON TAUGHT BY THE CLOSURE DEBATES.

The *Leeds Mercury* sees in the House of Commons a state of things exactly analogous to that which exists in Ireland. Ministers are compelled to amend and strengthen the discipline of Parliament in order to put an end to evils of the gravest kind. There is not one of them who does not regret the necessity for the resort to this kind of parliamentary coercion; but the necessity exists, and the work must be done. Yet few can doubt that at Westminster, even as at Dublin, everything would work more smoothly, and the rights both of majorities and of individuals would be as fully respected as was the case in former days, if only a universal confidence in the justice of Parliament, a general respect not merely for the letter of the law, but for its spirit, could be established. The lesson taught by these debates upon the closure is, in fact, identical with the lesson taught by the struggles of the Irish Executive against the spirit of disaffection and disloyalty in Ireland. The difficulties which have to be faced in both cases will never really be conquered until we have instilled into the breasts of those against whom we have now to contend a genuine respect for and confidence in the authority which they now make it their chief business to oppose.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The *Birmingham Gazette* says that the Round Table is visibly giving way. It is much afraid that we have seen the last of those soothing semi-official reports which from time to time find their way into print. Another interim report of this kind is distinctly overdue; yet it appears not, and in its place we have not only the gloomy account of those whose business it is merely to record the unvarnished facts but also decidedly bellicose outbreaks from the principals themselves. As far back as Mr. Chamberlain's Town Hall meeting a month ago it was obvious that the unbridgeable gulf had been reached. The language of menace had then superseded the soft phrase of peace, and Mr. Morley at Newcastle took occasion to "talk back" in terms terse and uncompromising. Mr. Chamberlain's article in a Nonconformist journal is virtually a return to the charge, and it is not surprising to find that it has brought a hasty rejoinder from the Gladstonian ranks.

THE HITTITE HIEROGLYPHS DECIPHERED.

Mr. James Glaisher, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, makes an interesting communication to the *Times*. It is to the effect that he has received from Captain Claude Conder, R.E., a communication informing him that the reading of the mysterious Hittite inscriptions (so-called) which have baffled every attempt to decipher them since their rediscovery in the year 1872 has been accomplished. The inscriptions were first found by Burckhardt in the year 1808. In his letter to the *Times* Mr. Glaisher says:—

Captain Conder has read the whole of the inscriptions and all the gems and seals bearing Hittite legends. He has placed in the hands of Sir Charles Wilson and Sir Charles Warren documents showing how he has arrived at this discovery, and he has in preparation a memoir which will be published, together with complete readings, by the Palestine Exploration Fund without any delay. In anticipation of his memoir, I have only to say that the questions raised and the points illustrated by this discovery promise to equal in interest those of the cuneiform inscriptions or the hieroglyphics. One point only I will here mention, that it throws great light on the early chapters of the book of Genesis, and explains certain names in ancient history which have hitherto been impossible to explain.

Captain Conder, in announcing his discovery to Mr. Glaisher, gives the readings of the more important inscriptions, and says:—

It appears that they are invocations to the gods of Heaven, Ocean, and Earth—exactly the deities (including Set) whom we know from Egyptian and cuneiform tablets to have been adored by the Hittites and by other tribes of Asia Minor. This we ought to have already suspected, since the inscriptions in some cases occur on the bas-reliefs of deities. It is, no doubt, a disappointment to find that they are not historical; but I shall be able to show that they furnish, nevertheless, very important historical deductions, and throw a new and most astonishing light on the early history of Western Asia and of Egypt.

The following (subject to improvements) is the reading of the more important texts. The first is a prayer to the sun:—

"May the Holy one mighty and powerful hear the uprising prayers. I call upon the Most High. . . . I adore my Lord. . . . Shine Lord. Great Spirit so be it. He gives me the rain of Heaven."

A second prayer is addressed to the god of water and of the sky and ocean:—

"I pray . . . to my God of the Water, the stately Lord of Water, the God of Heaven. I make an inscription in his honour. I extol him. I cause a great libation to be made as an offering. I make an offering to the Most Holy the King of the Water. I call on the (strong?) Lord the mighty one. The (strong?) King (strong?) light: Chief God of Heaven. . . . I offer to. I cry . . . I extol (him) praying for water."

In a third text we read as follows:—

"To Thee the mighty one . . . the powerful, the Chieftain, the acknowledged Lord be prayers made. . . . I cry with prayer to the Holy one, the great Lord. . . . to God and Goddess both I cry to the great spiritual. . . . Amen. I . . . to my Water God. He Set my Water God . . . chief . . . I cry to. To the beneficent god of dawn . . . I cry. To my Holy one. (May he make . . . my supplication?) Offering a libation to the God of Heaven. . . . I cause an excellent libation to be offered to him. . . . Accept my most excellent libation. The crescent moon I greatly. . . ."

This text is much injured and contains several very unusual emblems, but of its general sense there can be no question.

PREACHERS IN LONDON TO-MORROW.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 10.30, Prebendary Scott; afternoon, 3.15, the Archdeacon of London; evening, 7.0, the Bishop of Rochester.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Morning, 10.0, Rev. Dr. Troutbeck; afternoon, 3.0, Archdeacon Farrar.
ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Professor Bonney; evening, 7.0, Rev. R. A. Bullen.
CHAPEL ROYAL, WHITEHALL.—Morning, 11.0, the Dean of Gloucester; afternoon, 3.0, the Archdeacon of Liverpool.
CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Noon, the Bishop of Derby.
CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Henry White; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Pearce.
LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, and afternoon, 3.0, Rev. C. J. Ball.
GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Stokoe.
ROLLS CHAPEL, Chancery-lane.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. John Cogreve.
TEMPLE CHURCH.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Vaughan; afternoon, 3.0, Rev. Dr. Ainger.
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Albemarle-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Francis Palmer.
BERKELEY CHAPEL, Mayfair.—Morning, 11.30, and afternoon, 3.30 (Children's Service), Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
ST. ANDREW'S, Ashley-place.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. A. Gerald Bowman; evening, 7.0, Archdeacon Farrar.
CURZON CHAPEL, Mayfair.—Morning, 11.30, Rev. Dr. Ker Gray; afternoon, 4.0, Rev. W. N. Leeson; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. M. Sinclair.
ST. PHILIP'S, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—Morning, 11.15, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Harry Jones; afternoon, 4.0, Lecture, "Social Repentance," Rev. F. L. Donaldson.
ST. AGNES', Kensington Park.—Morning, 11.0, Canon Scott Holland; evening, 7.0, Rev. Thomas B. Dover.
ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.—Morning, 11.15, Rev. T. Hancock; afternoon, 3.45, Oratorio; evening, 7.0, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.
MERCERS' CHAPEL, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.—Evening, 7.0, Rev. H. Clementi Smith.
ST. BRIDE'S, Fleet-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. E. C. Hawkins; evening, 7.0, Rev. Geoffrey O'Donoghue.
ALL HALLOWS' Barking, E.C.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. G. C. Fletcher; afternoon, 4.0, Rev. W. Bellars; evening, 6.30, Rev. A. J. Mason.
ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Cox.
ST. GEORGE'S, Botolph-lane.—Morning, 11.15, Canon MacColl; evening, 7.0, Rev. R. F. R. Conder.
ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Afternoon, 3.30, Rev. W. T. Houldsworth (for men only).
FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SAVOY, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning, 11.0, and afternoon, 3.0, Rev. A. A. Dupont.
FOUNDLING CHAPEL.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Dr. Momerie.
PRO-CATHEDRAL, Kensington.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Canon Keens.
FARM-STREET, Berkeley-square, W.—Morning, 11.0, Father S. Hayes; afternoon, 4.0, Father Gailway.
UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. James Chalmers; afternoon, 3.30, Rev. Robert Berry; evening, 6.30, Rev. Dr. Allon.
METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington Butts.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
THE CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.
BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, Bloomsbury-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. James Baillie.
BELGRAVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Adolph Saphir; evening, 7.0, Rev. Hugh Shearer.
KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen-street.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. James Kennedy; evening, 7.0, Mr. George Clarke.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Kensington Park-road, Notting-hill.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. Dr. H. Sinclair Paterson.
ST. COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Port-street, Belgravia.—Morning, 11.0, Rev. Donald Macleod; evening, 7.0, Rev. W. P. Paterson.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Regent-square.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Oswald Dykes.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown-court, Covent-garden.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. M. Philip.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Crouch-hill, N.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. C. Murphy.
FALCON-SQUARE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Aldersgate-street.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 6.30, Rev. A. H. Stottow.
PADDINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, Marylebone-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. G. D. Macgregor.
WHITEFIELD'S TABERNACLE, Tottenham-court-road.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. J. Jackson Wray.
FRENCH HUGUENOT CHURCH, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Morning, 11.0 (Service in French), and evening, 7.0 (Service in English), Pasteur Neel.
THE THEISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—Morning, 11.0, and evening, 7.0, Rev. C. Voysey.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
DUDLEY, wife of Rev. W. D. W., at St. Stephen's Vicarage, near St. Albans, Feb. 24.
KILLICK, Mrs. Richard, at Somers-road, Reigate, Feb. 24.
SHEPHERD, wife of Rev. W. M., at St. John's Vicarage, Carlisle, Feb. 19.
TYLER, Mrs. John W., at Cleveland-road, Snarebrook, Essex, Feb. 23.
WHITMORE, Mrs. John L., at Hastings-road, Maidstone, Feb. 18.
WOODS, Mrs. Herbert, at Latchford, near Warrington, Feb. 22.

DAUGHTERS.
ARCHER, wife of Mr. A., British Vice-Consul, at Porto Alegre, Brazil, Jan. 21.
BENNETT, wife of Rev. Augustus B., at Thetis House, Kelvedon, Feb. 19.
COLLICKOTT, Mrs. Frederick E. F., at Teddington, Feb. 23.
MOORE, Mrs. Henry D., at Camberwell-road, Feb. 24.
THOMAS, the wife of Edmund Evan, at 20, Avenue Rubens, Antwerp, Feb. 24.
WALKER, wife of Captain H. A. Case, at Beckford Hall, near Tewkesbury, Feb. 23.

MARRIAGES.

COLLEDGE-WADDILOVE.—At St. Mark's, Surbiton, Mr. Alfred C. Colledge, of Le Mars, Iowa, U.S.A., son of the late Mr. George W. Colledge, of the Bengal C.S., to Katherine A., daughter of Mr. Cyrus Waddilove, of Surbiton, and of Doctor's-commons, Feb. 22.
HAMILTON-MUIR.—At Calcutta, Major Ian S. M. Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders, Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, to Jeanie, daughter of Mr. John Muir, of Deauston, Perthshire, Feb. 22.
HENDERSON-HARVEY.—At St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Mr. William Henderson, of Belhaven-terrace, Glasgow, to Mary G., daughter of Mr. Thomas Harvey, M.A. Oxon., LL.D., Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, Feb. 24.

HEYGATE-MACNAB.—At the Cathedral, St. John's, Newfoundland, Rev. Ambrose Heygate to Jean W. MacNab, Jan. 26.
LAW-HORNEY.—At the Parish Church, Leeds, Mr. Benjamin Law, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Mr. John Law, of Batley, to Frances M., daughter of the late Mr. William Hornby, of Leeds, Feb. 22.
SPRINGETT-DAWES.—At St. Michael's, Herne-hill, Kent, Rev. William D. Springett, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, to Katharine H., daughter of Mr. Edwin S. Dawes, Feb. 15.
WEBSTER-HURST.—At Emmanuel Church, Maidenhall, Major Webster (formerly 72nd Highlanders) to Helen M., daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Hurst, of Portsdown-road, W., Feb. 19.

DEATHS.

ASHLIN, Mr. Joseph, at Addington-road, Bow, aged 70, Feb. 22.
BARNETT, Mr. Charles F., at Stratton Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, aged 56, Feb. 23.
BATES, Miriam, daughter of Mr. Joseph, late of Upton Lane, Essex, at Cheltenham Villa, Addlestone, Surrey, aged 68, Feb. 23.
BROOKER, Lucy C., wife of Rev. Edward P., Canon of Dromore, and of Coolmain House, county Monaghan, at Glenmore, Kossrevor, aged 75, Feb. 23.
BYRNE, Martha, daughter of Mr. Hugh, of Palazzo Torelli, Naples, Italy, Feb. 20.
CARR-ELLISON, Emily A., wife of Mr. J. R., of Dunston-hill, county of Durham, and Hedgeley, county of Northumberland, in London, aged 51, Feb. 20.
CHAYTOR, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. J., at Franche, Kidderminster, aged 43, Feb. 23.
CHURCH, Mary A., widow of Mr. Jabez, C.E., of Chelmsford and Westminster, at Kew, aged 64, Feb. 24.
COOKSON, James G., son of Lieut-General J. G., Madras Light Cavalry, at Igleton, Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, aged 29, Feb. 23.
FENWICK, Ellen, widow of Brigadier-General William C.B., at Sinclair-road, West Kensington, aged 56, Feb. 24.
GOLDSWORTHY, Sophia, widow of Mr. Thomas, of Calcutta, at Cathcart-road, South Kensington, aged 74, Feb. 20.

GREAVES, Caroline L., wife of Captain Greaves, of the 34th Regiment, at Dover, Feb. 21.
GREGORY, Anne, wife of Mr. C. J., at Burnt Ash-hill, Lee, S.E., aged 63, Feb. 16.
HALES, Mary, widow of Mr. Thomas, Master R.N., at Elphinstone-road, Southsea, aged 97, Feb. 23.
HORWOOD, Jane C., widow of Captain William S., of the Bombay Army, at Brighton, Feb. 23.
JACKS, Richard A., son of Mr. R. H., of the Stock Exchange, at Cathcart-road, S.W., aged 30, Feb. 21.
JAMIESON, Mr. Henry D., late of the Borneo Company, at Bournemouth, aged 48, Feb. 23.
JERVOIS, Major Edwin S., late Captain 7th Fusiliers, at Upper Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, aged 58, Feb. 20.
LIECH, Beatrice J., wife of Mr. Farran, of Eccles, at Trenodden, Menheniot, Cornwall, aged 30, Feb. 23.
LO-KYER, Walter T., infant son of Mr. Walter, of Deptford, at Manor-road, Brockley, Feb. 22.
FRAD, William B., son of the late Mr. Leonard, of Hactons, Essex, at Tooting, Feb. 22.
SARGANT, Mr. Edward, at Hagley-road, Edgbaston, aged 69, Feb. 23.
SMITH, Jane, wife of Mr. William H., at Camps-hill House, Lewisham, aged 63, Feb. 21.
TAYLOR, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph, at Primley, near Sidmouth, aged 68, Feb. 15.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

STAGHOUNDS.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Tuesday, Farnham Royal; Friday, Holyport Green—11.45.
DEVON AND SOMERSET.—Tuesday, Haddon; Friday, Cloutsham—10.45.
MID KENT.—Wednesday, Portobello; Saturday, Manor House, Langley—12.
NEW FOREST.—Thursday, Burley Lodge—11.
ROTHSCHILD'S.—Monday, Cublington; Thursday, Putlowes—11.30.

FOXHOUNDS.

BRAUFORT'S.—DUKE OF. Monday, Lasborough Lodge; Tuesday, Littleton Drew; Wednesday, Black Horse, Chertill; Friday, Lansdowne Arms, Derry Hill; Saturday, Lower Woods—11.
BERKELEY.—OLD. Monday, Croxley Green; Thursday, The Harrow, Hughenden; Sat., Fulmer—11.
BERKSHIRE.—OLD. Monday, Blowing Stone; Wed., Besselsleigh; Friday, Bishopstone—11.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Monday, Hardwick Arms; Tues., Buckden Station; Thurs., Kisbys Hut.
COTSWOLD.—Monday, Miserden Park; Wednesday, Northleach; Saturday, Cotswold House—12.
COTSWOLD, NORTH.—Tuesday, Kington Thorns; Thursday, Guiling Wood; Saturday, The Fish.
COTTSMORE.—Monday, Cliphams Hall; Tuesday, Kossington; Thursday, Crown Point; Saturday, Manton—11.
CRAYVEN.—Monday, Whitehill; Wednesday, Welford Woods; Thursday, The Lodge, Hambury Manor; Saturday, Catmore Farm—10.45.
CRAWLEY AND HOKSHAM.—Monday, Corner House Gate; Tuesday, Grestham; Friday, Bentley Lodge; Saturday, Jolesfield Common—11.
CUNARD'S.—SIR B. Monday, Kilby; Thursday, Othorpe House, Slawston—11.
ESSEX.—EAST. Tuesday, Sturmer Lion; Thursday, Gosfield King's Head; Saturday, Faulk-bourn Hall—11.
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.—Wednesday, Elmstead Market; Friday, Coddham Village—11.
ESSEX UNION.—Monday, White's Bridge; Tuesday, Herongate; Thursday, Stow Bullocks; Saturday, Stock—11.
GARTH'S.—MR. Monday, Greyhound, Finchamsted; Wednesday, Bramshill; Friday, Sherfield Green; Saturday, Cricketers, Bagsshot—11.
GOODWOOD.—Monday, Up Park Telegraph; Tuesday, West Burton; Thursday, Stansted; Saturday, Selhurst Park—11.30.
GRAFTON.—Monday, Foxley; Wednesday, Chackmore; Friday, Adstone; Saturday, Hartwell—11.
H. H..—Monday, Binsted Wick; Tuesday, Tichborne Down; Thursday, Kempshott Park; Friday, Stoke Down; Saturday, Sutton Common—11.

HEYTHROP.—Monday, Chapel House; Wednesday, Burford Fri.; Eynord; Sat., Shipton Barrow—12.
HURSLEY.—Monday, Cranbury Cross Roads; Wednesday, Winchester Racecourse (by permission); Friday, Farley Mount—11.
ISLE OF WIGHT.—Monday, Shorwell; Thursday, Gunville Corner—11.
KENT, EAST.—Monday, Langdon Abbey; Wednesday, Bilsington Priory; Friday, Bridge; Saturday, New Barn—11.
KENT, WEST.—Monday, in consequence of Lady Caroline Nevill's death, the hounds will not meet; Tuesday, Horse and Groom; Wednesday, Sharnal Street; Thursday, Fawkhams; Saturday, Oxford Racecourse—10.45.
KENT, WEST (WOODLAND).—Wednesday, Mayfield Station; Sat., The Gun, Eridge—11.15.
NORFOLK, WEST.—Monday, Weasenham; Wednesday, Mr. Overman's, Bechamwell; Friday, Mr. Mason's, Middleton Crown—11.
OAKLEY.—Monday, Emberton; Tuesday, Soul-drop; Thursday, Boughton House (by invitation); Friday, Oakley Bridge; Saturday, Thurlough Windmill—10.45.
OXON, SOUTH.—Monday, Thame; Friday, Men-marsh Guidepost.
PYCHLEY, WOODLAND.—Monday, Oakley Hay; Tuesday, Brigstock; Thursday, Boughton House (The Oakley); Friday, Oakley Bridge (by invitation); Saturday, Weldon Village—11.
QUORN.—Monday, Lowesby; Tuesday, Copt Oak; Friday, Ratcliffe-on-Wreake; Saturday, Hathern Turn—11.
SOUTHDOWN.—Monday, Loughton Pound; Tuesday, Henfield; Wednesday, Folkington; Friday, Shoreham Station; Saturday, Plumpton Cross Roads—11.
SUFFOLK.—Tuesday, Brettenham Park Gate; Saturday, Bunbury Arms, Barton—11.
SURREY UNION.—Saturday, Shere—11.
SUSSEX, EAST.—Monday, Old Coghurst Farm; Thursday, Black Horse, Battle; Friday, Fuller's Arms, Brightling—11.30.
TEDWORTH.—Tuesday, Puthall Gate; Thursday, Oxenwood; Saturday, Facombe Village—11.
TICKHAM.—Monday, Broad Street; Thursday, Doddington—10.30; Saturday, Bredhurst—11.
VINE.—Tuesday, Freefolk Wood; Thursday, Ashe Warren; Saturday, Kingsclere—10.45.
HARRIERS.
BERKSHIRE VALE.—Tuesday, Roak; Thursday, South Stoke; Saturday, Milton, Berks—11.
CONSTABLE'S.—SIR TALBOT CLIFFORD. Wednesday, Sober Hill; Saturday, Kirkella—11.
EASTBOURNE.—Tuesday, Stones Cross; Saturday, Chyngton—11 (weather permitting).

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 For without an honest manly heart no man was worth regarding.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

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

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada, Dominion of, 5 p. ct. 1903	112	114
Do. ditto 4 p. ct. 1904-5-6-8	103½	104½
Cape of Good Hope 1890-1900	—	—
Do. ditto 1891	—	—
Do. 5 p. ct. 1900	107	109
Do. 4½ p. ct.	102	104
Do. ditto (June & Dec)	101	103
Natal 4½ p. ct. (Mar. & Sept.)	101	103
Do. 5 p. ct. 10-40	104	106
New South Wales, 1888 to 1894	101	107
Do. 5 p. ct. 1895 to 1902	105	114
Do. 2 p. ct. 1872 to 1893	105	107
New Zealand 6 p. ct. 1891	105	108
Do. 5 p. ct. 1914	110	112
Do. 5 p. ct. Consols	102	104
Do. 6 p. ct., March 15, 1891	107	109
Do. ditto (June & Dec)	106	108
Do. 4½ p. ct. 5-30, 1879-190	—	—
Do. ditto 10-40, 1883-1918	102	104
Do. ditto 1889	101	103
Quebec (Province of) 5 p. c. 1904	108	110
Do. ditto 1905	108	110
Queensland 6 p. ct. 1891-1895	106	118
Do. 4 p. ct. 1913-1915	98	100
South Australian 6 p. c. 1891-1902	—	—
Do. ditto 1901-1918	115	130
Do. 5 p. ct. 1911-1920	106	116
Do. 4 p. ct. 1909	100	102
Do. ditto 1916	100	102
Straits Settlements Gov. 4½ p. c.	103	105
Tasmanian 6 p. ct. 1895	110	115
Do. 4 p. ct. 1891, 1905	100	101
Victoria 6 p. ct. 1891	106	108
Do. 5 p. ct. 1894	105	107
Do. 4 p. ct. 1899-1901	101	102
Western Australian 4½ p. ct.	105	107
Do. ditto 4 p. ct.	101	102

REGISTERED AND INSCRIBED STOCKS.

Canada 4 p. c. Stock Reg., 1904	104	105
Do. Loan for £4,000,000, 1904	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	102	104
Natal 4 p. c. Consol. Stock Reg.	96	97
New South Wales Stk 4 p. c. Ins	106½	107½
Do. 3½ p. ct. Stock Ins.	94	95
Do. 3½ do. Stock, 1883	—	—
Queensland Stock Ins.	90	100
S. Australia (Loans of 1882-3-4)	100½	101½
Victoria 4 p. c. Railway Loan	102½	103½
Do. 1881, Inscribed Stock	—	—
Victoria 4 p. c. Loans of 1882, 1883, and 1884, do. 1903	104	105
W. Australia Loan of £5,350,000 Stk.	103½	104½

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Massachusetts 5 p. ct. 1888	101	103
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust	75	77
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
Lehigh Valley Con. Mortgage	121	125
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	49½	50½
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pref. Stock	104	106
Do. and Preferred Stock	52	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	132	134
Atlantic First Leased Lines Rental	—	—
Trust, 4 p. ct. Mort. Debts	84	86
Baltimore and Ohio 6 p. c., 1902	121	123
Do. 6 p. ct. 1910	124	126
Do. 5 p. ct. 1877	111	113
Memphis and Ohio	116	119
N.Y.C. & Hudson River 6 p. ct.	119	121
Pennsylvania General Mortgage	125	128
Do. Consolidated ditto	119	121
Pittsburg & Connellsville 6 p. c.	127	129
Union Pacific Rail. Omaha Bridge	123	128
United N. Jersey Ry. Canal 1894	110	112

RAILWAYS.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6 p. c.	139	141
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	—	—
guaranteed 5 p. ct.	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	138	142
Eastern Bengal 4 p. c. Guar. Deb. St.	106	108
East Indian, Annuity A	2½	3
Do. Annuity B, 4½ per annum	2½	3
Do. Def. Annuity Cap. Guar.	116	119
Do. Irredeem. Deb. Stk. 4½ p. c.	119	121
Great Indian Peninsula Guarant	—	—
teed Five per Cent.	144	147
Do. 4 p. ct. Deb. Stock	107	109
Hamilton & N. W. 1st M. 6 p. c.	106	108
Madras guaranteed 5 p. ct.	125	127
Do. ditto 4½ p. ct.	118	122
Do. ditto 4 p. c. Impr. Mort.	104	105
Do. 4 p. ct. Deb. Stock	82	84
Ont. & Quebec 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. St.	109	110
Oude & Rohilkund 5 p. ct.	125	127
Do. 4 p. ct. Deb. Stock	106	108
St. John and Maine	30	33
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi 5 p. c.	—	—
South Indian Guar. 5 p. ct.	125	127
Do. 4½ p. ct. Deb. Stock	114	116
Mahratta Guar. 4 p. c. till 1899	102	103
Do. 4 p. ct. Deb. Stock	106	107
Tasmanian Main Line Debenture	—	—
4 p. ct. Stock	83	86
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce 4 p. ct.	—	—
1st Mortgage	84	85
Wellington, Grey, and Bruce 7 p. ct.	—	—
Bonds, 1st Mortgage	98	100

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

East London Consolidated	9	11
Furness Consolidated	102	105
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	175	180
Rhymney	150	160

RAILWAYS.—DEBENTURE STOCK.

Caledonian 4 p. ct.	116	118
East London 6 p. ct.	140	160
Do. 5 p. ct.	110	120
Do. 6 p. ct. 1874	90	110
Do. 6 p. ct. 1875	60	90
Glasgow and S. West. 4 p. ct.	114	116
Great Eastern 4 p. ct.	116	118
Do. A 5 p. ct.	142	144
Do. B 67 redm., 5 p. c.	132	134
Do. 4½ p. ct.	129	131
Do. East Anglian 4 p. c.	115	117
Great Northern 4 p. ct.	118	120
Great Western 4 p. ct.	118	120
Do. 4½ p. ct.	122	124
Do. 4½ p. ct.	131	133
Do. 5 p. ct.	145	147
Lancashire and York, 4 p. cent	117	119
London & Blackwall, 4½ percent	120	122
London and Brighton, 4 p. cent.	115	117
Do. Perpetual 4½ p. ct.	120	121
London & Chatham Arb. ½ p. ct.	124	126
Do. ditto B 4½ p. ct.	123	125
Do. ditto 4 p. ct.	108	110
Do. ditto 1883	108	110
London & North-Western 4 p. ct.	119	121
London & South-Western 4 p. ct.	118	120
Do. ditto B 4 p. ct.	118	120
Do. ditto 3½ p. ct.	102	104
London, Tilbury 4 p. ct.	114	116
Manch. & Sheffield 4½ p. ct.	128	130
Metropolitan 4 p. ct.	115	117
Do. 4½ p. ct.	126	128
Do. 3½ p. ct.	98	100
Metropolitan District 6 p. ct.	157	160
Do. 4 p. ct.	106	108
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North-Eastern 4 p. ct.	118	120
Do. 4½ p. ct.	130	132
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Taff Vale 4 p. ct.	110	112

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