

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2101.—VOL. XIV.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES:—	PAGE
THE DEMORALIZING OF A PEOPLE	3
THE STUDY OF LITERATURE	3
OCCASIONAL NOTES	4
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—	
THE EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN ITALY	5
PERPETUAL PENSIONS	6
ARAB GASTRONOMY	6
MUSIC	7
THE UNIVERSITY CREWS	13
LITERATURE:—	
"ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC."	7
THE EVENING NEWS	8-12
LATEST TELEGRAMS	8
THE MONEY MARKET	9
THE MORNING PAPERS	12
TRADE AND FINANCE	13
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	13

COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. MAPLESON has the honour to announce that the OPERA SEASON of 1887 will COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, March 12.

The prospectus is in course of preparation, and will be shortly issued.

The Box-office will open on Monday, March 7.

DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS

HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35: Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.35, 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 1.35 and 7.35.

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.—FAUST, EVERY EVEN-

ING, at 8 o'clock. Mephistopheles, Mr. HENRY IRVING; Margaret, Miss ELLEN

TERRY. Box Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open to till 5.

Seats booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and

Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE

HARBOUR LIGHTS (41st time). Mr. William

Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal,

Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mes-

damess Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, Leigh, Brennan,

Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.

OPERA COMIQUE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—TO-NIGHT,

at 8.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, James Fernandez,

Forbes-Dawson, Lapping, and Lionel Brough;

Mesdames John Dillingham, Julia Gwynne, Meyer,

Susie Vaughan, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded

at 7.45 by A MERRY MEETING. MORNING

PERFORMANCE OF SHE STOOPS TO

CONQUER ON SATURDAY next at 2.15.

VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at

8.30, SOPHIA (243rd time), by Robert

Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Car-

lton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman,

and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin,

Leclercq, Venn, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At

7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every

SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. C. H. HAWTHRY.

TO-NIGHT will be produced a Farical Comedy

in 3 Acts, entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney

Grundy. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Wilfred Draycott,

and Mr. W. J. Hill, Miss Vane Featherston, Miss

Blanche Horlock, and Miss Fanny Brough. Pre-

ceded, at 8, by a play in one act, entitled BAR-

BARA, by Jerome K. Jerome. Box Office open

daily from 10 to 5. Business Manager, Mr. E. F.

Bradley.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an original Comedy-

Opera, entitled DOROTHY.

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 THREE PERFORMANCES.

Musical Dream-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke,

founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music

by Walter Slaughter. New Scenery, Properties, and

Dresses. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-

office 10 to 5 daily. Special reduced prices of admis-

sion for children under 12. Notwithstanding its

great success, this delightful play CANNOT BE

PERFORMED after Wednesday, March 2nd.

PRINCESS'S.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry

Arthur Jones, at 8.15, in which Mr. Charles Warner,

Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian

Cross, E. W. Thomas; Mesdames Dorothy Dene,

Bella Titheradge, Annie Hughes, &c., will appear.

Doors open 7.15. Commence at 7.45 with THE

CLOCKMAKER'S HAT. Miss Hampton, &c.

Box-office open from 10 to 5.

SAVOY.

SAVOY.—R. D'O'LY CARTE, Pro-

prietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING,

at 8.30, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in

Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan,

entitled RUDDIGORE; OR, THE WITCH'S

CURSE. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington,

R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Mesdames L.

Braham, Jessie Bond, J. Findlay, and R. Brandram.

Preceded, at 7.40, by THE CARP. Doors open

7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

Morning Performance of RUDDIGORE every

SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers,

Mr. E. Russell and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.—

EVERY EVENING, at 8, a play in four acts by

Henry Arthur Jones, entitled HARD HIT. Mr.

E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble,

Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dods-

worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Cutts, Mr.

Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree;

Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss

Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five.

No fees. Doors open 7.30.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.—MR. EDWARD

TERRY'S SEASON.—At 9.15, THE

CHURCHWARDEN; at 8, THE TWO BLINDS;

at 8.25, HOME RULE. Last Weeks, owing to

expiry of lease. MATINEE at 2.30 every SATUR-

DAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

OLYMPIC MATINEES.—Lessee,

Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE.—WEDNES-

DAY NEXT, March 2, and Wednesday, March

9, HEARTSEASE. Miss HAWTHORNE as

MARGARET GAUTIER. Doors 2.30, com-

mence 2. FROU-FROU on March 16.

AVENUE.

AVENUE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Burlesque, supported

by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Wadman, and powerful

company. Doors open 7.30. MORNING PER-

FORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

CRITERION.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and

Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNHAM.

At 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. CHARLES

WYNHAM; Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakesley,

and David James; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Paget,

E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8,

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?" Doors open

at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE OF DAVID GARRICK

on Saturday next at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

COMEDY.

COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee,

Miss MELNOTTE.—Enthusiastic reception of

MYNHEER JAN.—Every Evening, at 8 the new

Comic Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN,

written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde.

Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will in-

clude Messrs. Harry Paulton, Frank Wyatt, Joseph

Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Marius,

Miss Camille d'Arville, Mde. Amadi, Miss

Kate Munroe, Miss Amy Martin, Miss Emma

Broughton, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss M. Richard-

son, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Melnotte. Seats

may be secured at the Box-office, open from 10 to 5,

and at all libraries.

COURT.

COURT THEATRE.—DANDY

DICK.—TO-NIGHT will be acted, at 8.30

punctually, a New and Original Farce in Three Acts

by A. W. Pinero, entitled DANDY DICK, in which

Messrs. Arthur Cecil, H. Eversfield, F. Kerr, E.

Maurice, W. H. Denny, W. Lugg, and John Clayton;

Misses Norreys, Laura Linden, Marie Lewes, and

Mrs. John Wood will appear. At 8 o'clock, THE

NETTLE. Miss Cudmore, Mr. Kerr. Box-office

open daily from 11 to 5. No fees.

DANDY DICK.—MATINEE every

Saturday, at 2.30.—COURT THEATRE.

PARIS HIPPODROME at OLYMPIA.

Addison-road Station, Kensington. TO-

DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8, The Olympian

Races, Roman Chariot Races, Triple Tandem of

Jumping Horses, Race of Riderless Steeds over

Hurdles, the Junior Derby, the Spanish Bull-Fight,

Indian Race, the wonderful Family of Lions, and

the Great Sporting Pantomime, 400 artists and

assistants. 300 Horses, Dogs, Elephants, Deer, &c.

100 Musicians. Such a show has never been seen

in London. Admission, from 1s.

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Latest addition, Grand Group representing

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Vatican, surrounded by Cardinals, Monsignors,

Noble Guards, &c. Magnificent and imposing

spectacle. Over 400 Portrait Models. Increased

seats, 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 10. Admission 1s.

Children under twelve, 6d. Extra Rooms, 6d. Open

from 10 till 10.

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ESHER, SURREY.

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will take place on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 4th and 5th,

Commencing at 1.30 P.M. each day.

Frequent Trains from Waterloo, Vauxhall, Clap-

ham Junction, and other stations as advertised.

A Special Train (for Members only) will leave

Waterloo Station, from No. 6 Platform, at 12.15

each day. H.W.F.A. WILLIAMS.

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Co.), Cottage Lane, London, E.C.

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E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of

acquiring, carrying into effect and working con-

cessions and contracts for the lighting, by gas or other-

wise, of important towns or cities in Spain or her

colonies or elsewhere, and for such other purposes

as are duly set forth in the Memorandum of Associa-

tion.

The only contracts entered into are:—First, a

general agreement dated 23rd of February, 1887,

between John Milton Smith on behalf of the

Company, and Messrs. Gibbons Brothers, of

Dudley; and secondly and thirdly, two contracts

between the said John Milton Smith on behalf

of the Company and Messrs. Gibbons Brothers

(dated 23rd of February, 1887), who undertake

thereby to construct gasworks at Jativa and

Orihuela (in accordance with plans and specifica-

tions approved by the Company's Engineer), and to

hand the same over complete on or before the 1st of

October and 1st of December, 1887, respectively.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be

obtained at the Bankers', Brokers', Solicitors', or at

the temporary offices of the Company, where copies

of the Articles and Memorandum of Association, and

the agreement and the two contracts above referred

to, may be seen by any intending investors, on appli-

cation.

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IBERIA.....	4,702	April 28.
CHIMBORAZO	3,847	May 12.
POTOSI.....	4,267	May 26.
ORIENT	5,386	June 9.

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

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**NEW YORK.—BI-WEEKLY
SERVICE OF EXPRESS STEAMERS,
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**—One of the celebrated steamers of this Company will leave Southampton every Thursday and Sunday direct for New York, and is due there on the eighth day. Superb saloon accommodation, and cuisine of the highest class. Special train leaves Waterloo Station 12.25 P.M. on day of sailing. First Saloon fares from £21. Apply to the general agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and 5, Fenchurch-street, City.

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

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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BUT ANY GIFTS, however small, will be GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED if addressed to the Treasurer, WM. FOWLER, Esq.; to the Chairman of Committee, S. G. SHEPPARD, Esq.; or to the Founder, DR. T. J. BARNARDO, at the

OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTIONS,

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PROPOSED CESSATION OF SUNDAY POSTAL DELIVERY.

IMMEDIATE AND GENERAL PETITIONING.

A motion to this effect will be discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 22. It should be largely supported by Petitions from all parts of the United Kingdom. Forms of Petition may be had on application as below.

JOHN GRITTON, D.D.

Lord's Day Society,

20, Bedford-street, Strand.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is prepared to receive Tenders for Job-work Printing required for the Admiralty for three years commencing from the 1st July, 1887.

Samples of the Printing may be seen, and descriptive schedules and forms of tender obtained, at H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, between the hours of twelve and four, on and after Monday, the 21st February, 1887; and tenders must be delivered on or before twelve o'clock noon on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1887.

H.M. Stationery Office,

Princes-street, Storey's-gate,

Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office is prepared to receive Tenders for Job-work Printing required for the Post Office for three years commencing from the 1st July, 1887.

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H.M. Stationery Office,

Princes-street, Storey's Gate,

Westminster, 18th February, 1887.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

THE DEMORALIZING OF A PEOPLE.

At a time when political morality is talked about so much, it might have been expected that the wickedness of appealing to the barbaric feelings of a half-civilized people as the Irish Leaguers do, and of allowing the appeal month after month and year after year as successive British Governments do, would have been discovered and reprobated long ago. But this most important point in the consideration of Irish affairs has been almost entirely neglected. Outrages of the most shocking character are all but recognized as a regular means of carrying on the "social revolution" in Ireland. When they are described, a few phrases of conventional disapprobation are thrown in, but the main interest of agrarian crimes appears to be statistical. How many crimes were there in such a year? and how many in the corresponding months of such another year? This is the chief point with some, while others discuss the minutiae of the evidence which is alleged to connect a particular crime with a particular incendiary speech, or weigh conflicting assertions as to the exact nature of a single incident in a tragedy of indisputably significant horror. The highest flight is reached when an historical student finds you a cause for the outrage in some bygone century, or when a political controversialist shows how the fact may be used to illustrate a theoretical speculation. But the simpler feelings of indignation at inhuman cruelty, and of pity for the victim, are almost worn out by this time. And there is another feeling which the course of events seems to have blunted in our politicians: the consciousness of their own moral responsibility for the way in which a considerable portion of the QUEEN'S dominions is lapsing into barbarism. Some of our political leaders seem to think that if they have proposed a plan for the pacification of Ireland, or even if they are honestly doing their best to think of a plan which is likely to work, they are absolved from moral responsibility. "Another outrage!" says one; "I told you how it would be. You will really have to accept my plan." "More outrages?" says another. "Well, of course there will be more outrages. It is deplorable; but it will all come right in time." But no one seems to feel the shame and grief which should naturally be inspired by the sight of a people which, while it was never thoroughly civilized, is now being carried back into barbarism by the preaching of violence and the indulgence of the most savage passions.

For that is what is going on in Ireland, and has long been going on. The crime which in that country is encouraged and permitted by the people's betters, is of the most terrible character. Old men are shot and maimed in cold blood. The widow of a murdered man can find no lodging in the town where her husband's body is lying. Milk cannot be procured for a sick child. No one will supply a coffin for a murdered peasant. The pew of a blameless family is torn to pieces and thrown out at the chapel-door: and what was their offence? They had tried in vain to protect their father's life against a gang of midnight marauders, and gave evidence against his murderers in court. In one case a little boy obeyed the summons to give evidence in court, on a matter with which he had no connection except that he happened to have seen one of the prisoners near the scene of the crime. He truthfully answered the questions which were put to him; and in consequence the door was shut in his face by his own parents, and he was compelled to take refuge with the victims of the crime, who were living under police protection. Crimes of this sort are not comparable with ordinary crimes. They show that in some parts of Ireland there is a regrowth of the most barbaric passions; that the primitive instincts of robbery, blood-thirstiness, and cruelty have been nurtured into a state of uncontrolled activity. Surely such crimes call for something more than an expression of regret, or apology on the score of political excitement, or aspirations for a legislative panacea. Every crime of this nature which goes unpunished is a blow dealt at public morality; and the effects of it may grow with great rapidity, while they cannot be removed for generations. The Government which could successfully and adequately punish these shocking outrages, and deter the ruffians who practise or prompt them from the commission of further crimes of the same kind, would do a more necessary work than any feat of constitutional or economical legislation.

And nothing is likely to operate for good but the fear of punishment. As long as they who suggest or who commit the crimes see that they have little or nothing to fear, the fearfully demoralizing influences now at work will continue, and the people will more and more come to look upon violence as natural if not absolutely righteous. And there must be thousands of people in England, we suppose, who, though they are indifferent to politics, are alive to the ordinary feelings of civilized mankind, and would support any determined effort to arrest the retrogression

of Ireland into a not very remote savagery. The Leaguers are, of course, most responsible for this frightful evil; but the Government, on whom the duty of enforcing law in Ireland lies, are responsible too. If they can do no more than they are doing without the help of Parliament, to Parliament let them appeal, and that without further delay. Or if there should be any difficulty in the House of Commons, the constituencies are quite ready to decide the question whether they prefer a Government which acts or one that is contented to think and to speculate in the presence of such dangerous and shameful demoralization. And this the Parnellites and the Gladstonians know as well as other people. Let the Government, then, take courage to do a duty which has been neglected so long. The National League, which has paralyzed the Executive and set free the forces of rapine and murder, has yet many elements of weakness, since it has injured a dozen Irishmen for every one whom it has served. It could not stand for a month against such a blow as the Government could deliver without any very terrific display of energy. If that blow is not struck, the result must be that misery will be inflicted on many more men, women, and children, and that the demoralization which has seized upon the country will not only continue to spread but take more menacing forms.

THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

MR. MORLEY'S eloquent lecture at the Mansion House reminds us that one of the best features of English public life has not yet disappeared. Our political leaders are still men of letters; not often professional men of letters, as Mr. Morley was, till, unfortunately for his reputation, he "went into politics," but still cultivated scholars who find their rest and relaxation in the learning, the poetry, and the philosophy of the past. The long line of our scholar-statesmen—extending from Burke and Fox, through Canning and Peel, and the "travelledthane Athenian Aberdeen," to the late Lord Derby, and so down to Lord Iddesleigh—is not yet ended. There are, as Mr. Morley said, even now men of real culture and literary power on both benches of the House. We have Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen and Mr. Arthur Balfour on the one side, and Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Morley himself on the other. It is pleasant, and it is also natural, that such men should turn away with a sigh of relief occasionally from the dust and heat of the Senate and the Cabinet to the calmer atmosphere of the study. In the case of some of them we can only regret that they should ever have left it.

Much of what Mr. Morley said was worth attention, and all was expressed with the lucidity and easy grace of his best essays. Much perhaps of what he had to say is not so much truth as truism; and all truism contains a slight element of unconscious insincerity. The public hears once more from the lips of its teachers that we must seek for distraction, when the cares of life press upon us, and when we feel ourselves too much "confined and pestered in this pinfold here," by turning to the best works of the best authors. It is good advice—to those who can take it; as, indeed, is the advice of other counsellors who tell us to forget the smoke and stir of this workaday world in the mystic passion of Beethoven, or Mozart's light coquetting, or the solemn glory of Handel. To the man who has no music in his soul the well-meant recommendation is useless. And, in like manner, to the reader whose mind has not been trained to concentration of thought and to methodical study, or who has no share of the critical, the analytic, or the philosophical faculty, Mr. Morley's advice to spend his leisure over Burke or Bacon will avail nothing. It is not everybody who can be carried out of himself by good literature, just as it is not everybody whose cares can be soothed by the contemplation of a "tall" copy, a Chippendale cabinet or a pair of Sèvres vases.

The limitations of the ordinary mind, as well as its powers, ought to be appreciated by the reformers who are anxious to bring "literature" into the formal scheme of popular education. We hear much of the teaching of literature; but few people seem to consider how the subject should be taught, or whether it can be taught at all to nine scholars out of ten. Mr. Morley's idea of the literary student is "one who through books explores the strange voyages of man's moral reason, the impulses of the human heart, the chances and changes that have overtaken human ideals of virtue and happiness, of conduct and manners, and the shifting fortunes of great conceptions, of truth and virtue." It is a tolerably comprehensive definition; and it would be interesting to find a Professor who thinks that he can lecture up to it, or a University Examiner who could arrange a Tripos which should take it as its test and standard. To some persons it will still seem that literature—especially if we regard it in Mr. Morley's light—is not so much adapted to be an educational instrument in itself as the object and ultimate end to which all sound education should be directed. But literature has another and for immediate practical purposes an even more important meaning. It signifies the reading of books; and one of the questions of the present and the future is what sort of books the "democracy" does and will read. Never before was the problem

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

THE DEMORALIZING OF A PEOPLE.

At a time when political morality is talked about so much, it might have been expected that the wickedness of appealing to the barbaric feelings of a half-civilized people as the Irish Leaguers do, and of allowing the appeal month after month and year after year as successive British Governments do, would have been discovered and reprobated long ago. But this most important point in the consideration of Irish affairs has been almost entirely neglected. Outrages of the most shocking character are all but recognized as a regular means of carrying on the "social revolution" in Ireland. When they are described, a few phrases of conventional disapprobation are thrown in, but the main interest of agrarian crimes appears to be statistical. How many crimes were there in such a year? and how many in the corresponding months of such another year? This is the chief point with some, while others discuss the minutiae of the evidence which is alleged to connect a particular crime with a particular incendiary speech, or weigh conflicting assertions as to the exact nature of a single incident in a tragedy of indisputably significant horror. The highest flight is reached when an historical student finds you a cause for the outrage in some bygone century, or when a political controversialist shows how the fact may be used to illustrate a theoretical speculation. But the simpler feelings of indignation at inhuman cruelty, and of pity for the victim, are almost worn out by this time. And there is another feeling which the course of events seems to have blunted in our politicians: the consciousness of their own moral responsibility for the way in which a considerable portion of the QUEEN'S dominions is lapsing into barbarism. Some of our political leaders seem to think that if they have proposed a plan for the pacification of Ireland, or even if they are honestly doing their best to think of a plan which is likely to work, they are absolved from moral responsibility. "Another outrage!" says one; "I told you how it would be. You will really have to accept my plan." "More outrages?" says another. "Well, of course there will be more outrages. It is deplorable; but it will all come right in time." But no one seems to feel the shame and grief which should naturally be inspired by the sight of a people which, while it was never thoroughly civilized, is now being carried back into barbarism by the preaching of violence and the indulgence of the most savage passions.

For that is what is going on in Ireland, and has long been going on. The crime which in that country is encouraged and permitted by the people's betters, is of the most terrible character. Old men are shot and maimed in cold blood. The widow of a murdered man can find no lodging in the town where her husband's body is lying. Milk cannot be procured for a sick child. No one will supply a coffin for a murdered peasant. The pew of a blameless family is torn to pieces and thrown out at the chapel-door: and what was their offence? They had tried in vain to protect their father's life against a gang of midnight marauders, and gave evidence against his murderers in court. In one case a little boy obeyed the summons to give evidence in court, on a matter with which he had no connection except that he happened to have seen one of the prisoners near the scene of the crime. He truthfully answered the questions which were put to him; and in consequence the door was shut in his face by his own parents, and he was compelled to take refuge with the victims of the crime, who were living under police protection. Crimes of this sort are not comparable with ordinary crimes. They show that in some parts of Ireland there is a regrowth of the most barbaric passions; that the primitive instincts of robbery, blood-thirstiness, and cruelty have been nurtured into a state of uncontrolled activity. Surely such crimes call for something more than an expression of regret, or apology on the score of political excitement, or aspirations for a legislative panacea. Every crime of this nature which goes unpunished is a blow dealt at public morality; and the effects of it may grow with great rapidity, while they cannot be removed for generations. The Government which could successfully and adequately punish these shocking outrages, and deter the ruffians who practise or prompt them from the commission of further crimes of the same kind, would do a more necessary work than any feat of constitutional or economical legislation.

And nothing is likely to operate for good but the fear of punishment. As long as they who suggest or who commit the crimes see that they have little or nothing to fear, the fearfully demoralizing influences now at work will continue, and the people will more and more come to look upon violence as natural if not absolutely righteous. And there must be thousands of people in England, we suppose, who, though they are indifferent to politics, are alive to the ordinary feelings of civilized mankind, and would support any determined effort to arrest the retrogression

of Ireland into a not very remote savagery. The Leaguers are, of course, most responsible for this frightful evil; but the Government, on whom the duty of enforcing law in Ireland lies, are responsible too. If they can do no more than they are doing without the help of Parliament, to Parliament let them appeal, and that without further delay. Or if there should be any difficulty in the House of Commons, the constituencies are quite ready to decide the question whether they prefer a Government which acts or one that is contented to think and to speculate in the presence of such dangerous and shameful demoralization. And this the Parnellites and the Gladstonians know as well as other people. Let the Government, then, take courage to do a duty which has been neglected so long. The National League, which has paralyzed the Executive and set free the forces of rapine and murder, has yet many elements of weakness, since it has injured a dozen Irishmen for every one whom it has served. It could not stand for a month against such a blow as the Government could deliver without any very terrific display of energy. If that blow is not struck, the result must be that misery will be inflicted on many more men, women, and children, and that the demoralization which has seized upon the country will not only continue to spread but take more menacing forms.

THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

MR. MORLEY'S eloquent lecture at the Mansion House reminds us that one of the best features of English public life has not yet disappeared. Our political leaders are still men of letters; not often professional men of letters, as Mr. Morley was, till, unfortunately for his reputation, he "went into politics," but still cultivated scholars who find their rest and relaxation in the learning, the poetry, and the philosophy of the past. The long line of our scholar-statesmen—extending from Burke and Fox, through Canning and Peel, and the "travelledthane Athenian Aberdeen," to the late Lord Derby, and so down to Lord Iddesleigh—is not yet ended. There are, as Mr. Morley said, even now men of real culture and literary power on both benches of the House. We have Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen and Mr. Arthur Balfour on the one side, and Mr. Gladstone, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Morley himself on the other. It is pleasant, and it is also natural, that such men should turn away with a sigh of relief occasionally from the dust and heat of the Senate and the Cabinet to the calmer atmosphere of the study. In the case of some of them we can only regret that they should ever have left it.

Much of what Mr. Morley said was worth attention, and all was expressed with the lucidity and easy grace of his best essays. Much perhaps of what he had to say is not so much truth as truism; and all truism contains a slight element of unconscious insincerity. The public hears once more from the lips of its teachers that we must seek for distraction, when the cares of life press upon us, and when we feel ourselves too much "confined and pestered in this pinfold here," by turning to the best works of the best authors. It is good advice—to those who can take it; as, indeed, is the advice of other counsellors who tell us to forget the smoke and stir of this workaday world in the mystic passion of Beethoven, or Mozart's light coquetting, or the solemn glory of Handel. To the man who has no music in his soul the well-meant recommendation is useless. And, in like manner, to the reader whose mind has not been trained to concentration of thought and to methodical study, or who has no share of the critical, the analytic, or the philosophical faculty, Mr. Morley's advice to spend his leisure over Burke or Bacon will avail nothing. It is not everybody who can be carried out of himself by good literature, just as it is not everybody whose cares can be soothed by the contemplation of a "tall" copy, a Chippendale cabinet or a pair of Sèvres vases.

The limitations of the ordinary mind, as well as its powers, ought to be appreciated by the reformers who are anxious to bring "literature" into the formal scheme of popular education. We hear much of the teaching of literature; but few people seem to consider how the subject should be taught, or whether it can be taught at all to nine scholars out of ten. Mr. Morley's idea of the literary student is "one who through books explores the strange voyages of man's moral reason, the impulses of the human heart, the chances and changes that have overtaken human ideals of virtue and happiness, of conduct and manners, and the shifting fortunes of great conceptions, of truth and virtue." It is a tolerably comprehensive definition; and it would be interesting to find a Professor who thinks that he can lecture up to it, or a University Examiner who could arrange a Tripos which should take it as its test and standard. To some persons it will still seem that literature—especially if we regard it in Mr. Morley's light—is not so much adapted to be an educational instrument in itself as the object and ultimate end to which all sound education should be directed. But literature has another and for immediate practical purposes an even more important meaning. It signifies the reading of books; and one of the questions of the present and the future is what sort of books the "democracy" does and will read. Never before was the problem

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons has just been appointed to take evidence touching such hereditary pensions as are still paid out of the Consolidated Fund, by virtue of annual votes of Parliament, or directly or indirectly from the interest of a capital sum invested in Consols. The present agitation against the continuance of perpetual pensions was commenced some ten years ago by Mr. Bradlaugh; who, however, was therein only following the example of others who had gone before. As far back as 1837 a return of perpetual pensions was presented to Parliament; another was prepared under the direction of Mr. Gladstone in 1869; and in 1881 a return of "pensions received by others than those whose names appear in the annual accounts" was printed on the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh. The Select Committee which is now sitting was appointed on the motion of the Government, in pursuance of a pledge given when they were in office last year.

The earliest of the hereditary pensions which have come down to our own time were created in the reign of Charles II.: no very remote antiquity this, when it is remembered that there is a little town in Switzerland which had paid until the other day, when the last heir died, a pension created more than 500 years ago, to the descendants of a citizen who had saved the town from being seized by an enemy. The total annual amount of the pensions of which any return has been made is a little under £40,000; but it is to be remembered that £16,216, or close upon one-half of this sum, is, strictly speaking, not a pension at all. It is an allowance to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, by way of compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin. This allowance has been paid since 1838. The oldest of all the pensions dates from 1662, amounts to £672, and stands in the name of the Earl of Kinnoul. Originally the amount was £1,000, and the allowance was granted to the Lord Kinnoul of 1662 as the representative of James, first Earl of Carlisle of the Hay creation, to whom Charles I. gave the revenues of the island of Barbadoes. The pension was paid for several generations out of the Barbadoes export duties; and it has only been paid from the Consolidated Fund since those duties were repealed some fifty years ago. The pension was long since sold by a former Lord Kinnoul; and, after passing through several hands, it is now the property of a family named Carr, by whom it was purchased in 1835.

The second pension in point of antiquity is that of £500 per annum which stands in the name of "the heirs of Sir Thomas Clarges" and is received by Lord St. Vincent. It was granted in 1673, and was charged upon the duty of 1s. per chaldron upon coals exported from the River Tyne for consumption in England. At that time these coal duties, which even then were valuable, were received by the Crown; but three years later Charles II. granted them to the Duke of Richmond, his son by "Madam Carwell." At the end of the last century the duties were abolished, and a pension of £19,000 was granted in exchange for them. Between 1801 and 1824 over £480,000 was received in commutation of this pension, and was ultimately invested in land in the names of trustees, of whom the First Lord of the Treasury for the time being is one. Should male issue fail to the Dukes of Richmond, the land purchased with the commutation money would revert to the Crown. Sir Thomas Clarges was a confidential messenger between Charles II. and General Monk, afterwards created Duke of Albemarle, whose cousin he was. The only other pension which had its origin in the time of Charles II. is one of £843 paid to the Duke of Grafton as compensation for the abolition of the sinecure office of Comptroller of the Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Four or five other pensions formerly received by the Dukes of Grafton have been either commuted or sold.

The largest remaining pension is the £5,000 per annum received by the persons "to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend." This pension was never received by Nelson himself, but was granted to his brother and successor and his descendants shortly after the Battle of Trafalgar. There are only four others which run into four figures. The largest of these until lately was £4,000, received by a gentleman named Stuart as one of the heirs of William Penn, "in consequence of the meritorious services and family losses from the American war" of the Penn family. This pension was granted as recently as 1790—presumably in consideration of the loss of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding that the proprietary rights of the family, or some portion of those rights, had been previously purchased by the State which William Penn founded. It was commuted not very long ago. Then there is a pension of £3,000 a year created in 1803, and received by Lord Amherst, as compensation for an inoperative grant from George III. of the Canadian estates of the Jesuits. To the pensions of £2,000 a year each to Lord Rodney and Viscount Exmouth, in consideration of the services of the first holders of those titles, it seems hard to object. The only other pension of any magnitude is the £1,200 per annum now paid to the heirs of Captain F. Garth. This pension was created in its present form some thirty years ago, and is a moiety, after deductions, of a perpetual pension of £3,000 granted by William III. out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall to John Granville, Earl of Bath. The continuance of the pension, no doubt, indicates that it was sold by Lord Bath, since he died without issue. One-half of this pension was received by Lord Melbourne. The Duke of Marlborough's pension of £4,000 a year (to which it was reduced from the original £5,000 by the deduction of land tax) was commuted very recently.

The pension created by William and Mary, and payable "for ever" to the Duke of Schomberg and his heirs male, has now been reduced by successive commutations to £984. A moiety of £720 per annum was commuted in 1855 for £19,339; the Duke of Leeds commuted his moiety of £1,080 in 1876 for a payment of £29,101; and another moiety of £96 was commuted in the following year. The Schomberg peerage has been extinct since 1719; and although the pension was limited to the heirs male of the original grantee, three out of the six persons among whom the present total of £984 is divided are ladies. The remaining pensions present no features of interest; but it is curious to note that the Duke of Norfolk still

receives £60 and the Duke of Rutland £20 per annum as "ancient fees."

Several of the still existing hereditary pensions, or moieties of them, appear to have been sold; and it is obvious that either abolition or inadequate compensation would be unjust to those who have purchased what are really perpetual annuities guaranteed by the State. There can, however, be no objection to compulsory and equitable commutation. There is reason to believe that a few perpetual pensions which have never appeared in any return are still paid; but the reason why no particulars regarding them have been published probably is that they are secured in such a way that they are beyond the control of Parliament. But it is understood that the Crown has a reversionary interest in most pensions of this character; since it was customary, at all events in the time of Charles II., to insert in the letters-patent a provision that in default of heirs the sums secured were to revert to the Crown.

ARAB GASTRONOMY.

THE gastronomic science has nowhere found more enthusiastic exponents than among the Arabs; and the wealthy Mahomedan, who is always a *bon-vivant*, is as proud of the historic gourmands of his race—Mysara the date-merchant, Davraq the butcher, Hatim the grain-measurer, and Esahaq the bath-man—as of the culinary resources, of his own kitchen. The silk-clad merchants one encounters in the bazaars of Damascus and Bagdad are capital judges of a good dinner. For all their sedateness, the luscious rhymes of the gastronomic poets Ibn Rumi and Koshayim are infinitely more to their taste than the speculations of the Kalam; and they know a good deal more about the composition of a "heryseh," or beef-stew, than of the merits of El Bedawi, the orthodox commentator of Islam. If Western gourmets are ignorant of the *haute cuisine* of the Arabs, it is owing to the circumstance that invitations to dinner are rarely given to strangers, since true believers naturally object to eat in company with those whom they regard as unclean. In a vague way it is understood that "kibabs" and "pilau"—nasty mess—are not reckoned by natives among the *chef d'œuvres* of high-class Arab cookery. Some few, perhaps, have heard or read of the much-esteemed "samytah," a purée of cream, dates, and starch; the "therid," a soup of olive-oil, vinegar, eggs, and bread; the tasty "sikbaj" or beef-stew; and the "golden" "judabab," sugared rice swimming in chicken-fat, "yellow as a lover's face;" a bilious simile in high favour with many Eastern rhymesters. But the dainty dishes of the Arab epicure—the appetite-enticing "wast," the delicious "sanbusaj," the leafy "qutaf," and the honeyed "luzinyeh" (all items in a first-class dinner as described by Abul Hassan Koshayim, chief of gastronomic poets)—are dainties of which the outer infidel world knows nothing.

Foremost among the more substantial dishes in which the true Arab epicure delights is a "sikbaj," or stew, of sheep's-heads. The heads are carefully scraped, the ears are left intact and filled with flavoured forcemeat; they are then "braised," and served with a sauce of olive-oil and vinegar. This is esteemed one of the greatest triumphs of artistic cookery, and the proper preparation of the dish is regarded as the test of a cook's excellence. More than one good Moslem owes his death to a surfeit of this dainty. Motamid, the 14th Abbasside Khalif, one day ordered such a stew of sheep's-heads, of which he was inordinately fond, for himself, the Court fool Khalif-el-Mudhek, and the courtier Khuf-el-Mulaqim, the "big glutton;" and the trio dined so well that Mulaqim died during the night, El-Mudhek at dawn, and the Khalif early in the morning. Another preparation which Arab *bon-vivants* hold in high esteem is the fish-stew known as "qarid." The fish is chopped into small pieces and gently stewed in butter, balls of minced liver and vegetables are thrown in, and the whole taken to table with a sauce made of vinegar, capers, mustard, rue, cumin, and celery. Rich gourmands vie with each other in attempting to render this dish of surpassing excellency; tongues, livers, and roes of rare and expensive kinds of fish being added to enhance the flavour and cost of the dainty. This stew was much relished by the great Al Rashid.

In the long list of dishes indispensable to a first-class dinner, as described by the poetic Koshayim, a place of honour is given to "wast"—a species of sandwich which is supposed to sharpen the appetite. Its composition is fully described by Ibn Rumi, another Arab singer who found inspiration in the kitchen. From a couple of slices of fine wheaten bread the crust is carefully cut away, and the crumb is covered to a good depth with white chicken-meat. Grape-syrup is poured round it, and the surface is spread with alternate rows of almonds and nut-kernels. On this again are arranged lines of piquant cheese and olives, interspersed with sprigs of mint and tarragon and sprinkled with rings cut from hard-boiled eggs. The whole is then strewn with salt, not too plentifully; and it is eaten, cut in slices, with an accompaniment of virgin oil. The dish is not acceptable to Western stomachs, and the sensations of the European who for the first time tastes one of the many kinds of salad-sandwich relished by Orientals are apt to be more varied than pleasing. "Wast" comes, according to the Arab school of cookery, immediately after such light entrées as "tardynah" and "sanbusaj;" the latter, which may be described as a cross between a ragout and a patty, being one of the choicest delicacies known to Eastern epicures. Esahaq, another famous oracle of the kitchen, bequeathed to his countrymen the recipe for the preparation of "sanbusaj." Fresh meal is gradually pounded in a mortar along with a little fat. To this are added onions, fresh cabbage, rue, cinnamon, coriander, cloves, pepper, cumin, a cupful of broth, and a handful of Palmyra salt. When well pounded the ingredients are put to simmer in a stewpan until the water is all evaporated. Some dough is then fried in oil, and formed in the shape of the dish which is to hold the "sanbusaj." The bottom is thickly plastered with mustard, and the contents of the stewpan are poured in and so served. The intestines of sheep, filled with a com-

position of flour, chopped meat, and almonds, and formed into a kind of knotted tripe, are also much esteemed by Arab gourmands; and it may take a little of the conceit out of Scotchmen who regard haggis as a special product of Caledonia, to learn that it is an immemorial delicacy of the East. Among *entrées*, "heryseh" must not be omitted. It is composed of pounded meat, butter, the fat of sheep's tails and kidneys, and finely ground almonds; and, when served up, is surrounded by a double wall of pastry, leaving room in the centre for a supply of broth or gravy, with which those who prefer it may moisten the contents. Apropos of the "heryseh" there is a story told by Moslems, which those who have read a translation of the Koran will appreciate. Aban, the reader of Al Rashid, was dining with the Khalif, when a dish of "heryseh" was served. He was fond of the gravy; good manners forbade him from taking any while the Sovereign abstained; so, determined to have some, he slyly made a hole in the pastry retaining-wall with his finger and flooded the contents. Rashid saw what he had done, and, quoting the Koran (xviii., 70), humorously asked, "Hast thou made a hole therein that thou mightest drown those on board?" Aban retorted by quoting a second passage from the same book (vii., 55), "Only we drive into dry land:" excusing his conduct while vindicating his orthodoxy.

In the shape of sweets—of which, as every one knows, all Orientals are inordinately fond—there are two confections which grace every gourmand's dinner-table. They are the "luzinyeh" or almond-cakes, "distilling tears of sugar and butter," and "qutaif" or fritters. These are served, as in the West, towards the end of the dinner, after a course of "appetizers," such as sharp cheese, spiced vinegar, red eggs and olives, pickled fish, and asparagus in oil. The "luzinyeh" consist of thin shells of pastry—the thinness of the dough being the point upon which epicures insist—containing a rich stuffing of almonds and sweet flavouring. They are served swimming in a sauce of melted butter and sugar. For a thousand years they have been deemed one of the greatest delicacies of the kitchen. Ahmed Ibn Yahya says of them:

Appetite cannot so close its portals
But the approach of this dish unlocks them.

For all that, "qutaif" runs the "luzinyeh" very close. The "qutaif" or fritters are thin and leafy like very fine pancakes fried in almond-oil; and are served up humid with "the oil oozing from them" and a rich syrup "in which they sink and swim," and covered with rose-water.

Cold water is not greatly in request among Eastern lovers of good cheer. The beverage of the Arab epicure is "dushab"—a mixture of "nebidh," date-wine, and "dibs" (wine-juice reduced to a very thick and luscious syrup). From time immemorial this has been the favourite drink of the Bagdad gourmands; and an anecdote of Mohdi, the second Abbaside Khalif, who loved the brew not wisely but well, may fittingly conclude these jottings. Out hunting one day, he took shelter in the cabin of a peasant, who served him with a plain meal of bread and curdled milk. The poor man was so won by the affable manners of the stranger, that he presently produced a bottle of excellent date-wine. The Khalif took a good draught, and, turning to the peasant said, "Do you know who I am?" "No," replied the man. "I am a eunuch of the Court," said Mohdi. "May Allah bless you!" replied the cottager. The Khalif took another pull at the bottle. "Do you know who I am?" he again asked. "I am one of Mohdi's generals." "May your grave be sanctified!" exclaimed the peasant. The Khalif took a third draught, and again said, "Do you know who I am?" "I am the Commander of the Faithful." The peasant made no remark this time, but took the bottle from Mohdi's hand and locked it away. "What does this mean?" exclaimed the Khalif; "give me the wine again." "Not a drop more do you get," said the peasant. "You drank once and you were a eunuch at Court; a second time, and you were Mohdi's general; a third time, and you were the Commander of the Faithful. If you drink again you'll be the Prophet himself!"

"English Composition and Rhetoric." By Alexander Bain. (Longmans and Co.) After twenty years' experience in teaching, Dr. Bain has remodelled his Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric; and his treatise in its present form deserves attention. It is, perhaps, too full of details that will try the patience of quick-witted students, and it lacks the fire and spirit which make Campbell's "Philosophy of Rhetoric" such pleasant reading. But it is a good straightforward book of its kind, and its utility is not seriously impaired by its dryness. Here and there we meet with a phrase which is not readily intelligible: as when, *e.g.*, the Professor quotes "Coming events cast their shadows before," and says that this much-criticised expression "combines all the requisites of a similitude for aiding the understanding." For he immediately afterwards contends that "the wish is father to the thought" is scarcely an aid to the understanding. Cobbett, whose style and turn of thought are singularly at variance with Professor Bain's, would have made merry with the explanation that "to use 'father' or 'mother' each by itself as the origin or source of anything is questionable." We should have something to say, too, against more than a few of the illustrative criticisms with which this book swarms. But we may leave the amused reader to examine these criticisms for himself, and make no question that he will find his account in doing so. We would merely, here and now, suggest to the Professor that whenever Milton sought to play with words and phrases, and to draw an advantage from the ambiguity of their sense or the affinity of their sound, his failure was complete. His puns are scarecrows; and to say that "even Milton occasionally uses the pun" is as much a *suggestio falsi* as to say that even Mr. Winkle occasionally used skates. We would also remind him that, although the words "fluminis riu" in Horace seem easy for a passman to construe, they do not mean "like a river." We gladly, however, recognize the justice which he does to Kinglake's battle-pictures, and only most respectfully dissent from his selection of Scott's "Flodden" as the picture to hang beside that brilliant writer's "Alma" and "Balaclava." The description of "Preston-pans" in "Waverley" better deserves the place of honour.

MUSIC.

SERIOUS music, which by common accord is considered out of place while Christmas festivities are going on, seems to be looked upon as quite in harmony with the fasts of Lent; and accordingly the concert season, and especially the season of orchestral concerts, will during the next few weeks be at its height. At the Monday Popular Concerts the leading figure is at this moment Herr Joachim; and he is about to be joined by Mdme. Schumann, who will arrive next week. Mr. Arthur Chappell's season will come to an end on the 4th of April; and a day or two afterwards a special concert is to be given which will be the thousandth since, nearly thirty years ago, the Monday Popular Concerts were first established. Among the artists, vocal and instrumental, who helped to found these concerts—in their way unsurpassed—Mdme. Schumann and Herr Joachim may both be counted. So, above all, may Signor Piatti; who played at the very first that was given, with Mdme. Arabella Goddard as pianist, the late Wieniawski as violinist, and Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley as vocalists. Time has dealt tenderly with most of these artists; and some of them are as popular now as they were in the year 1859, when the Monday Popular Concerts were first started.

The Crystal Palace Concerts are attracting attention just now from a new point of view; the proceedings at the recent meeting of Crystal Palace directors having suggested to many persons, interested alike in music and in the success of the Crystal Palace, that the Saturday concerts might, with advantage to all concerned, be rendered much less inaccessible than they are at present. Mr. Kuhe, from time to time, gives excellent concerts at Brighton. But it takes an hour and ten minutes to get to Brighton from Victoria, and the number of persons who undertake the journey simply to attend Mr. Kuhe's concerts must, we fancy, be very small. From Victoria to the Crystal Palace by special express train—the *rapide* or *éclair* of this line—is an affair of three-quarters of an hour. It is true the distance is under seven miles; but that has nothing to do with the matter. To get to the Saturday Concert, which begins at three o'clock, it is necessary to leave Victoria at a quarter past two. It has been suggested that the journey from Victoria to the Palace need not occupy more than ten or eleven minutes; and it is more than probable—it is certain—that if on Saturdays, in view of the concert, a direct train were run to the Palace at ordinary express speed, numbers of music-lovers would take advantage of it who now find it impossible to go to the Palace at all. The Saturday Concerts are to Londoners the only attraction that the Crystal Palace presents. But it needs not merely enthusiasm, but fanaticism, to go there week after week in face of the difficulties thrown in the way by short-sighted railway authorities. Some years ago the Saturday Concerts of the Crystal Palace were, apart from the six annual concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the only concerts in or near London where music of the highest class could be heard. This, however, since the establishment of the Richter Concerts, the concerts of the Albert Hall Society, the Novello Oratorio Concerts, and, latterly, the Symphony Concerts, they have ceased to be; and it is a mistake, therefore, on the part of the Crystal Palace directors to allow obstacles—in the form of slow trains with constant stoppages—to be thrown in the way of zealous amateurs still eager to attend the long-continued and hitherto unsurpassed concerts of the Crystal Palace.

The Royal Italian Opera will open for the season on Saturday, the 12th of March, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Mapleson, who will produce as his principal novelty the Italian version of Bizet's "Pêcheur de Perles," which for many months past has been played with the greatest success at the principal theatres of Italy. Strange that a work by the composer of "Carmen" should have remained so long without general recognition! Two operas, each of which will be new to a considerable number of opera-goers—Gluck's "Orphée" and Gounod's "Mireille"—are also to be brought out. But the greatest novelty of all will be a general reduction in prices: a diminution which, it may be hoped, will not be limited to the tickets of admission, but will also be extended to the salaries of the singers; for the extravagant sums paid of late to our popular favourites of the last quarter of a century have had the effect of rendering well-ordered operatic representations impossible. One of the first works performed will be "Carmen," with Minnie Hauk, Runcio, and Del Puente in the principal parts. A great number of engagements have been made; and it will be interesting to see whether, with half-guinea stalls and a shilling gallery, as large a public will not be found four times a week for Italian opera (or rather operatic works of all kinds played in the Italian language) as every night in the week, at a dozen different theatres, for English plays and plays translated from the French.

The news of the success of "Otello" has been followed rather quickly by that of the failure of the theatre at which it was brought out; and La Scala is now being worked on co-operative principles, the singers taking shares of the receipts instead of salaries. This arrangement is probably the only one under which the director has the least chance of getting a trifle for himself. Yet the impresario of La Scala held a position which an English opera-manager might well have envied. Besides the free use of the theatre, he received from the municipality an allowance of £12,000 a year, out of which he had not more than two or three high salaries to pay; the whole salary-list being insignificant compared with the monstrous demands which in the prosperous days of Italian opera Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Gye had to satisfy. Maurel received, or should have received, £180 a night, Tamagno £120, Mdme. Pantaleoni £80. These were the only singers of the first rank; and if one of them fell ill the theatre had to be closed; for the establishment had no repertory, and nothing approaching what in England would have been considered even a moderately complete company. Meanwhile, there are so many opera-singers at this moment without an engagement that the evil of preposterous salaries must, in the natural course, cure itself. To such straits have the stars of former days been reduced that one eminent tenor, Signor Campanini, has been forced to turn musical critic, in which character he attended the first representation of "Otello" on behalf of a leading New York journal. How are the mighty fallen!

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AND STORM AT NICE.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NICE, Monday Morning.—A wild night, with a high wind, a rough sea, heavy rain showers, and occasional lightning, was succeeded this morning by another shock of earthquake which, though slight, has caused the alarm to break out afresh. The impression is very general that still more serious visitations will follow. Scarcely any damage was done this morning.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 28.—MM. Vignaucourt and Roday, Republicans, have been elected members of the Chamber of Deputies for the Departments of Basses Pyrénées and Aveyron respectively. This is gain of two seats to the Republican party.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LONDON.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, will leave Windsor by special train on Wednesday at 11.30 A.M. for London. Her Majesty will sleep at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday and Thursday nights, The Queen will hold a Drawing-Room on Thursday, and will return to Windsor on Friday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris says:—The *Figaro* this morning announces that the Prince of Wales has decided to prolong his stay in Paris, and will pay a visit to President Grévy to-day.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

A Reuter's telegram from Darmstadt says:—This morning's bulletin concerning Prince Alexander's condition states that the crisis has been safely passed, and that the Prince is able to sleep for at least an hour at a time. The eruption does not appear to be spreading, and in fact is partially fading. The patient's general state is satisfactory.

DEATH OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome announces that Cardinal Jacobini died at noon to-day. Ludovico Jacobini was born in 1832. He was appointed a domestic prelate to the Pope in 1862, and subsequently a secretary of Propaganda. In 1867 he was made a member of the Commission appointed to prepare the business which was brought before the Vatican Council. In 1874 he was appointed Nuncio to Vienna, and was at the same time consecrated Archbishop of Thessalonica *in partibus*. In 1879 he was created Cardinal; but he did not leave Vienna till 1880, when he was appointed Secretary of State to Leo XIII.

PRESENTATION TO THE LADY MAYORESS.

This afternoon a deputation of the master (Mr. H. Homewood Crawford) and the wardens and court of the Glovers' Company attended at the Mansion House to make a presentation of gloves to the Lady Mayoress who, with the Lord Mayor, received the representatives of the guild. The master, addressing the Lord Mayor, said the Guild of Glovers was incorporated in 1634, and had recently been revived and resuscitated, and they thought their first pleasurable duty should be to tender to the Lady Mayoress a gift of gloves of present day manufacture. The present consisted of eighteen pairs of finest quality of undressed kid gloves, enclosed in a handsome case with a silver plate and suitable inscription. The Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Lady Mayoress, tendered her thanks for the graceful compliment paid her by the Company, and expressed on his own part great interest in the work of the City guilds.

THE SOCIALIST PARADE AT ST. PAUL'S.

At the Mansion House, this afternoon, Herbert Percy Freund, who has during the last few years been repeatedly before the court on charges of disturbing the congregations in St. Paul's Cathedral by foretelling, as he terms it, "the doom of the great city," was charged before the Lord Mayor with being disorderly during the Socialist service there yesterday afternoon. He had been locked up all night, and, on his being placed in the dock, Mr. Green, the Dean's verger, said the cathedral authorities had no wish to press the charge. The Lord Mayor was about to discharge the prisoner, when he broke into a tirade of abuse, and said he insisted upon the charge being gone into, as he was not going to have his life sworn away by a lot of liars and thieves. The Lord Mayor upon that said he would remand him for a week to see if he was of sound mind. The prisoner said he had no objection to that, but he was all right in his mind and in his health. He was removed vehemently shouting out his denunciations of the City's wickedness.

THE CHARGE OF FILIBUSTERING.

The proceedings in the prosecution against Colonel Sandoval and Sir W. Call (and originally against Mr. G. Baird, now discharged from the case) for alleged breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in fitting out the steamer *Justicia* to take part in the war in Venezuela in 1885, were continued to-day, before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith and a special jury. The Solicitor-General having on Saturday summed up for the Crown the case against the two remaining defendants, their counsel were now heard on their behalf. Mr. Grain, representing Colonel Sandoval, submitted that there was no evidence whatever against his client as having taken any part in the fitting out of a vessel within her Majesty's dominions, forming part of a naval or military expedition to proceed against a friendly State, or of any proceedings constituting an offence against the statute. Mr. Finlay, Q.C., the leading counsel for Sir W. Call, put forward a similar contention for his client, and urged that Sir W. Call could have had no possible motive for taking part in the preparation of any such expedition, which it had been shown would have been highly detrimental to his own interests in Venezuela.

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER.

A man named Frederick Carr was passing over Waterloo Bridge shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning on his way to his home when his attention was attracted to a woman and two children in the second recess on the Surrey side of the bridge. The woman tied the two children together with a long scarf. She next stood upon the seat, and, snatching the children up, lifted them over the parapet, and was about to drop them into the river, when Carr ran up and pulled her and the children back. Mr. Richard Drake, of the King's Head tavern, Hand-street, Covent Garden, then came upon the scene, and the police were sent for. On being charged at the station with attempting to murder her two children and commit suicide, she refused to give her name or address. Subsequently it was found that her name was Mary Adams, and that she was the wife of a drayman in the service of the Lion Brewery, Belvedere-road, living in Betterton-street, Drury-lane. The two children were aged respectively four and two years.

A young man named John Moore, twenty-four years of age, a plumber and zinc worker, living at 19, Clayton-street, Islington, had for some time past been engaged to a young woman named Rebecca Woodcock, the daughter of a neighbour. Yesterday they were on a visit to a Mr. and Mrs. Whistler, who are relatives of Moore, and who reside at 38, Wellington-street, Caledonian-road. Moore went out at dinner-time with some friends, and when he returned at about four o'clock he was the worse for drink. He went upstairs to the second floor back-room with his sweetheart, and she was heard to remonstrate with him for being intoxicated. They were afterwards heard quarrelling, and in a few minutes the report of firearms was heard, and on one of the lodgers going into the room he was horrified to find them both lying on the ground and bleeding profusely from wounds in the head. Moore was dead, having shot himself in the right temple. The young woman was insensible. Two doctors were called in, and by their direction she was taken to the University Hospital. On being called to the house, Inspector Ruff found a six-chambered revolver lying by Moore's side, and on an examination of his pockets between thirty and forty cartridges were discovered. Jealousy is supposed to have led to the crime. It was reported at University College Hospital this morning that the young woman Woodcock is better. Dr. Heath has succeeded in extracting the bullet, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

An attempt to murder a woman through jealousy was made at Chatham shortly before midnight on Saturday. Richard Goodhew had for some time been paying attentions to a woman named Berry, who acted as an assistant at a lodging-house. Seeing her drinking with another man, he drew from his pocket a large butcher's knife and struck at the woman's head. The blade glanced off her forehead, severed her ear, and inflicted a terrible wound on her neck. She was removed to the infirmary, where she remains in a critical state. Goodhew admitted that he had carried the knife with the intention of murdering the woman.

CHARGE AGAINST A PAYMASTER.

At the Old Bailey to-day, William Henry Browning surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having fraudulently applied £73 8s. 10d. for some purpose other than the public service, he being employed in the public service. The Attorney-General, Mr. R. G. W. Wright, and Mr. Danckwerts prosecuted for the Treasury; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. H. Winch defended. The Attorney-General said the case was a sad one. The prisoner was paymaster at Chatham, and had been so for twenty-five years, and, although he had not been a soldier, he was allowed the honorary rank of colonel on his retirement last year. Previous to the year 1859 the prisoner had been a clerk in the War Office, and was for some time paymaster at another military centre other than at Chatham. At Chatham his salary was £590 per annum. In the course of the year something like £100,000 would pass through his hands. It was his duty to keep careful accounts of all receipts and expenditure. One of the indictments against the prisoner was for the falsification of the accounts, and this offence was alleged to have extended as far back as 1879. The Attorney-General proceeded to explain the system of inspecting and examining the books of the prisoner by the War Office authorities; but it would be shown that, although the prisoner had regularly rendered the balances, he had never in fact had the money in his hands at the time. His books were almost always very much behind, and the greatest leniency was shown to him. He was offered additional assistance, but this was declined. Early in January, 1885, the prisoner should have had, as it subsequently turned out, £5,335 in hand, but his books, etc., were made to represent £1,743 only, and this balance was the sum he showed to the inspector. He proceeded to analyze the accounts kept by the prisoner, and the case, which seems a somewhat complicated one, is expected to last a day or two.

WATER COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the Westminster Police Court to-day, the occupier of No. 12, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, applied to Mr. D'Eyncourt respecting the sanitary condition of his house. The Chelsea Water Company, he stated, had cut off his water supply although he had paid his rate. The house he occupied and the adjoining one, No. 10, belonged to one landlord, and the late occupier of No. 10 went away without paying rent, taxes, or water rate. This house derived its water supply from a pipe through the premises occupied by the applicant, and when the supply was cut off from the main both houses suffered. For three weeks he had been without water, and there were no fewer than twelve persons in his house, who had been put to the greatest inconvenience and whose health was endangered. He and his wife suffered most, as they lived in the basement, and the smell from the drains, which, of course, could not be flushed had become intolerable. He had been to the owner of the houses, who said the matter did not concern him; and he had been to the Water Company, but they would not renew the supply without payment of the arrears due by the late tenant of the house adjoining. The vestry of the parish of Chelsea considered the nuisance dangerous to health, and had served him with a peremptory notice under the Nuisances Removal Act "to provide a supply of water for domestic and sanitary purposes." Mr. D'Eyncourt advised the applicant to go to the vestry and explain matters. They would do the work and recover from the person liable. He added that it seemed very hard upon the applicant, who probably had good ground for an action against the water company. The applicant remarked that if some one were taken dangerously ill, he should like to know who would be responsible.

CREMATION AT WOKING.

The sixteenth cremation of a human body was carried out at the crematory belonging to the Cremation Society of England, St. John's, Woking, on Saturday. The deceased was a well-known gentleman, aged sixty-two. The ashes weighed 5½ lb. The widow and several friends were present at the cremation.

FATAL FIRES.

An inquest was concluded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to-day respecting the death of Ann Mary Rhinear, aged forty-one, who met her death by jumping out of a second floor window at Fleur-de-Lis-court, Norton Folgate, on the 18th of December. The deceased woman's sister said that on the evening in question the house occupied by the deceased was on fire, and to escape from the flames her sister leaped out of the window. When taken to the hospital she was found to have a fractured thigh and internal injuries. She lingered until Friday week, when she died. A member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who had inspected the house, found that a quantity of soot, which had collected in the chimney, had become ignited. There was a trap-door in the chimney immediately over the bed in the room adjoining that inhabited by the deceased, and owing to its being insecurely fastened, the burning soot fell on to the bed and set it on fire. There being no one in the room the house was soon in flames. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death.

A woman named Rains was burned to death last night at Winster, Derbyshire. It appears that her husband left the house for a short time, and on his return found his wife lying in front of the fire burned to death.

A MADMAN AT BAY.

Gotenburg, the second largest town in Sweden, has been passing through a strange experience. It seems that on the 15th inst. a policeman was requested by some of the occupants of a house let out in flats to help them to get to their rooms, as a Mr. Wetterlind, occupying apartments in the house, had barricaded the stairs. The policeman asked Mr. Wetterlind to come down and go to a doctor's, but the only reply was a shot. Assistance was obtained, and the aid of the military called in, with the result that two men were shot and several wounded. On the 22nd Wetterlind was still in possession of the house. He is armed with four rifles and three revolvers, and is believed to have a large supply of gunpowder and dynamite, with which he threatens to blow up the town should any further attempt be made to capture him. A large crowd of some twenty thousand people have been drawn to the place and the heights overlooking the town. The Lord-Lieutenant and the chief of the police are there night and day, but seem afraid to make any attempt to capture him, evidently expecting to starve him out. The inhabitants are in a state of terror, and it is reported in the papers that the King is very angry at the apathy shown by the authorities.

THE GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON.

A strong south-westerly wind blew at Bantry Bay last evening and continued during the night. The *Stein*, *Groth*, and *Prinz Albrecht*, three of the vessels of the German Naval Squadron, however, sailed at 2 A.M. from Queenstown; and at 6 A.M. the other man-of-war, the *Nixe*, followed.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, with Sir Francis Knollys in attendance, was present on Saturday evening at the performance of the pantomime of the "Forty Thieves."

The Queen of Servia proposes to leave Belgrade about the middle of next month, in order to make a sea voyage of some duration, proceeding via Fiume and along the Dalmatian coast to Corfu, Athens, and Constantinople.

Dr. Stransky, the Bulgarian agent at Belgrade, has gone to Vienna on a political mission.

The German Government has consented to take part in the International Conference on the Sugar Premiums, proposed by England.

Count Guido Thun Hohenstein has been elected Grand Prior of the Knights of Malta, in place of Count Othenio Lichnovski, who died at Vienna recently.

Applications from many volunteer corps have already been received by the military authorities for permission to attend the Easter manoeuvres in association with the regular troops at Portsmouth, Dover, and Aldershot, and there is good reason to believe that the total number of men under arms on Easter Monday will reach 50,000.

It is reported from Stuttgart that the meetings of the Salvation Army, introduced there by Herr Schaaf and others from Zurich, have given great annoyance to the public. Several of the leaders of the new sect have been arrested by the police.

Mr. Cowen's cantata, "Sleeping Beauty," written for the last Birmingham Festival, will be performed at the Novello Oratorio Concert to-morrow evening.

The American yacht *Mayflower* will come to England to take part in the race for the Queen's Cup.

The memorial to Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland route, will be a bronze statue in Chatham, his native place. Mr. Armstead will be the sculptor.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

The Stock Markets open lifeless this morning. The monthly Liquidation on the Continental Bourses is beginning, which adds to the causes that are stopping business. The Liquidation in Paris particularly must this time be very light, still there is some anxiety as to the course it may take. The Settlement in Consols is also going on, and shows again a large speculation for the fall.

The demand for money in the open market is fair, and short loans are quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent., the supply being still short. The rate of discount is firm at 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills, and those of short date are quoted 3½ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets, although showing no great increase of general business, are much firmer in tone than at the opening, and in most securities the decline in prices at first shown has given place to a slight advance on the day. The English Funds are quiet, and Consols are still ½ per cent. below Saturday's price, the monthly Settlement being in progress. Home Railways are fairly steady without much alteration. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues have recovered their early decline, and show a slight advance on the day. Foreign Government Securities, too, are steady after showing dulness; but the market is inactive. American Securities are a little firmer than at the opening, but still show a decline on the day as a rule.

The following are the changes as compared with Saturday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (March) have

declined ¼ to 100¼ to 100%. 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, Caledonian has risen ¼, Great Eastern ¼, Brighton A ½, Chatham Ordinary ¼, the Preference ¼, North British ¼, North-Eastern ¼, and South-Eastern Deferred ¼; but Midland has fallen ¼. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference has risen ¼, the Third ½, the Guaranteed ¾, Mexican Ordinary ½, the First Preference ¼, and the Second ¼; but Canadian Pacific has fallen ¼.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian Unified has risen 1-16, the Preference ¼, the Daira ¼, Mexican Old Three per Cents. ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ¼, Turkish Group I. ½, and Group II. ½; but Peruvian of 1870 has fallen ¼, and the 1872 ¾.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have fallen ¼, Central Pacific shares ¾, Milwaukee ¾, Denver ¼, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville ½, New York Central ¾, Erie ½, the Second Mortgage ¾, Ontario ¼, Ohio ¼, Reading ½, Union Pacific ½, Wabash Ordinary ½, and the Preference ¼.

The return of the New York Associated Banks issued on Saturday shows a considerable increase in the demands for money, the loans and discount having been augmented £200,000. The cash has accordingly been reduced £1,040,000 to £21,640,000, which is £2,265,000 more than the legal requirement of 25 per cent. of the net deposits. The decrease in the specie amounts to £920,000, and in the legal tenders to £120,000. The net deposits show a decrease of £860,000.

The prospectus is issued of the Anglo-Spanish Gas Company (Limited) having a capital of £200,000 in 40,000 shares of £5 each, of which the present is a first issue of 12,000 shares, namely, £60,000. The company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying into effect, and working concessions and contracts for the lighting, by gas or otherwise, of important towns or cities in Spain or her colonies, or elsewhere.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received advices dated the 5th inst., from Messrs. H. L. Boulton and Co., of Caracas, announcing the remittance to the bankers of the sum of £6,971 12s. 9d. in ninety days' sight bills on London, paid by the Government of Venezuela for account of the service of the Consolidated Debt of 1881, due the 15th of August, 1887.

It is announced that the lists of application for the first issue of 100,000 shares of £5 each of the Federal Fire Insurance Company (Limited) will be closed on Thursday, the 3rd prox. for town and country.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	100¾	100¾
Ditto Account (March)	101¾	101¾
Reduced Three per Cents	101¾	101¾
New Three per Cents	101¾	101¾
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88¾	88¾
India Stock Four per Cent.	102¾	103
Ditto Three per Cent.	85¾	85¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70¾	70¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72¾	72¾
Bank of England Stock	297	299
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	107	107¾

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103¾	104¾
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101¾	102¾
N. Zealand 4 p. C. Cons. Ins.	94¾	95¾
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1897-99	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-1916	97	99
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	110¾	111¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	130¾	131¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	5	5¾
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47¾	47¾
Central Pacific Shares	37¾	38
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	93¾	94¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	26	26¾
Illinois Shares	132	133
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97¾	98
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	63¾	63¾
New York Central Shares	110	110¾
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	35¾	35¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	74	75
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	102	102¾
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18¾	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	28¾	28¾
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	19¾	19¾
Pennsylvania Shares	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share	12	12¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	106	106¾
Union Pacific Shares	58¾	59
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	13¾	19
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	31¾	31¾

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	98¾	98¾
Great Eastern	66¾	66¾
Great Northern Ordinary	111	112 xd
Ditto A	97¾	98
Great Western	133	133¾ xd
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114	115 xd
London and Brighton Ordinary	127	127
Ditto A	113¾	113¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	22¾	22¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	97¾	98
London and North-Western	160¾	160¾
London and South-Western	123¾	124¾ xd
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	66	67
Ditto A	37	37¾
Metropolitan	107	107
Metropolitan District	38¾	38¾
Midland	122	122¾
North British	99¾	99¾
North-Eastern	151¾	152
North Staffordshire	91	92
South-Eastern Ordinary	124	125
Ditto Deferred	103¾	104
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12¾	12¾
Ditto First Preference Stock	73¾	73¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock	55¾	55¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock	29	29¾
Ditto Guaranteed	73¾	73¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	6¾	6¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p.c. Shares	23¾	24
Ditto 7 p.c. Debentures	120	123
Lombardo-Venetian	7¾	7¾
Mexican Ordinary	56¾	56¾
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	117¾	119
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	79¾	80¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	121	123

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	117	122 xd
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (63 paid)	2	2¾
Hudson's Bay	22¾	22¾
National Discount	10¾	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	3	40
Suez Canal	76¾	77

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	100¾	101¾
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	102	104
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bond	71	72
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	85	87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	64
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	100	101
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	97¾	98¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	98	99
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	90¾	91¾
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 187	98¾	99¾
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	98¾	99¾
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	95	99
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	67	69
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	52	60
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guarantee	98¾	99
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	117¾	119
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	71¾	71¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	94¾	95¾
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	68¾	68¾
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	90	92
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	77¾	78
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	107	107¾
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	77¾	78¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	59¾	60¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	59¾	59¾
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1888	75¾	75
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	93¾	93¾
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	26¾	27¾
Ditto of 1864	11¾	12
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	75	75¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	12¾	12¾
Portuguese Three per Cent.	53	53¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	92¾	93¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92¾	92¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	91	91
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	63	64¾
Ditto Two per Cent.	46¾	46¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	21	22
Ditto Nine per Cent.	13	13¾
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 3 & 4	13¾	13¾
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	69¾	69¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	92	94
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80¾	80¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	48	48¾

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	15¾	16¾
City	18¾	19¾
Colonial	30	32
Consolidated	6¾	7¾
Imperial Ottoman	9-16	9-16
London and County	81	82
London and Westminster	6	54
London Joint Stock	36	37
National Provincial (612 paid)	49¾	50¾
Union of London	35¾	36¾

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	22	23
Indian Consolidated	7	7
Mason and Barry	7-11-16	7-13
Montana	8¾	8¾
Mysore Gold	3¾	7
Oreogum Gold	13-16	15-18
Richmond Consolidated	3¾	4¾
Rio Tinto	10¾	10¾
St. John del Rey	29	32
Tharsis Sulphur	3¾	3¾
United Mexican	2¾	3¾

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	11¾	12
Brazilian Submarine	10	11
Consolidated Telephone	3¾	3¾
Direct United States	7¾	8
Eastern	10¾	10¾
Eastern Extension	11¾	11¾
Globe Ordinary	4¾	4¾
Ditto Preference	11¾	11¾
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	21	22
Oriental Telephone	3-15	5-16
Telegraph Construction	37	38
United Telephone	12¾	12¾
Western and Brazilian	7¾	7¾

TRAMWAY SHARES.

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

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Harrowing details continue to be received in Rome of the effects of the earthquake in the Italian Riviera. A correspondent of the *Daily News* who has visited Diano Marina says that he found on arriving that the place was utterly destroyed. The dead are estimated at 500. The search for the dead and the living still goes on, and the soldiers and volunteers are unceasing in their exertions. A boy, who had been buried for three days, was found, almost unhurt, in bed under the ruins. The people bivouac under the olive and almond trees. No one will go into a house, and it is impossible to get a bed anywhere. At Bajardo 300 persons were killed in the church, and in all it is believed that more than 1,000 persons perished in the district. The Roman correspondent of the same paper says:—

At Diano Marina a woman and a child were extricated alive after remaining for three days under the ruins. A boy of twelve and his father were found alive; but the latter died soon after. Half-clothed people are seen wandering about the seashore exposed to the cold north wind and rain. Many a victim will be added to the number of the dead in consequence of the fearful sufferings people have since undergone. Every effort is being made to see if any of the human beings under the ruins can be saved. Last night soldiers, who were working by torchlight in the presence of Signor Genala, the Minister of Public Works, succeeded in rescuing a man alive, who turned out to be only slightly injured. Only a single member has been saved of a family of the name of De Maestri, which was composed of twenty-two persons, and he is in a half-demented state. Groans having been heard from under a wall which gave evident signs of being about to fall in altogether, General Sonnaz, assisted by some friars, attempted to approach the place, but they were themselves very nearly buried under the tottering wall, and were forced to relinquish the attempt. At another place faint moans having been heard, workmen began excavating, and, to their astonishment, came upon two goats which had not been hurt.

The latest particulars of the fearful state into which the village of Bajardo is reduced have just arrived. The roof of the church fell in, as did that of the church of Bussana. The village is a mass of ruins, and completely uninhabitable, so that all the inhabitants have to live under tents. The bodies of those who have been dug out are terribly disfigured. The work of excavation and rescue is proceeding with all possible speed. Troops with fixed bayonets have to keep back the crowds of despairing relations and friends who, as the bodies come to light, try to throw themselves on them, and impede the work. As the churchyard could not hold all the bodies, the town council was called to decide where to bury them; but only three members of the corporation appeared, all the remainder being amongst the dead. Not a single member of the mayor's family has been saved. Placards with telegrams from Professors Denza and Palmieri have been posted in every commune to announce that in all probability no further earthquakes will take place. Another village, Diano Castello, is completely destroyed and the inhabitants have disappeared. Along the seashore many bodies have been recovered still clothed in masquerade dresses. One house fell in just as a lady was entering it and buried all the inmates in the ruins.

At San Remo there are 303 dead and 150 injured. All visitors to the number of 12,000 have quitted San Remo. In the Valley of Taggia, near Ventimiglia, it is stated that a third of the population have perished. At Savona, where a large body of troops under General de Sonnaz are engaged in the work of rescue, 200 dead and twenty badly wounded have been dug out. It is believed that there are 300 more still buried in the ruins. At Diano Marina only one house is standing. Thousands of persons are homeless, and wanting everything. The faint cries and lamentations of the living buried under masses of masonry excite the workers to the most gallant efforts. Several of those who have been extricated alive from the ruins have died on coming again into the free air.

At Mentone at ten minutes past five yesterday morning (the *Times*' correspondent says) there was a slight shock of earthquake. A gust of wind just previously had thrown down many of the ruined walls. There is still a scarcity of bread, but the shops are being reopened. The loss of property is estimated at 10,000,000 fr. Two hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed, and a larger number will have to be pulled down. The number of the wounded cannot be estimated. Over ninety men have fled to the mountains. The yachts *Latona* and *Westonia* have been of much service; their officers and men having rendered invaluable assistance. Their decks and cabins are crowded with invalids. Dr. Keith, medical officer of the *Latona*, attends the sufferers, all the other doctors having fled. All residents are still compelled to camp out.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT A LIVERPOOL CHURCH.

There was yesterday an unpleasant scene at St. John the Baptist's Church, Liverpool. Differences have existed since the appointment of the Reverend J. F. Herring to the incumbency, about twelve months ago, between himself and the churchwardens as to the manner of conducting the services. They had previously been of a Low Church type, and it is now objected that Mr. Herring has introduced Ritualistic practices. Most members of the congregation side with the churchwardens, and the dispute culminated yesterday at the early celebration at eight o'clock, at which the incumbent was to officiate. An acolyte came out of the vestry and lighted the candles on the communion-table. Soon afterwards the two churchwardens, Messrs. Burden and Kaye, who were in attendance, walked into the chancel and extinguished the lights. The incumbent then came upon the scene, and a dispute followed, which ended in the police being sent for. Mr. Herring told the officer to take the churchwardens into custody; but he hesitated to do so as he had not witnessed the committal of the offence. Upon this the candles were relighted, and the churchwardens again extinguished them. The incumbent thereupon insisted upon giving the wardens into custody, and they were removed to Bridewell, where they were detained until liberated on bail. They were brought up at the police court to-day on a charge of brawling, when, after a long conversation, the stipendiary magistrate dismissed the case on the understanding that it would be taken to an ecclesiastical court.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that the Metropolitan Board of Works has definitely decided to erect an elaborate fountain in the centre of the new Piccadilly-circus. It is, however, still being urged that a statue of Gordon should be placed there. In the meantime the Board has completed its plans for the ornamentation of the circus, and a general remodelling process is being carried out.

SEVERE STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says that severe snow-storms are reported from Vermont and the northern districts of New York State, causing serious delay to railway traffic. Several fishing-vessels are believed to have foundered with their crews on Lake Erie.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The second February sessions of this court was commenced this morning at the Old Bailey. In the calendar were the names of 126 prisoners, 6 of whom were remands from last sessions. The other prisoners were committed—6 for assaulting girls, 4 for fraudulent bankruptcy, 2 for bigamy, 10 for burglary, 26 for passing bad coin, 4 for church-breaking, 5 for conspiracy, one for embezzlement, 9 for forgery, 3 for horse-stealing, 3 for house-breaking, 9 for larceny 4 for letter-stealing, 4 for libel, one for manslaughter, 13 for misdemeanour, 3 for murder, one for perjury, one for prison-breaking, one for embezzling money of the public service, one for receiving stolen goods, and 13 for robbery with violence.

The Recorder, in charging the grand jury, said he would first direct their attention to the case of Joseph King, who was indicted for the murder of a widow named Ann Sutton and her child. The prisoner appeared to have been keeping company with the woman, although the circumstance was not known by the other persons living in the same house in which they both resided. He became exceedingly jealous of her, and threatened to murder her. While carrying out the threat, he alleged that the woman asked him to kill the child and not leave it to the cold world, and that this was his reason for killing the child. It would be the duty of the grand jury, both from the facts themselves and the interpretation they must put upon them, to return a true bill. In the case of Elizabeth Witting, charged with the murder of her two children, there was reason to believe that the woman was not accountable for her actions; but with this the grand jury would have nothing to do, as it would be a matter for the judge and jury before whom the prisoner was brought. Eliza Morier was indicted for the manslaughter of her illegitimate child; and Thomas Gray was indicted for the manslaughter of Emma Gray, a girl about thirteen years of age. In the latter case the girl had told the prisoner that he ought to be ashamed of himself in stating something that he had said, and the prisoner took up a weapon which he threw at her. She was struck over the eye as she was rushing out of the room, and died from the effects of the injuries. In both these cases he directed the grand jury to find true bills. The other cases were of an ordinary description, and would not involve any trouble.

THE SUPERSESSION OF SIR THOMAS ESMONDE.

A dispute has arisen out of the removal of Sir Thomas Esmonde from the position of High Sheriff for county Waterford. Mr. Strange, who was appointed by Sir Thomas as his sub-sheriff, lost no time in summoning grand and common jury panels. When Sir Thomas was removed, Colonel Hall Hilliers, who was appointed to succeed him, selected Mr. Hudson as his sub-sheriff, and that gentleman has also summoned grand and common juries; so that at the present moment there are two grand and two common juries summoned. Mr. Strange refuses to hand over to his successor the documents that came into his possession when appointed; and, as the spring assizes take place on the 21st of March, great confusion is anticipated. Neither sheriff will give way, and the jurors summoned are equally obstinate as to their right to serve.

In an interview with a reporter of the *Freeman's Journal*, Sir Thomas Esmonde said he considered that his supersession as High Sheriff of county Waterford was due to his selecting, for the first time in Ireland, a grand jury representative of the ratepayers—namely, members of Parliament, chairmen of Poor-Law Boards, and tenant-farmers—and also because certain financial arrangements at coming assizes might not commend themselves to a representative body.

LORD IDDESLEIGH'S BIOGRAPHY.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes:—The biography of the late Lord Idlesleigh has been entrusted by Lady Idlesleigh and her family to her nephew, Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders, who approaches his task with the advantage of having enjoyed for many years a close and peculiar intimacy with his uncle. Mr. Sanders further possesses a special acquaintance with the period of history over which Lord Idlesleigh's active political life extended. He graduated in letters on the literary staff of Cassells, and has been engaged for some time as editor of a "Dictionary of the Celebrities of the Century," which is shortly to be published by that firm. Mr. Sanders was for some time professor of history at the Bedford College for Ladies.

MORE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS PREDICTED.

Dr. Falb, of Vienna, whose meteorological forecasts are said to have probably proved more accurate than those of any other meteorologist of the day, predicts that there will be considerable atmospheric disturbances, and heavy gales and rains, possibly accompanied by shocks of earthquake, on the following 27 days of the present year:—March 22, 23; April 7, 8; May 5, 6, 7; June 3, 4, 5, 21, 28; July 20, 24, 25; August 3, 19, 20; September 17, 18; October 16; November 6, 14, 15; December 12, 13, 14.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

A Reuter's telegram from Alexandria states that the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment sailed thence to-day for Malta.

WALTHAM ABBEY GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

The War Office authorities have arranged that the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey shall be lighted with the electric light, and workmen are now engaged in laying it on.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE "GREVILLE MEMOIRS."

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette* writes:—In an early number of one of the magazines Mr. Gladstone will contribute yet another essay. This will be a review of the "Greville Memoirs," and will no doubt be something in the shape of a defence of the very severe attacks made upon Mr. Gladstone in the volumes.

THE WEAR SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

The tonnage of vessels launched on the Wear during the present month shows a very large increase compared with January. Five vessels, with a registered tonnage of 13,475 tons, were sent off the ways, the largest having a net register of 5,600, and a carrying capacity of 7,000 tons.

PURIFYING THE ARMY.

Owing to most successful recruiting during the last three months, and with a view to encouraging respectable young men to join the army, commanding officers of the infantry battalions stationed at Aldershot have received orders to eliminate from the ranks all bad characters and unpromising recruits.

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

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that official intelligence has been received there from St. Petersburg of a long interview between the Turkish Ambassador and M. de Giers on Bulgarian matters and the general European situation.

The Chancellor is stated to have expressed an opinion that the disturbed European equilibrium would soon be re-established, and that probably no war would ensue for some time to come; and as concerned Bulgarian affairs, they would not disturb the peace, because the European Powers must finally admit the legitimate demands of Russia in Bulgaria. M. de Giers is reported to have complimented the Porte on the impartial policy pursued by it throughout the difficulty, promising that Russia would not be unmindful of the sincerity of the Turkish attitude and would always bear Turkish interests in mind. Speaking of the Turkish military preparations, the Chancellor declared that there was no menace on any side to Turkey, and that the extraordinary outlay incurred was out of proportion to the financial condition of the country. The Porte, he said, should direct its attention to a certain part of its African possessions. Proceeding to speak of the Montenegrin military preparations, M. de Giers is reported to have said that so long as the interests of the principality were not menaced directly or indirectly the Government of Prince Nicholas would maintain a wise and prudent attitude.

THE INTERPRETATION OF ANIMAL CHARACTER.

In an article on "The Interpretation of Animal Character," the *Spectator* thus summed up its remarks on Sir John Lubbock's observations of the habits of the particular carpenter-wasp described by him:—"If there be no power of adaptation of resources to meet new difficulties, it is incredible that there can be arithmetical capacity enough for counting ten. We should take the power of an animal to meet unexpected emergencies of a simple kind as the most elementary of all tests of reason as distinguished from mere instinct. The ant or the beaver, which makes good the injuries of whatever kind which happens to its settlement, certainly reasons." As bearing on the question raised, a correspondent of the *Spectator* recalls the very singular case recorded by Huber of the conduct of bees whose hives had been plundered by the moth *Acherontia atropos* (the well-known death's-head moth). "This moth," the correspondent writes, "is singular among *Lepidoptera* in its capacity of uttering a peculiar piping sound, closely resembling a sound emitted by the queen-bee in certain circumstances, which has a most extraordinary effect on the inmates of the hives. Huber thus describes it: 'The effects are very remarkable. As soon as the sound was heard, bees that had been employed in plucking, biting, and chasing the queen about, hung down their heads and remained altogether motionless; and whenever she had recourse to this attitude and sound, they operated upon them in the same manner.' One summer, the beekeepers in the district of Switzerland where Huber resided were much puzzled to account for the apparent bad success of their bees. The season had been good, the bees were healthy and active, but the hives when lifted were very light. The results of all their industry were most disappointing. A watch was set upon the hives, when the cause was soon discovered. In the twilight of the evening the moth I have mentioned, which was unusually plentiful that year, was detected in large numbers entering the hives. This they were able to do with impunity by their producing the singular noise which I have described. Apparently the same effects were produced upon the bees as were caused by the similar noise emitted by the queen. In this way it appeared the moths had been successful in their plundering the hives. When this was discovered the proprietors of the hives placed before the entrance a grating of wire with apertures sufficient to admit the bees, but too small to allow of the entrance of the moth. The consequence was an immediate improvement in the yield of honey. But, what seemed very singular, those hives which were not so protected also shared in the improvement. On examination, a most singular discovery was made. Behind the entrance of the unprotected hive—unprotected by the owner—it was found that the bees had constructed a double wall of a mixture of wax and propolis, the one close behind the other, each of them perforated with apertures through which the bees found admission to the hives; but those of the inner wall placed not opposite to the apertures of the outer wall; so that the bee had to turn in the narrow space between the two walls, an operation impossible to the moth, even had it been able to push itself through the hole of the outer wall. In this way the bees had successfully defended themselves, as their neighbours had been defended by their proprietors. This would seem most completely to answer your test,—'The power of an animal to meet an emergency of a simple kind.' Surely, one would say, here is as ample proof of reason as is given by the ant or by the beaver in making good an injury to its settlement. The bees proved that they knew the cause of their unsuccessful labour. They reasoned—shall we say?—what would keep out the depredator; but their knowledge and their reason were not strong enough to overcome the singular instinct which caused them to lie still and motionless under the influence of the plunderer's music, instead of stinging her to death in a moment, as they would have done to any other intruder."

POST OFFICE PROMOTIONS.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Conservative," desires, as an old Civil Servant, to reply to the statements of "One Who Knows Also" as to Post Office promotions, which appeared in these columns on Saturday. He says:—

If your correspondent will refer to the article in the *Daily News*, he will see that it is only when referring to the claims of the senior officer of the second class in the Secretary's office that Mr. Raikes's protégé is spoken of as a junior officer. Your correspondent admits that he stands second; surely, therefore, to call him a junior (the main point upon which issue is taken) is hardly a "gross" and "specious misrepresentation." No doubt, as your correspondence states, this senior officer has in times past had his claims for advancement put aside. This has been done hitherto by the Secretary, in loyally carrying out the rule that vacancies in the first class shall be filled by promoting the most competent officer in the second; but surely this is no justification for the Postmaster-General setting his claims aside in order to put over his head a gentleman reported to be even less competent! How can your correspondent maintain that this gentleman has simply been promoted "in his ordinary rotation" when, as in this case, promotion does not depend upon rotation, but upon superior fitness alone. The intimate knowledge possessed by your correspondent who does battle for the Postmaster-General (which knowledge enables him even to tell us the years of service of the unnamed gentleman recommended by the Secretary as best qualified for promotion, and of the several gentlemen proposed to be passed over) necessarily causes much weight to be attached to his very important assertion that he can state, on his own authority, that Mr. Raikes is not even personally acquainted with the gentleman who, in spite of the Secretary's adverse report, he has promoted. Can he, however, deny the statement, publicly made, that the promoted gentleman is a connection of Mr. Raikes by marriage? If he cannot deny this, surely he only aggravates the case against the Postmaster-General by thus admitting that Mr. Raikes (a valuable appointment being vacant) has refused to promote other gentlemen whom the Secretary reports to be better qualified, and has put up instead a family connection of his own.

SOCIALISTS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Socialists of London made a great demonstration yesterday, assembling from all parts of the metropolis in St. Paul's Cathedral, where special preparations had been made for their accommodation. The detachments from the various districts met at certain centres, and marched thence to the cathedral with bands and banners. A special feature of the demonstration was the procession of several hundred poor children from the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, bearing banners, with the inscriptions:—"I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; naked, and ye clothed me not," and "Feed my lambs." The children, most of whom had been previously treated to a breakfast in the Phoenix Hall, were the first to arrive at the cathedral. The demonstration attracted an enormous number of persons to the cathedral out of mere curiosity, and in consequence it was filled to overflowing. The Lord Mayor and many members of the Corporation were present. That the purpose of the Socialists was to disturb the congregation and to scoff at religion was soon apparent. The preacher was Archdeacon Gifford, who took his text from the 22nd chapter of Proverbs, verse 2: "The rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the Maker of them all." The first interruption to the sermon was a great shout of "No!" to the statement that there must always be the rich and the poor. After this, cheers, clapping, hoots, and cries of "Oh" were frequent throughout the delivery of the discourse, and the proceedings were more like those at a noisy political meeting than a church service. The contrast between the rich and poor was often, the preacher said, most painful.

It called aloud to every Christian man to endeavour to lighten the hardships of the lot of the poor, and to improve their whole condition of body, mind, and soul. Their truest friends were those who, instead of aggravating the causes which already separated rich and poor, rather insisted upon the mutual needs and duties which should bind them all close together in the sacred cause of Christian brotherhood. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Never!") The preacher dwelt next on the common fatherhood of God. The rich and the poor, he said, met together as children of one Heavenly Father. (Cries of "No, no," and hissing.) They met with the like natural sufferings and joys. (A cry, "They rob us.") By natural joys he did not mean anything that could be bought for gold. He meant the joys of family and of home. (A voice: "We've got none.") They did not depend upon wealth or station. Then the sufferings of the body were as painful and terrible to the rich as the poor. (A voice: "They can go to the South of France.") (The Archdeacon pausing a moment to take a sip of water, a fellow bawled out "Have a drop neat.") Rich and poor, Dr. Gifford proceeded, were all alike absolutely dependent upon the labours of others for the common necessities of life. Mutual help was the first law of social life. None could live by their own labour if none would labour for others as well as themselves. The strong arm wanted the wise head to guide it. Men could not all have the same office. If we could make men equal for one single day, they would make themselves unequal on the morrow. When Christ said, "The poor ye have always with you," he was declaring an inevitable law of human nature—(loud cries of "No")—and of divine providence; and when he added, "And whosoever ye will ye may do them good," we ought to try to prevent as well as relieve their misery. (Cheers.) Such efforts had not been wanting to any class of society. Those who could look furthest back knew best what an immense amount of good had been done during both this and the preceding reign, both by public legislation—(cries of "Oh," and hisses)—to secure the rights of the labouring classes, and by private benevolence to relieve their condition. (Cries of "We don't want charity.") There were too many whose bodies, minds, and souls all cried aloud for loving aid; and happily there were also many in these days—more he believed than in any former age—among the noble, the rich, and the influential who made it their happiness to devote time, thought, personal labour, and loving character to the most difficult task and pressing duty of a Christian nation—to promote the welfare and relieve the distress of the weak and suffering.

An overflow service was held outside the western doors of the cathedral, at the request of the man Andrew Hall, who was charged with creating a disturbance in Trafalgar-square on Lord Mayor's Day last. Towards the close of this service a man, who was said to be the agitator Burns began to sing a song to the tune of the hymn "Dare to be a Daniel," upon which the crowd became noisy and the clergymen retired. On leaving the cathedral the Socialists proceeded to various open spaces where meetings were held. A serious disturbance, which but for the timely interference of the police, occurred in St. George's-road as the Deptford contingent were on their way home. This body instead of, as was anticipated, marching home by way of Blackfriars Bridge and the London-road, proceeded up Fleet-street, and thence by the Strand and Whitehall to Westminster Bridge. In the St. George's-road they encountered people going to church, and, instead of passing peaceably along the centre of the thoroughfare, they divided into two sections, one taking either pavement and rudely hustling all persons they met. Their behaviour was so violent that the police interfered. As the constables were few in number no procession along this road having been anticipated, the roughs treated them with contempt and threatened them with violence. Whistles were instantly blown for assistance, and a strong body proceeded to the disturbed thoroughfare from the London-road. It was, however, with great difficulty that the mischievous crowd was mastered.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

The annual general meeting of this fund took place at the rooms of the association, 55, Strand, on Saturday. Sir Algernon Borthwick, M.P., the president of the association, occupied the chair. The report stated that thirty-two members had been elected during the year, twenty-two had ceased for non-payment, and nine had died. With deep regret the committee reported the deaths of the Earl of Redesdale, a liberal contributor; Lord Monkswell, a generous supporter; and that of the Earl of Iddesleigh, who presided at the annual dinner of 1881; and Mr. T. M. Weguelin, vice-president. The roll now comprised 312 members residing in London, 124 in the country, three in Paris and in Geneva, the total number being 440, of whom 167 are life-members. During the year there had been a total of 56 grants, amounting to £1,240 17s. The balance-sheet showed the receipts for the past year to have been £3,424 18s. 9d., and the expenditure £2,368 1s. 7d., leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of £1,056 17s. 2d. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman urged that the rules of the association should be so amended as to obtain for the fund wider support; and he had no doubt but their excellent committee would set themselves to work to secure a far greater development of the objects of the fund than at present existed. The report was adopted, and the election of officers and votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer;" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

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

CLARKE'S World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of Chemists everywhere.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BURIAL.

The *Essex Telegraph* reports that great excitement has been created in the neighbourhood of Colchester by the circumstances under which a dead body was recently wheeled on a hand-cart from London to the village of Little Horkesley, a distance of more than fifty miles. The deceased was a young woman named Amy Carey Dansey. She was brought up by her grandfather and grandmother at their home at Little Horkesley, and when old enough, went out to service. Some time ago she was attacked by consumption, and, rapidly growing worse, was removed to Brompton Hospital, where she died early in the present month. Among those who had constantly visited the girl while she was in the hospital were her mother and her stepfather, Joseph Ball, living in London. In answer to her often-repeated desire to be buried in Little Horkesley churchyard, Ball had assured her that she should be buried there; but, as the event proved, the promise was not easy to fulfil. Being a cabinet-maker, Ball was able to make the coffin himself; but the question of the conveyance of the body to Little Horkesley presented great difficulties. In consequence of an accident, Ball had for nineteen weeks been out of work, and, having a family dependent on him, was in considerable straits. He ascertained that if the coffin were removed by rail to Colchester, and thence to Little Horkesley, the cost would be £4 12s., which was more than he could afford. But he remembered his promise, and determined to wheel the body down by road. On the Sunday evening following the girl's death he had finished the coffin, and having obtained a certificate from the registrar, he placed the coffin on his hand-cart, and went to fetch the body from the hospital. At first the hospital authorities refused to let him have it; but were subsequently reassured, and gave their consent. He took away the body at half-past nine that night, and by half-past five next morning was on the road to Colchester. Ball thus relates the story of his journey:—

I wheeled the body on the hand-cart, and I brought my second little boy with me, aged about ten. He rode on the coffin downhill and on the level road, but when we had to go uphill he helped to push a little, because I was so weak and ill. The first day I put up two miles short of Ingatestone, at an inn. On the night of the second day I reached Witham, and put up at the Swan. Two men came to me and wanted to know what I had got in the coffin. One of them said he was a detective, and he said, "I demand to look inside." I said, "Show me your warrant-card," and he could not do so. We had a bother, and he would have forced open the coffin; but my Master is always stronger than the devil, and he gave me strength to struggle with the man and put him out of the house. I then sent my little boy for a policeman, and then the row was over. The inspector of police afterwards came and took my name and address, and I showed him the certificate of death, and answered all his inquiries satisfactorily and truthfully. Next morning I started about half-past eight on my journey, and I arrived at Little Horkesley just after six on Wednesday night.

The body was duly buried next day, and the newly made grave was decked with flowers.

THE CREMONA VARNISH.

Mr. Henry Lake writes to the *Standard* to "convey to the world a singular discovery and the solution of a mystery"—that, namely, of the Cremona varnish. He says that there has been "discovered" a manuscript by Antonio Pavardone, written partly in Italian and partly in French, in which the history and the composition of the famous Cremona varnish is explained; while "from other sources," continues the correspondent, "has been disclosed the secret of the construction of the Cremona violin." This last piece of information is wanting in explicitness. But Antonio Pavardone's testimony on the varnish seems to be of much historical interest, whatever its practical value may turn out to be. He declares that the recipe for the varnish was brought to Italy by some monks or friars who had been in the far East; and from this recipe was composed a pigment which was used, with certain variations, by all the great Cremona masters. What is more to the purpose, the Italian manuscript, it seems, describes how this varnish is made; so that it ought to be possible for modern manufacturers to imitate it. We agree (says the *Standard*) with our correspondent in thinking that this "discovery," if it is really what he imagines it to be, is one of the greatest moment to violinists and violin-makers. Unless, however, there is more in the other "secrets" of which we are at present told nothing, we are inclined to doubt whether our correspondent is not too sanguine in believing that henceforth instruments with the sweetness and volume of the old Italian violins will become common.

THE ARREST OF SIR THOMAS HESKETH.

At Birmingham on Saturday Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh sued Mr. McCallum, chief constable of the county, to recover damages for an illegal arrest. The Attorney-General was for the plaintiff. Early last year Sir Thomas had a dispute with the county authorities as to his liability to repair a bridge, an indictment was laid against him, and a bill was found. The indictment was returnable at the summer assizes; but on the 19th of May, having made arrangements to visit America, he left home, and the following day embarked on the *Britannic* at Liverpool. The chief constable, hearing of Sir Thomas's movements, telegraphed to the Liverpool police to have him arrested, without stating for what offence, and he was taken into custody just before the vessel sailed. The illegality of the arrest was not disputed, and the plaintiff had offered to accept a public apology in terms drawn up by his solicitors; but this offer was refused, and the defendant paid £25 into court in satisfaction. The hearing of the case ended in a verdict for the plaintiff for £425.

DEATH OF M. EUGÈNE RIMMEL.

M. Rimmel, the well-known perfumer of London and Paris, died somewhat unexpectedly on Friday evening. He was in his sixty-seventh year. In conjunction with Dr. Vintras and one or two French residents in London, he founded the French Hospital and Dispensary. M. Rimmel also established the Bureau de Bienfaisance, and at the time of his death had made great progress in instituting a benefit fund for the Society of Professors of French. He was an accomplished linguist, English being as familiar to him as his native French; while his knowledge of Spanish, German, Italian, and Latin was of a high order. He translated "Othello" into French verse, the work being highly praised by reviewers; and he was engaged on a similar translation of "Romeo and Juliet" at the time of his death. Victor Hugo had a high opinion of him, and made a point of sending him a copy of each successive work, with the great poet's autograph.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Kenric B. Murray, the secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, has published, with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, the fifth annual report (covering the year 1886) of the chamber. It records fully the transactions of the past year. The statistical section of the book has been carefully compiled—special attention having been paid to those matters affecting London for which statistics exist. Recognising the continued interest in the silver question, two special diagrams, and tables relating to mineral production of the world, have been added. The report will be of great use to those engaged in commerce, the information supplied being thoroughly trustworthy.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The *Standard* observes that the conflict of fears that besets the great Continental Powers may for a time deter them all from engaging in conflict. But, unless the rivalry is abated, and the armaments inspired by that rivalry are diminished, how can it all end save in one way? Confidence in the preservation of peace has been rudely shaken, and something more definite and substantial than hopes and beliefs is needed to bring about its restoration.

The *Morning Post* considers the situation so critical that it thinks it would be rash to assert that the ninetieth anniversary (which is towards the end of next month) of the Emperor William's birthday will be celebrated amid manifestations of peace in Europe.

THE THEORY OF "GRIEVANCE BEFORE SUPPLY."

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks the discussion of the votes usually a mere farce. When the details of the army or navy come up for debate a House of at most forty or fifty members listens to a technical debate between a few experts or ex-officials and the Treasury bench, and the arguments have no effect on the strictly party votes that ensue. If, however, the Estimates, divided into sections, were referred to Committees of members really interested, there could be a thorough examination—a real searching out of the items of expenditure. We should then be spared the absurdity of seeing all manner of questions paraded before the House on the nights when the Estimates come before it. The old theory was "Grievance before Supply;" that is, Parliament, which did not then rule, refused to give money to the King until he redressed some grievance. Why retain this obsolete privilege when Parliament can eject the Minister of the day at any hour? The House of Commons has ample power to redress grievances without its old remedy—refusal of Supply.

THE CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

The *Times*, urging that it is time that something were done to restore the authority of the law in Ireland, says it is merely the consciousness of impunity that gives courage to the political incendiaries and "the police of the League" who put into execution the doctrines preached on public platforms with the countenance of priestly or parliamentary personages. The *Times* is not at all surprised at the affected indignation with which the spokesmen of the League have met its recent statements on this point. It is undesirable for those who have to keep up the character of constitutional politicians and to bear themselves so that fastidious Gladstonians may not be too grievously burdened by the yoke of the alliance that the English people should be reminded of facts most material to the formation of a sound judgment on a question of vital importance to the State. Do the apologists of the League imagine that people have forgotten the connection between Mr. Parnell and Sheridan, and the connection between Sheridan and the Invincibles? Can it be doubted that the same state of things exists at the present moment? There are politicians who talk the dialect of constitutionalism so smoothly that simple-minded people forget to ask what are the objects of the organization they control and what the means employed to gain those objects. It is highly probable that the most astute have learned to avoid direct contact with compromising fellow-labourers; but the links establishing the connection need not be more numerous than in the case of Sheridan himself. At one end of the system we see the local instruments of the terrorism, Moonlighters and boycotters; at the other end we see the allies of a great English party. It may be that there is no complicity, in a legal sense; but does any intelligent man believe that the system, founded as it is in lawlessness, does not embrace both classes of workers in a common cause?

The *Morning Post* considers that the question which the Government will have to determine—and it believes it was under consideration at the Cabinet Council which was held on Saturday—is the means by which the administration of the law may be rendered more effective in Ireland, and that protection accorded to all classes of Irish citizens which the members of every civilized community have a right to demand. This must be settled before we hear anything more of remedial measures which, even if passed, would otherwise be inoperative.

THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

The *Daily News* acknowledges that her Majesty's Ministers are doing what they consider best for their country. But they have got upon a radically wrong tack, and, unless they voluntarily change it, or be compulsorily diverted from it, they will throw the United Kingdom into hopeless confusion at home and paralyze its influence abroad. The *Daily News* does not believe, however, that they will be given the opportunity of committing this great blunder and crime. They will be saved from themselves by the sound judgment of the English people, which has never yet, on any great issue, and for any long time, failed to discern the right course of conduct. The prospects of Home Rule, or, in other words, of making Ireland as contented and as loyal as almost every other part of the Queen's dominions, was never more favourable than to-day. The present Ministry will remain in office until the opinion of the constituencies has been ripened, and then the policy of Mr. Gladstone will be carried out, to his eternal honour and the infinite advantage of both the English and the Irish people.

MR. MORLEY'S ADDRESS.

The *Times* says that Mr. Morley's admirable address is calculated to awaken keen regret that he should ever have abandoned work for which he possesses rare qualifications to don the besmirched livery of a party and to shout the hoarse shibboleths of politics.

The *Yorkshire Post* says that Mr. Morley's remark that "literature alone will not make a good citizen," shows a thoroughness of introspection which is as creditable to Mr. Morley as the candour with which he unbosoms himself. A man may have his mind thoroughly imbued with the learning of the classics of all countries that possess them, and he may yet be unable to thoroughly understand and deal with the conditions of the social and political life around him. Mr. Morley himself is an example of this. He may justly claim a high place in the world of letters; but he comes to the consideration of political matters as a theorist, and clings to his idea, however effectively existing circumstances may show it to be ill-advised or impracticable.

THE SOCIALISTS AT ST. PAUL'S.

The *Times* declares that a scene like that at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday must not be repeated. Brawling in church is an offence known to the law and severely punishable, as it deserves to be, and a conspiracy for brawling purposes is the worst possible form of the offence.

The *Standard* insists that if the examples already made have not been enough, there must be more, until it comes to be understood that Social Democrats when in Church must behave like decent people, whether it is natural to them or not. Very likely the strict enforcement of the law would stop them from going at all; but, if so, it would show that they only went in order to misconduct themselves, and were therefore better away.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The taxes appear to be coming in very rapidly just at present. In the week ended with the night of Saturday, the 19th, the total receipts exceeded 3 millions, and last week they would appear to have been large again; for the public deposits in the Bank of England increased as much as £1,705,992 during the week ended with the night of Wednesday last. In the preceding week, the week ended on the 16th of February, the increase in the public deposits was £1,473,472. The Bank of England week ends on Wednesday night, while the Treasury week ends on Saturday night. They do not cover therefore the same time. The last Bank of England week has three days not included in the revenue return published on Wednesday morning; but it would seem that the large collections continued last week. In consequence, the Bank is obtaining ready control over the outside market. The outside market borrowed from the Bank during the week ended with the night of Wednesday last £1,321,949, and yet so large were the payments of revenue that the increase in the "other deposits" was only £285,115; over a million, that is, of the amount borrowed from the Bank was paid back again into the Bank to the credit of the Government. Consequently, the public deposits on Wednesday night last had reached very nearly 8 millions, and the balance at the Bank is thus much larger than it was a year ago. On the night of Saturday, the 19th inst., the balance at the Bank of England amounted to £4,579,773 being £932,325 more than at the corresponding date last year. The Government, that is, is able to keep a balance in the Bank at present nearly a million higher than it kept twelve months ago, and thus the Bank is accumulating more of the funds of the outside market, and is obtaining control over the outside market. Very properly the directors have not reduced their rate of discount, but are using the advantage thus accidentally given to them to strengthen their position, and in strengthening their position to guard the market against whatever danger may occur should war break out or should there be a collapse upon the Berlin Bourse.

The payment of the Midland Railway dividend on Saturday added to the general monetary requirements of the open market, and rates were firm. Short loans were quoted 3½ per cent., and the rate of discount was 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills, while the quotation for short dates was 3½ per cent. and upwards.

The stock markets were extremely inactive on Saturday in all departments on there being no news from the Continent of a character to encourage either speculation or investment. Added to this, the monthly settlement in Consols was commenced, and preparations for the "end of the month" Liquidation in Paris caused operations to be held in check. Consols opened at 1-16 per cent. decline, but closed without change on the day. The contango on this security is 1-16 to ¼ per cent., or slightly harder than was charged a month ago, when even to ½ was the rate. This low rate, however, shows that the speculative account for the fall is still large. Home Railways were a quiet and irregular market nearly all day, but a little better tendency was remarked at the close. Foreign Government Securities opened with a firm appearance, but drooped towards the close on a weak market being reported from Berlin. The other Bourses, however, were tolerably steady, except that of Frankfurt, which was dull. American Securities showed little general change, but were firm on balance. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues, being sold to realize, gave way and closed at a reduction, the latter more particularly after a good deal of fluctuation had taken place.

Thursday's Bank of France return shows an increase of £91,040 in the gold, which now again nearly approaches 49 millions sterling, and an increase of £101,040 in the silver, which considerably exceeds 45¼ millions sterling. The coin and bullion thus increased £192,080, and now amount to about 94¼ millions sterling. The discounts increased £132,840 and the advances £17,320, making an increase in the "other securities" of £150,160. Notes returned amounting to £1,350,440. The public deposits decreased £182,120, while the private deposits increased as much as £3,195,080.

The value of the different securities quoted in the official list on the 31st of December, 1886, increased from an authorized issue of £4,400,265,575, and a present amount of £3,891,975,095 at the end of 1885, to £4,522,868,909 authorized and a present amount of £3,999,182,369 at the end of 1886; being an increase in the amount of securities dealt in during the last year of £122,603,334 in the one case, and of £103,207,274 in the other. The new securities admitted to quotation in 1886 represent in nominal value £133,746,040. From these figures, which are taken from the new volume of Burdett's "Official Intelligence," some idea may be obtained of the seriousness of the consequences of even a small rise or fall upon the Stock Exchange. A fall, for example, which affected the whole range of securities quoted on the Stock Exchange—such a fall as was brought about by the recent war scare—even though it should not exceed one per cent., would mean a depreciation of nearly 46 millions sterling in the property represented by these stocks, shares, and bonds. We say depreciation, for there would be only a paper loss to those who do not require to sell their stocks; but the depreciation would be real, and it would mean a loss to those who had either to sell or to borrow. A fall of only 5 per cent. would represent, it will be seen, a depreciation of about 230 millions sterling—a sum larger than the war indemnity imposed by Germany upon France.

The "Directory of Directors," 1887, by Thomas Skinner, has now reached its eighth year of publication. During the past year it appears that no fewer than 1,200 directors ceased to sit upon the boards of public companies, the largest number of changes in any previous year having been 800; but the additions made to the number of directors is more than made up to the original number. The work is compiled from particulars published by the companies, and every notice is at the last moment submitted to the subject of it for revision to date.

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

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

The bad luck which till recently had harassed the practice of the Cambridge University Boat Club seems to have taken a turn for the better during the past week. Fairbairn and Muttelbury have both managed to return to duty in the boat. Flower was unable to stay on; but even without him the go of the boat has wonderfully improved since the return of the two principal heavy-weights. There is still a month of practice left, and that is quite long enough to get the two convalescents into good condition. They add greatly to the strength of the crew, as well as to the swing and style. Orford is still on the sick-list, from a damaged ankle: he was the most promising of all the new men of the trial eights, as regards strength coupled with a fair incipient style; but the loss of practice which his accident has caused must necessarily have thrown him back considerably, and it is possible that, even if he should come round, it may be too late to get him into the required form and swing before racing pace is begun on the tideway. The crew are still on the Cam; the interruptions which they have suffered have prevented them from migrating to the Ely water as in former years. They will appear on tideway about the middle of next week. The crew are now made up as follows:—Bristowe (stroke); Landale, 7; Muttelbury, 6; Fairbairn, 5; Capron, 4 (sometimes alternating with Alexander); Gardner, 3; Hannen, 2; M'Kenna, bow. Now that they have got something more like a settlement, we have good hopes of them and expect to see them improve rapidly. They are now about the same weight as the Oxonians, thanks to the gain in strength through the return of Fairbairn and Muttelbury. The president has had some difficulty in obtaining coaching: no Old Blue has been able to devote his time to the crew; but if Donaldson can take the men in hand we have plenty of faith in him—more than in many an oarsman who has actually rowed in a Putney match.

During the past week Oxford have had a man *hors de combat*—namely, Maclean, No. 5. The reserve man has been on duty in his place; but Maclean is expected to be able to resume rowing this week. His absence has not entailed any shifting of the other men from side to side. Of Rhodes and Cross, the one rows No. 3 and the other No. 5 *pro tem*. Rhodes is theoretically the reserve man rather than Cross. The practice has been steady and improvement gradual. Titherington seems to be a success as a stroke so far as style: as to generalship, he rowed with a head on his shoulders in the trial-eight race, which is really his only experience as a stroke in a match. The other men are in the same places as when training began—namely, Holland, bow; Nickalls, No. 2; Parker, No. 4; Wethered, No. 6; and Williams, No. 7. This week will be the last of the practice on Oxford water; the next move will be on the 6th of March to Abney House for a few days, and thence to Putney. The coaching has been done by R. S. Kindersley, ex-president. The men have settled down to their light boat; and, if they are not put to row too fast a stroke for the next ten days, before they get reasonably fit, we shall expect to see them show very good form on Marlow water. At present they are the favourites, and naturally so, if only on account of the better fortune which has attended their practice. They row quite as long as the last two Oxford crews, and with clean feather and fair recovery. The oars are, on the whole, well together, and all that is wanted is not to ask the men to gallop before they are ripe for it.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

SONS.
COLLINGS, Mrs. Edward J., at Brookland-road, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
COWPER, Mrs. Sydney, at Rokeby, Wynberg, near Cape Town, Feb. 1.
FROSSARD, wife of Rev. C. E., at Villa Coligny, Pau, France, Feb. 22.
HALLEWELL, wife of Captain H. L., Royal Scots, at Capetown, Jan. 29.
LEWIS, Mrs. William F., at Clarendon-road, W., Feb. 25.
STEPHENS, Mrs. Arthur, at Sinclair-road, W., Feb. 23.
THOMPSON, Mrs. T., at Betchworth, Feb. 20.

DAUGHTERS.
BENTWITCH, wife of Mr. Herbert, LL.B., at Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, Feb. 25.
COLLIER, Mrs. G. H. C., at Bethune-road, Stoke Newington, Feb. 24.

COWLEY, Mrs. Thomas K., at Abilene, Blackrock, Dublin, Feb. 19.
FLINT, wife of Mr. W. Hurst, of Watford, Herts, at Castle-hill-avenue, Folkestone, Feb. 25.
FURNEAUX, Mrs. Ernest A., at Pembroke-road, Clifton, Feb. 23.
GODSON, wife of Clement, M.D., Feb. 24.
KEYDEN, Mrs. Philip, at Torwood, Row, Dumbartonshire, Feb. 24.
MACPHERSON, wife of Mr. Lachlan A., of Melville Downs, Canterbury, and Wyrley Grove, Staffordshire, at Timaru, N.Z., Feb. 19.
MADDOX, Mrs. Charles R., at Holmdale-road, West Hampstead, Feb. 25.
MINTON-SENHOUSE, wife of Rev. H., at Askern, Doncaster, Feb. 25.
WELD, wife of Mr. M. R., Madras C.S., at Prince of Wales-road, Dorchester, Dorset, Feb. 20.
WHRELDER, Mrs. George F. S., at Mansfield-road, Haverstock-hill, Feb. 25.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—RICHARDSON.—At Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, East Indies, Edward A. Hall, Barrister-at-Law, of Mozufferpore, son of Mr. Isaac Hall, of Whalley Range, Manchester, and Castleton, Derbyshire, to Leonora C., daughter of Mr. Robert J. Richardson, late of the Bengal C.S., Feb. 24.
HUBBARD—SNOOK.—Alexander R. S., son of Mr. John S. Hubbard, of Enfield, to Eugenie R. M., daughter of Mr. Robert Snook, of Camberwell, Feb. 15.

IZON—LEWIS.—At St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles A. Izon, of Wombourn, son of the late Mr. John Izon, of West Bromwich, to Marion H., daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Lewis, of Goldthorn-hill, Wolverhampton, Feb. 22.
GARDNER—CHEESMAN.—At St. Paul's, Upper Norwood, Arthur L., son of Mr. F. G. Gardner, of College Park, Lewisham, to Blanche E., daughter of Mr. Robert G. Cheesman, of Woodlands, Upper Norwood, Feb. 22.

DEATHS.

BEATTY, Octavia A., widow of Mr. P. W., of Mount Pleasant, county Louth, Ireland, at Maranham, Brazil, aged 60, Feb. 22.
CHAPMAN, Mr. James, at Warminster, aged 82, Feb. 22.
COWLEY, Anna, wife of Mr. Thomas K., at Abilene, Blackrock, Dublin, aged 33, Feb. 25.
CROWE, Sarah E. H., daughter of the late Sir J. R. C.B., at Falcon-road, Battersea, aged 63, Feb. 25.
DIXEY, Augusta, widow of Mr. George, of Buckhurst-hill, aged 69, Feb. 24.
DOUGLAS, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., for many years M.P. for the Boroughs of Banbury and Warwick, at Wilton-crescent, aged 80, Feb. 21.
EVANS, Mr. Thomas, F.G.S., her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, at Pen-y-Bryn, Derby, aged 53, Feb. 25.
GURNEY, Mr. John, of Sprowston Hall, Norwich, at Cannes, aged 41, Feb. 24.
HAWKLEY, Henrietta C., wife of Rev. Canon, at Lambert-road, Brixton-hill, aged 71, Feb. 21.

HOWES, Major-General F. A., R.E., son of the late Mr. William Howes, of Upper Norwood, Surrey, at Balham, aged 51, Feb. 21.
JAMIESON, Mr. Henry D., late of the Borneo Company, at Bournemouth, aged 43, Feb. 23.
MACKENZIE, Alexander J., son of Mr. Alexander, of Scatwell, N.B., at Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 19.
MASON, Ann M., daughter of the late Mr. G.W.W., of Beckenham, at Bampton-road, Forest-hill, Feb. 24.
MONTGOMERY, Rev. William H., at Sutcombe Rectory, North Devon, aged 40, Feb. 24.
MORTON, William, son of the late Mr. William, of Leyton, Essex, at Mare-street, Hackney, London, aged 37, Feb. 23.
PEARSON, Mr. Alexander L., late of Melbourne, at Rothesay-place, Edinburgh, aged 55, Feb. 23.
RIMMEL, Mr. Eugene, at the Strand, aged 66, Feb. 25.
WALTER, Isabelle C., wife of Mr. Henry F., of Papplewick Hall, Nottinghamshire, at Folkestone, Feb. 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OF THE LISTS.

WINFIELDS (LIMITED).—The LISTS of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, for London, and THURSDAY for the country.

WINFIELDS (Limited). Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £160,000, in 24,000 Seven per Cent. Preference Shares of £5 each, now offered for subscription, and 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, which will be allotted to the vendors in part payment of the property. In addition to the Seven per Cent. Preference Dividend, the Preference Shares are entitled to two-thirds of surplus profits distributed in each year, after the Ordinary shares have for that year received a dividend of 7 per cent.

ISSUE OF £120,000 SEVEN per CENT. PREFERENCE CAPITAL, in 24,000 shares of £5 each, payable as follows:—£1 per share on application, £2 per share on allotment, £1 per share on 25th March, 1887, and the balance on 25th April, 1887. Any shareholder may pay in full, under discount of 5 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable Lord BEAUMONT, Chairman. J. Ernest Spencer, Esq., M.P., West Bromwich; Alfred C. Mitchell, Esq., Steel Pen Works, London and Birmingham.

Stephen H. Thompson, Esq., Merchant, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

*Charles W. Torr, Esq., Cambridge-street Works, Birmingham.

*Frederick W. Simms, Esq., 47, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

Octavius F. Thompson, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.

*Will join after allotment.

BANKERS.

The Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Birmingham, and branches, and their London agents, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Trinders and Co., 47, Cornhill E.C.

BROKERS.

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

SECRETARY AND OFFICES (pro tem.). F. E. HERSEE, Esq., 144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

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

The firm was established in the year 1829, and has been since successfully carried on, the books showing that during the 15 years to 30th June last, to which date the accounts have been annually made up, profits to the amount of £203,443 have been actually drawn out in cash, besides additions to the capital, as shown by the accountant's report referred to below.

The premises at Birmingham are leasehold for terms expiring in 1930 and 1933, and cover an area of about eight acres; are well situated in Cambridge-street and Tindal-street, abutting on the canal, and intersected by branches thereof, and the leases are extremely valuable. The works occupied by the business cover 4½ acres, and are in every respect complete, the machinery and plant being of modern description and thoroughly adapted for all requirements. The remainder produces an income considerably in excess of the rent payable by the Company for the whole property, and the Company thus not only stands rent free, but has a profit income from the leases. The premises in London are also well adapted for the business.

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

The price which the vendors have agreed to accept for the entire business as a going concern as from the 31st December, 1886, with the premises, plant, machinery, stock-in-trade, and all assets, except book-debts, is the sum of £143,000, payable £100,000 in cash, and £40,000 in the Ordinary Shares of the Company, issued as fully paid, which Ordinary Shares will not be entitled to any dividend until 7 per cent. has been paid to the holders of the Preference Shares.

With regard to the property, valuations were recently made for the purposes of probate and partnership, and those valuations have formed the basis of the vendors' estimate of value. Those valuations have now been again submitted to Messrs. Cheshire and Gibson, and Messrs. Thomas and Bettridge, of Birmingham, whose instructions on behalf of the Company were to examine and value the property and prepare a detailed inventory of the buildings, motive-power and gearing, fixed plant and machinery, loose plant and utensils, gas, steam, and water fittings, and of the London premises, fixtures and plant therein. The said valuations, which amount to £81,759, can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

The stock-books have been examined by Messrs. Thomas and Bettridge, who certify the value of the stock at 31st December last to be £61,261. This certificate can also be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

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WANDSWORTH COMMON.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK. In the case of my brother's child—which we thought at the point of death—the effect of your preparation has been truly marvellous. In the diarrhoea and sickness of infants I consider it an invaluable dietetic.

CAMBERWELL.

The baby has quite recovered now; but the Doctor says that it is entirely due to the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK that he has been spared to us.

LONDON.

I cannot refrain from expressing to you our thankfulness for the benefit the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK has conferred upon us. Our boy—now nearly six months old—was literally at death's door when we sent for the first bottle; in fact, the doctor had given him up. No other milk could he keep upon his stomach.

LONDON.

I wish to write and tell you how much we are pleased with your ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK, which not only saved our child, but has helped it to thrive and become a strong, healthy, and different baby altogether.

LONDON.

I must thank you for the kind attention I have had, and must say the use of the HUMAN MILK has been the means of bringing our boy from death's door to perfect health.

LONDON.

The above extracts speak for themselves, and show that even in cases of extreme danger

LIFE HAS BEEN SAVED

By the use of the special form of Milk prepared by the AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, and sold by them under the title of

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK.

As will be seen by some of the above addresses, this preparation can be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, and the Company's arrangements are such as to ensure

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION in cases where EVERY MOMENT is of the UTMOST IMPORTANCE. Any Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to satisfy themselves as to the absolute correctness of the above Extracts can see the originals of these and numerous other similar letters by calling at the Chief Office, at Bayswater.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, 31, St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, W. For telegrams, "Aylesbury Company, London," is sufficient address.

THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

FARMS: ITCHINGFIELD ESTATE, HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

Chief Office: 31, ST. PETERSBURGH PLACE, BAYSWATER, LONDON, W.

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