

# THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE

An Evening Review and Record of News.

No. 2104.—VOL. XIV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## 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 7.25: Morning Performance EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 1.25, THE FORTY THIEVES. The best Pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane, the finest spectacle ever seen, and played by the best and funniest company ever gathered together.  
104th Performance.

## LYCEUM.

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

## ADELPHI.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (4.15 h. time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Mesdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jecks, Leigh, Brennan, Nelson, &c. At 7.15, FAMILY JARS.**

## OPERA COMIQUE.

**MISS KATE VAUGHAN'S COMEDY COMPANY.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.** Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, James Fernandez, Forbes-Dawson, Tapping, Sydney Brough, and Lionel Brough; Mesdames John Billington, Julia Gwynne, Meyer, Susan 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.—OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE. Manager, F. J. Harris.

## VAUDEVILLE.

**VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (24th time), by Robert Buchanan. Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Mesdames Larkin, Leclercq, Venne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.**

## GLOBE.

**GLOBE THEATRE.—Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, March 14th, with a Farical Comedy entitled THE SNOWBALL, by Sydney Grundy, preceded at 8 o'clock with a Comedietta, AFTER MANY DAYS; to conclude with CRAZED. Messrs. C. H. Hawtre, Wilfred Draycott, A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherstone, Blanche Horlock, and Miss Fanny Brough, &c. Box Office now open.**

## PRINCE OF WALES'S.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.** Mr. HORACE SEDGAR, 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.  
MONDAY Next and following days, at 2.30, until further notice, a Musical Dream-play in two acts, by Savile Clarke, founded on Lewis Carroll's delightful Stories. Music by Walter Slaughter. Doors open 2.15, commence 2.30. Box-office 10 to 5 daily. Prices for children under 12: Stalls, 5s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 4s.; balcony, 3s.; and first circle, 2s.

## PRINCESS'S.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—THE NOBLE VAGABOND, by Henry Arthur Jones, at 8.15 (6.15 time), in which Mr. Charles Warner, Messrs. George Barrett, Charles Cartwright, Julian Cross, E. W. Thomas, E. Gurney; 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.**

## GAIETY.

**GAIETY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDS.—THIS EVENING at 8, MONTE CRISTO JR., a Burlesque Melodrama in Three Acts, by Richard Henry. Produced by Charles Harris. Musical Director, Meyer Lutz. At 7.30, DIMITY'S DILEMMA, a new farce by Malcolm C. Salaman. Doors open 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCE of MONTE CRISTO JR., EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.**

## SAVOY.

**SAVOY.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the New and Original Supernatural Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled RUDDIGORE; OR, THE WITCH'S CURSE. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Lewis, and D. Lely; Mesdames L. Braham, Jessie Bond, J. Findlay, and R. Brandram. Preceded, at 7.40, by THE CARP. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Morning Performance of RUDDIGORE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.**

## HAYMARKET.

**HAYMARKET.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.—EVERY EVENING, at 8, a play in four acts by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled HARD HIT. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dods-worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Coult, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five. No fees. Doors open 7.30.**

## ST. JAMES'S.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Managers, Mr. HARR and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8, will be revived**

## LADY CLANCARTY.

Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by Mr. Kendal, Mr. Waring, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. de Verney, Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Bauer, Mr. B. Webster (who will make his first appearance), Mr. Hendrie, Mr. Gould; Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. B. Tree, Miss Huntley, and Mrs. Kendal. Doors open at 7.30; Box Office 10 to 5. No fees.

## OLYMPIC.

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

## AVENUE.

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

## CRITERION.

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

## COMEDY.

**COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—Enthusiastic reception of MYNHEER JAN.—Every Evening, at 8 the new Comic Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulson and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulson, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Marius, Miss Camille d'Arville, Mde. Amadi, Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Amy Martin, Miss Emma Broughton, Miss Annie Wilson, Miss M. Richardson, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Melnotte. Seats may be secured at the Box-office, open from 10 to 5, and at all libraries.**

## 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. The wonderful Family of Lions. The Six Elephants and the Manoeuvre Diabolique by 32 Lady Riders. 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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## SANDOWN PARK CLUB, ESHER, SURREY.

**THE MARCH MEETING** will take place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 4th and 5th, Commencing at 1.30 P.M. each day.

Frequent Trains from Waterloo, Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, and other stations as advertised.  
A Special Train (for Members only) will leave Waterloo Station, from No. 6 Platform, at 12.15 each day.  
H.W.F.A. WILLIAMS.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL, Cannon-street, London, E.C. The books for the registration of shares will be closed from Wednesday, the 2nd day of March, to Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1887, both inclusive.  
By order of the Board,  
G. L. BENNETT, Secretary.  
19 and 20, Cornhill, London, E.C.,  
1st March, 1887.

## A DONATION FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The editor of the *Financial News* has not yet contributed to the fund for the Imperial Institute which it is proposed to establish in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. But he is prepared on certain terms to contribute a sum of £500 for that object. The Editor will give that amount to the Imperial Institute Fund on condition that the officials of the late South Kensington Exhibition shall within thirty days from to-day furnish him with the following information for publication:—

1st. A detailed statement, duly and independently audited, of the receipts and expenditures of the Health Exhibition of 1884, showing the disposition made of the sum of £215,292 received therefrom.

2nd. A detailed statement, duly and independently audited, of the receipts and expenditures of the Inventions Exhibition of 1885, showing the disposition made of the sum of £208,490 received therefrom.

3rd. A detailed statement, duly and independently audited, of the receipts and expenditures of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, showing the amount received therefrom, and the disposition made of it.

The total receipts of these three Exhibitions may be reasonably estimated at £600,000. The public have a natural curiosity to know what has been done with this large sum of money. There is good reason to believe that it has all been spent: the minute of the Council of the Exhibitions, signed by Sir Frederick Bramwell, and issued November 13 last, said as much. But how has it been spent? Who has profited by the spending of it?

Since November 13 last, now nearly four months, the officials of the South Kensington Exhibitions have been mysteriously silent. At that time the Finance Committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition reported to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as president, that "it is impossible to give with any precision, as yet, the final figures of receipts or expenditure." Is it still impossible to get these figures "as yet"? We do not believe it. We believe that it is quite possible for the officials of the South Kensington Exhibitions to make public the financial results of the Health Exhibition, the Inventions Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at once, and, as an inducement to them to do this, we make the above offer. Surely the gentlemen to whom we appeal will not stand in the way of the substantial addition that we propose to make to the Imperial Institute Fund. The Royal President of that Institute and of the late South Kensington Exhibitions will not permit them to do so.

## NOTICE.—DOULTON WARE.

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

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DR. T. J. BARNARDO, at the

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## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

## HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

DR. JOWETT, the Master of Balliol, has done as much for what is called "higher" education as any man in the country. That brisk and bustling home of learning, the University of Oxford, was awakened from its eighteenth-century lethargy by a few determined reformers, of whom Mr. JOWETT, when a tutor of Balliol, was one. Of late years, regenerated Oxford and reinvigorated Cambridge have been spreading their sweetness and light among the manufacturing towns, and founding, or rather encouraging others to found, local centres for the diffusion of knowledge. Of these university colleges the fortunes have not been all alike. Some are crowded with students, and, with their well-organized system of studies and their able staff of teachers, are very creditable and successful institutions. One or two others have hardly done so well, and seem to exist chiefly in order to supply popular lectures to young ladies during the season when lawn-tennis cannot be played with any degree of comfort.

On the whole, however, the university colleges may be said to have succeeded. They add, as Dr. JOWETT says, a useful element to the industrial and mercantile society of the great provincial cities. They do something to raise the general level of intelligence, and they create an interest in intellectual improvement. Unfortunately they do not pay their way. They are nearly all in debt or in financial difficulties. The fees they charge are necessarily low. Ten or fifteen pounds a year is more than a clerk or artisan can be expected to pay for the instruction given, and this is not enough to cover the expenses. Consequently, the Colleges must be subsidized; and the Master of Balliol urges that it is the State which should grant the subsidy. He maintains that the experience of our own and other countries has shown that the higher education cannot be self-supporting. Our old universities have been heavily endowed from the beginning. In Germany Universities are supported by Government; in America the municipal or State funds are taxed for them, or portions of public lands are reserved for their benefit. Assuming, however, that these colleges require public assistance in some form, it is by no means so certain that the subsidy should come from the Imperial revenue. Professor JOWETT says that nothing can be expected from private charity. But why? Surely, if Oxford and Cambridge are as successful as they profess to be in their educational crusade, there ought to be no great difficulty in inducing wealthy people in the large towns to imitate the munificence of the founders of University College, London; Firth College, Sheffield; and Mason College, Birmingham. Or, if this resource is unavailing, the local corporations might be asked to provide the means for higher education within their districts. This would at least ensure that no college would be left in existence when it had ceased to do useful work.

At any rate, Professor JOWETT takes up a strong position when he urges that public money in some form or other should be applied to secondary as well as elementary instruction. "The country as a whole," he says, "is taxed for education, and therefore all classes, in proportion to their need, should have a share of the benefit for which they pay." As a matter of fact this benefit is confined to a single section of the community. From the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 the rich, and those who must be called, for want of a better name, the middle classes, derive nothing whatever except a small increase in their taxes and a large increase in their rates. Do the poor gain an equivalent for the sacrifices entailed upon them and others? On this point our readers know our opinion. Speaking with a full consciousness of the influence of education upon the moral and material progress of a nation, we say that they do not. The benefits the legislators of 1870 gave with one hand they took away with the other. They poisoned the gift of cheap elementary education by making it compulsory. The coercive clauses of the Act have thrown vast expense upon the ratepayers, and added a fresh burden to the miseries of the very poor.

It has had another effect, which is worth noticing by Professor JOWETT and all who are trying to develop a national system of secondary education. We are told, and rightly enough, that the future of English industry depends to a large extent on the technical instruction of English artisans. Our working men want a better education, or at any rate a more useful and appropriate one, than that which they get in schools intended for the very poor. The tendency of the existing system is to level down to the standard of the least intelligent classes. Technical schools, private schools, endowed schools, have been driven out of existence by competitors who have the funds of the State and the ratepayers behind them; the voluntary schools are going the same way. The artisan finds that he has no choice but

to send his children to a school where they mingle with the outcasts of the streets and are treated as if their intelligence was no higher than that of their half-starved half-civilized companions. We want a gradation of schools. For the poorest, let us have the old ragged schools back, with nothing but the three R's taught. Above these there should be a hierarchy of "secondary" schools, culminating in a technical college in every large town. There would be fees to pay in all these establishments, which of course would vary in relation to their character: but all of them might receive something from the education rate, which at present is wholly swallowed up in maintaining the schools of a class. The mere remission of compulsion would set free for useful purposes the large fund which is spent in paying an army of inspectors, and dragooning and punishing the poor for the breach of the compulsory rules. But it will do something besides that. When men are at liberty to manage the education of their children for themselves, they can restore that educational variety which is fast disappearing before the School Board. It will then be possible to do something for the higher as well as for the lower education of the people. But as long as compulsion, with all its attendant sufferings and burdens, is enforced, there is little prospect that real progress can be made.

## THE PROGRESS OF ANARCHY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALL the London newspapers to-day, with one exception, of course, are groaning at the fatal loss of time in the House of Commons over the Procedure Rules. With one consent they point out that at the end of a fortnight not two lines of the first rule have yet been agreed upon; and there is a general cry for some heroic means of putting a stop to a course of obstruction which appears to be quite unlimited. "This veiled rebellion must be dealt with and stopped," says one commentator. "The time has come when it is necessary to put an end to these disgraceful proceedings, and to mark in a firm and final manner the resolution of the country to be no longer trifled with. Public opinion will support the Government in all that they may do to stop this wicked waste of time. The jeers and laughter of the obstructionists as they try some new-fangled dodge for reducing the time-honoured Parliament of England to a state of impotence must be met at once by the boldest methods;" and so forth. Says another writer, "If no Government and no party can be found equal to the task of curing the obstinate malady with which the House of Commons is afflicted, the difficulty will have to be solved from outside. Public opinion is ripe for some vigorous and decisive action on the part of the Government to put an end to the scenes which have been exhibited during the past five weeks." Another organ of public opinion calls on the Government to put an Herculean shoulder to the wheel without further delay: assuring them that "vigorous action on their part would evoke such a chorus of approval from all sections of the English public as would probably surprise them by its unanimity and volume, and speedily reduce the few open adversaries with whom they might at first meet to discomfited silence." And so the chorus proceeds: growl answering to growl, and exhortation to exhortation.

We are in full sympathy with the feeling that finds expression in this morning's outcry, and wish for nothing more than that the Government should proceed boldly and at once to dispose of the double task before them: which is, to put down obstruction in Parliament and rebellion in Ireland. But it must be acknowledged that with the first evil it is not so easy to deal. Lord Salisbury cannot be expected to come down to the House of Commons and order the Serjeant-at-Arms to "take away that bauble." To clear the House of the Obstructionists it would be necessary to pass a Bill for the disfranchisement of Ireland; and as long as these conspirators remain members of the House of Commons, they cannot be silenced in violation of the rules of that assembly. All this should be well understood; and it should not have been forgotten when the Government resolved to take the discussion of the Procedure Rules first, and afterwards to ask for larger powers in dealing with the rebellion in Ireland. This was a mistake, for the reasons we advanced while yet there was plenty of time to rearrange the course of business. The representations we then published received no support from any of the journals which now see clearly enough that it was an error to involve the House of Commons in an interminable discussion of Procedure Rules before attacking the Irish conspiracy. What is needed above all things is greater power to deal with that conspiracy and a determination to use it vigorously and promptly; and we say again that a short Bill strengthening the hands of the law could not have been delayed by the Obstructionists longer than the adoption of the Procedure Rules will be delayed. As it is, Parliament is being brought into deeper contempt every day; we are hardly nearer to the end of this Procedure debate than we were a fortnight ago; and while the suppression of obstruction to any measure strengthening the arm of the law in Ireland would have been comparatively easy, and would have been backed by a shout of approbation from the whole country, here the case is different. It is



not easy to put an end to the Procedure Rules debate, and the country is so disgusted with the whole business that it is not unlikely to look with a certain measure of critical discontent on any arbitrary means of disposing of the question. Besides, it would not do to "shut up" men like Mr. Whitbread, and these must be silenced also if the Irish Obstructionists are silenced.

It is altogether a bad business; and as long as it lasts the Harcourts will take advantage of it, as Sir William does in the insidious letter published in the *Times* this morning. We may be mistaken, but "something in the air" seems to whisper that the critical time has come: and that if the Government do not act at once they will soon have reason to repent it.

## NOTES.

Sir Henry Holland's reasons for refusing to submit the Newfoundland Fisheries Bait Bill for the Queen's approbation have just been published in the form of a despatch to the Governor. Nothing is to be done with the measure this year, owing to the representations of the French Government. It seems that the French fishing-fleet was equipped and practically ready to sail when the question came up for decision; and much stress is laid on the fact that the passing of the Bill would be unfair to French interests after the expenditure of money and time on fitting out the fleet. It is also suggested that if the sale of bait to the French fishermen were forbidden, power is given to them by treaty to take what they could not buy.

Mr. Gladstone refuses to disestablish the Welsh Church just now. The Irish question is too "troublesome, obtrusive, and provoking" to allow of his considering anything else. And why so? "Because it involves social order: and it is in the nature of questions involving social order to push their claims to precedence over other questions." This is not the first time that Mr. Gladstone has employed a euphemism to express the great truth that the existence of sedition and outrage is a condition precedent to the consideration of political questions in a modern democracy. There will not be wanting Welsh agitators to see that "social order" becomes involved in the question of Welsh disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone complains that after fifty-five years of public service it is expected that he should continue to take an active part in politics "until he drops." He has "solid and even high grounds" for "respectfully demurring" to this view. Mr. Gladstone perhaps over-estimates the stern determination of his fellow-countrymen to retain his services. They will probably be sufficiently self-sacrificing to acquiesce in his decision whenever his longing for retirement becomes uncontrollable.

In Mr. Howell's speech about the delinquencies of the Ratepayers' Protection Society, which is said to have got up bogus meetings against Sir William Harcourt's Government of London Bill, the following passage occurred:—

The Paddington meeting, which was to declare the public opinion of the Irishmen of the metropolis, was held at the Hibernian Club. The only entry in the accounts was "Mr. O'Phelan, see *St. James's Gazette*, £5."

Here the words "see *St. James's Gazette*" merely refer to a report of the Paddington meeting, at which a Mr. O'Phelan spoke: an ordinary paragraph report, written in the usual course of business and supplied by a regular reporter. But on this foundation the *Gutter Gazette* has raised an innuendo that Mr. O'Phelan received money from the Ratepayers' Protection Society for "writing down" Sir William Harcourt's Bill in the *St. James's*. Not that the respectable writer in the "*G. G.*" believed for a moment in the justice of his insinuation, nor will he be at all surprised to learn that no Mr. O'Phelan ever wrote a line of any kind whatever in this journal.

Mr. Besant gave an address last night on "The Security of Literary Property" before a conference arranged by the Committee of the Society of Authors. Discussing the various arrangements usually made between authors and publishers, Mr. Besant showed that authors run considerable risks of getting something less than what they apparently stipulate for. The Society of Authors have investigated various cases in which authors seem to have suffered a real hardship. At the same time Mr. Besant showed that authors are very largely to blame for their own misfortunes. They throw upon the publisher the burden of looking after their interests as well as his own. If authors would enter into formal agreements, exactly stipulating the terms of their bargain, and if they would insist on having the accounts of receipts or expenses, on which their rights depend, properly audited, they would escape most of the risks which they at present run.

In the course of a lecture on the Nile expedition, delivered last night at the Birkbeck Institution, Colonel Duncan gave some interesting details as to the removal of a number of refugees from Khartoum. About 2,600 men, women, and children who had been sent from Khartoum by General Gordon were taken charge of by Colonel Duncan at Assouan and were sent in safety to their homes. Lord Wolseley, who was in the chair, spoke in high

terms of Colonel Duncan's services in the campaign. Lord Wolseley also spoke on the general plan of the expedition for the relief of General Gordon. Whatever may be thought as to the question whether a better route could have been chosen when the expedition was once undertaken, no one can dispute Lord Wolseley's emphatic assertion that the decision to despatch an expedition should have been made at least a month before it was. There is little comfort, however, in the knowledge that Gordon's life might have been saved if we had had a competent and energetic Government at home; or that the expedition across the desert might have succeeded, even at the last moment, but for the successive calamities which deprived it of its principal leaders. It is more cheering to turn to that part of Lord Wolseley's speech in which he justly eulogized the good conduct and the humanity of the men engaged in the expedition, and protested against the anonymous calumnies which have lately obtained currency in this country.

M. Katkoff's paper, the *Moscow Gazette*, sings a paean of triumph over the rapid growth of commerce in Central Asia. The Transcasian Railway has, of course, considerably developed Russian trade in that region. The production of cotton is becoming very large, "and will soon rival that of America," to which Central Asia now sends an appreciable quantity of raw cotton every year. Wool, raw silk, and many other products are being exported to Europe in rapidly increasing quantities; as was, indeed, only to be expected after the opening of a railway which can transport merchandise from the Amoo Daria to Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Odessa, and Warsaw in less than a fortnight, and at very much less expense than has hitherto been possible. This roseate account of Central Asian trade of course owes something to the well-known characteristics of the staff of the *Moscow Gazette*; but there can be no doubt that Russia looks to the commerce of her Asiatic Empire for some portion at least of the wherewithal to re-establish, in the course of years, her shattered finances.

The parliamentary return of convictions for drunkenness on Sunday in Scotland, just issued, compares very unfavourably with the similar return for England presented to Parliament a few weeks ago. The Scots have to explain how it comes about that, although by the famous Forbes-Mackenzie Act all the public-houses in Scotland are shut during the whole of Sunday, the annual convictions for drunkenness on that day are more numerous in proportion than the convictions for England, where the public-houses are open for a certain part of every Sunday. The return proves conclusively that the Forbes-Mackenzie Act is a failure. In all the burghs of Scotland, with a population of 1,605,395, and the public-houses shut, the Sunday convictions are 1,923; in the London Metropolitan Police District, with a population of 4,716,009, and the public houses open for a good part of the day, the convicted numbered only 3,011, of whom 1,190 were not residents in the district. With a population of 25,974,439 England has 12,917 convictions during the year; with a population of 3,735,573 Scotland has 2,175 convictions. The comparison is decidedly in favour of England. It appears the Scotch can drink on Sunday, as well as play football occasionally.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's presidential address to the Social and Political Educational League contained a great deal of excellent advice to those who wish to assist in the intelligent study of political questions by the less educated class of English voters. Mr. Harrison, speaking as a practised lecturer, gave some valuable suggestions as to the proper method of lecturing; and he showed how important a factor in the formation of public opinion a system of educational lectures on political topics might become. The methods recommended by Mr. Frederic Harrison are certainly better, and probably cheaper, than those which have been too frequently employed for the manufacture of public opinion. A considerable change will have to be effected, however, before any large section of English voters can be persuaded to prefer those who tell them how much they have to learn to those who assure them of their competence to decide all political questions out of hand. Mr. Harrison warned his lecturers against the danger of "trying to be amusing." Unfortunately, many of those who stand most in need of political education consider that a political meeting can have no *raison d'être* except as a form of entertainment.

The Government of that "ox-wagon Republic" the Transvaal must surely rub their eyes in amazement at the extraordinary change that has come over the finances of their State in the last twelve months. During that time the debt with which the Republic had long been encumbered has been got rid of and an entirely new revenue, which apparently is likely to be indefinitely expanded and continued, has sprung into existence. But the Boers have not themselves to thank for this wondrous change, which has been brought about solely and entirely by the influx of the British and foreign element to the gold-fields of the Transvaal, and principally those of the De Kaap or Barberton district. From these fields alone the South African Republic is now drawing an income of something like £100,000 per annum, which sum is likely to be very largely increased in the next six months. At present the gold-seekers—who in eighteen months have converted a savage and unknown solitude, peopled only by wild beasts, into a busy mining district boasting a considerable town—have had



little time to look after questions of taxation and Customs. They are now beginning to grumble heartily, however, at the way in which they (who are bringing all this wealth into the land) are taxed and impeded, and these grumbings are likely to take definite form very shortly. There are signs that this county, from which Mr. Gladstone so ignominiously scuttled, will undergo a bloodless restoration to Anglo-Saxondom at the hands of the mining population now overrunning it.

A correspondent writes:—In the Note on warships bearing the name of *Victory* which you printed on Tuesday you have omitted one which was commenced in Woolwich dry dock in 1609. On the 25th of July in that year payment was made to the Treasurer of the Navy of £4,071 9s. 6d. to be expended on finishing this vessel.

Mr. Ruskin's last letter on railways ought never to have been solicited by the "Cumberland gentlemen" to whom it is addressed, nor communicated to the newspapers. The protection of the Lake District from unnecessary railways cannot possibly be assisted by calling all railways "a loathsome form of devilry," or "carriages of damned souls on the ridges of their own graves." Mr. Ruskin has a good title to the affection and esteem of his fellow-countrymen. It is only a misguided friend, or an enemy in the guise of a friend, who could do anything to further the writing of a letter of this kind. It is the duty of Mr. Ruskin's real friends to see that such productions are not written, or at all events not published.

The football match between the Preston North End and the Old Carthusians at the Oval yesterday was undoubtedly the most important match of the season so far, and produced probably the finest struggle ever witnessed in a Cup tie. For two years the Preston team, which consists chiefly of professionals, had been unbeaten, although they were ruled out of the Cup competition last year owing to their unqualified players. This year the Cup is considered a certainty for the northern players, and few expected to see their narrow escape from defeat at the hands of the best team of southern gentlemen. For the first half-time the pace and weight of the southern forwards, and the splendid play of the two brothers Walters at back gave the advantage to the Carthusians; but the fine goal-keeping of Wharton, the amateur champion sprinter, for Preston, prevented any score being made. After another quarter of an hour Cobbold scored for the Carthusians, and until a few minutes before time the match appeared to be won by them; but just at the last Graham "headed" the ball through the Carthusian goal. As the game ended in a draw, it was decided to play another half-hour, and here the better training of the professional team stood them in good stead; and they scored another goal, winning by two to one. More than 5,000 spectators witnessed the game. Had the play been on Saturday at least double that number would without doubt have attended.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE DECIPHERMENT OF THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

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

SIR,—A Note in the *St. James's Gazette* of February 28th affirms that "Captain Conder has found the key" to the records of the Hittites; while the further statement, that "the translation of the Hittite inscriptions is an event of no common interest," conveys the impression that their translation has been actually effected.

Since extravagant expectations are sure to be entertained, a word of caution may not be out of place. It would be premature to pronounce any decided opinion as to the failure of Captain Conder's attempt till his methods of decipherment have been laid before those scholars, perhaps a dozen at the outside, who are competent to form an opinion as to the legitimacy of his processes and the validity of his results. But it would be still more rash to accept offhand such extremely startling results on the mere assertion of Captain Conder that the decipherment "has been accomplished."

We are not entirely without guidance, however; since an outline of Captain Conder's method of decipherment was printed three years ago in the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and a revised account of his scheme is given in his recently published book on "Syrian Stone-Lore." It may be said that these statements have not inspired experts with any great confidence as to the soundness of Captain Conder's methods, or any great hopefulness as to the value of the results which he may obtain.

It may be further said that Captain Conder's published conclusions as to the phonetic values of certain Hittite characters conflict directly with such meagre results as have already been attained. These results are based, first, on a bilingual boss, with an inscription in Hittite characters accompanied by a Cuneiform translation; and secondly, on the very high probability that the Hittite hieroglyphs were the source from which the Cypriote syllabary was developed. Now, from a comparison of the forms of Hittite and Egyptian hieroglyphs Captain Conder comes to the conclusion that a certain Hittite character had the value of *p*; and if it has not this value, the whole of his decipherments will doubtless fall to the ground. Now, this very character occurs on the bilingual boss as part of a proper name, and in the cuneiform translation there is no name or even word which contains *p*. Further, from the Cuneiform translation it is believed that this character had the value of *mo* or *me*. This probability is reduced almost to a certainty by the fact that the form of this Hittite character is identical, or nearly so, with one of the Cypriote syllabics

which had the value of *mo*. This is, perhaps, the most probable of all the results which have as yet been obtained as to the value of any of the Hittite characters. The probability of its correctness is greatly increased by the fact that it was arrived at independently by two investigators working from entirely different data: by Professor Sayce, working downwards from the Cuneiform translation of the legend on the boss; and by Dr. Isaac Taylor, working upwards from the Cypriote to the Hittite characters. In addition to this, there are two other Hittite characters which there is good reason for believing to be vowels, and these on Captain Conder's scheme are consonants. For these reasons, which are only a few of those which might be adduced, your readers would do well to suspend their judgment as to the success or failure of Captain Conder's attempt till he has placed before experts the needful materials for coming to a conclusion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 2.

AN ORIENTALIST.

### THE DOVER HARBOUR BILL.

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

SIR,—The Conservatives in Dover are great admirers of the *St. James's Gazette*; and although we do not regard the Harbour Bill now before the House as a party matter, we cannot but see that it is opposed by Earl Granville, and that on the division on the second reading it had the support of the Marquess of Salisbury. In Dover all the Conservatives are in favour of the measure, and a majority of disinterested Liberals also support it.

In your description of the Bill in your "Notes" of Tuesday evening, you do less than justice to the motives of its promoters. It is not quite fair to describe the measure as framed to enable the Dover Corporation to apply the harbour surplus to defray the ordinary expenses of the town. For the board has no fund which could be so diverted; that sum being insufficient for the carrying out of such harbour extension as is urgently needed. Nor is the board in a position to borrow money for such a purpose, except at excessive rates of interest. What we do maintain is this: that, should the corporation succeed in their present contention, they would be in a position to borrow money on a substantial security—that, namely, of the rates—at one and a half per cent. less than the board are now paying; the said money to be applied for the advantage of both the town and the harbour. You further state that "no complaint" is made against the management of the present board. In a few days the Bill will be in Committee and witnesses will be examined. I am sanguine enough to believe that the evidence then taken will lead you to revise the statement that there is "no complaint."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 2.

A DOVER RATEPAYER.

### LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.

THE proposed cathedral at Liverpool, which will probably cost about half a million of money, is not an opportunity that ought to be thrown away. It seems to be decided, as it should be, that the style shall be Gothic; and three designs are now before the public, two of which are really and the third at least nominally and in many of its details Gothic. This style has been sufficiently proved, in some recent articles in this journal, to be the only manner of building fitted for modern ecclesiastical architecture; but, indeed, no proof that it is so is required. Every child who has been brought up in Christian ideas can see at a glance, though he may not be able to render a reason for his perception, that the Oratory at Brompton, for example, has not a Christian character about it, and that Westminster Abbey has; and every spectator with a degree of perception a little beyond that of a child can see that the round-arched Norman type, though far better suited for churches than the Renaissance of St. Paul's or the aforesaid Oratory, is a thing of the past. To speak of the Pointed architecture of the present day as a mere dilettante "revival" is to cast an unmerited slur upon it. There is no dilettantism about the works of such architects as Street, Butterfield, Pearson, and Bodley; though there may be occasionally peculiarities and even eccentricities in them. These and several other English architects are working in as living and original a way on the lines of the one great ecclesiastical style as any of the architects of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries ever did; and it only wants the ripening lapse of three or four centuries to set their works upon exactly the same level with those of the builders of the best times. We have, indeed, no architect who could have designed Strasburg or Canterbury; but the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had very few who could have built the new Law Courts or the best churches of Pearson. These and many other contemporary edifices are the works of true artists—of men who have had a living feeling of the significance of the type of architecture they adopted, and have therefore moved freely in the strict bonds of its law, and have produced new forms of beauty in perfect accordance with it.

Of the three designs submitted for the Liverpool Cathedral, two (namely, those of Messrs. Bodley and Garner and Mr. James Brooks), though open to criticism, are works of true artists deeply imbued with the Gothic idea which was explained a few weeks ago in these pages. Mr. Brooks's design is almost perfectly orthodox and yet very original; a number of artistic effects of the highest power and beauty being obtained, for instance, by covering the whole breadth of the aisles with a gallery having windows of the same size as those of the aisles, and thus providing that the clerestory, which usually rises from the aisle roof, does not begin until the external walls have attained an extraordinary altitude. Another proof of Mr. Brooks's power as an artist is the exterior of the "St. John's Chapel," at the south-east corner of the cathedral, whereby attention is called in the most effective way to this leading feature of height of wall; the chapel rising only to the height of the aisle proper, and sending up flying buttresses clear over its own roof on to the buttresses that strengthen the main building, at the point where the gallery roof meets them. The fault of this design lies,



to our mind, in the west front; which is flanked by two slim towers with lofty spires, that do not seem to make one block with the main building, as these features do in the best ancient works, but have a semi-detached *campanile* look, at direct variance with the feeling of northern Gothic, though common enough in the architecture of Italy, in which no true Gothic feeling ever existed. The peculiarity of the site, which has breadth but is deficient in length, indicates a completely opposite treatment. What is wanting in length should be made up in the height and compactness, of the whole mass of the building. Two solid towers, one or both being without spires, and closed up more nearly together, would have made this design one of the most complete efforts of modern architecture. Spires are never so effective as when they have the semblance of being mere jets of aspiring flame, escaped, as it were, from the huge furnace of ascending ardour expressed by the thousands upon thousands of soaring lines of the main building. The front of Strasburg—one of the greatest specimens of architecture in the world—owes much of its beauty to this compactness, and to the fact that only one of the flanking towers carries a spire. The west front, in the design of Messrs. Bodley and Garner, is far superior to that of Mr. Brooks, the flanking towers and spires having the orthodox Gothic character to which Mr. Brooks's semi-campaniles are quite opposed. In other respects, too, the Bodley design is a grave and noble work, and quite worthy of the occasion, though without such startling and, at the same time, perfectly artistic originalities as have been pointed out in that of his competitor.

As to the third design—though it is evidently the work of a very skilful and thoughtful builder, and full of ingenuities and plausible adaptations to “the wants of the time”—it can scarcely be considered as the work of an architect at all, if architecture is to be regarded as really one of the fine arts and the architect as a true artist. All unity of idea and feeling is avowedly cast to the winds. Behind the west front of Peterborough rises the dome of St. Paul's; and all the “architectural” details, externally and internally, are devised to corroborate and take part in this artistically impossible conjunction. The head of a bulldog on the body of a greyhound would not be a more revolting incongruity. If the people of Liverpool want a great preaching-hall, they should instruct Mr. Emerson to build them one (which might be done, with all splendid and appropriate “decorations” for half the money they are talking of spending on their “cathedral”); but do not let them fancy that they are getting a work of art by massing innumerable details of absolutely incompatible styles. The dome is a part of a circular-arched mode of building. It has never, except in the hands of the Saracenic architects, been developed into a true style; though the genius of the architects of St. Sophia, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's have got great effect out of it, in conjunction with a round-arched construction and classical details. It is quite impossible, without drawings, to give the reader any idea of the sensation which is produced by the incessant violations of artistic law—Mr. Emerson's admirers call them “originalities”—in this design. All that can be done in the space at command is to quote a few of Mr. Emerson's printed explanations and justifications of his work. “To suit the city and the requirements of our modern service a new departure is desirable. . . . The architecture, out of respect to the sentiment of the people (!), should follow the principles and express the feeling of our grand old Gothic cathedrals. To effect this combination, and design a cathedral which shall be worthy of the second city in the British Empire, has been my aim.” How much Mr. Emerson sympathizes with “the feeling of our grand old Gothic cathedrals” is shown by his emphatic condemnation of “the painfully contracted effect produced by two tall towers immediately flanking the nave; as in the case of the cathedrals at Cologne, Chartres, Rouen, Brussels, Lichfield, York, the Abbey at Westminster, and numbers of others”—i.e., all the finest Gothic cathedrals in the world! “The mystery affected by the religious bodies in the Middle Ages . . . no longer exists, and modern feeling demands, etc.” “If a precedent be required for the introduction of a dome to Gothic architecture, the magnificent examples of Sta. Maria del Fiore and the Baptistries at Pisa and Florence may suffice. . . . Moreover, the beautiful Mahomedan domes so common in the East are practically Gothic.” Is this the way that a true artist would feel and write? Let our readers refer to the text of Mr. Emerson's long account of his design, if they require any further ground for sharing the alarm which must be felt by every lover of architecture at the prospect—only too probable—of this design being adopted. It is commonly supposed that Mr. Ruskin's writings have educated the public in the matter of architectural taste; but what shall we think when we find an apologist of Mr. Emerson's plans writing thus in a periodical of high authority on matters of building:—“The design as a whole is unquestionably a remarkably bold and original one; it has the merit, so unhappily rare in modern architecture, of being a departure from mere precedent, an effort to think out a design in a form suitable to the special circumstances of the case, and to convey into one whole hints derived from various buildings of various styles. . . . The whole impression is rather Classic than Gothic. . . . We cannot help feeling that the architect might have done more justice to his very bold conception if he had treated what is in reality a Classic composition with a more Classic form of detail; in fact, that it means to be a Classic design, but somehow or other has worked itself out Gothic.” This from one of the most earnest and influential advocates of Mr. Emerson's plans. Surely it would be only to weaken the case against this design to add anything to the architect's justification and his apologist's commendation of it! The whole question of architectural style is treated by both of them as being simply a question as to what sort of “ornaments” shall be stuck on to the walls and roof of that *sine qua non*, a big preaching-hall—which is, after all, not a *sine qua non*. Musical festivals are the only “functions” which, in a modern English cathedral, could require more free space than is supplied by the designs of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Bodley. People do not go in their tens of thousands nowadays to hear Bishops preach; and if it is a music-hall that the Liverpool people want, they would do better to leave out nave, aisles, transepts, etc., and have a great *bonâ fide* domed room at once, like that at Kensington Gore.

## TERRIERS.

FASHION in dogs is as fickle as in everything else; but fashion is all powerful. In the American newspapers we read that in Washington the rage runs at present on French poodles. Every dog that has anything like a decent coat is shaved and dyed as much like a veritable Frenchman as possible. The secret is that Mrs. Cleveland owns a black poodle. In this country there is no one who leads, and hence fashion is somewhat wayward.

At the Royal Aquarium this week a host of terriers is gathered—terriers of all kinds. There are to be seen the fox-terrier, representative of the Young England element, for at one time no young gentleman's outfit was complete without a fox-terrier; the red-haired wiry Irish terrier, never very popular—a sharp, active, quick-tempered fellow, yet just one to like; the so-called Welsh, around the name and origin of which strife is raging fiercely; the little fragile black-and-tans, the smooth-haired white dogs called Manchester terriers; the Bedlington, a true pitman's dog, evolved by the miners of Northumberland from the old Border terrier; the hard-haired Scotch, suspicious, keen at a bite, hardy; the Skyes, profuse of hair, quick in action; the stalwart Dandies, perhaps truest terriers of all, and game for anything; the big Airedales, misnamed terriers, a race allied to Bedlingtons and Welsh; the bull-terriers, whose praises have often been sung, but who have never been popular; and, finally, the miniature York-shires, consisting of one part body and four parts hair.

The terrier is a dog used for killing vermin; and the name is given to many dogs who have no claim to it. Not many of the true terriers to be found on the benches in St. Stephen's Hall would be of any use in actual combat. There are some, no doubt, who can fight as well as win prizes, and whose record is as honourable as their pedigree. But Darwin taught us that one of the most potent laws of nature is that faculties perish with long disuse; and, whatever may have been the ancestors of many dogs now called terriers, their descendants are terriers only in name.

The fox-terrier at one time was an indispensable adjunct to a hunt-kennel, and did good service in drawing coverts. These were, in reality, small earth-hounds, and it was the desire of old huntsmen to obtain them as near alike to the larger hounds in marking as possible. These were smooth-coated dogs, the wire-haired variety being a modern product, due probably to Scotch blood. “Jack” Russell always had some of these latter about him, and fine “varmint”-looking dogs they were. A little over twenty years ago they began to be popular. Their active habits, good temper, and pleasing appearance made them general favourites. Smooth-coated dogs have been more general than the wiry-haired ones; but both have many votaries. A fox-terrier club, with annual shows, produce stakes, and aristocratic patronage, have helped the result. A later development is fox-terrier rabbit coursing, originated to conserve the real sporting qualities of the breed; but in some respects it is a questionable business.

About the Welsh terrier what can be said without treading on the toes of some admirer of the breed? The name “Welsh,” whether true or not, is euphonious. It was actually proposed to use some such title as “Old English Black-and-Tan Terrier,” but we have been spared the affliction. Let it be Welsh. We have English, Scotch, Irish terriers: by all means let the Principality have a terrier bearing its name. These game-dogs have been known for generations in Wales and on the Welsh border, and are full of “go” and spirit. One, the famous “General Contour,” was recently sold for £200. Much has to be done in breeding to improve the kind, and we hope its intrinsic merits may not be lost in continuing the process. Something of this type, though different in some points of outward appearance, are the Irish, the Airedale, and the Bedlington. The Irish has been vastly improved within the last ten years, and, while they are bred to type, have lost nothing of their true qualities. Of them a recent writer has said, “From the peculiar texture of their coats, they are able to endure an immense amount of wet and cold, and are not wanting in stamina when occasion requires. They are very companionable and affectionate, with a full amount of intelligence. Built on racing lines and somewhat long in the leg, they are seldom used to go to earth; but for killing vermin above ground they have no superior.”

It is only within a very few years that the Airedale and the Bedlington have been regarded as respectable dogs. Both have owed their origin to the sporting and poaching proclivities of certain classes—the former to the men in the villages on the banks of the Aire, around Bradford, Shipley, and Keighley, and the latter to the pitmen around Bedlington, in South Northumberland. Both are more or less crosses. The Airedale has been formed from the Scotch and the bull terriers, with a dash of otter-hound thrown in; and the Bedlington has been made from the old Northumberland or Border fox-terrier and the bull terrier. Both are game to the death: snappish it may be, with a yelp that does not win them much favour from people with sensitive nerves; but affectionate, trusty, fond of a fight, and ready to attack anything from a rat to a bull. These two breeds have been taken up by moneyed men, owners of large kennels; but even yet many of the finest specimens of both breeds are produced by the working men of Airedale and Northumberland.

Scotland has three old, well-established, and popular varieties of terrier—the hard-haired Scotch, the Skye, and the Dandie. Of these, the Scotch is regarded as the oldest and the progenitor of almost all other hard-haired varieties, even including the Irish. Certain it is that his influence has been exerted in making the Airedale, Bedlington, and wire-haired fox-terriers, and probably others. Descended from a race which for countless generations has fought with badger and otter, with water-rat and weazel, in the rugged Highland waters and cairns, he is hard as nails, wiry, subtle, quick, and bravest of the brave. The Skye has always had keen devotees, some of whom favour the drop and others the prick-eared variety. The coat is softer and longer—too soft of late years for the work they originally had to perform. The true Skye is a good quiet worker, will kill well and fight hard; but not many are to be seen like this so far south. Of the Dandie nothing need be said. A hard-



haired, low-bodied, working dog, he may not shine in the drawing-room but he does in the field.

Of a different type altogether are the Yorkshire terriers: those diminutive dogs, all hair—as carefully dressed as if prepared for a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace. They are hot-house animals—toys and not terriers—and therefore not really in place at this show. Largely bred in the Bradford district, many of the workmen there add considerably to their earnings by the sale of these dogs. Great prices are often paid for them; and a public-house show in the Merino capital reveals a “wealth” of Yorkshire terriers never seen elsewhere.

### UNCANNY PHOTOGRAPHY.

TEN years ago Mr. Francis Galton started the idea of determining the typical characteristics of a number of persons by the aid of photography. Among the consequences of this suggestion is the calling into pictorial existence of persons who never lived, and who are the product not of imagination but of the camera acting upon groups of living people. Poets, novelists, dramatists, and painters have brought to our acquaintance vast numbers of imaginary persons resembling more or less the individuals we meet with in real life. But there is no imagination about a photograph. Before a face can be photographed it must exist—at least, that has always been the case hitherto. But the camera can now be made to yield pictures of faces that never existed and that combine the distinctive traits of forty or fifty actual faces while losing the individuality of each of them. And the unreal faces thus produced are of a strangely idealistic type, as if in truth they belonged to another world.

This application of Mr. Galton's idea has been carried out by Mr. John Stoddard, and is described by him in the current number of the *Century*. Mr. Stoddard's process is simplicity itself. He takes a number of photographs of different persons—say, the members of a family or of a club or of a college class—the portraits having as nearly as possible the same aspect and size. By means of a specially constructed camera, he throws these portraits successively on a sensitive plate, allowing each the same amount of exposure; the total exposure being equal to that which would be necessary to give an exact photographic copy of any one of the portraits. Thus, supposing the ordinary time of exposure to be one minute, then for thirty portraits there would be an exposure of two seconds each. The result is to blend the thirty actual faces into one new one from which the individuals have disappeared, and which retains in its stronger lines only those traits which are common to all or many of the number.

The first of Mr. Stoddard's illustrations is a face composed of seven members of a ladies' class in one of the American colleges; next we have a class of thirteen; then a class of forty-nine; and then, again, a blend of all three classes, or sixty-nine faces in one. The results are extremely curious. It is impossible to give in words an acceptable idea of these unimagined yet unreal faces. Ghostly, weird, fanciful: these are not the terms in which one would describe them. Yet one feels that they are unearthly and ideal. If they had been painted by an artist they would excite no such sentiment: it is the fact that they are photographs which gives them an uncanny effect. The brunette and the blonde, the clever girl and the dolt, the vixen and the angel, the girl who is rather thin and the girl who is rather stout, are all blended together in this new and wonderful *She*. The *She* whom Mr. Stoddard shows us as the final product of the sixty-nine is not any one of them—*She* is all of them. And, take her altogether, in feature, in expression, and in so much of her character as these reveal, *She* is a remarkably nice girl.

Mr. Stoddard's experiments with men are not less successful. Here, for example, is a gentleman who stands for twenty-seven members of the American National Academy of Sciences. The grave intelligent face, the quiet yet expressive eyes, the straight nose, the firm lips, the high forehead from which the hair has somewhat receded, the short moustache and beard—these combine to make as “personable” a man as can be well imagined. Unfortunately, he is as shadowy a personage as *She*. There is no such man. Three of him, or a dozen of him, may perchance be met within the walls of the National Academy; but who shall hope to meet the whole twenty-seven of him, or even then to recognize his manly, thoughtful, kindly face? Some of us may have heard of the “Monday Evening Club” of Northampton, Massachusetts. Here he is—a young man of thirty-five, consisting of two clergymen, two physicians, three lawyers, three college professors, and one manufacturer. He has all the appearance of a very clubbable fellow. There is a merry twinkle in his eye and a genial play about his mouth. He wears a full moustache; and though his hair is somewhat unkempt and his chin looks as if he is in the habit of being shaved only on club-nights, no one would call him more Bohemian than is many a man of scrupulously steady habits. We feel sure that he is ten good fellows rolled into one. The other example is a youth of about twenty-five. He consists of a family of eight—father, mother, five boys, and a girl. His expression is intelligent, but the intelligence is not of a high order. He would have been better, perhaps, if he had been compounded of fewer boys and more girls.

It would be unjust to regard Mr. Stoddard's experiments in composite photography as the idle amusements of a scientific person. Amusing they undoubtedly are; but he seriously faces the question of the applicability of his process to practical purposes. He thinks it will be of great help “in the field of ethnological research to secure types for the comparative study of race characteristics,” and to trace “possible changes in type from generation to generation and from age to age.” Typical representations of groups illustrating health and disease, or the influence of occupation or profession; the production of a perfect likeness of an individual by combining several likenesses taken at different times; the evolution of types for the use of artists, actors, and others—these are some of the applications Mr. Stoddard suggests. The great point is that the thing can be done; for we may be sure that plenty of active minds will discover uses to be made of the newest and not the least remarkable development of the photographer's art.

### TRADE AND FINANCE.

Yesterday gold amounting to £30,000 was sent into the Bank of England, making the net receipt during the week ended last night £123,000. It will be seen that the rise in the value of money is gradually attracting gold, though, it must be added, in very small amounts. Since the beginning of the year the net imports of gold from abroad into the Bank of England amount to £1,642,000. The incoming of gold will probably continue for two or three weeks longer. Just now the receipts of revenue into the Bank of England are much larger than the disbursements; and, consequently, the Bank is getting more and more control over the outside market. The result is that the value of money is being forced steadily upwards, and hence there is a motive for sending gold into London to be employed here. Towards the end of March, however, the current will turn. In the last week particularly the expenditure will be enormously great, and then when the interest on the Public Debt is paid early in April, it is probable that there will be a considerable decline in the value of money—unless, indeed, in the meantime the aspect of political affairs should become seriously clouded over. If peace is preserved and promises to last through the summer, the probability is that the value of money will fall. The only likely chance, then, of largely increasing the stock of gold held by the Bank is rapidly passing away. Somewhat over a million and a half since the beginning of the year, no doubt, is a very welcome addition to the Bank's reserve; but it must be recollected that the demands of all kinds during the year, even if peace is maintained, are likely to be very large. Miscellaneous demands always are springing up. Then, the improvement in trade will largely increase the coin circulation of the country; and, lastly, there may be extraordinary demands either for the United States, or the Continent, or South America, or even for Australia. Should any large demand of any kind occur, it is clear that even for a time of peace the stock of gold held by the Bank is insufficient. It is unfortunate that the directors did not avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, and take energetic measures at the beginning of January materially to strengthen their metallic reserve. At one time yesterday the demand for short loans was very great; as much as 4¼ per cent. was in some instances paid, and there was a good deal of borrowing upon bills at the Bank of England; but the demand afterwards died off and money became plentiful at 3½ per cent. The result of the Treasury bill tenders, too, weakened the discount quotation, which late in the day was 3¼ per cent.

Treasury bills for £2,486,000 were offered for tender at the Bank of England yesterday. £1,800,000 was allotted in bills at three months, and £626,000 in bills at six months. The average rate at which the three months' bills were taken was but little over 215-16 per cent., while the average for the six months' bills was a little under 229-32 per cent. These rates were lower than the market expected, and there was consequently a decline in the discount rate in the open market.

The reported military mutiny in Silistria had a depressing effect upon the stock markets yesterday. At one time there was a sharp fall in Foreign Government bonds, but there was subsequently a rally. Still, at the close prices were decidedly lower than the day before. The Paris Bourse Liquidation is going off successfully, rates being exceedingly low; but this has little influence on the market, for it is known that the *Coulisse*, or outside Bourse, was completely disabled a month ago; that it has been doing very little business since, except for cash, and that consequently there was scarcely any account to carry over. The material thing is that Russia seems anxious for an excuse to interfere in Bulgaria, and that the Berlin Bourse continues weak, there having been selling yesterday upon Berlin account in London. Greek bonds fell from ½ to 1, Hungarian ¾, Russian from ¼ to ½, Egyptian ¼ to ½, and French ¼. Consols and New and Reduced fell from ¼ to ½. Home Railway stocks were all lower—Brighton Ordinary 1, Caledonian, Great Eastern, and South-Eastern Ordinary and Deferred ½ each, Chatham Ordinary ¾, and other things about ¼ each. In the American market there was extremely little doing. It is said that a great Parisian speculator whose sales some weeks ago had so powerful an effect in depressing prices was again a seller yesterday. Whether he was operating simply for the fall or was disposing of securities which he did not get rid of on the former occasion is not clear; but his sales increased the dull tendency already observable. Still, at the close the fall ranged only from ¼ to ¾. Mexican Railway stocks were also lower—from ¼ to ½; but there was a rise of from ½ to 1¼ in Grand Trunk of Canada stocks. The dividend announcement which was issued yesterday shows a balance available for distribution of £183,500, which is sufficient, with the dividend of 1 per cent. paid in the first half-year, to pay the full dividend of 4 per cent. upon the guaranteed stock, leaving about £800 to be carried forward. The statement, as already said, caused a sharp rise in the stocks; but we notice that the Chicago and Grand Trunk, after debiting all net revenue charges, shows a deficiency of £37,600 for the past year. We would like to know whether this sum has been advanced by the Grand Trunk before the dividend was declared.

The India Council yesterday offered for tender 30 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers, and sold only a little over 16¼ lakhs, of which 15 lakhs were in telegraphic transfers. Applicants both for the bills and the transfers at 1s. 5½d. per rupee were allotted the full amounts applied for. A week ago the price at which the bills were allotted was 1s. 511-10d., or only a quarter of a farthing per rupee under 1s. 5¾d., while the telegraphic transfers were allotted at exactly 1s. 5¾d. There is thus a fall in the case of the telegraphic transfers of a farthing per rupee, and of 3-16d. in the case of the bills. Further, last week nearly 28¼ lakhs were sold, against slightly over 16¼ lakhs this week. It appears, therefore, that the demand for remittance to India is falling off. We are now at the time of the year when the Indian export trade ought to be most active, and probably the falling-off in the demand for remittance is to be attributed to the effect of the war scare in Europe. Apprehensions of war have told upon every department of trade as well as upon the Stock Exchange; for, as nobody can foresee the course of events in the immediate future, nobody likes to increase his risks very much. Naturally this tends to diminish the volume of business between India and Europe, and consequently to lower the exchange.



## THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

## FOURTH EDITION.

## OPENING OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 3.—The new Reichstag was opened by commission at noon to-day in the White Hall of the Royal Castle. The passage referring to foreign affairs in the Speech from the Throne is as follows:—"The empire's relations with foreign Powers remain the same as they were at the time of the opening of the last session of the Reichstag. I am commissioned to express the Emperor's satisfaction at the Pope's action, by which the benevolent interest of his Holiness in the German Empire and its internal peace was made manifest. The foreign policy of the Emperor is continually directed to maintaining and cultivating peace with all the Powers, especially with our neighbours. To this peace-loving policy of the Emperor the Reichstag can give the most effectual support by sanctioning promptly, cheerfully, and unanimously the Bills having for their object the immediate and permanent strengthening of Germany's defensive power. If the Reichstag without hesitation or division gives unanimous expression to the will of the nation to put forth in full panoply now and at all times the full plenitude of our national strength against any attack upon our frontiers, it will by the very fact of such resolutions, and even before they are carried out, materially strengthen the guarantees of peace and remove the doubts which may have been inspired by the late parliamentary debates upon the Bill for the strengthening of our defensive power. The Emperor feels assured that the present Reichstag by its resolutions will furnish the national policy of the Federal Governments with a safe basis, and derives from this conviction the confident hope that his efforts to preserve peace and security for Germany will be blessed by God." As regards internal affairs, the Speech announces the reintroduction of the Bills which were submitted to the last Reichstag, and points out the necessity of creating new sources of revenue. It expresses the hope that an understanding will be arrived at in regard to a reform of the system of taxation, for which the preliminary steps will be taken forthwith.

## THE REVOLT AT SILISTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 3.—The following intelligence is published here:—"According to news from Bulgaria of to-day's date, the garrison of Silistria occupies a defile before the place, thus preventing the passage of the garrisons of Rustchuk and Shumla, who were on their way to attack the Silistrian troops. The opposing forces remain in presence of each other; but no conflict has yet occurred. Another insurrectional movement is reported to have broken out in the direction of Tatar-Bazardjik. The Roumanian Government has massed troops on the frontier as a measure of precaution. Turkish troops are also being concentrated on the Roumelian frontier."

## TROUBLES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOMBAY, March 3.—Intelligence received here through a native source states that the Ameer of Afghanistan is making strenuous efforts to raise a new army. He has issued a circular calling upon his subjects to prepare for a holy war, which it is believed he intends to wage against the Russians. Boys between ten and eighteen years of age have been ordered to parade daily for drill, and males over eighteen to enlist in the army.

A telegram from Lahore, published by the *Times of India*, confirms this news. It is added that the son of the mollah Mushki Alum, backed by the Tarahs, Inders, Utaks, Tokees, Kakars, and other tribes, has proclaimed himself ruler, and has sent a defiant letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan, threatening to attack him at an early date.

In connection with the above reports we may mention that a Reuter's telegram from Bombay on Tuesday stated that intelligence had been received there through a native source to the effect that the Ameer was raising a forced loan of 10 per cent. on the property of his subjects.

## EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, March 3.—According to the monthly statement of the Caisse of the Public Debt, the receipts encashed since the 1st of November for the service of the Unified Debt amounted to £E.1,268,000, and for the Privileged Debt to £E.367,000.

## ELECTION DISTURBANCE IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MAGDEBURG, March 3.—A large crowd assembled last night in front of the office at which the result of the election for this city was announced, and by hissing and shouting gave expression to their displeasure at the defeat of the Social Democratic candidate. The police proving powerless to cope with the rioters, the authorities sent for the military, who dispersed the mob. Many arrests were made.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN AMERICA.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Thursday Morning.—An earthquake shock was experienced yesterday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, along the south shore of Long Island. The shock lasted several seconds, and caused the windows of houses to rattle. The observatory at Fire Island also felt the movement, which made the building tremble.

## THE LIBEL ON MR. BIRD.—VERDICT.

At the Old Bailey to-day, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Heinrich Felbermann and Charles Wilkinson surrendered to their bail to answer a charge of libelling Mr. Bird. Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. T. Terrell prosecuted; and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Gill, and Mr. Leonard Kershaw defended Felbermann; and Mr. F. C. Phillips Wilkinson. Mr. Lockwood applied to quash the indictment on the ground that at the police court the defendants were only charged with publishing the libel; but here they were charged not only with publishing the libel, but doing so knowing it to be false. The permission of the court had not been obtained to prefer the graver offence, and the defendants had not had the opportunity of calling the witnesses which otherwise they might have called. After some discussion, Mr. Justice Hawkins said he should quash the indictment so far as that allegation was concerned. Felbermann, under the advice of counsel, declined to plead, and a verdict of Not guilty was entered by the judge. Wilkinson pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Lockwood applied that the point of law should be reserved; but then said that he should not take any further part in the case, this the judge said he did not feel disposed to do. Mr. Lockwood as the court had done that which had never been done on a criminal trial before. After some further argument, Mr. Lockwood asked that he might have an opportunity of arguing the matter further at the close of the prosecution, and this course was allowed. Mr. Lockwood then left the court.

Mr. Kemp, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the defendants were connected with a society paper called *Life*. The prosecutor was a gentleman who was connected with a celebrated case which recently occupied the attention of the law courts. Out of that ordeal Dr. Bird came with a verdict in his favour, and he was entitled to go forth to the world as perfectly innocent of the charges imputed to him. Notwithstanding this, the prosecutor had been libelled in this paper under the heading "The Cockliolly Bird." There were in existence a class of papers called society journals, which provided stories, falsehoods, and lies—whatever they might be called—they cared not so long as they appealed to the class of persons who were in the habit of reading them, nor was there any care taken, so long as they increased the circulation of the papers, what pain or what injury was inflicted. The libel was no doubt as atrocious an attack as it was possible to make. These papers had become a terror to all classes of society. No one was safe from them, or the odium, ridicule, and insult which might be inflicted by them. He should prove that the article in question (which was read) was written under the direction of Mr. Felbermann himself, who supplied a book to the writer upon natural history for the purpose.

The case against Wilkinson was withdrawn, and he was discharged.

Dr. Bird said he was one of the co-respondents in the recent Campbell divorce case; being charged with having committed adultery with Lady Colin Campbell. He was examined and cross-examined, and the jury found a verdict in his favour. The judge gave him his costs. His attention was called to the article in *Life* about a fortnight after the trial. In the course of the Campbell case, letters were produced in which was been called a "cuckoo," and also "the cockliolly bird." He had no doubt that the article referred to him. There were matters referred to which came out in the trial of the Campbell case. So far as he was concerned, there was no truth in the article.

Mr. Edgar Arthur Marlow, a journalist, said that he suggested to the defendant Felbermann that he should write the article, and did so upon the understanding that if it did not suit it would not be used. Nothing was said at the time of the Campbell divorce case, but it was understood that it was to have a bearing.

Some other evidence having been given, Mr. Ferrell said he did not propose to reply upon the case.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up for the jury, said he could not help thinking that the Colin Campbell case attracted far more attention than it deserved. It was for the jury to say, after hearing the article read, whether they were not of opinion that it was calculated to bring the prosecutor into odium, contempt, and ridicule.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

Mr. Gill said that there were a large number of witnesses as to character, after the proceedings had been taken with regard to the further argument on the count on the writ of error.

Sentence was postponed until next sessions, upon condition that the defendant found bail in two sureties of £500 each, and his own surety in £1,000.

## THE LIBEL UPON MR. ROBERT PECK.

At the Old Bailey to-day, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, James Davis, the printer, publisher, and proprietor of the *Bat* newspaper, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having published a libel of and concerning Mr. Robert Peck. The defendant pleaded guilty, and Mr. Lockwood, his counsel, expressed the regret which his client felt at having published the libel. The defendant proposed to insert in the *Bat* an apology in terms which should be agreed upon. There should be a complete and ample withdrawal of the libel, and the defendant was also willing to pay the costs to which the prosecutor had been subjected. He suggested that time should be given to carry out the arrangement. Sir Charles Russell said it was impossible for the prosecutor to have taken any other course than instituting this prosecution to vindicate his character from the serious charges contained in the libel. The prosecutor had been trainer to the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Stamford, and many others. There was this to be said in favour of the defendant, that from first to last he had never attempted to justify the libel. The apology would of course be published in other newspapers besides the *Bat*, and he concurred in the application for a postponement. Mr. Justice Hawkins said, in acquiescing in the course suggested, he by no means must be understood to signify his approval of what was promised; he would rather leave the matter until he saw what had been done, and he then would take it into consideration for or against. He, however, reviewed with favour the conduct of the defendant in taking the step he had, and expressed his opinion that all the costs of the prosecutor should be repaid. Sentence was then postponed.

## ILLNESS OF MR. W. LOWTHER, M.P.

Mr. William Lowther, M.P., has been confined to his residence for a fortnight by somewhat serious indisposition.

## PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The agents of several Continental Powers, but notably of Germany and Austria, are visiting the horse and cattle fairs of North Wales and purchasing horses.



## THE QUEEN.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by Major Bigge and Colonel Carington, mounted equestrian, left Buckingham Palace shortly after half-past eleven this morning in an open carriage for a drive. Her Majesty proceeded along the Mall and Pall-mall to Charing Cross-road. She appeared to be in very good health and spirits, and was respectfully greeted as the carriage passed through the streets. The drive lasted about an hour.

## RIOT AT LURGAN.—TWO WOMEN SHOT.

A Belfast correspondent, telegraphing this morning, says:—The disturbances at Lurgan yesterday morning were of a more serious nature than at first reported. A good deal of rowdiness had been going on during the night, while some Catholic bands were parading the streets, and in consequence the police were ordered out. To prevent the bands from entering the Protestant quarter a cordon of twelve constables was drawn across the head of Edward-street. When the processionists reached this point and were refused passage they attacked the constables with stones, and one of them received a wound on the face. The police drew their batons, but the mob made a stubborn resistance. After some time they were driven back, but only to return in greater numbers. The attack was renewed, and a shot was fired from the crowd, whereupon the district inspector ordered his men to fire. This they did, with the result that a woman named Mulligan, and a girl named M'Veigh, were shot, the former in the neck, the latter in the arm. Upon the police proceeding to reload, the mob scattered. By one o'clock all was quiet. During the affray six persons were arrested. Considerable damage was done to property, many windows being broken. A large number of persons were injured by blows from the constables' batons.

## CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, previous to its assembling, was engaged at the Irish Office. All the Ministers were present, including Lord Ashbourne, who had crossed from Dublin on Tuesday night. The Council rose at half-past one.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

The *Freeman's Journal's* London correspondent says:—When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduces his Coercion Bill he will accompany it with the promise of a Land Bill to be brought forward when the other is through Committee.

## THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

A bulletin issued this morning says, "The Duchess of Richmond has passed a quiet night, with but little sleep. Her Grace is much exhausted from the previous pain." The Queen and the Prince of Wales have telegraphed inquiries this morning.

## THE OBSTRUCTION IN THE COMMONS.

The Central News learns that a very urgent whip has been issued to Conservative members requesting their attendance to-night, when the Irish Constabulary vote is expected to create considerable discussion and lead to important divisions.

A strong feeling exists on the Ministerial benches in favour of the adoption of vigorous measures to prevent any further obstruction either upon the Procedure resolutions or the Estimates. Upwards of a hundred Conservative members signed an agreement yesterday to place their services at the disposal of the Government in case an all-night sitting should be found necessary to secure reasonable progress in Supply. It is understood that the Irish members will endeavour to-night to raise a debate on the suspension of Sir Thomas Esmonde by moving a reduction on the constabulary vote to cover the cost of the police force sent to the League meeting, for taking part in which the member for South Dublin was dismissed from the sheriffship. They will be supported by a considerable number of Home Rule Liberals; but it is doubtful whether the Speaker will permit the question to be referred to except incidentally.

## THIS DAY'S RACING.

## MALTON.

AUBURN HILL HUNTERS' STEEPCHASE. (About three miles.)—Delandre (Mr. C. J. Cunningham), 1. Brookland (Captain Lang), 2. Rosa (Mr. Adams), 3. Pictus (Mr. Bewicke) and The Jew (W. Pinkney) also started.

## THIS DAY'S COURSEING.

## HAYDOCK PARK.

MAIDEN STAKES.—Third Round: Beresford beat Laocoon. Prince David beat What-Do-You-Think-Of-That. Caterham Masher beat Prestwich. Wild Sea beat Alabama. Wagnerite ran a bye.

HAYDOCK STAKES.—Third Round: Faltering Footsteps beat Ludworth. Lammas beat Miller II. Young Dutchman beat Modest John. White Star II. beat Barometer.

MARCH STAKES.—First Round: Strathpeffer beat Mineral Stream. White Rose II. beat Westridge. Prince Patrick beat Landlord II. Fellfinch beat Glendorgal (after an undecided). Brewer's Boy beat Caterham Auditor. Grenfell beat Bandolier. Best Mild beat Charming Chimes.

Second Round: Strathpeffer beat Wild Rose II. Prince Patrick beat Fellfinch. Grenfell beat Brewer's Boy. Best Mild ran a bye.

NEWTON STAKES.—First Round: Caterham Laddie beat Princetta. Ben Garth beat Sandown. Actor beat Royal Mac. Best Scotch beat Port Hot.

GOLBORNE STAKES.—First Round: Scornful beat Label. Caterham Lad beat Wildish.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

No change has been made in the Bank rate, and the open market quotations continue firm at 3½ per cent. for short loans, for which there is a fair demand, and 3¾ per cent. for discount.

Quarter past Two.

The Stock Markets are very inactive, and prices are losing the improvement that they opened at, pending the receipt of more definite news concerning the Bulgarian situation. Consols are steady and 1-16 per cent. better, and New and Reduced have also improved. Home Railways opened firm; but

now show very little change on the day. American Securities opened at an improvement to accord with the higher prices quoted yesterday in New York, and the market is still firm. A further advance occurred in Grand Trunk of Canada stocks; but the best prices have not been maintained. The traffic return issued to-day shows a gross increase of £6,280. Mexican Railway stocks were run up again at the opening, but realizations have caused a relapse and prices are below yesterday's figures.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money and the account (April) have advanced 1-16 to 100 11-16 to 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 to 101 1-16 respectively, and Reduced and New Three per Cents. ¾ to 99¾ to 99¾ ex div. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are quoted at 87¾ to 88¾ ex div.

In Home Railways, Great Eastern has fallen ¾, Brighton A ¾, Chatham Ordinary ¾, the Preference ¾, and South-Eastern Deferred ¾; but Great Western has risen ¾. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk Second Preference has risen ¾, the Third ¾, and the Guaranteed ¾; but Canadian Pacific has fallen ¾, Mexican Ordinary ¾, and the First Preference ¾.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Brazilian Five per Cents. of 1865 has risen ½, the 1871 ½, the 1883 ½, Egyptian Daira Sanieh ¾, French Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ¾, Mexican Old ¾, and Peruvian Six per Cents. ¾; but Egyptian State Domain has fallen ¾, the Unified 1-16, Portuguese Three per Cents. ¾, and Russian of 1873 ¾.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen ¾, Central Pacific ¾, Milwaukee ¾, Denver ¾, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville ¾, New York Central ¾, Erie ¾, Ontario ¾, Ohio ¾, Pennsylvania ¾, and Reading ¾.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 13-32d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 13-32d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2 ¾d.; and Shanghai, 4s. 5 ¾d.

The report and accounts of the directors of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company adopted yesterday at their meeting show that the amount received for premiums was £235,600, and for interest on investments £12,146, as compared with £235,049 and £11,487 in 1885, the total being £247,746, as against £246,537 in 1885. The new annual policies issued were 8,114, on which the premiums amounted to £22,281, against 8,045 for £22,181 in 1885. The sum paid as compensation was £133,019, and £14,612 was allowed as bonus to policy-holders of five years' standing, making a total return to the assured of 62.65 per cent. After payment of working expenses and the interim dividend, and transferring £5,000 to the capital account, a dividend was declared of 5s. per share, making 8s. for the year, leaving £93,673 to be carried forward to meet current risks.

## ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	100 11-16	100 13-16
Ditto Account (March)	100 11-16	100 13-16
Reduced Three per Cents	99 ¾	99 ¾ x d
New Three per Cents	99 ¾	99 ¾ x d
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	87 ¾	88 ¾ x d
India Stock Four per Cent.	101 ¾	101 x d
Ditto Three per Cent.	85	85 ¾ x d
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	70	70 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72 ¾	73 ¾
Bank of England Stock	207	209
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	106 ¾	106 ¾ x d

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103 ¾	104 ¾
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101 ¾	102 ¾
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins	95	96
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	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	111 ¾	111 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 ¾	131 ¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	5 ¾	5 ¾
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47 ¾	48
Central Pacific Shares	37 ¾	37 ¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul	94 ¾	94 ¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	26	26 ¾
Illinois Shares	132 ¾	133 ¾
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 ¾	97 ¾
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	63 ¾	63 ¾
New York Central Shares	115 ¾	115 ¾
New York, Lake Erie, and Western 100-dol. Shares	34 ¾	35 ¾
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73 ¾	74 ¾
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 ¾	102
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	18	18 ¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	97 ¾	98 ¾
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	18 ¾	19
Pennsylvania Shares	59 ¾	59 ¾
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	12 ¾	13 ¾
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	102	103
Union Pacific Shares	5 ¾	5 ¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	1 ¾	1 ¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30 ¾	31 ¾

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97 ¾	98
Great Eastern	62	66 ¾
Great Northern Ordinary	110 ¾	111 ¾ x d
Ditto A	91 ¾	98 ¾
Great Western	133 ¾	133 ¾
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114	115 x d
London and Brighton Ordinary	117	120
Ditto A	113 ¾	114
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21 ¾	22
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	97	97 ¾
London and North-Western	150 ¾	150 ¾
London and South-Western	123 ¾	124 ¾ x d
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	60	60
Ditto A	35 ¾	35 ¾
Metropolitan	108 ¾	109 ¾
Metropolitan District	38 ¾	3 ¾
Midland	122 ¾	123 ¾
North British	99 ¾	99 ¾
North-Eastern	151 ¾	15 ¾
North Staffordshire	94 ¾	92 ¾
South-Eastern Ordinary	125	126
Ditto Deferred	10 ¾	103 ¾
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	13	13 ¾
Ditto First Preference Stock	75 ¾	75 ¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock	58	58 ¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock	1 ¾	3 ¾
Ditto Guaranteed	75 ¾	75 ¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	61 ¾	61 ¾
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23 ¾	24 ¾
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures	126	128
Lombardo-Venetian	7 ¾	7 ¾
Mexican Ordinary	51 ¾	55 ¾
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	117	117 ¾
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	79	79 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	121	123

## MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	117	122 x d
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2 ¾	3
Hudson's Bay	22 ¾	23
National Discount	10 ¾	11
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	31	40
Suez Canal	76 ¾	77

## FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	100	102 x d
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	7 ¾	7 ¾
Austrian Four p. C. Gold Rentes	85	87
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	64
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 1865	58 ¾	59 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	99	101
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	91	93
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	98 ¾	99 ¾
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1873	96 ¾	97 ¾
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Conversion	99	101
Chinese Six p. C. of 1895, March	110	112
Ditto Six p. C. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	67	63
Ditto B 4 p. C. now 5 p. C. 1888	59	61
Egyptian Three p. C. Guarantee	97 ¾	97 ¾ x d
Ditto Five p. C. State Domain	91 ¾	92 ¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	71	71 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	94 ¾	94 ¾
Ditto Four p. C. Daira Sanieh	65 ¾	68 ¾
Entre Rios 6 p. C. 1886	91	93
Ditto 6 p. C. Ry. Mortgage	93	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	78	78 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	106 ¾	106 ¾
Greek Five per Cent. of 1872	77 ¾	78 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	59 ¾	60
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	5 ¾	59 ¾
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	75 ¾	75 ¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	93 ¾	93 ¾
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	26 ¾	27 ¾
Ditto of 1864	13 ¾	14 ¾
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1882	102	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	12 ¾	13 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	12 ¾	13 ¾
Portuguese Three per Cent.	53 ¾	53 ¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	9 ¾	9 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92 ¾	93 ¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Santa Fé 5 p. C. N. C. Ry. Mort	91	100
Ditto 5 p. C. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	63 ¾	63 ¾
Ditto Two per Cent.	46 ¾	46 ¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	2 ¾	2 ¾
Ditto Nine per Cent.	2	13 ¾
Ditto Six & Five per Cent. 1884	13 5 16	17 16
Ditto 4½ p. C. Tribute Loan of 1871	69	69 ¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	92	94
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80 ¾	83 ¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. C. of 1883	48 ¾	49

## BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18 ¾	19 ¾
Colonial	29	31
Consolidated	63 ¾	7 ¾
Imperial Ottoman	9 ¾	9 ¾
London and County	81	82
London and Westminster	65	64
London Joint Stock	36	37
National Provincial (42 paid)	42	43
Union of London	35	37

## MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	22	23
Indian Consolidated	7 ¾	1
Mason and Barry	7 ¾	7 ¾
Montana	8 ¾	8 ¾
Mysore Gold	3 ¾	7
Oregon Gold	3 ¾	1
Richmond Consolidated	3 ¾	4 ¾
Rio Tinto	10 ¾	10 ¾
St. John del Rey	25	30
Tharsis Sulphur	3 ¾	3 ¾
United Mexican	2 ¾	3 ¾

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo American	13 ¾	32
Brazilian Submarine	10 ¾	11
Consolidated Telephone	3 ¾	3 ¾
Direct United States	7 ¾	8 ¾
Eastern	10 ¾	10 ¾
Eastern Extension	11 ¾	11 ¾
Globe Ordinary	4 ¾	5
Ditto Preference	11 ¾	11 ¾
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	21	22
Oriental Telephone	3-15	5-16
Telegraph Construction	37	38
United Telephone	12 ¾	12 ¾
Western and Brazilian	7 ¾	8

## TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10 ¾	10 ¾ x d
Glasgow	12 ¾	13 x d
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10 ¾	11 ¾ x d
London	1	1 ¾
London Street	19 ¾	20
North Metropolitan	20 ¾	21 ¾



## THE MILITARY REVOLT AT SILISTRIA.

No direct news has been received from Sophia in reference to the military revolt at Silistria. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing last night, says:—

The Bulgarian Government seems to have stopped all private telegrams relating to the military outbreak at Silistria, for no news direct from Bulgaria has been received at any of the newspaper offices to-day. Intelligence has reached the Foreign Office, however, to the effect that the attempted *pronunciamento* was at once suppressed, and that only a small section of the garrison took part in it. The commander of the garrison is said to have begun the mutiny. He had 900 soldiers in the barracks under his orders, and there were besides this 2,000 reservists in the town. The official report says that only a portion of one battalion of 300 men obeyed the commander's incitement to insurrection. The others remained steady, and the population of the town declared for the Government. The commander is stated to have been arrested, and the insurgent troops have been disarmed. Reinforcements have been sent to Silistria from Rustchuk and Varna. It is suspicious that the fullest accounts of the disturbance should be coming from the *Indépendance Roumaine*, a Russophil newspaper of Bucharest, and from the Agence Havas, whose Russian tendencies are well known. At two of the Embassies despatches in cipher arrived from Sophia this evening, stating that all was quiet there, and that the Silistria affair had not taken dangerous proportions. Minimize this outbreak as one may, however, it is serious.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in the Austrian capital writes:—There is ample ground for apprehending that the revolt at Silistria will prove to be but the first of a series of disturbances deliberately organized through Russian agency, and destined to convince the world that Bulgaria has fallen into a state of anarchy. Seldom has the hand of intrigue been so plainly visible as in the pending revolutionary agitation in the principality. It is a notorious fact that the Bulgarian officers expelled from the principality for treason have returned from Russia to Roumania, and are there acting in concert with other agents of the Russian Government, under the auspices of the Czar's representative at Bucharest, with the object of upsetting the Bulgarian Regency.

## ENGLAND, CHINA, AND RUSSIA.

Dr. Tanner will ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day, whether it is true that the Chinese garrisons in Turkestan are being strongly reinforced; and whether this reinforcement has been carried out in pursuance of an understanding between China and England for the protection of the latter's Eastern Empire.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the public mind has been seriously disturbed by the reports about the concentration of Chinese troops in Kashgar. The Chinese Legation in St. Petersburg asserts that a concentration of troops has really taken place, but only for the spring manoeuvres.

## NEW DIAMOND FIELD AT THE CAPE.

The Agent-General for Cape Colony is officially informed that, diamonds having been found to exist in payable quantities at a spot known as "Welsh's Prospect," in the Barklywest division of the colony, the place has been proclaimed by the Governor to be "alluvial diggings" within the meaning of the Colonial Act of Parliament for the management of mines, of precious stones, and minerals.

## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Up to an early hour this morning the results of twenty-four second ballots had been made known. The candidates selected include three Conservatives, representing Breslau (Eastern Division), Dresden, and Bromberg; four National Liberals, at Magdeburg, Königsberg, and Lubeck; ten New German Liberals at Danzig, Stettin, Bremen, Halle, Nordhausen, Zittau, and Berlin; one Imperialist at Reuss; two Centrists at Cologne and Mainz; and four Socialists at Breslau (Western Division), Hanover, Frankfurt, and Elberfeld.

## THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I learn from a private letter received from Vienna that a magnificent dinner-service of the Dresden bright yellow ware, only used for royal presents, is being made there, by order of the Emperor William, for the Queen for presentation on the occasion of her Jubilee. Each plate will have five medallions, having on them either allegorical pictures recalling memorable incidents in the Victorian era or portraits of celebrities of the Queen's reign. There are to be in all 288 large and 120 small plates, and seventy-two dishes of all sizes, besides tureens, sauce-boats, and fruit-dishes. The centrepiece for flowers and fruit will be surmounted by a statue of the Queen, and have medallion portraits in relief—white on gold—of the members of the royal family of England.

The form which the Jubilee memorial of her Majesty's tenantry on her Deeside estates will take is that of a statue of herself in marble, to be erected in the grounds of Balmoral Castle. Subscription-lists have been in circulation for some weeks among the tenantry on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall, and already the greater part of the sum required has been subscribed. It is intended that the statue shall form a companion to that of the Prince Consort, erected several years ago in Balmoral grounds, which represents his Royal Highness with a dog and gun, and has a pedestal of massive blocks of undressed granite. The Jubilee statue of the Queen, which it is proposed to erect, was to cost £1,000, but as the sculptor has the mould ready, and has an order for a replica for Australia, the price has been fixed at £500. A Jubilee subscription by women and girls is also being made on the Balmoral estate.

## THE LIABILITY OF DOG OWNERS.

A Bill to render the owners of dogs liable for injuries done to any person by such dogs has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Addison and Mr. Arthur O'Connor. It proposes to enact that the owner of every dog shall be liable in damages for injury done to any person by his dog, and it shall not be necessary for the party seeking such damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in such dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity. The occupier of any house where any dog was kept or permitted to live at the time of such injury shall be deemed to be the owner of such dog, unless the occupier can prove that he was not the owner of the dog, and that it was kept in the house without his sanction or knowledge. Where there are more occupiers than one in any house, the occupier of that particular part of the premises in which the dog shall have been kept shall be deemed to be the owner of the dog. The Act is to extend to England and Wales only.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Baptist* in reference to a recent editorial article in that journal urging the injustice to Welsh Nonconformists of so long deferring legislation upon their grievances, and comparing the respective claims of Ireland and Wales:—

Dear Sir,—I have given full consideration, which is well deserved, to your letter and article. I complain of nothing in the article, and am not surprised at the desires which it expresses. I acknowledge the just and generous treatment which I have had from Nonconformists both in and out of Wales. But the same hill or valley presents itself in different forms and tints according to the point from which it is viewed. My point of view is that determined for me by my political career. I cannot safely or wisely deal in the affirmation of abstract resolutions, though I by no means undertake to lay down the same rather rigid rule for others. In 1868 I moved resolutions on the Irish Church; but they were immediately followed by a Bill.

Your article asserts that there is now a great opportunity for disestablishing the Welsh Church, which ought not to be let slip. I will not enter into the arguments *pro* or *con*; but will simply refer to the declarations I have made in the case of Scotland; and then assume, for argument's sake, that the Welsh Church ought to be disestablished. From my point of view there is now no such opportunity at all. I have been telling the country on every occasion I could find that no great political matter, of whatever kind (of course I mean a contested matter), could be practically dealt with until the Irish question, which blocks the way, is settled, and so put out of the way. I may, of course, be wrong; but this is my firm opinion; therefore he who wishes to have a great Welsh question discussed in a practical manner, should (as I think) see that his first business, with a view to his own aim, is to clear the road.

But, you may say, Ireland ought not to occupy the attention of Parliament to the exclusion of great British questions. My answer is that I have not stated whether it ought, but have simply said that it will. Then, you may ask, why not defer the Irish question until these urgent British matters are settled? I reply that I have no more power thus to defer the Irish question than I had to defer the earthquake which happened thirty-six hours ago in France and Italy. Any attempt by me to force a postponement of the Irish question would only add to the confusion and the pressure. I am not creating a difficulty, but only pointing it out. The fingerpost does not make the road.

I will, however, point out a main reason why this Irish question is so troublesome, obtrusive, and provoking. It is because it involves social order, and it is in the nature of questions involving social order to push their claims to precedence over other questions.

In conclusion, I may also observe that your letter and article take no notice of the fact that I am in my fifty-fifth year of public service, and appear to assume that it is my duty to continue in such service until I drop. To this proposition I must, on what appear to me solid and even high grounds, respectfully demur. I have no desire that you should consider this letter as a secret one.—Your most faithful and obedient,

21, Carlton House-terrace, February 25, 1887.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

## LOCAL TAXATION RETURNS.

The annual local taxation returns published to-day state that the receipts of the metropolitan vestries and district boards for the year ending the 25th of March, 1885, amounted to £3,404,018, and their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, £3,408,796 including payments to the extent of £1,523,039 made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the School Board for London, and other local authorities. The loans raised by the vestries and local authorities during the year amounted to £55,790, and their loan expenditure to £84,099; the greater part of which was spent on highways and street improvements. The assessable value at the commencement of the year of the parishes and districts subject to their jurisdiction, was £25,363,550. The receipts of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London amounted, during the year ending the 29th of September, 1884, to £469,323, of which £409,289 was derived from rates. Their expenditure, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, was £491,477, of which £193,122 consisted of payments to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the School Board for London. The receipts of the Commissioners on loans during the year was £550,000, and the expenditure for loans on street improvements £526,869. The total outstanding loans of the Commissioners at the end of the year amounted to £1,299,995. The receipts of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the year ending the 31st of December, 1884 (excluding loans), amounted to £2,132,662, of which £435,468 was received on account of principal and interest of loans advanced by the Board to other local authorities. The expenditure of the Board, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £1,809,169. Their loan receipts for the year amounted to £3,361,525 and their loan expenditure to £3,564,001. The outstanding loans of the Board at the end of the year amounted to £24,546,059, of which £6,111,958 had been borrowed for the purpose of being lent to other local authorities. The total receipts of the Corporation of London during the year ending the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to £1,176,234, and the expenditure to £1,332,142 (including £99,369 drawback on coal duties, and £307,860 coal and wine duties paid to the Thames Embankment Improvement Fund.) The loan receipts of the Corporation during the year amounted to £15,000, and their loan expenditure to £16,504. The outstanding loans of the Corporation at the end of the year were £5,273,500, including £475,000 advanced to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City.

## FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

An alarming fire broke out last night in the saw-mills of Mr. Thomas Wild, in Charles Henry-street, Birmingham. The fire originated in the engine-room on the ground-floor. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, the efforts of the firemen were of little avail. Two courts closely adjoin the timber-works—one on either side—and great alarm was caused to the inhabitants. They began to remove their goods; but owing to the tottering state of portions of the burning building, they were urged to go out into the street. These orders had hardly been obeyed when a gable-end of the building fell into one of the courts, and five houses were partially wrecked. Two women named Baker, who were helping to remove the goods of a neighbour, and a constable, named Hemming, were overwhelmed in the ruins. One of the women was taken to the hospital in a state of collapse, her sister was injured severely, and Hemming was badly scorched and seriously hurt. Presently the gable overhanging the other court tottered and fell, and four houses were partially demolished. It was afterwards found that two other persons were severely injured.

## MR. RUSKIN ON RAILWAYS.

The *Birmingham Gazette* publishes the following letter which has been addressed by Mr. Ruskin to a Cumberland gentleman who had communicated with him respecting the Ambleside Railway project:—"Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, March 1, 1887. My dear Sir,—I do not write now further concerning railroads here or elsewhere. They are to me the loathsome form of devilry now extant, animated and deliberate earthquakes, destructive of all wise social habit or possible natural beauty, carriages of damned souls on the ridges of their own graves.—Ever faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN."

RARE JAPANESE CURIOS.—The Japanese Fine Art Association, 7, King-st., St. James's, S.W.—[ADVT.]



## LORD WOLSELEY ON THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley presided last night at the Birkbeck Institute, at a lecture given by Colonel Duncan, M.P., on the Nile Expedition, and at its conclusion received a cordial vote of thanks. In acknowledging the vote Lord Wolseley expressed the interest he felt in the Birkbeck Institution and in education generally. Referring to the Nile Expedition, he said he looked back upon that expedition with the greatest possible satisfaction, because he remembered how he was backed up and supported by men who had been recently vilified in a most abominable manner. The stories which had been recently told of our soldiers were, he had no hesitation in saying, infamous untruths. The British soldier, of all soldiers he had ever come across, was distinguished by his great humanity; and his desire was not to kill and wound the poor wretches who fell into his hands, but to help them to recover. Over and over again had he seen men badly wounded and killed by natives in barbarous countries because of their over-anxiety to relieve their sufferings. At the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, just as he had crossed the entrenchments, he heard a shot close behind him. He turned round and saw that an English officer had been shot by an Arab, to whom he had gone to give a glass of water. It would be ridiculous, if, under these circumstances, men were not killed: the promptings of self-preservation would make one kill a man who was trying to kill him. It was natural that any man should do it, and he would be a great fool if he did not. He (Lord Wolseley) had been invited by the lecturer to say why he decided to divide the expeditionary force at Korti, sending one part by the river and the other across the desert. After this lapse of time there could be very little secret about it. On the voyage out to Alexandria he had plenty of time to think of what was before him, and he came to the conclusion, as so much time had been wasted in England in preparing the expedition, and as it had been started at so late a period, it would be as well to have two strings to his bow. He could not dissociate from his mind the idea that most probably on arriving at Korti he should find letters from General Gordon saying that he was in the last extremity; and he fancied what a position he should be in if on arrival at Korti he found himself with 2,000 or 3,000 men of the advanced part of the force unable to get across the desert. He therefore prepared a scheme for a camel corps, which would fight on foot, and would go across the desert on camels; and the Government readily acceding to his request, five regiments were, on arrival at Korti, sent across the desert, and not up the Nile, as he had originally hoped they might go. He did hear from Gordon that he was at his last extremity, and it was this which induced him to undertake that very difficult operation; for Gordon told him that at a point on the river above Khartoum he would have five steamers to meet the force. They all knew how we lost during that expedition the two distinguished men in whom he had placed his hopes of getting at Gordon. He felt then, and the feeling had been strengthened since by all he had heard, that if but one steamer with a red-coat in it had arrived in the neighbourhood of Khartoum before the fall of the city it would never have fallen. If those two gallant men, Sir Herbert Stewart and Colonel Burnaby, had not been unfortunately killed, he believed Gordon would be alive at this present moment. It came to be at the end not a question of weeks or months, but of hours. The steamers which went up the Nile to Khartoum—and if General Stewart had lived they would have gone earlier—were just two days too late. Let them think of that. Only forty-eight hours too late on a journey of 1,600 or 1,700 miles through arid deserts such as the force had traversed!

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The first of a series of conferences arranged by the Incorporated Society of Authors was held yesterday at Willis's Rooms. The chair was taken by Lord Lytton, who, in his opening speech said that the society aimed at carrying out in England the functions which the Société de Gens Littéraires exercised in France. In the objects of the society, so far as he understood them, there was absolutely nothing that was antagonistic to the legitimate and proper interests of the publishing or bookselling trade. At present their chief difficulty lay with the United States, where piracy was so profitable. Mr. W. Besant then read a paper on "The Maintenance of Literary Property." He said that publishers were the administrators of the great literary property created by the authors, and they had a perfect right to payment for their services. It would however, be folly to disguise the truth that the relations between author and publisher are at the present moment most unsatisfactory. The question now was, "What proportion of the results from the sale of a book should be retained by the publisher in equity in payment of his services for producing a book in the publishing of which there is no risk?" He wished to lay down the following two clear rules—first, that, without previous agreement with the author, there should be no charge on the cost of production. Next, that all accounts should be open to inspection, receipts exhibited, number of books counted, and all accounts audited in the manner common in all other kinds of business. With regard to the royalty system, he said that on a 6s. book the English author got at the most 1s. 2d. a copy, the book itself only costing 1s. 6d. for production. In France the author got a royalty of one franc on each three franc book. The position of the author in France was three times as good as it was here under a 10 per cent. royalty. He thought authors would be ready to adopt the French system with certain modifications; but, meanwhile, the immediate reform they called for was "no more secret profits, and the auditing of all accounts." The lecturer concluded with a description of a dream, in which he imagined the more than four hundred million English-speaking people having one common copyright law. This was the aim of the English Society of Authors.

## THE DISTRESS AMONG THE CLERGY.

In an article on the Clergy Distress Fund recently set on foot by the Archbishop of Canterbury in connection with the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, to alleviate the temporary sufferings of the parochial clergy which have resulted from the severe, prolonged, and unprecedented agricultural depression, the *Guardian* says:—It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the present crisis in the history of the Church in the country districts. Many of the clergy have been reduced from comparative ease to grinding poverty, and the resources of the Church in some dioceses are crippled, if not paralyzed. It is assumed that the distress is transient and temporary. This may be so. But the presence of a new factor, foreign competition, renders it impossible to foretell the future by the light of past experience. It is probable that we have seen the worst; but tithes and, in the majority of cases, rents have undergone a permanent reduction. Nor can we descry any signs of immediate improvement in agricultural prospects: look where we will, we see no hope of any speedy change for the better, no sure symptom of rapidly returning prosperity. On all sides we are warned to make some permanent provision to supplement an income so uncertain, so precarious, and so depreciated as an endowment which is exclusively derived from agricultural land.

## SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION

Sir William Harcourt has written a long letter to the *Times*, in which he calls attention to the report of the Irish Land Commission and the situation of the Irish land question, which he says is the most critical and urgent of all questions at this moment. After describing the position of the Government with regard to this subject last autumn, and touching on some points in the report of the Commission, Sir William sums up in the following words:—The British Government and the British Parliament have admitted the right of the Irish tenantry to fair rent. The Commission has declared that the present rents are not fair. The law treats those rents as legally due, and the Executive is compelled to enforce them. What is the necessary and inevitable consequence of such a state of things? Why, plainly, the condition of society which at present exists in Ireland. And yet in the face of all this we hear nothing but demands for measures to strengthen the law. To strengthen the law for what purpose? Is it that the law may more effectually work injustice? Is it to enable the law to enforce rents which the Commission has declared to be unfair and such as the tenants are unable to pay—and that antecedent to and unaccompanied by any measures to redress the confessed injustice? That the Tory Unionists should contemplate such a policy at the close of the nineteenth century only shows that they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. The suppression by force of discontent begotten of injustice is the time-honoured tradition of Tory Governments. But do the Liberal Unionists dream that they will find any countenance from the Liberal party in an action so abhorrent to every principle which that party has ever professed? Of this I am well assured, that any attempts to strengthen the law in order that it may be made more effectual for the exaction of rents which the Land Commission of a Tory Government has declared to be unjust and impossible is a policy which can never restore social order to Ireland or command the sympathy and support of the British people. Before they consent to sharpen the sword of the law they will demand to be satisfied that it is to be wielded by the arm of justice.

## THE MILITARY POSITION OF BELGIUM.

M. Frère-Orban, continuing his speech in the Belgian Chamber yesterday, said the proposed fortifications of the Meuse would be useless and dangerous, exposing Liège and Namur to a bombardment, and requiring at least 180,000 men to defend them. Belgium should not separate her forces. The money asked for could be more usefully spent in increasing and improving the army. With 100,000 or even 150,000 men, well armed and organized, Belgium would present a respectable attitude, and the Powers would have to reckon with her. General Pontus, the Minister of War, in reply, said the defence of the Meuse was supported by every military authority. Liège was a strategical point of the highest importance. Belgium could bring 137,000 men into the field. M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister, spoke to the same effect. Thirteen general officers, he said, had approved the proposed fortifications. Belgium must fulfil her duties and obligations, so that Europe could count on her as she counted on the guaranteeing Powers. Neutrality did not mean disarmament. The choice was between becoming a battlefield or a barrier; and Belgium must determine to be a strong barrier in the interest of the peace of the world. M. Frère-Orban declared himself satisfied with the Ministerial explanations.

## WHAT IS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS?

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday, Mr. Justice Day had before him the case of *Lewis v. Fermor*. The respondent was a veterinary surgeon in Sussex, and he had been summoned before the magistrates for the offence of cruelty to animals. The alleged offence consisted in having performed an operation that in most parts of the country was performed by veterinary surgeons upon young sows, with the view of increasing their growth and development. The prosecution, it was said, was at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and at the suggestion of the Veterinary College. The magistrates dismissed the summons, and this was the decision which was appealed against. Mr. Justice Day, in giving judgment, said that the statute inflicted a penalty upon any person who should "cruelly abuse or torture" any animal. This meant that something should be done for no legitimate purpose, something that could not be justified, and that the person using it knew could not be justified. He did not believe, and would not believe, that a person who thought that the thing that he was doing was an act that was beneficial could be convicted under the statute, merely because some other people differed from him as to its being beneficial. The magistrates came to the only conclusion to which they could have come upon the evidence. The decision was affirmed.

## THE TRIAL OF THE COMTE DE MOLEN.

The trial of the Comte de Molen, formerly Sub-Prefect of the department of the Côte d'Or, for attempting to shoot his wife and wounding her grandfather, was concluded in the Assize Court at Dijon yesterday. The Count was found guilty and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

## A SUNDAY LESSON.

Some thieves broke into a house at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Sunday, during the absence of the family at church. On the return of the inmates they found written in chalk in large characters on the table the exhortation "Watch, as well as pray!"

## FOUR AT A BIRTH.

A woman named Corrigan, residing near Doura, county Leitrim, was on Tuesday delivered of four children at a birth—three girls and a boy. They are all doing well. The family are miserably poor, the father being a small farmer. Dr. Hunter J. P. Belcoo, who attended the mother, will apply for the Queen's bounty. The children lie on straw, covered with rags, beside the fire. The landlord has forgiven the father a year's rent in consideration of the increase of the family.

## FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Two young ladies, Miss Florence Witty, of Glossop-road, Sheffield, and Miss Mary Cockayne, of Clarkson-street, Sheffield, were driving yesterday on the Manchester-road, in the outskirts of the town, when their pony took fright and galloped at a furious pace down the hill towards the town. All efforts to check the animal proving fruitless, Miss Witty jumped from the trap, and Miss Cockayne endeavoured to drop from behind. Unfortunately, in the act of dropping, her foot caught in a chain, and she was dragged for thirty yards along a broken road, her head and face being terribly injured. She died a few minutes after being picked up. Miss Witty was seriously hurt.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, etc., untarnished and with a brilliant polish may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.—[ADVT.]



## SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Sir George Trevelyan presided at a house-dinner of the Devonshire Club last evening, and in the course of the proceedings addressed the members on the political situation. Criticizing the Irish policy of the Government, he said that in his opinion a mistake had been made in not bringing forward a comprehensive and thorough scheme, which the country at large could have regarded as a settlement of the Irish question. On both sides it was agreed that the Irish question ought to be settled comprehensively, thoroughly, and without delay; and that the points of difference were merely with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Bills of last session, which people insisted on keeping in the forefront, instead of resolving on a scheme upon which the leading men on both sides could agree. Outside Irish affairs he had never seen the Liberal party in such complete accord. There was a consensus of opinion in the Liberal party as to the best mode of dealing with procedure. It was felt that, to be of real service, the proposals of the Government in this direction did not go far enough. The entire Liberal party was prepared to go exhaustively into economical details, and, above all, was prepared to cut off a great source of expenditure by opposing what was sometimes called a spirited and vigorous foreign policy. He was conscious that some of them had been too aggressive in the past, and if he had the privilege of again occupying a seat in the House of Commons he would try and make amends by refusing for any party advantage or temptation of popularity to engage in any aggression, or annexation, or extension of territory, or military operation which was not to the advantage of the great body of the people resident in this country, and of which he did not clearly foresee the scope and issue.

## THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison presided and delivered an address at the annual meeting of the Social and Political Education League, held in Holborn Town Hall last night. In remarking upon the action of the League during the past year, he said that it was no little proof of the inherent vitality of their association that it had been able to hold its own in such roaring times as they had seen last year. Four successive Ministries, two general elections, and more political crises might well have swept away a society whose modest mission it was to form the basis of public opinion in history, social science, and political philosophy. Through all the din of party delirium the "still small voice" of this society had been heard. During 1886 the League arranged for 230 lectures given by forty-seven speakers. The financial condition of the League had been restored by economy and retrenchment and the pluck of the acting officers. It was no little that had been done by a strictly educational league entirely separated from party politics, entirely apart from persons, tenets, measures, party, or ambition. For the present session something like 250 lectures had been arranged, most of them to be given by speakers from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Inns of Court, or other seats of learning. These were offered to clubs and educational societies at a cost to the funds of the League of little more than 5s. a lecture. Remarks were made by Mr. J. K. Stephen (secretary), Mr. Solly, Mr. Harman (treasurer), and other gentlemen, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Harrison, president of the League for the ensuing year.

## LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT CHISWICK.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., addressing the annual meeting of the Chiswick Conservative Association last evening, said that an official statement would be shortly circulated showing that the Government had done something towards increasing the efficiency of the navy, and this with a diminished expenditure. As to foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury would use the whole of his great ability and experience for the purpose of placing this country in such a position that it could exercise its legitimate influence and power in the Councils of Europe, and at the same time not be entrapped into any war unless its most vital interests were affected. They had a difficulty nearer home which in his humble judgment was more serious; for if lawlessness and sedition reigned in a limited degree in some parts of Ireland, he regretted to say prolixity and small-talk reigned absolutely supreme in the House of Commons. The Government were in swaddling-clothes and could not move in any one direction. They would assuredly deal with Ireland when they could do so with purpose, but they would not legislate in that direction until the Rules of Procedure were in such a condition that any legislation which they might introduce could be fairly discussed and expeditiously passed.

## SNAKE CATCHING IN THE NEW FOREST.

Mr. A. W. Drayson mentions in the *Field* that nearly two thousand adders have been killed in the New Forest by one man during a period of six years. "In May last," he writes, "I was walking to the west of the Brockenhurst Wood, and seeing a man searching among the bushes, I asked him what he was doing, when he informed me that he was looking for snakes and vipers. In reply to my inquiry as to the use he made of these, he said that for the vipers he received one shilling per head, and that he sent the snakes to the Zoological Gardens. These were probably for the Elaps, and other snake-eating reptiles. The man told me his name was Mills, but he was popularly known in the New Forest as Brusher Mills. From off his back he took a bag containing six or seven snakes, and, on opening the lids of his tin boxes, he showed me four adders—two small, and of a light-red colour, and two larger and dark brown. He asserted that the red vipers never grew any larger than those he showed me, but were equally as venomous as the larger brown species. The implements he employed to catch the vipers were a stick about 4 ft. long, with a forked end, and a pair of very long scissors, the ends of which were flat, and consequently blunt. The viper when seen was pressed down by the forked stick, and then grasped just below the head by the blunt scissors." The largest snake "Brusher" had caught was 6 ft. 4 in. long, and there were two upwards of 5 ft. 2 in.

## A FARMER SHOT BY MOONLIGHTERS.

A farmer named Keffe, residing at Headford, near Killarney, was shot in his house by Moonlighters on Tuesday night, his right arm being broken. No cause has yet been assigned for the outrage. Three additional arrests, including a gamekeeper's son, have been made in connection with the murder of the water-bailiff Murphy, near Killarney.

## MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE COLONIES.

The authorities of the Oxford Military College, Cowley, Oxon., have placed several scholarships, varying in amount from £25 to £50, at the disposal of the most important of our colonies. The scholarships are to be competed for in the colonies, will be tenable for three years during residence, and are open to candidates for commissions in her Majesty's army in the first place, and next to those preparing for a civil career.

## FASHIONABLE SPRING MATERIALS.

A lady correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—As is usual at this season, the leading manufacturers have introduced a number of fresh materials, more especially in woollen goods. Some of these are old and valued friends under new names, others with more pretensions to novelty, but all reasonable in price, warm, yet light in texture and artistic in colouring. Our own British firms are ably represented in all-wool fabrics, to which they are, and wisely, paying more attention every year, most of their materials being designed in thoroughly good taste. The "Eclipse" is a very pretty soft checked woollen material in pretty shades of tan, leaden and other greys, and browns. An all-wool beige—the "Invicta" by name—is a small check, the fabric remarkably light and soft, and the colouring delightful. For tailor-made gowns the "Aldershot" is especially adapted, it being a fine Saxony wool cloth; other makes worth naming are the "Argyle," the "Malvern," the "Adelaide," and the "Ascot;" the greys in the last mentioned are wonderfully soft-looking. The British imperial cashmeres, crown cashmeres, and royal merinos are improvements, as far as regards finish, on these well-known stuffs, the serviceability of which will always keep them well patronized. A new kind of llama just brought out is very light in weight, and, therefore suitable for tennis-players, for whose benefit it has been specially prepared; in it the newest colours are admirably blended—grey and yellow, grey and cream, electric and red, blue and mousse, and indigo-blue and mordoré. Scouring cloth will be greatly affected, and, indeed, all loose makes in woollens.

Himalayan cashmere promises to be in considerable request as the season advances. In Paris, costumes of this material are already to be seen, and the Roubaix manufacturers have in preparation for early autumn a great variety of designs in short-haired Himalayan wools. A very stylish dress recently sent out is of hand-woven camel's hair, in indigo-blue and mordoré colouring, the lines of the latter colour being so subdued as to be only just apparent. The dress is cut polonaise-fashion, with a blue velvet yoke, a fichu vest and velvet cuffs. The fichu is drawn in at the waist by a band of velvet, fastening on one side with handsome clasps and ends, the large sailor collar being held in place at each side by three large buttons on the shoulders, the long full skirt draperies falling over a petticoat of the same cloth. In richer and more costly materials there are several departures, the rayé pompadour and the quille pompadours being good specimens of the admixture of chenille and velvet, with wool in the form of stripes on worsted grounds. Velvet checks on twilled grounds are made up with plain stuffs to match, or intermixed with velours Victoria and velours plumetiss; the last, as its name implies, having a feathery appearance, which is most effective. Silk promises to supersede satin entirely. Some of the Court costumes prepared for the approaching Drawing-Rooms in silk and velvet, silk and plush, and all-silk are very handsome.

The brocades are especially magnificent this year; one in a lovely soft shade of grey has an Oriental design outlined in silver thread. Among other pleasing novelties is a tulip design in yellow on a cream ground. The moires, too, are beautiful, a striped material; rich white silk and grey moire, is unique; another, having a steel-grey ground, with canary grey and pink stripes on it, is quaintly pretty. Velvet in the new shade of pink, known as vernis de Japon, has a raised design in pale grey frisé, lined with grey silk, and worn over a soft grey silk lace-covered petticoat. A splendid Court costume is in magnificent silver brocade, the groundwork of which is imperial blue and tulle worked in silver, the bodice and long full square-cut train of the brocade further enriched with tufts of silver feathers, and the drapings of tulle, in the case of the petticoat, over a soft white silk foundation. A white silver brocade, and a gold brocade trimmed with rich gold embroidery and golden aigrettes, are equally handsome. In lighter materials, suitable for draping the petticoats and bodices, silver and gold embroidered gauze, tulle interwoven with silver, perlé, or sparkling with tiny crystals, jet, or gold beads, are all used; as also, white silk gauze, mousseline de soie, crêpe de Chine, crêpe lisse, tarlatan, which has been again received into favour after having been for some time banished, and now presents a richer appearance than formerly, being either worked over with pearls or embroidered in gold, which last is more fashionable than ever in Paris, and is seen on most decorative materials. On bonnets and hats gold embroidery, tulle, and gauze, are largely employed in trimming; gold butterflies' wings, golden wheat ears, cocks' combs of gold lace and gold insertion being also used for this purpose.

## COMMISSIONS TO SERVANTS.

A well-known London clergyman has published the following letter, which he has received from a leading tradesman:—

Some years ago, when I entered this business, I found the discount system—i.e., the practice of giving either the housekeeper or steward in large houses a percentage on the amount of the bill—in full working. I had vague notions that this was not as it should be, and yet, having been trained to consider some sort of bribery a necessary part of business transactions, my conscience was soon quieted. After a time, however, I reconsidered the matter, and resolved to give up the custom. We had always confined ourselves to giving 5 per cent. on the amount of the bills, and—whether this was or was not given—the rate of charge was the same; so that my partner's chief argument was that the money was a free gift out of our own pockets to prevent an unfair judgment on the part of the servants in whose hands the power of choosing or rejecting tradespeople was left. We have always tried to do the best work, and paid our people even more than market wages. We know that some firms give servants 10 per cent., 15 per cent., and more, on the amount of business, but we have always refused more than 5 per cent. I need not point out to you that the evil of the system consists in its underhandedness, and in its inducing servants to send more work than is necessary to be done. At the same time, when people will not go into these matters, but will leave it with their servants—perhaps not paying them sufficient for the responsible position they occupy—I do not see how these things are to be avoided. Am I to quietly see customer after customer go, and profit get less until none come, and then have to sell out—or, rather, sell up? Other people are getting the support of those who disbelieve in the bribery system among the rich, and are bribing the whole time. It is true enough that "virtue is its own reward;" but I am not of the nature to quietly suffer, and see my family suffer, without opening my mouth, when I know I am working for a good cause. I cannot say I am suffering in any great degree now, but I can see loss of one customer after another looming in the near future, and I have decidedly now to face seriously diminished income.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE may be ordered of all newsvendors and booksellers in town and country, or by subscription from the Office. Terms (payable in advance):—For Three Months, 9s. 6d.; Six Months, 19s. 6d.; Twelve Months, 39s. Post-office orders (to be made payable at the Post Office, Ludgate-circus) should be addressed to E. SOUTH-COTT, St. James's Gazette Office, Whitefriars, E.C. The SPECIAL EDITION ON SATURDAYS ONLY (posted in time for delivery in the Country on Sunday Morning) forwarded for 6s. 6d. per annum to any part of the United Kingdom.



## LITERARY NOTES.

General Grant's early love-letters to his wife are to be published. It is said that they are matter-of-fact statements of the days of the General's early manhood. They describe, however, military life on active service in the United States some fifty years ago.

"The Henry Irving Dream of Eugene Aram," by Mr. Drummond Niblett, which is forthcoming from the Leadenhall Press, will be a novel work. It is a book of sketches by a clever young artist in whom Mr. Irving takes interest. Nevertheless, its purpose is to "take off" the "mannerisms" of the great actor himself! Mr. Irving gave Mr. Niblett opportunities of study in private. The volume is dedicated to Mr. Toole.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. announce Sir Richard F. Burton's narrative of his life, travels, and adventures; and almost immediately they will issue, apropos of Mr. H. M. Stanley's journey, a popular edition of Mr. Joseph Thomson's recent record of travel, "Through Masi Land."

The author of "The Life of a Prig" has another of his travesties of human nature in the press. It is entitled "How to Make a Saint; or, the Process of Canonization in the Church of England."

The editor of "Fortunes Made in Business" has just ready a third volume of his work, which tells the story of the rise and progress of the Horrockses, the Minton, Sir W. G. Armstrong, the Henrys of Manchester and Bradford, the Crossleys of Halifax, the Kitsons of Leeds, the Richardsons of Bessbrook, the Platts of Oldham, and Sir Donald Currie. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are the publishers.

It is becoming the fashion to incite almost every popular interpreter of the New Testament to write a Life of Jesus. The most recent author to enter on this task is the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher. The work will be in two volumes. It is stated that Mr. Beecher is to receive 10,000 dols. as a first payment, and a royalty on each copy of the book sold. The first volume is completed, and the second one is far advanced. An attempt, it is understood, will be made to secure an English copyright of the work. Mr. Beecher, it is also stated, is writing his Autobiography.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have three new novels in the press—namely, "Babel," by the Honorable Margaret Collier; "In the Name of the Tzar," by Mr. Belford Dayne; and "True to a Type," by Mr. R. Cleland. The same publishers will issue shortly a revised and enlarged edition—the twelfth—of Professor David Pages' "Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography."

Edna Lyall's new story, "Knight-Errant," will be published by Messrs. Hurs and Blackett on the 25th inst., and Mr. Thomas Hardy's romance, "The Woodlanders," by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. on the 15th inst.

Messrs. Longman anticipate having ready in about a fortnight Professor Max Müller's new book "The Science of Thought."

Mrs. Caddy's work on popular botany, on which she has been engaged for many months, is nearly ready. It will be published by Messrs. Longman, under the title "Through the Fields with Linnaeus."

The Reverend Prebendary Row has in the press a new series of religious studies, entitled "Future Retribution: viewed in the Light of Reason and Revelation." The work will be issued by Messrs. Isbister and Co.

Miss Kate Hilliard, an enthusiastic student of Dante, is engaged on a translation of the poet's "Convito."

Messrs. Allen and Co. have in the press for early publication an English translation of M. Gabriel Charmes's well-known treatise on "Naval Reform."

Mr. Blanchard, who has for years past provided Drury Lane with its Christmas pantomime, is writing his Memoirs.

A new quarterly periodical for the reviewing of Oriental literature has been brought out in Vienna, under the editorship of Professors G. Buhler, Sanscrit Professor at the Vienna University, Karabacek, D. H. Müller, J. Müller, and L. Reinisch. It is entitled *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*. The articles treating of British India are to be written in English, the others in German. Three English articles are contributed to the first number, two of which are by Professor Buhler, and the other by Dr. J. Kielhorn. The London publishers of the review are Messrs. Trubner.

Mr. Mudie's list of works in circulation is headed by Mr. Rider Haggard's "She." There are no fewer than 2,000 copies of that book in circulation at Mudie's; next comes "King Solomon's Mines," 1,170; then follow "Kidnapped," by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, 1,000 copies; Greville's "Reign of Queen Victoria," 1,000; "The Doyle Reminiscences," 1,000; Mr. Besant's "Children of Gibeon," 800; "Doctor Cupid," by Miss Broughton, 775; Mr. Hayward's "Letters" and "The Life of Lord Shaftesbury," each 750 copies; "Hobart Pasha's Life," 600; Stanley's "Congo," 570; Miss Cumming's "Wanderings in China," 550; and the Princes' account of their voyages in the *Bacchante*, 500 copies.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain are about to issue a selection of the papers contributed by Mr. John Simon, C.B., F.R.S., to Blue Books, reports, etc., many of which are now inaccessible. Chiefly the papers relate to "Public Health," dealing with such questions as the housing of the poor, the occupations of the people, and practical politics generally. The work will be in two volumes of about 500 pages each.

The new edition of "Shakspeare," on which Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. Frank Marshall are engaged, is making progress. The text will be so arranged that it will serve, to a great extent, as an acting edition, and, it is hoped, will prove especially valuable to those who wish to read "Shakspeare" aloud, either in public or private.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are preparing for publication a Life of Leo XIII., written by Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, with the approbation of the Pope himself, and from an authentic memoir furnished by his order.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus have a number of works of fiction in the press. The first to be issued are Mr. Walter Besant's story "The World Went Very Well Then," a popular edition of the same writer's novel "Children of Gibeon," a new collection of trifles by Mr. James Payn under the title "Glow-worm Tales;" "Disappeared," a new novel by Miss Sarah Tytler, "Old Blazer's Hero," by Mr. D. Christie Murray; and a two-shilling edition of Mr. G. R. Sims's story "Mary Jane's Memoirs."

The twenty-first annual edition (for 1887) of "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench," has been issued by Messrs. Dean and Son. The part relating to the House of Commons has been corrected up to the 15th of February. "Debrett" is specially valuable for the information it supplies concerning the judicial Bench; no fewer than 157 colonial judges are mentioned.

It is said by the publishers that more than 12,000 copies have been sold of the three popular translations of Plato—"Socrates," "A Day in Athens with Socrates," and "Talks with Socrates about Life." The books are now to be brought out in English editions by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

## THE MORNING PAPERS.

## A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

The *Standard* says the proceedings in the House of Commons are becoming a public scandal. It is five weeks to-day since Parliament was called together for the despatch of business, and practically nothing has been done. It is nearly a fortnight now since the discussion of the new rules commenced, and the first line of the first rule is still being debated. Cynics may tell us that nothing else was to be expected. But that will not be the feeling of the country; and if no Government and no party can be found equal to the task of curing the obstinate malady with which the House of Commons is afflicted, the difficulty will have to be solved from outside. The spectacle presented by the House of Commons at this moment is a discredit to popular institutions.

The *Morning Post* remarks that some insolent sally alone relieves the dull monotony and gives a shock to the drowsy atmosphere of the House of Commons. The time has come when it is necessary to put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, and to mark in a firm and final manner the resolution of the country to be no longer trifled with. Public opinion will support the Government in all that they may do to stop this wicked waste of time.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The *Daily Telegraph* is confident that the nation will support the Government heartily and unreservedly in the present crisis if only, instead of shilly-shallying, they will act; but it cannot help those who will not help themselves. Let them shake off their present tendency to play the shiftless wagoner of fable to the Hercules of the English people, and put their shoulders vigorously to the wheel of their double difficulty. They have two tasks of the most urgent nature before them—to put down obstruction in the House of Commons and to suppress disorder in Ireland; and though the means at their disposal may be enlarged, these are, as they stand, sufficient for both purposes if sufficiently vigorous use be made of them. They need not have the slightest fear of finding themselves unsupported by the bulk of the nation in any steps which they may deem it necessary to take for the attainment of either of the two objects named. On the contrary, the most vigorous action on their part would evoke such a chorus of approval from all sections of the English public as would probably surprise them by its unanimity and volume, and speedily reduce a few open adversaries with whom they might at first meet to discomfited silence.

The *Glasgow Herald* believes the Government will soon call for, and will get, coercive powers. There is no doubt they will be able to restore order if they choose to put these powers in force. The Irish question, it may be admitted, will still block the way to reform. But whose fault is that? Whose can it be but Mr. Gladstone's? As the case was put the other day by Mr. Chamberlain, Thirty millions of the people must go without much-needed legislation because three millions are disloyal, and because Mr. Gladstone thinks they can only be made loyal by the method he invented. Let him give that up and reunite the Liberal party, and then he will see the Irish question removed, and the much-needed legislation in hand.

The *Dublin Express* censures the Government for the want of a vigorous Irish policy, and says they make a tactical mistake in not advancing their proposals for the restoration of law and order *pari passu* with the reform of procedure, which thus would break the alliance between the Parnellites and the Gladstonites. Anarchy in Ireland acquires strength as the Government is found lacking in power. People will tire of keeping one party in for the sake of keeping the other out, while things go to ruin.

## SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S LETTER.

The *Times* does not believe that Sir William Harcourt will succeed in his object, which is to discredit the Government and the Liberal Unionists in the eyes of the public. His misrepresentation of the report of the Commissioners in regard to the effect of the fall in prices upon rents is extraordinary. "Throughout the whole of Ireland"—this is his version of the conclusions of the Commissioners—there is "a practical impossibility to pay the present rents." This fact, he says, was known by Mr. Parnell and his friends last summer, when the Government professed to be ignorant of the subject, and was "stated with absolute accuracy." Now, Mr. Parnell's proposal, to which Sir William Harcourt gave his support, was that any tenant by paying one half his rent might deprive the landlord of the power of resorting to his legal remedies; but, according to the Commissioners, the fall in prices since 1885 amounts only to from 10 to 14 per cent., and the Land Courts have recently reduced rentals in that proportion. This is a vast discrepancy, and Sir William Harcourt does not explain how it is consistent with the accuracy he so much admires in his Parnellite friends. Moreover, the fall in prices has in almost all cases been fully covered, and more than covered, by voluntary abatements. The *Times* does not believe that Sir William Harcourt could point out a single case, in which the Plan of Campaign has been adopted, where the landlord was not perfectly willing to accept his rent less 15 or 20 per cent.—that is, considerably more than the margin affected by the fall of prices; nor, with the rarest exceptions, have tenants been evicted who have been willing to pay at the above-mentioned reduction. Sir William Harcourt's portentous grievance, on which he founds his demands for urgency, and with which he flatters himself that he can burke the policy of restoring the authority of law in Ireland, is a bogus grievance. It is grotesque to talk with lofty disparagement of relying upon "the precarious generosity" of Irish landlords, when it is borne in mind that this is Sir William Harcourt's way of describing the friendly arrangements between landlords and tenants which settle the question of rent in England and Scotland. It is hardly necessary, the *Times* thinks, to recommend the public to regard the conclusions of Sir William Harcourt's letter with a cautious scepticism, since the premisses on which he bases them are thus curiously selected and strangely handled.

## THE OUTBREAK AT SILISTRIA.

The *Times* remarks that this outbreak at Silistria will perhaps serve as a warning to the Bulgarian Regency. The gravest offences against military discipline have been allowed to pass without serious punishment, and the Government has in consequence lost the advantage, which every *de facto* Government ought to secure, of convincing everybody that treason is a highly dangerous undertaking. Clemency which encourages the idea that insurrection may be resorted to merely by way of relieving the tedium of garrison life, or making a protest against any political arrangement that does not please the insurgents' fancy, is a mistake which may lead to serious consequences.

The *Standard* concludes that the garrison of Silistria was seduced from its allegiance by the bold and coarse expedients of Russia, by hard cash and promises of promotion. Any other European Government would have to accept responsibility for such extraordinary acts; but it is the privilege of Russian diplomacy to repudiate its own agents unless they succeed. Were we to judge that Power as we should judge any other State, we should have to conclude that Russia was labouring to invent a pretext for occupying the principality. But it is equally reasonable to argue that Russia still meditates no such operation, and contents itself with plotting and conspiring in Bulgaria, in order both to torment the Bulgarians and to punish the Regency for having resisted its demands.



## THE REPORT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Mr. Edward Tipping, of Bellurgan Park, Dundalk, writes to us as follows:—

Will you kindly allow an Irish landlord to offer a few observations arising out of the above report. Perhaps the most extraordinary fact in connection with the Irish land question is, that in every remedial measure proposed the existence of such creatures as landlords entitled to share in it is carefully ignored, and they are referred to only as beings to be fleeced and flayed for the benefit of tenants. The rebellious, dishonest, discontented tenant is bribed and petted; the loyal, law-abiding, long-suffering landlord is abused, wronged, and robbed. Lord Cowper's report quite exemplifies these rules: contains three more nails for the landlords' coffin—namely, the extension of the Land Act to leaseholds and town parks and a quinquennial revision of rents; it suggests bringing the members of landlords' families within the scope of the advantages of that Act by a consideration by Parliament (with a view to reduction) of their claims, while allowing all other encumbrancers to exact their uttermost farthing; but for anything like compensation to landowners for all the wrongs inflicted on them we may search the report in vain. We are called upon to be grateful for the great boon of the extension of purchase to enable us to divest ourselves of our patrimony at half its value or less, and to go forth as penniless exiles from our native country. The Commissioners volunteer the information that landlords generally are willing to sell. What else can they do? With rents so reduced by legislation that they cannot meet engagements contracted or imposed under a very different state of affairs; left without any moral support, and with lawful aids niggardly afforded, to face tenants hounded on by an outrageous conspiracy, one of whose avowed objects is their extirpation; and at the same time beset by creditors void of any considerations of mercy towards their condition, and only bent on obtaining their pound of flesh, landlords have no choice left, but are forced to avail themselves of the only mode of escape apparently open to them.

Tenants have had a power of free sale conferred on them by legislation, and the whole community is open to them as purchasers; with the result that we see daily enormous prices paid for their interests (showing, too, how fictitious is the present outcry as to the depreciation of land). But such a network of legislation has been wound round the wretched landlord that he cannot get sixpence for his land from any human being but one—that is, the tenant in occupation; to him alone he must sell if he sells at all, and must accept what he offers, as there are no competitors. Is it not the duty of the supporters of the Union to place us in a position to treat with our tenants on something like equal terms? The mode of doing so is simple and safe: it is merely to carry out the principle already adopted in the case of tenants and to authorize the Treasury to lend us, on the security of our freeholds and on the same terms as to interest and repayment as have been sanctioned for tenants, such amount as will enable us to discharge the liabilities on our estates. The sum required would not be enormous; many encumbrancers would rather accept a lower rate of interest than be forced to find other investments. The risk to the State would be none at all. Persons who know no better delude themselves with the dream that the newly created class of peasant-owners will be a law-abiding conservative body, ardent supporters of British rule and connection, thoroughly purged of their present rebel and Nationalist leaven, and, above all, quite incapable of being persuaded by agitators in the future to a strike against the repayments due to the British Treasury.

The root and origin of our woes is free trade imposed on Ireland, an agricultural country, for the benefit of England, a manufacturing country: what is gain to you is ruin to us. Let the English Democracy bear in mind that while England maintains that system for the benefit of her artisans, she is bound to provide some compensation for the agricultural community in Ireland. She has done so for the tenants, but altogether at the landlords' expense; she is now, therefore, doubly bound to consider their case and afford them equal justice. We ask no more.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**SONS.**  
BELL, wife of Captain Robert W., 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, at Westbourne-terrace, Lincoln, Feb. 26.  
HAWTHORN, wife of Mr. William, of Wreighburn, Rothbury, at Malvern-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 28.  
HORN, wife of William, M.D., at Curzon-street, Mayfair, Feb. 28.  
LEINSTER, the Duchess of, at Kilkea Castle, Maganey, March 1.  
SMITH, Mrs. Arthur W., at Kilcarberry, Maybury, Woking, Surrey, March 1.  
WOOD, wife of Mr. Francis J. A., late 60th Rifles, at Beaufort-gardens, S.W., March 1.

**DAUGHTERS.**  
BRADSHAW, Mrs. H. Cust, at The Oaks, Torquay, Feb. 25.  
HALL, Mrs. J. W. Teverill, at Wetherdene, Thatcham, Berkshire, Feb. 27.  
HOUGHTON-BROWN, Mrs. E., at Clifton Villa, Muswell-hill, March 1.  
JENNINGS, Mrs. Richard, at Broxbourne, Herts, Feb. 17.  
JUTA, wife of Mr. Henry, Barrister-at-Law, at Alma, Rose Bank, near Cape Town, Jan. 28.  
REYNOLDS, wife of Rev. Alfred P., at Kingsley Vicarage, Cheshire, Feb. 28.  
WRIGLEY, Mrs. G., of Dunsland Court, Exbourne, Devon, at Hoyleake, Cheshire, Feb. 28.

## MARRIAGES.

CLOWES—VANDERBYL.—At St. Stephen's, Sparsholt, Charles E. Clowes, 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifles, son of Mr. John Clowes, of Burton Court, Herefordshire, to Isa, daughter of Mr. Philip Vanderbyl, of Northwood, near Winchester, and Porchester-terrace, London, Feb. 26.  
LEWIS—WYBURN.—At Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, U.S.A., Sidney H., son of Mr. William R. Lewis, of Paternoster-row, London, to Jennie, daughter of Mr. Robert Wyburn, Jan. 26.  
MCAFFEE—MORRIS.—At Surat, Mr. Francis L. McAfee, B.A., Principal of Irish Presbyterian High School Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, to Rosa Morris, Lady Superintendent of the Training College, Ahmedabad, daughter of the late Mr. James Morris, of Mornington House Clapham-road, London, Dec. 22.  
MODERA—RICH.—At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, Conrad, son of Mr. Frederick Modera, late of Hopefield, Didsbury, to Effie S., daughter of Mr. Malcolm S. Rich, of Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, March 1.

MOORE—BAKER.—At St. James's, Hereford, Surgeon Henry C. Moore, formerly Lieutenant R.E., Bombay, son of the late Brigadier-General George Moore, H.E.I.C.S., to Henrietta, widow of Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. Albans, Feb. 21.  
PATERSON—CRICHTON.—At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, Commander William S. Paterson, of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Æthiopia*, to Meliora G., daughter of Mr. George G. Crichton, of county Cork, Jan. 25.  
SHARPE—SHEDDEN.—At the British Consulate, and afterwards at the British Church, Bahia, Mr. Frederick W. Sharpe, of the Bahia and Sao Francisco Railway Company, to Lizzie M., daughter of the late Mr. Charles Sendey, C.E., of Feteley Bridge, Yorkshire, Jan. 17.  
TREDENNICK—WILLIAMS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Mr. Charles J. Tredennick, J.P., son of the late Mr. W. R. Tredennick, of Fortwilliam, Ballyshannon, county Donegal, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Williams, of Bayswater, March 1.

## DEATHS.

AVLETT-BRANFILL, Richard M., son of Mr. Capel, at Holm Lea, Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 3, Feb. 26.  
BOLTON, Emma F., widow of Rev. John, Rector of Sway, Dorsetshire, at Teeton Lodge, Wimbledon, aged 52, Feb. 23.  
BURGESS, Lydia, widow of Mr. Daniel, at Marylebone-road, aged 81, Feb. 26.  
DAY, Constance L. M., daughter of the late Captain J. E., at Thorpe House, Norwich, aged 24, March 1.  
GOLDIE, Mr. George, M.R.I.B.A., of Kensington-square, W., at S. Servan, France, aged 53, March 1.  
MARSH, Frances M., daughter of the late Rev. John, of Hursley, Hants, at Blackburn House, Southgate, N., aged 72, Feb. 26.  
LECKIE, Elizabeth Binning, widow of Captain Charles Taylor, Royal Navy, eldest surviving daughter of the late Major Norman Shairp, of Houstoun, at her residence, The Thorns, Uphall, Linlithgowshire, in her seventy-second year, March 1.

MORGAN, Mrs. C. E., widow of Rev. Thomas, Vicar of Llantilio Pertholey, Mon., at Monk-street House, Abergavenny, aged 91, Feb. 23.  
MOSS, Rev. John J., of East Lydford, Somersetshire, at Hyères, aged 64, Feb. 23.  
OGILVIE-FARQUHARSON, Frances, daughter of Mr. Robert F., of Houghton, Aberdeenshire, at Cannes, Feb. 26.  
ORMISTON, Mary S., wife of Rev. James, Rector of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, at Clifton, Bristol, aged 51, Feb. 24.  
PEREIRA, Catherine M., widow of Mr. Francisco, at Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, W., aged 65, Feb. 25.  
PERRINS, Mr. James D., at Davenham Bank, Malvern, aged 63, Feb. 26.  
PRICHARD, Mr. William G., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, at Norton Court, Gloucestershire, aged 73, Feb. 26.  
RIDDICK, Frances A., wife of Surgeon-Major John, Medical Staff, at Winchester, Feb. 28.  
WATKINS, Mr. Herbert L., at Poole Park, S.W., aged 34, Feb. 28.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MERCANTILE INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.** CAPITAL, £500,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each. Issue of the Unallotted Portion of £250,000 at par. These Shares are divided into equal Moieties of Preferred and Deferred Shares, and are allotted to applicants accordingly. Each Subscriber receives for each two Shares applied for one Preferred Share and one Deferred Share. The Preferred Shares are entitled to a Preferential Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Deferred Shares to all the surplus net income.

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H. SETON-KARR, Esq., M.P.

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John Mitchell Mitchell, Esq., 110, Cannon-street, London.

**AUDITORS.**  
Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., George-street, Mansion House, London.

**SECRETARY.**—Mr. James Best.  
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Dividends at the following rates per annum have been paid:—Quarter ended 30th September, 1886—  
On Preference Shares..... 5 per cent.  
On Deferred Shares..... 7 " "  
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On Preference Shares..... 5 per cent.  
On Deferred Shares..... 8 " "  
A further 4 per cent. being carried to reserve.

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The Trustees of "THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MERCANTILE INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED," encouraged by the success with which the operations of the Trust have been attended, have decided on issuing the unallotted portion of the 50,000 shares originally offered, payable as follows:—  
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This Company was established in June 1886, for the purpose of investing the moneys of its shareholders in Government Stocks and other Securities of a sound financial character, so as to bring within the reach of both large and small investors the means of obtaining a high and steady rate of interest, combined with practical immunity from risk. By thus employing the capital already subscribed (10,251 shares), the trustees have been enabled to pay dividends and lay the foundation of a reserve fund, as stated above.

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Railway Shares and Debentures;  
Banks and Insurance Companies; and  
A selection of the best Miscellaneous Securities quoted on the London and Provincial Stock Exchanges.

On application to the Secretary, the Register of Securities may be inspected.

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The Trustees do not invest more than one-fiftieth of the Capital in any one Security, except under special circumstances such as, on careful consideration, appear to justify them in exceeding that limit. The Trustees will continue to set aside out of the profits of each year such a sum as they may think desirable for the purpose of a Reserve Fund, and for the equalization of dividends.

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To which further Reserves were added of..... 158,823  
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And the Assurance Fund being..... 2,715,760  
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