

THE
ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE
An Evening Review and Record of News.

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COVENT GARDEN.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Mr. MAPLESON has the honour to announce that the OPERA SEASON will commence on SATURDAY NEXT, March 12, on which occasion will be performed Verdi's Opera LA TRAVIATA. Alfredo, Signor Runcio; Germont, Signor del Puente; Il Barone, Signor Ciampi; Marchesi, Signor Bieleto; Gastone, Signor Rinaldini; Annina, Mlle. Bauermeister; Flora Bervoix, Mlle. Lablache; and Violetta Valery, Mlle. Lilian Nordica. Prior to the opera the National Anthem will be sung. Conductor, Signor Vianesi.
The nightly prices of admission will be as follows: Private boxes on pit and grand tiers, £4 4s.; first tier, £3 2s.; second tier, £1 1s.; orchestra stalls (reserved), 10s. 6d.; grand circle (reserved), 7s. 6d.; pit stalls (reserved), 5s.; balcony stalls (reserved), 5s.; amphitheatre stalls (first three rows reserved), 3s.; amphitheatre stalls (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.—The doors will be open at 7.30, and the opera commence at eight precisely each evening. Box-office now open.

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.
TO-DAY, at 1.25 and 7.25, 10th and 10th Performances.

LYCEUM.

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

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS (4th time). Mr. William Terriss, Messrs. Beveridge, Garden, Maclean, Lyndal, Boleyn, Russell, Wentworth, Travers, &c.; Messdames Millward, Achurch, C. Jacks, 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; Messdames John Billington, Julia Gwynne, Meyer, Susan Vaughan, and Miss Kate Vaughan. Preceded, at 7.45, by A MERRY MEETING. SATURDAY NEXT, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE. Manager, F. J. Harris.

GLOBE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, 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. Hawtrej, Wilfred Draycott, W. Lestock, Norman Bent, Stewart Dawson, and W. J. Hill; Misses Vane Featherstone, Blanche Horlock, Florence Haydon, and Miss Fanny Brough, &c. Box Office now open.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

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

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE. ALICE IN WONDERLAND.—MR. EDGAR BRUCE'S MATINEES.

TO-DAY 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.; and first circle, 2s.

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.

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

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. RUSSELL and Mr. G. F. BASHFORD.—EVERY EVENING, at 8, a play in four acts by Henry Arthur Jones, entitled HARD HIT. Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. Frank Archer, Mr. P. Ben Greet, Mr. C. Dods-worth, Mr. U. Winter, Mr. Compton Cutts, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. H. Beerbohm-Tree; Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Lydia Cowell, and Miss Marion Terry. Booking-office open daily ten to five.

ST. JAMES'S.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. KENDAL. THIS EVENING, at 8, will be acted LADY CLANCARTY.

Drama in Four Acts, written by the late Tom Taylor. The principal characters will be acted by Mr. Kendal, Messrs. Waring, Mackintosh, Cathcart, Bedford, Bauer, Mr. De Verney, B. Webster, Hendrie, Gould, Powell, Sims; Mrs. Gaston Murray, Mrs. B. Tree, Miss Huntley, and Mrs. Kendal. Doors open at 7.30; Box Office 10 to 5. No fees.

VAUDEVILLE.

VAUDEVILLE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SOPHIA (21st time), by Robert Buchanan, Messrs. THOMAS THORNE, Carleton, Thorne, Farquhar, Mellish, Grove, Wheatman, and LEONARD BOYNE; Messdames Larkin, Leclercq, Vienne, Forsyth, and K. Rorke. At 7.45, NEARLY SEVERED. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.

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

PRINCESS'S.

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

CRITERION.

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

COMEDY.

COMEDY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss MELNOTTE.—Enthusiastic reception of MYNHEER JAN.—Every Evening, at 8 the new Comic Opera, in 3 acts, entitled MYNHEER JAN, written by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde. Music by Edward Jakobowski. The cast will include Messrs. Harry Paulton, Frank Wyatt, Joseph Tapley, Sidney Harcourt, De Lange, Marius, Miss Camille d'Arville, Mlle. Amadi, Miss Kate Lawler, 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, by A. W. Pinero, at 8.30. 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. At 8.0, THE NETTLE. Miss Cudmore, Mr. Kerr. Box-office open to till 5. No fees.

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

PARIS HIPPODROME at OLYMPIA. Addition-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 Performing Elephants (by Mr. Lockhart), the Obstacle and Foot Races for Money Prizes, 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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ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W. A FLOWER SHOW will be held in the Conservatory TO-MORROW, March 8th. Admission free to Fellows at 12 o'clock, and to the Public at one o'clock on payment of One Shilling. N.B.—Entrances: N.-E. Orchard House, Exhibition-road; and Exhibitors' Entrance, east side of the Royal Albert Hall.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The LECTURE announced for Friday, March 11th, will be delivered instead on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant. The chair will be taken at Three o'clock. x. Captain C. P. FITZGERALD, R.N., on "Mastless Ships of War." z. Mr. THOMAS H. BLAKESLEY, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, will exhibit and explain a Hand Hellograph of his invention. To be followed by a Discussion. By order of the Council, BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING at PRINCE'S HALL, Piccadilly, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 P.M. Paper on "British Columbia" by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster. By order of the Council, J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

SUNDAY BOATING in the ROYAL PARKS.

A MOTION will be made in PARLIAMENT on TUESDAY, March 29, for the RESCINDING of the ORDER permitting this Sunday desecration, recently made by the Board of Works. The motion should be supported by petitions especially from London. Send for forms to JOHN GRITTON, D.D. Lord's Day Observance Society, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

IN one most important respect Lord SALISBURY'S speech of Saturday evening was a surprise, and a most agreeable one. Till his lordship spoke, it was believed amongst men generally well informed that the Government were confronted by extraordinary difficulties—by no means in Ireland alone; and that Ireland itself was all the more troublesome because of threatening complications abroad. We confess that this was our own belief; there were good grounds for it, we imagined; and we thought that Government much to be pitied which could not explain the problems before it to the "democracy," which yet is its master and decides everything. But happily, all this appears to be a mistake. Though some time ago the prospect abroad was a "dark and gloomy" one, there has been a continuous and uniform change for the better during the last few weeks. So said Lord SALISBURY, to the great gratification of his audience; and he spoke with marked emphasis when he added that, spite of the sinister import and influence of the vast armaments which the European Powers rival each other in producing, "the cause of peace is constantly growing. And not only in my judgment; but in the judgment of others with whom I am thrown in contact, and who are competent to judge, the prospects of peace are very decidedly more brilliant than they were some few weeks ago." By the "others," no doubt, we are to understand the Ambassadors of the various European Powers; who certainly are competent to judge, though they may not always say precisely what they think. However, it is enough that Lord SALISBURY, who is both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, should be able to announce that for some time past the prospects of peace have been improving, and that they are "very decidedly more brilliant than they were a few weeks ago." This announcement is all the more comforting because his lordship spoke after the late Bulgarian risings were known, and while taking them and their probable consequences into account.

In short, "for us the politics of the moment are summarized in the name of 'Ireland.'" It is a very great relief to hear it; for if the anxieties of the Government in relation to foreign affairs have so much diminished, they will now be able to devote their thoughts and their energies to the one difficulty in which the politics of the moment are summarized. Most desirable is it that this should be done; for, as Lord SALISBURY said, "This Irish question, as we look at it now, seems to us like an evil dream. It is one of those nightmares where a danger or a horror presses upon you which you feel that you ought to be able to dissipate, but something fetters your limbs and paralyzes your energies, and you are unable to make the necessary movement by which the danger or the horror can be dissipated." That is just the effect it was supposed to have had, though nobody liked to say so. But, as Lord SALISBURY hastened to add, "it is the business of a Minister of the Crown to dissipate the horror;" certainly not to lie under it after he has discovered what it really is. No doubt, however, the Government is at a certain disadvantage in dealing with the Irish conspiracy. They are the Ministers not of a despotic, but of a constitutional State. They are bound to walk strictly within the limits of the law, and if that law is not suitable to the circumstances of the case they are not the authority by which it can be altered. Lord SALISBURY is more than justified in recalling this fact to the minds of the very large number of persons who have lately shown some impatience at the look of things in Ireland. Not, perhaps, that many of them ever forgot it. The impatience of which Lord SALISBURY spoke does occasionally cry out to the Government, "If you find your legal powers too feeble to cope with the conspiracy, why don't you hasten to get them enlarged?" But that is not the chief complaint of the impatient ones by any means. It is scarcely heard in comparison with the murmuring against neglect of the powers with which the Government are armed. To quote a Liberal-Unionist authority, the complainants allege that such powers as the State possesses are not used; and while Parliament battles over Procedure Rules a whole kingdom is falling into habits of contempt for law. Irish offenders, especially boycotters, are not prosecuted strictly enough; armed resistance to the police is becoming common and is tolerated; and important personages are allowed to advocate resistance to the law in public with impunity. The malcontents further say that all this extends and deepens the habit of resistance to the law; that it creates in England an impression that, as no Government can manage Ireland, therefore Ireland must in the end be left to govern itself; and that meanwhile the existing law does give the Executive power to deal with the evils that pro-

duce these and other miserable consequences. Are they so very wrong, these impatient ones? Are they wrong when they say, for instance, that it is not necessary to pass Procedure Rules before instructing the police that when armed mobs resist them in the execution of their duty, they are not to retire but to fire?

However, it appears that something is to be done now to support the operation of law in Ireland. The jury system has broken down, as it was certain to do. To quote the Prime Minister "the whole machine of law works well, except one essential wheel. That wheel refuses to move, and before society can be restored to its healthy condition that wheel must be either refitted or dispensed with." And as soon as the Procedure Rules are disposed of, means will be taken to make the necessary alterations. Good. Let us wait in patience, then, a little longer. But of this there can be no doubt, we suppose: laws administered under any system must be enforced, if they are to be of the slightest value; and the Government are only putting off the day when defiance must be confronted by the sword, or must be allowed to triumph.

BOGUS MEETINGS.

A NEVADA astronomer once announced to the world (through the local paper) that he had discovered a new planet. Search was made in the indicated region of the heavens, with the result that the discovery proved to be no new one, but only our old friend Jupiter; whereupon the Nevada gentleman said it was "new to him, anyway." Possibly Mr. Labouchere's discovery of the practice of holding bogus public meetings may in like manner be new to him; and he will be interested in knowing that further inquiry more than confirms his disclosures. We cannot hope to awaken the same interest in the breast of Mr. Howell, nor are the statements which follow intended for that gentleman's information.

It does not matter what the object of a meeting may be—everything that the promoters or the opponents of it can wish may be had for money. There are gentlemen in this wonderful city who undertake to "purvey" the whole thing; to provide chairman, mover, seconder, supporters, and enthusiastic audience; and to do this on any scale, from an Exeter Hall demonstration to a meeting at the Pig and Whistle. An Exeter Hall meeting, with a member of Parliament, a famous preacher, or a well-known lecturer, will cost a good round sum; but it can be done. Of course the "influential persons" who take part in the proceedings are as much tricked as anybody; but it is enough for them to have an opportunity of figuring at a great mass-meeting. They readily, though innocently, lend themselves to the swindle; for they have neither the time nor the means to inquire into the pot-house origin of so-called "great movements." Of the pot-house origin of many of them, however, there need be no doubt. Perhaps it will be found in the course of the inquiry by Mr. Howell's Select Committee that it was one of these "purveyors" who induced the committee of the Corporation to give him money by representing himself as the head of a *bona fide* anti-municipal reform movement. That is the way in which the purveyors work. To public men and public bodies whom they wish to operate on they profess that they can do great service; but that, as "working men are poor, funds will be necessary to meet the cost of bill-posting, printing, advertising, rent of hall, etc." It seems hard that the poor fellows should not be able to make themselves heard for the want of a few pounds; and then, of course, there is the temptation of self-interest. What wonder, therefore, if public men and public bodies fall in with the proposed arrangement. No doubt they ought to know better, and in some cases they can hardly be without a suspicion of how the thing is to be worked. At any rate they often learn all about it soon afterwards: for the purveyor not infrequently follows up the first bad business by attempts to levy blackmail.

The money being obtained, what follows? The prime mover takes the hall, secures a "platform," puts out placards in the name of some bogus league, "sees the reporters," and arranges with Jem Perkins or Tom Rogers (these names are, of course, not real ones) to bring up the required number of men to make an audience. The money is expended on a regular system. The promoter's profit (generally a quarter, or even a half, of the amount received) and the rent of the hall are provided for first. The printer of the placards and the reporter must of course be paid, though the latter is squeezable, on account of the "lineage" he may hope to make out of a good meeting. The "platform" (*i.e.*, the speakers) may cost anything—from a sum which threatens to eat up all the profit, down to nothing at all. The gentleman who brings up the audience must also be assured of out-of-pocket expenses, such as railway fares from Rotherhithe or Shoreditch to Kensington; and really the only head under which economy is possible is that of the remuneration of the audience. If the promoter is "flush" he may be able to stand a shilling or eighteen-pence a head; if not, the men receive without repining the intimation that "it'll only run to beer." That is the whole machinery. From this point the movement runs along by itself. Mr. Moggs, M.P., is only too flattered by the invitation to attend; and the newspapers can hardly help noticing the "large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting held last night in Kensington Town Hall, to ameliorate the condition of the unhappy tailors of Tooley-street."

It is not easy to discover the meeting purveyor. His address varies from time to time. But of course he is known to a good many people, and he is most often to be found in the discussion-rooms attached to some of the Fleet-street taverns. He goes there partly for entertainment and partly on the look-out for "talent." It is here that he finds his chairman, his mover, his seconder, and so forth. Here also he may find his reporters, though they have other haunts. These gentlemen, it need hardly be said, are not attached to any newspaper. They are the well-known

"penny-a-liners." We have nothing to say against them. They, like bigger men, may be innocent partners in the imposture; and they cannot be blamed if, having the monopoly of a meeting offered to them (some times with a fee added), they jump at the opportunity. As for the Jem Perkinses and the Tom Rogerses, they are generally men having a large acquaintance among dock-labourers, wharfingers, and the like; and their part of the business is the easiest of all. They go down to a wharf or a dock and "have a word" with one of the men whose work takes him well over the place. "Comin' up to 'Oborn Town Hall to-night, Bill?" "Dunno—what's up?" "Oh, on'y a meetin' on the Sugar Bounties—it'll be worth a bob apiece." "Right y'ar," says Bill; and in due time he and his hundred men swarm round the entrance-door, there finally to receive the "tip" as to whether they are to support or oppose the resolutions. Signals for "cheers" or for "interruptions" are arranged between their leader and Jem Perkins; and the result of the meeting is in every way satisfactory to all parties. Thus it is that all great movements and counter-movements—whether they refer to the Channel Tunnel, the Tower Bridge, the City Companies, the reform of London government, the sugar bounties, or the abolition of the House of Lords—are carried on. The originating authority calling the meeting, the meeting itself, the desired result of the meeting, and the reports of it in the newspapers—these are all provided by the promoter. Those who employ him may be persuaded that the whole thing is genuine enough, and that the money they give merely goes to pay necessary expenses. Or, of course, they may be perfectly aware of the truth.

A glance at the scale of charges will be interesting. Demonstrations are not so costly as meetings: there is no hall to pay for. "Committee meetings" (at the bar of a public-house) are also reasonable; and there are numerous small halls that do not cost much. "Club meetings" are cheap. But when it comes to the Memorial Hall, or the Hackney, Shore-ditch, Bermondsey, Holborn, Kensington, etc., Town Halls, you pay heavily; while Exeter Hall, with members of Parliament, is an article of price. The great point is that arrangements can be made to suit all pockets. No reasonable offer is refused.

NOTES.

The Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people set an example of firmness and courage which the rulers and citizens of some greater States may envy. The prompt suppression of the risings at Silistria and Rustchuk was followed by the immediate trial and condemnation of the principal conspirators. Several of the ringleaders, including a Russian subject or two, were sentenced; but it was hardly believed that the Regents would permit the sentences to be carried out. But this morning the world reads with mingled admiration and alarm that the bold step has been taken. Yesterday nine of the prisoners were shot at Rustchuk. There can be no doubt that these men—rebels, traitors, and mutineers—richly deserved their fate; no doubt, too, that the Bulgarian people are of this opinion. But what will the Czar say to it? The Bulgarians, it would seem, have flung down the gauntlet in the face of their great antagonist. Will the Czar let it lie? Will it suit him to permit the death of his allies and agents to go unavenged?

Every one must regret the circumstances which have led to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's retirement. Some members of the Parnellite party have hinted that other causes besides ill-health have produced this effect. The baseless insinuation cannot well lower the reputation for good taste or honesty of those by whom they are made; and they will not greatly diminish the weight of the general expression of regret at Sir Michael's ill-health. We trust that it will not be very long before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is able to give fresh proof of his administrative ability. He has worked hard in a difficult post and under difficult circumstances: and he has always been especially conspicuous for acting up to the old standard of good manners and good feeling in the House of Commons. A strong feeling of personal sympathy will mingle with the regret of all respectable politicians at his retirement.

The authorized report of Sir George Trevelyan's speech at the Devonshire Club is rather different from the fictitious version industriously circulated last week. But it would be idle to deny that it is somewhat discouraging to Unionists, though it is not altogether hopeful to Gladstonians either. The Liberal party, says Sir George, is now in a position to settle the Irish question, though not on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's two Bills. "Those Bills are now dead and buried." Are they? And is Gladstonian Home Rule buried too? In that case, no doubt, the Liberal party can be reunited; but Mr. Gladstone will have to alter his principles and throw over his friends once more. Perhaps he is prepared for that.

If Sir George Trevelyan was anxious to find an opportunity of disagreeing with the Government, it is the Government themselves who have made his way easier. "The course of the Conservative Government," he says, "was quite plain before them. They should have vigorously enforced the law against the lawbreakers, and they should have placed on the table of the House the first thing this session a scheme for the government of Ireland so large, thorough, and comprehensive that they might have been justified in representing it as a final settlement. But they did neither the one nor

the other." Those who ask what more the Government could have done without special legislation must find an answer to Sir George Trevelyan. In Lord Spencer's day, he says, "the preparations we made and the orders we gave were such that for three years no party of police or soldiers, whether they numbered two or three constables or 1,200 cavalry and infantry, ever came back from the duty to which they were told off repulsed and defeated." Unfortunately, that is not the case now; and so the halting Unionists, anxious for a reconciliation with their old friends, think themselves entitled to declare that "the game of law and order is up in Ireland."

The *Times* makes some very severe remarks on the Admiralty Committee on Purchase and Contract in the Navy; which, however, do not seem to be undeserved. It was, says our contemporary, "in no sense an impartial inquiry, in no sense an exhaustive inquiry, but an *ex parte* investigation conducted on the unsatisfactory principle of setting the cat to watch the cream." The Committee was largely occupied with the contracts for the *Renown* and *Sanspareil*, for which Mr. Pearce, a member of the Committee, was an unsuccessful competitor. There was what the *Times* calls an "amazing impropriety" in permitting a long and hostile cross-examination by Mr. Pearce of the permanent officials of the Admiralty, in order to show that the contracts for the two ships were wrongly placed. Mr. Pearce, as a deeply interested party, should have been a witness, not a judge.

There were several Socialist meetings on Saturday. At one of them "violence against the police" was explicitly threatened, and the use of revolvers recommended. At another Mrs. Besant maintained the proposition that the Legislature ought to "put an end to the existence of classes living on unearned incomes;" and a gentleman who attempted to dispute this proposition was greeted with derisive laughter. Mr. Hyndman himself addressed a third meeting; and called on his hearers so to organize themselves as to be able to "stick to the land, railways, mines, and machinery after the revolution." Mr. Hyndman said that he was carrying on a work which had been inaugurated by Wat Tyler, and had been going on ever since. This long period of activity has enabled the Social Democrats to found no fewer than twenty-five clubs in London. At that rate the revolution may still be at some distance from us. But, for all that, the police should be on their guard, as there is no doubt that there are some daring criminals among Mr. Hyndman's followers.

Good service is done by a writer in the *Times* in emphatically recalling to our recollection the connection between Parnellism and crime. The evidence by which that connection is established is irrefutable, and has been often stated with great clearness. But so long as there are politicians by whom it is wilfully ignored, and large classes of voters by whom it is forgotten, it is desirable that the facts should be continually brought before the public. No one will attempt to dispute the evidence which will be brought forward to convict Mr. Parnell of a close alliance with murderers; but we shall be told that the charges are stale, and that it is time to think of something else. If politics were the mere game which some people consider it to be, this demand for variety would be legitimate. But in the face of the facts with which we have to deal it is important to make Englishmen realize the truth and the significance of such statements as Mr. Gladstone's famous utterance, that "with fatal and painful precision the steps of crime dogged the steps of the Land League."

A short time back we called attention to the formidable nature of the pauper immigration from the Continent, and more especially from Russia, into the East-end of London. In their report for 1886, which has just been issued, the Jewish Board of Guardians "deplore that they cannot be sure that the limits have been reached." Certainly as yet the flood shows no sign of abating: for in 1886 the number of English Jews assisted for the first time was 130, while the foreigners numbered no fewer than 1,814; the Russians and Poles forming five-sixths of the whole. Out of a total number of over four thousand cases assisted, only 12 per cent. are English-born Jews. No fewer than 1,557 individuals were removed from London at the cost of the Board. Of these, three-eighths went to the colonies; but the rest were merely shipped back to their native place. This number would have been larger had it not been for the difficulty of getting them readmitted into Hamburg. Surely it is time that England refused to have foreign paupers landed on her shores, on the chance that persons may be found rich and benevolent enough to pay them to go away again.

An admirable successor to Sir William Harcourt in the Whewell Professorship of International Law has been found in Sir Henry Maine. The new professor has no light task before him; he is not merely to lecture on international law, but he is bound by the conditions of his office "to make it his aim to lay down such rules and to suggest such errors as may tend to diminish the evils of war, and finally to extinguish war between nations." The warlike passions of mankind have withstood twenty years of Sir William Harcourt's efforts. In fact, the late Professor felt the burden of extinguishing war so severely that for the last ten years he has almost abandoned the practice of lecturing. Perhaps, after all, Dr. Whewell's object in suggesting the final extinction of war as the proper

object of his foundation was to secure immortality for the professorship. The labours of the present professor may not bring us perceptibly nearer to the goal; but they cannot fail to produce some exceedingly valuable additions to the literature of international law.

The newly elected Canadian Parliament is to assemble for the despatch of business next month; and it is believed in well-informed quarters that the session will be marked by the withdrawal of Sir John A. Macdonald from the active leadership of the party in power. That gentleman is in his seventy-third year; and, although he was able to take a prominent part in the recent electoral campaign, his health may not be equal to the strain of leading the House of Commons of Canada and remaining Prime Minister. In the event of his retirement, Sir Charles Tupper would be his successor in both capacities, and it is not improbable that Sir John might come to London as High Commissioner.

It is pleasant to learn that there is no present intention of demolishing Staple Inn. The directors of the Prudential Assurance Company paid £68,000 for this interesting bit of old London; and it was announced by the chairman, at the annual meeting a day or two ago, that so long as the property pays 3 per cent. upon the original outlay the directors intend to preserve the inn as it stands. Mr. Edgar Horne's announcement will be received with pleasure by every lover of the odd corners and secluded wynds of London. There is really no reason, beyond a desire to secure a better return than the sweet simplicity of 3 per cent., why Staple Inn should be demolished. The buildings are in fairly sound condition, and are readily lettable as offices. Even the fine old hall has found a tenant in the Institute of Actuaries. The back looking on Holborn is among the most interesting portions of the London of two centuries ago.

The following paragraph appears in Saturday's *United Ireland*:—

Some one has informed us that the jury divided into equal halves—six for acquittal and six against. We are breaking no confidence in stating that the following jurors held out for the acquittal of the traversers. [Here follow the six names.]

The six jurors who did not "hold out" for the acquittal of the persons who were engaged in an illegal combination must be aware that their names also are well known to the powerful and vindictive organization which tyrannizes the country. No wonder that Irish juries will not convict. It is expecting too much from them to suppose they will risk ruin, if not assassination, in order to perform a duty which in such a state of society the Government ought to do for itself instead of leaving it to private citizens.

While a well-known writer of fiction asks why young novel-writers should not be taught their trade, an experienced journalist starts a "school for journalists" with offices in the Strand. Some one said recently that there were a thousand journalists in London out of work; but evidently this is not so, for the proprietor heads the advertisement of his academy, "What to do with Our Boys." He is to employ a "staff of expert assistant-masters," and pupils will be instructed in "the writing of paragraphs, reviewing, shorthand, special correspondence, war correspondence, leaders, sub-leaders, art and dramatic criticism, sub-editing, editing, etc." This seems thorough, and the days of "rejected communications" should be about over. It is interesting to learn that "an ordinary trained journalist earns from £300 to £1,000 a year." Of course there are one or two, though, who earn even less than £300 a year.

The citizens of Melbourne have done well in persuading their Premier to authorize the Victorian delegates at the Imperial Conference to broach the subject of uniform legislation in the mother-country and the colonies as regards the life-saving apparatus to be carried by ships. The matter is not one that has a very direct bearing on Imperial Federation, excepting in so far as the preservation of life from needless loss means additional strength to the united empire; but it has the advantage of being at least eminently practical. The existing system of prescribing so many life-preservers to so much tonnage, instead of, as in America, regulating their number in accordance with the number of passengers, ought to have been altered long ago. If the conference arrives at no other definite conclusion, it will have done something should it adopt measures for the better safety of those who have to travel many thousands of miles by sea to and from "home."

London is naturally considered, by those who derive their knowledge of it from the police reports and other general sources of information, as a place where the utmost licence is allowed to lawlessness and but little sanctity is attached to human life. This notion occasionally leads persons fresh from the provinces to place no restraint upon their actions, and to behave in a manner which is not only technically unjustifiable but injurious to the safety and comfort of the community. A case in point is that of a man described as a butcher's carman, who appeared at the City Summons Court on Saturday to answer a charge of driving a horse and cart to the common danger of the public. The defendant was seen by a police-constable, while driving a butcher's cart at a very fast pace, to knock down a foreign gentleman who happened to be crossing the road, and over whose

head the wheel of the cart passed, inflicting such injuries that he had to be taken to a hospital. The defendant's employer expressed his deep sympathy with the unfortunate victim of the accident, but urged "that his man had lately come up from the country, and did not understand that he must drive very slowly in London." Sir Andrew Lusk, however, who presided at the court, declined to accept this alleged touching ignorance of metropolitan requirements as sufficient excuse for the occurrence, and suggested that it was a case for not only sympathy but also compensation. On the defendant agreeing to pay £28 to the person he so nearly killed he was let off with a fine of 20s. and costs; and this was, on the whole, a satisfactory termination of an unpleasant affair. Country drivers must not imagine that reckless and furious driving in London can always be indulged in with impunity.

Cambridge has produced many great poets in her time; and if the rising generation has as yet provided no worthy successors of Milton, Gray, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, it has been understood that her youthful singers make up in quantity for what they lack in quality. The public will therefore be unpleasantly surprised to learn that the Chancellor's medal for English verse is not awarded this year. It is some thirty years since this competition failed to produce any poem worthy of the prize. Few perhaps are acquainted with a sufficient number of prize poems to enable them to form an estimate of the standard which has to be reached. But it cannot be denied that the absence of a prize poet shows that Cambridge poetry has fallen to a very low ebb indeed. Is this the result of the spread of scientific teaching? or are we to believe that Cambridge is somehow excluded from that extraordinary growth of literary genius which, in every other part of the community, distinguishes "our noble selves" from our predecessors?

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.

PERA, Feb. 15.

In the days of Reschid Pasha the press in Turkey was free. A'ali Pasha placed it under a law liberal enough. In 1866 Halil Sherif Pasha suspended the law and placed the press under the *régime administratif*. The more recent experience of the Imperial Ottoman Government has shown that for the present objects of the Sublime Porte the *régime administratif* is not harsh enough. Under it editors are punishable, printing material seizable, and newspapers ruinable. But editors will sometimes brave all these terrors for the sake of stating a truth; and when the cat is once out of the bag the mischief is done. To obviate this serious inconvenience, the Porte, while maintaining the *régime administratif*, has added a censure to it. Two men are told off from the Press Bureau to each newspaper office; and before the paper is printed proofs of all the articles are submitted to them, and they stop what it pleases them to stop. There is no uniformity of system. Each censor has his own pet aversions and his own politics: if he likes the political tone of what he reads, he passes it; if not, he strikes it out. But all the censors are equally sharp about keeping the cats in the bag.

A few weeks ago the newspapers were enjoined to keep absolute silence about the contract for the half-million of Mauser rifles then pending. It was supposed that the Porte was desirous of giving as little publicity as possible to the fact that Turkey was doing anything in the way of armament. But this was not the "cat." With the Mauser contract such *pots de vin* were looked for as had not blessed Constantinople for many a year. One personage expected £75,000, another £45,000, another £30,000; while others hoped for smaller and yet not insignificant benevolences. Very necessary it became, therefore, that the press should be silent, lest these matters should reach the ears of the Sultan.

Yesterday injunctions were given to the censors to prevent any allusion to Bulgarian affairs. Naturally the first impression created by this order was that something had gone very wrong, and that the issue of peace or war was suspended by a thread. Not a bit of it. The order was given to prevent the fact being known that Mrs. Papazoglou had confessed how she had come by the £4,000 which she took with her to Sophia in order to corrupt the Bulgarian Minister of War.

But wherefore the prohibition to discuss the election of the Ecumenical Patriarch? What cat lurked in that ecclesiastical bag? It is a funnier story than either. Some years ago there died a rich banker named Youssoufaki Enkserdji, to whom the Palace owed £50,000. He bequeathed this debt to a friend in trust, to apply whatever he recovered of it to aiding the philanthropic institutions of Constantinople. The friend was a wealthy, generous, and just man, and he made several large gifts to churches; but in his lifetime the debt due to Youssoufaki Enkserdji was not recovered. The friend left a son and heir, who, though he may have been neither generous nor just, was sharp. He recovered the Youssoufaki debt from the Palace, principal and interest. Then he insisted that the gifts his father had made to churches were for account of Youssoufaki. The Fanar objected to this mode of settlement; alleging that there was nothing to show that the gifts were not made for the actual donor's account, and, besides, churches could not be called "philanthropic institutions." So the matter stood when Joachim IV. resigned and Joachim III. presented himself for re-election. Now, the son and heir of the friend of Youssoufaki was very influential in the party which opposed Joachim III. Therefore the Joachimists promised the son and heir that if he would use his influence on behalf of their man, he should see that his father's gifts to the churches would be recognized as the application of the Youssoufaki bequest to philanthropic institutions. But of course the proposal was not to "transpire;" and so this eighty-thousand-pound cat was kept in the bag. But, after all, Joachim III. missed his election.

R. R.

LIGHTHOUSE HISTORY.

SOON after the year 1566, when coast-lights and sea-marks were placed under the control of the Trinity House, a vigorous contest was commenced between that body and the Crown as to the right of erecting new lighthouses and of levying tolls for their support. The Trinity House alleged that the right was now vested in itself; whilst the Crown, though admitting the right of the corporation to erect all lighthouses it considered needful, denied having parted with the ancient prerogative of granting to whom it pleased the requisite authority to erect them. The Attorney-General, in 1616, gave it as his opinion that the Act of 1566 authorized the Trinity House to erect lighthouses "as it thought fit," and "imposed a trust on it to do so;" but "excluded not his Majesty," who—if the Trinity House "be not vigilante"—would not be restrained from providing for the safety of his subjects and his shipping. The outcome of the quarrel was a sort of compromise; the Crown, as a matter of compliment, submitting to the Trinity Board the petitions of private individuals for licences to erect lighthouses. In nine cases out of ten the Trinity House reported against the project; but just as often the Crown, almost directly afterwards, granted the prayer of the petition: generally for some valuable consideration. The avowed reason for objection was, as a rule, that the rates to be paid by passing ships for the maintenance of the particular lights in question would be a heavy burden upon "poor seamen." But this complaint came from the ship-owners: the "poor seamen" themselves had very different views on the subject, probably.

The discussions that arose as to the expediency of lighthouse schemes reveal some amusing expressions of opinion and some noteworthy facts. In the case of the proposed lighthouses on the two Forelands, we find that a numerously signed petition of "seamen" had been addressed to Charles I., begging him to grant a patent to Sir John Meldrum (who had applied for one) for erecting "lightes" on the North and South Forelands, which the seamen considered would keep them from the dangers of the Goodwin Sands. The petition was referred to the Trinity House; the reply being that there was "no necessity for such lighthouses; neither will they be of any use for avoiding the aforesaid dangers." This, the Trinity Board said, was "not the opinion of us alone, but of the masters of your Majesty's navy." The twopenny a ton which Sir John proposed to levy in support of the lights would be, they thought "a grievance to navigation." But Sir John got his patent. So, again, in the case of Dungeness light, which Sir Edward Howard had a patent to erect in 1614: the Trinity House took the part of the ship-owners, who, in 1623 complained that the duty of one penny a ton on ships was excessive. But eventually this light became extremely popular—even with the ship-owners themselves when they were sensible enough to appreciate its benefits. And when, in 1650, the Earl of Thanet, claiming as his own the land on which the lighthouse stood, threatened the building with destruction, "many thousand," both merchants and mariners, appealed to the Protector for help, and wrung from him a promise that they should "not be subjected to y^e will of y^e Earl of Thannet." The Lizard Light, too, met with equal opposition from the Trinity House on the first proposal to erect it. This was in April, 1619, when Sir John Killigrew asked the King for a patent to erect a lighthouse on the Lizard Point, offering to pay twenty nobles a year to the Crown for it. The petition was, as a matter of form, referred to the Trinity Board, who reported against it for the usual reason and for an additional and novel one. "It is not," they say, "necessary or convenient to erect a lighthouse there; but, *per contra*, inconvenient, having regard to pirates and enemies, whom it would conduct to a safe place of landing." In this case, also, the Crown did not listen to the Brethren's argument, but granted to Sir John his sought-for patent, adding that the light should be "supported by voluntary contributions." These were hard to get, and Sir John was constant in his endeavours to induce his friend Sir Dudley Carleton, our Ambassador at the Hague, to urge the Dutch, who were materially benefited by the light, to contribute something towards its support, if only "as a mere bounty." But Carleton's efforts, if he ever made any, were in vain; and so Sir John got the King's licence to levy a halfpenny a ton toll on all passing ships. The ship-owners at once drew up a petition stating that the light was "inconvenient and burdensome;" and the Trinity House supported them, apparently successfully; for in 1661 it is stated that "formerly there was a light erected in ye westerne partes upon the Lizard," but it was found useless "and is discontinued." The first lighthouse on the Lizard was erected in 1751, under a patent obtained by the Trinity House.

The proposal to erect a lighthouse to warn ships of the dangers of the Scilly rocks was also opposed by the Trinity House, for the reason that the King had already granted to them a patent to erect such a light. This was in the winter of 1679: a previous effort had been made in 1664 by a private individual to put a lighthouse there, but nothing seems to have come of it. The 1679 proposal was made by Sir John Clayton, who offered, if he might erect a lighthouse at Scilly, to surrender the four lighthouses he had built at a cost of £3,000 on the northern coast. Early next year the Trinity House set about erecting the lighthouse, and asked the Governor of the Scillies to recommend some of the inhabitants to assist the Trinity House officers in selecting a site. The Board were evidently stimulated into action by the loss of the *Phoenix*, a richly laden "Indiaman," which had then just occurred. In May the Admiralty placed the King's yacht *Charlotte* at the service of the Trinity House, that it might "take on board two of the Brethren and carry them to Scilly and attend them there for two or three weeks" till a convenient locality was found. The place finally selected was on "Agnes," and the lighthouse was to be full "60 feet high before ye lanthorn be set up, so that it be about 70 feet high" altogether. These details were agreed upon in August, 1680; and in less than two months the light was actually erected "on a rock 200 ft. in height, within four miles from the rock called Bishop:" it was "kindled" on the last day of October. Letters were sent to the chief merchants of "Canary, Spain, Portugal, and France," telling of the erection of the light, "which could be plainly seen at the Landes-End," and stating that all ships passing it, outward or homeward bound, would be expected to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a ton if English, and 1d. if foreign.

Less than two months after this "Ye Golden Lyon, a Virgini ship" was lost on the very rocks on which the new lighthouse stood, because the keeper was "inattentive" to the light. Any doubt as to the fact that being "inattentive" to the light meant purposely putting it out is removed by the statement that the keeper, after the wreck, plundered "ye goodes of ye ship:" in other words, the keeper was nothing better than a wrecker. The opposition shown by the Cornish people to erection of lighthouses along their coast is a very remarkable point in the history of the subject. A new lighthouse-keeper was appointed after this; and, two years later, we find him applying to the King for various "ordnance" for the defence of "ye tower of Scilly."

A curious incident is recorded in connection with the erection of the Eddystone Lighthouse. In 1707, when the construction of the second lighthouse was commenced, the contractors had "two vessels ready with materials and men to be by the rock and watch all opportunities of working, that no time be lost in perfecting so useful an undertaking;" but the crews would not venture out "for fear of privateers, who very much infest the coast," unless a man-of-war was appointed for their protection. The Admiralty refused this application; but reassured the workmen by reminding them that there was little real danger, "since the person that molested those formerly employed was so severely punished by the French King, and the workmen captured were sent back." A French privateer had, during the time that the first Eddystone Lighthouse was building, taken prisoners the workmen engaged upon it and carried them off to France; but on the capture coming to the ears of the French King, he immediately ordered the prisoners' release, on the ground that the work they were engaged on was one for universal good, and that he was at war with England and not with humanity.

MUSIC.

THOUGH the Popular Concerts are, above all, quartet concerts, their largest audiences are attracted by eminent solo-players; especially, perhaps, when the solo-player is a pianist, and above all when the pianist is Mdme. Schumann. Accordingly the announcement that Mdme. Schumann—in more than one respect the first pianist now living—would appear at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon had the effect of filling St. James's Hall quite literally to overflowing. Not, however, that Mdme. Schumann was the only attraction; for in Beethoven's B flat trio she was associated with two artists not less eminent than herself—Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. Mdme. Schumann, all the same, was a new element in Mr. Arthur Chappell's always interesting combinations; and it was doubtless in order to hear her solo performances that so many more persons than usual crowded on Saturday afternoon the approaches to St. James's Hall. The public expected, as a matter of course, to hear the great pianist in some of her husband's compositions; and she played with equal power and charm three of Schumann's always eloquent, always graceful romances. On Thursday, at the first Philharmonic Concert of the season, Mdme. Schumann will perform the solo part in the admirable Schumann Concerto. At the Popular Concert of the preceding Monday the wonderful octet for strings written by the precocious Mendelssohn at the age of fifteen was the opening piece, with Herr Joachim as leader. This work has recently been performed at Vienna with each part quadrupled; and though an outcry would be raised by a few purists, it would be interesting to hear it executed in such an arrangement by the strings of Mr. Manns's orchestra or of any other orchestra of high character. Another notable feature of this concert was Spohr's quintet for pianoforte and strings, originally written as a quintet for pianoforte, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon. Like Beethoven's septet and like Schubert's octet, this work would in its original form possess, thanks to the variety of the instruments employed, special attractions for the public; which, much as it likes string quartets, likes combinations of strings, wood, and brass still better. But the work in question is, above all, a show-piece for the piano; and the clearness and the brightness with which the pianoforte part was played by Mr. Max Pauer must be unreservedly praised. Haydn's canzonet "She never told her love" was sung with deep feeling, and, from a musical point of view, with charming expression, by the Italian-voiced American contralto, Miss Hope Glenn; while the pianoforte part was played with great taste by her accompanist-in-ordinary, Miss Bessie Waugh.

In connection with the Novello Oratorio Concert of last week, a few lines must suffice to record the fact that Mr. Cowen's highly successful cantata "The Sleeping Beauty," after making its mark at the Birmingham Festival and at the Crystal Palace, left a most favourable impression on the large audience assembled to hear it at St. James's Hall. The vocalists were Mrs. Hutchinson, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Watkin Mills. The cantata was followed by a fine performance of the choral symphony. Mr. Mackenzie, as usual at these concerts, conducted.

It appears from Mr. Mapleson's preliminary announcement on the subject of the Royal Italian Opera season which is to begin next Saturday, that one object of his performances will be to quiet the minds and brace up the nerves of the public "prior to the buzz of the approaching national festivities and public rejoicings in honour of her most gracious Majesty's Jubilee, when it is anticipated all England will be ablaze with patriotic enthusiasm." The musical tonics on which the enterprising manager chiefly relies for attaining the laudable object he has in view are Gluck's "Orfeo," Beethoven's "Fidelio," and the three greatest operas of Mozart. Every one of these works will undoubtedly draw a full house; more especially, perhaps, the "Orfeo" of Gluck, which has not been heard in London since 1860 (when the part of Orfeo was taken by Mdme. Csillag), but which has been lately given with remarkable success at Vienna. For "Orfeo" an unusually strong and well-trained chorus is required; and it is in view, no doubt, of this work that the manager is engaging additional voices for a chorus which, when complete, "will, it is believed, be of marked superiority." Those who do not wish ("prior to the buzz of the approaching national festivities") to be fortified and elevated by Mr. Mapleson's classical operas—of which, with the exception of Beethoven's "Fidelio," produced in 1806, not one is less than a hundred years old—can fall back on Bizet's "Pêcheur de Perles," which will probably be found the most attractive of the

modern works, as "Orfeo" will, beyond doubt, prove the most attractive of the ancient ones. Of the five composers mentioned in Mr. Mapleson's preliminary announcement of a season of Italian opera, it will have been noticed that two belong to France and three to Germany. But of the seven works announced only two can be considered German operas: Mozart's "Zauberflöte" and Beethoven's "Fidelio." "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" were both composed to Italian libretti and produced by Italian companies; and there was an Italian "Orfeo" before Gluck remodelled his early work and brought it out in more dramatic form at the Paris Opera House, under the title of "Orphée." As for Bizet's "Pêcheur de Perles," it is undoubtedly a French work; but it is at the same time certain that it lay forgotten in its French form; nor was it until it had been converted into an Italian opera (the musical change being effected by the substitution of Italian recitative for French spoken dialogue), and performed at the principal Italian theatres, that it attracted the attention of all Europe. Gounod's "Mirella" is known in like manner to be Gounod's "Mireille" in the Italian dress which must be given to every French opera before it can have the opportunity of making the tour of Europe. There are many reasons why Italian may still be considered the most convenient language in which to perform operas borrowed from many different countries. As a matter of fact, most of the operas now announced by Mr. Mapleson have never been translated into English. Again, "Faust," "Mignon," and "Carmen" were available in Italian long before any English versions of them existed.

It seems certain that neither Mdme. Patti nor Mdme. Nilsson will be heard this season in opera. It must under the circumstances be more than ever hoped that Mdme. Albani will not desert the lyric drama; for she is the only other very distinguished ornament—the only highly decorative "star"—that Italian or any other opera still possesses. Not that the gradual disappearance of these stars will leave us in utter darkness; but our orchestras and choruses must be strengthened, and we must have more or less shining lights in every part.

THE LATE BISHOP FRASER.*

THERE is a certain fitness in the selection of Mr. Thomas Hughes as the biographer of the late Bishop of Manchester. Dr. Fraser was eminently the representative on the episcopal bench of healthy vigorous manliness; and Mr. Hughes has all his life played the rôle of apologist of the school of muscular Christianity. His present effort is justified by the sincerity of his admiration and affection for his friend; otherwise it might have been well if the task of biography had fallen to a more subtle and discriminating pen. Mr. Hughes's admiration is too unquestioning, his sympathy for Dr. Fraser's particular qualities too uncompromising, to make his portraiture entirely successful: there is a want of light and shade, of balanced judgment as well as of insight. Mr. Hughes's shortcomings are, however, those of his school—the shortcomings of a mental attitude which is genuinely enthusiastic rather than acute, transparently well-meaning rather than intelligent. The failures and successes of that class of English Churchmen of whom Fraser and Stanley among the clergy, and Mr. Hughes amongst the laity, are the best examples, have been mostly due to a certain obtuseness to the fact that the deeper problems of human life are not all capable of an easy or commonplace interpretation. In a high degree Dr. Fraser's strong courage, his deficiency in the historic sense, and his somewhat circumscribed vision made at once for success and failure: success as a practical administrator and a powerful social and moral force; failure as an interpreter of those less tangible questions which underlie the difficulties of the Church of England. To conciliate Dissent; to maintain reasonable and appreciative relations with modern science; to be the leading citizen of a great municipality, were no small achievements: to have lessened rather than increased the discords of the Church itself, to have quickened rather than qualified its individuality, would have been greater ones. Fraser was too thorough to believe in the cant of compromise and toleration; but at the same time he was over-prone to undervalue the reality of those distinctions of apprehension and training which abound in an ancient society. That, of course, is not a point of view which Mr. Hughes can be expected to notice or appreciate; but it largely affected the estimate which, justly or unjustly, many men formed of Dr. Fraser. Hard-working clergy, fighting stupidly enough perhaps, but desperately, with arrogant Dissent or blatant Materialism, found their withers occasionally wrung by a prelate who popularly was styled the "Bishop of the Dissenters."

James Fraser's life in itself was, until his consecration at Manchester in 1870, as uneventful as it was nobly simple. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel in 1840—a date when to be a Fellow of Oriel was still the great prize of Oxford ambition. But the famous days of Oriel common room were already past, and Fraser felt none of the influence which had made John Henry Newman so marked a member of the college. Fraser, Ireland Scholar and first-classman as he was, had little or no regard for the burning question of the hour, and was happier riding across country or hunting than in discussing Tract XC. To the earnest if somewhat priggish young Rugby men, Mr. Arthur Clough and Mr. Matthew Arnold, his junior Fellows, he must have seemed sadly frivolous. Yet the senior Dons rated his social qualities high. "Fraser," says Mr. M. Arnold, with his every-day grandiloquent patronage, "rather represented the high-and-dry Church in common room, with an admixture of the world—so far at least as pleasure in riding and sport may be called worldly; of the ascetic and speculative side, nothing." It is characteristic of Fraser, always keen about horses, that he never hunted after his ordination as priest, but had a quiet week in the Melton district, when he was a deacon of seven days' standing, as a sort of final indulgence. Very hard he seems

to have ridden, making the late Mr. Newdegate, a fine rider, his pilot. From Oxford he early went to parochial work; and at Cholderton, in Hants, and then at Upton, in the Kennet Valley, he spent many useful and happy years.

At Cholderton he was, as Chancellor of Salisbury, brought much in contact with Bishop Hamilton, a prelate whose influence on several leading men was as remarkable as it has been durable. It was in these years of parochial life, between 1860–70, that Fraser carried out his great task as Commissioner under the Commissions on Elementary Education and the Employment of Children and Women in Agriculture. His clear practical mind, his power of winning the confidence of working men, and his great acquaintance with rural life, all combined to the excellence of his now famous Report. He was henceforth a marked man, and was offered in succession the see of Calcutta by Lord Salisbury and that of Manchester by Mr. Gladstone. His tenure of the latter, his immense popularity, his troubles with Mr. Green of Miles Platting are too recent for notice. His straightforward speech, his hard work, his sincerity won the popular suffrage at once. When the new Bishop was seen in the crowded street of Manchester, arresting with all the dexterity of a practised hand a runaway tradesman's cart, his success was assured. No one could resist the frankness of a prelate who, as selected advocate at a licensing meeting of the temperance leagues, halted in mid-speech to confide to his audience that the day before he had had a glass of bitter beer after preaching and had felt the better for it, and that he was not desirous "to rob a poor man of his beer," provided it is good and wholesome and he knows when he has had enough."

To the Lancashire men Fraser's directness was irresistible: so much so, that after a charity sermon a workman thrust a sovereign into his hand, saying "Bishop, here's a pound for thee;" and when Dr. Fraser accepted it for the charity, he was told "Nay, nay, for thyself."

The Bishop, at any rate, set Manchester a good example of almsgiving, for out of his official income of £4,200 per annum he contrived to give away during his fifteen years' episcopate at the rate of over £2,000 a year. Dr. Fraser was an admirable man of business, and the poor and his church benefited by his business capacity and thrift.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"Celebrities of the Century; being a Dictionary of Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century." Edited by Lloyd C. Sanders. (Cassell and Co.) The purpose of this useful publication, according to the editor's preface, is to supply "a fairly adequate and exhaustive dictionary of recent and contemporary biography, including foreign as well as native celebrities." Roughly speaking, the book is intended to contain notices of the chief persons of eminence who are now living, or who have died within the century. Adopting "a purely arbitrary frontier-line" in chronology, the editor explains that he has also permitted some variety in treatment, giving comparatively little space to those personages—like Pitt, for instance, and Nelson—who have died since 1800, but who can hardly be called "celebrities" of the nineteenth century. For the rest, the volume is a fairly complete handbook to contemporary biography, favourably distinguished in its kind for care, accuracy, and sound literary workmanship. Mr. Lloyd Sanders may be congratulated on showing many of the qualities which denote good editorial supervision. The articles are marked by the uniformity and due sense of proportion which are so often wanting in dictionaries of biography; and we do not observe that many of Mr. Sanders's contributors have been allowed to overstep the limits prescribed by the general conciseness and brevity of the work. The articles are written, as they should be, in a clear, straightforward, businesslike style; and the reader, in his search for information, is not often troubled by finding the writer's opinions unduly obtruded upon him. If there are any transgressors in this respect, they are to be found among the authors of some of the articles on men and women of letters. Mr. Hall Caine, for instance, in his notice of the Brontës and of George Eliot, supplies more of his own criticism than is necessary. The same remark applies to Mr. H. Buxton Forman's articles on the poets, some of which (that on Walt Whitman, for instance) might with great advantage be curtailed. Mr. H. W. Nevins, who has been entrusted with the biographies of several of the German writers, is a special offender. He seems to think it impossible to do justice to his subjects without giving us his own opinion of them, chiefly in superlatives, which are not always properly applied. The article on Carlyle, though it is interesting and extremely well written, seems to have obtained more than its proper allowance of space; at any rate, neither the biography of Bismarck or of Beaconsfield, of Wellington or of Canning, is so long as the memoir devoted to the uneventful life of the Annandale sage. These trifling exceptions, however, make the general moderation and compactness of the work more conspicuous. Mr. Sanders has been aided by a large and adequate staff of contributors, including Mr. T. E. Kebbel, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, Mr. Cotter Morrison, Mr. Furnivall, Dr. Garnett, Professor Murison, and Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley. We notice very few inaccuracies or misstatements. Sir James Stephen, however, will be surprised to learn that his well-known essay "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is devoted to "the woman's rights question." There are a few omissions, as must be expected in so large a catalogue as that with which the compilers have had to deal. Ole Bull the violinist, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the Brough brothers, Frederic Amiel, Friedrich Hebbel, Joseph de Maistre, Petöffy the Hungarian poet, and Eliot Warburton are among the names which might have been looked for; while, considering that room is found for Sir John Gorst and Sir Henry Hawkins, perhaps some mention should have been made of Sir John Holker, Baron Martin, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Byles. Emma Lyon, Lady Hamilton, is also an undoubted "celebrity" whom we do not find; but perhaps she was too improper a person to be commemorated. But on the whole the defects, whether of omission or of superfluity, are surprisingly few, and the compilers are perfectly justified in thinking that they have made good a real deficiency among English works of reference.

* "James Fraser, Second Bishop of Manchester." By Thomas Hughes, Q.C. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, M.P., to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, in place of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., who has resigned from ill-health.

In accordance with medical advice Sir Michael Hicks-Beach left town on Saturday evening. He is staying with his cousin, Mr. W. Beach, M.P., at Oakley Hall, Basingstoke. He will return to London on Saturday next, and take further medical advice before proceeding to Germany.

As Irish measures of the Government may be debated next week, no time was lost in completing the necessary forms for the appointment of a successor to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Mr. Balfour, on Saturday evening, after a long private interview with the Prime Minister, left town for Windsor, to have an audience of the Queen and kiss hands on appointment. There are no seals attached to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and consequently it was not necessary for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to go to Windsor. Mr. Balfour left London this morning for Dublin, where, at a special meeting of the Irish Privy Council, to-morrow he will be sworn in as Chief Secretary.

IRISH OPINION.

The *Irish Times*, commenting on the resignation of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, observes:—Lord Salisbury's is a Ministry of sudden surprises, and these are certainly not grateful to the country. The utmost malice, however, cannot distort the present occurrence, which has no connection whatsoever with any difference as to the Irish policy or administration, or in particular as to the forthcoming Bill for the strengthening of the criminal law. The change at this moment is undoubtedly unfortunate; but Mr. Balfour is a man of experience, coolness, and judgment, according to all the estimates that we have seen made of his character. He will receive in Ireland a fair and loyal welcome from the men of all classes and both creeds who desire to see the state of peace restored in order that the now improving business of the country may have the artificial obstacles removed from its paths.

The *Dublin Daily Express* says that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resignation was a startling and painful surprise, especially as his Thursday night's speech had a reassuring effect on Irish Loyalists. Lord Salisbury's opportune speech will dispel any uneasy thoughts which his loss inspires.

The *Freeman's Journal* remarks that in Sir Michael's resignation the Government have suffered a loss more embarrassing than Lord Randolph Churchill's retirement.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, speaking at Inchiquin, county Cork, yesterday, said:—

A short time ago I ventured to describe a speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as sounding like the litany for the dying. Well, it's all over now, and it is the litany for the dead that the Tory party are chanting to-day. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned; he has given up the ghost; he has gone to that reward that will await every man who attempts to govern the Irish people against their will by brute force, to crush down their aspirations under the armed heel of the policeman and the dragoon. They are sending over, I am told, a young gentleman named Balfour to try his prentice hand upon us here in Ireland. If Mr. Balfour has one friend in the world, he will warn him that if he follows in the footsteps of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in Ireland, so surely as he does, so surely will the same end and the same reward overtake him—the reward of a ruined reputation, a disappointed life, and of a broken heart. (Cheers.) We war not against the dead, and I would be the last in the world to carry our quarrel with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach beyond the political grave; but, unfortunately, the evil that English Ministers do in Ireland lives after them, and it is too late for him to cancel and recall the effect of the wicked and despairing speech he made in the House of Commons on Thursday night. (Cheers.) Everybody knows that there is not a brutal drunken policeman in the force who will not read that speech of Sir Michael's about giving us something harder than bâtons—who will not read it as an invitation to send a bullet or a bayonet through the body of the first prominent Irishman he comes across. That is the effect of it; I don't say it was so intended.

The following resolution was passed:—"That we hail the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as an assurance of the speedy and utter overthrow of the present Tory Government of botchers and coercionists, and of the inevitable triumph of our cause."

Mr. Crilly, M.P., addressing a meeting at Frenchpark yesterday, said that he had a telegram in his hand which announced that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, one of the bitterest and most venomous opponents of tenants' rights, and one who was looked upon in the House of Commons with contempt, had resigned his seat in the Cabinet. That simply meant that the people of Ireland were winning. The man who had stated callously in the House of Commons that it was not bâtons the people of Ireland would get in future but cold steel, had resigned because he knew very well that any attempt of his coercion would be a miserable failure.

Speaking in West Clare yesterday, Mr. Daniel Sheehy, M.P., said they had it announced that "Mickey the Botch" had skedaddled from his post. He hoped that that report was not true. He should like that he should keep sticking to office for some time longer, so that he might get a little more of the sweets of that office; so that he might partake a little longer of the bitter sauce that Buckshot Forster had to sup for many a day in Ireland. But, whether he remained or not, the Irish people cared little for coercion and threats; for the Plan of Campaign gave a weapon stronger than the rifle to the poor man to fight his enemy with.

Mr. Deasy, M.P., speaking at Glanmore yesterday, said that Sir Michael's successor was one of the worst pills in the House of Commons. He had all the bitterness of the Cecil family, and was as unscrupulous a man as was in the House of Commons; but they would dance on him, figuratively.

THE OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the declaration of Mr. Courtney on Friday morning that Mr. Labouchere's motion to report progress was accepted by the House took the Conservatives by surprise. They had prepared themselves for an all-night sitting, and maintain that the motion was challenged; but the challenge was either not heard or ignored by the chairman. It is not unlikely that the subject will be mentioned to the Speaker to-night in the House, as the Conservatives desire to prevent any action by the chairman rendering ineffectual their determination to get through at all costs the necessary votes in Supply. In view of an all-night sitting to-night a large number of Government supporters regard an understanding to be desirable.

MR. PARNELL AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

"A Liberal Member," who writes to the *Birmingham Post* regarding the Round Table Conference, and who is believed to possess the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain, says that during the last ten days divers and curious symptoms have manifested themselves, indicating that the negotiations at the Round Table have made considerable progress, and tending to show that influential persons outside the conference have been consulted upon the proposals under consideration.

The extraordinary hopefulness of the tone adopted by Sir George Trevelyan in a recent letter would itself indicate a near approach to agreement. Perhaps the most significant indication of the present stage of the negotiations is to be found in certain communications which have recently appeared in a provincial newspaper whose correspondent is believed to be a prominent member of the Irish party. This gentleman appears suddenly to have discovered how matters are trending. The obvious inference is that Mr. Parnell has been consulted—that is to say, that the negotiations have reached the point at which it becomes necessary to take him into confidence. In other words, the negotiators are agreed, or practically agreed, among themselves; but those of them who are closely involved with Mr. Parnell will not absolutely commit themselves without ascertaining his views. His name, however, is for the present kept in the background. Not so is the name of Lord Hartington. It is alleged, and probably with perfect truth, that the scheme of the Round Table has been fully disclosed to him, and that he is favourably disposed towards it. It is said that everything has been arranged except two not unimportant points, and that these also are in the way to be settled. The one is the question of the appointment of Irish judges, and the other is the question of Ulster. As regards the latter, it is scarcely conceivable that it should prove a stumbling-block, considering how doubtful Mr. Gladstone has all along been concerning the expediency of placing Ulster under the control of an assembly meeting at Dublin. He has always treated the matter as an open question. If this, then, be one of the subjects still in suspense, an agreement in regard to it cannot be far off. Since the introduction of the Home Rule Bill opinion has certainly grown in favour of giving Ulster the management of her own affairs apart from the rest of Ireland; and very few, if any, well-informed people believe that she would peaceably submit to the rule of Mr. Parnell. It may be said that concerning the other alleged point of difference public opinion has also grown.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF INVINCIBLES.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Continued impunity is adding every day to the daring spirit of the lawless classes, and if it be not soon and sternly checked there is solid ground for apprehending a renewal of such crimes as added some thrilling chapters to Irish history five years ago. There is a similarity in the state of feeling among the extreme section of the revolutionists; and the same press which at that time, by its constant appeals to their passions, produced intense exasperation and malignity, is now inciting them to outrage by language no longer vague or veiled, but plain and pointed. It is a significant fact many of the "Invincibles" who fled from the country in 1882 have found their way back again.

A startling report reached Limerick yesterday; a statement having been made by the clerks of a land agent that a party of Moonlighters had last night lain in ambush near Bodyke and captured a patrol of police, who have not since been accounted for. The occurrence was reported to the constabulary at William-street Barracks, and caused some sensation. The local constabulary do not attach great importance to the statement, but nevertheless are making every investigation.

A band of armed and disguised Moonlighters visited the house of a farmer named Somers near Listowel last night. They demanded arms, and obtained a gun. One of the Moonlighters, when retreating, fired a shot through a bedroom door behind which Miss Somers was standing. One slug lodged in her arm. No arrests have been made.

Another attack by Moonlighters was made on a house at Fea'e Bridge, North Kerry, last night; but as the men were entering the house the police patrol came upon the scene. The Moonlighters thereupon ran off, leaving two double-barrelled guns behind them, of which the police took possession. One of the patrol states that he can identify some of the party.

A Limerick correspondent telegraphs:—Richard Mullins, a cattle-drover, was arrested late last night between Cahircinlish and Boher, charged with having committed the series of incendiary outrages in the eastern portion of county Limerick during Thursday night and Friday morning. The police alleged that all the fires were caused by Mullins. He was brought before the stipendiary magistrate to-day and remanded.

A party of ruffians recently visited the house of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Killarney, whom they found with only his daughter in the house. The girl clung to her father to save him from violence, and was laid hold of by one of the miscreants, who grossly insulted her and endeavoured to drag her away. The old man indignantly resisted his conduct; but another miscreant, drawing a revolver, presented it at the old man's head and threatened to shoot him if he interfered. The girl was then carried off and outraged, while her father was kept in terror of his life.

Another outrage is reported from New Pallas. A shed containing fifteen head of cattle was set on fire; nine of the poor beasts perished in the flames and a tenth died later from its injuries. Their owner received severe burns in his efforts to save the animals. The house of a postmaster, named Heffernan, at Dromkeen, was fired into on Saturday night, but no harm was done to the inmates.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

A young married woman named Annie Rhodes, who was carrying her child, aged sixteen months, in her arms, was having some words with her husband near St. George's Bridge, Camberwell, shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday night. In their company was a companion of the husband's, named Stamford. The two men invited the woman to go down by the side of the bridge on to the canal-bank. The husband then asked his companion to push the woman into the water. It is alleged that Stamford thereupon threw the woman and the child into the canal. The two men then ran away, leaving the woman and child struggling in the water. The woman's screams attracted the attention of a man and woman (whose names and addresses are at present unknown), who succeeded in rescuing both the mother and the child. The woman returned to her home in Allen-street, Walworth. Yesterday morning she went to the Rodney-road police station and made a statement, in consequence of which the husband and the man Stamford were arrested. On being charged at the police station with attempting to murder the woman and child, they asserted that the woman fell into the canal. They will be charged before the magistrate during the day.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE ARMY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 7.—The Emperor received yesterday afternoon the President and Vice-President of the Reichstag, on which occasion his Majesty remarked that it was with reluctance that he had decided to dissolve the late Reichstag; that he was compelled to take that step, as, notwithstanding the explanations which he had commanded to be given in regard to the superiority of Germany's neighbours, the Opposition did not sanction the military Bill to the extent which was considered necessary. One might have hoped, continued the Emperor, that such a Bill would have been unanimously adopted after the example set by France; but this expectation proved fallacious. It was, however, all the more gratifying now to be able to cherish the hope that the Bill would be accepted by the present Reichstag by a large majority. Referring to his relations with the Pope, his Majesty said that on the accession of his Holiness to the pontifical throne he was already convinced of his pacific disposition, and for that reason he had appealed to him to act as arbiter in the Caroline Islands dispute.

THE BULGARIAN CONSPIRATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RUSTCHUK, March 6.—The German Consul who claimed Captain Bolmann, one of the officers sentenced to death as a Russian subject, on being requested by the authorities to take charge of him declined to do so, on the ground that he was without instructions.

FATAL FALL OF A BUILDING AT CANNING TOWN.

About ten o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred at Canning-town. A coffee-palace being erected in Victoria Dock-road suddenly collapsed, taking with it a number of men. Two bodies were recovered from the debris by half-past twelve; but at that time there were believed to be still a number of men beneath the ruins. Two injured men were removed to the hospital.

COUNCIL AT WINDSOR.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor this afternoon, for the purpose of pricking the names of the new sheriffs. Lord Cranbrook, Lord John Manners, and Lord Lathom, with Mr. C. L. Peel, Clerk of the Council, were present. M. Yephren Groustel, the new Minister for Servia, presented his credentials to the Queen.

THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.

We regret to learn that the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon continues in a very precarious condition. At noon yesterday the following telegraphic message was received at the Duke's house in Belgrave-square from Goodwood: "The Duchess passed an indifferent night. Great prostration." In the evening another was sent from Goodwood, dated 5.50, for the information of friends: "Symptoms have been more anxious during the day." The latest intelligence stated: "Sir William Gull was telegraphed for to-day (Sunday), and arrived by special train at 6 P.M."

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A meeting of the Nottingham Town Council to-day authorized the signing of the guarantee by the mayor and town clerk by which the Corporation become responsible for the expenses attendant upon the Royal Agricultural Show next year. This practically ensures the visit of the society to Nottingham next year.

THE LASH AND INDECENT ASSAULTS.

Sir William Hardman, addressing the grand jury at the Surrey Sessions to-day, said the calendar contained the names of forty-two persons, and a peculiar and painful feature in connection with it was the great number of indecent cases which they would have to deal with. He regretted this as lately they had been rather free from this class of offence. There were three charges of assault alleged to have been committed on very little children. He was sorry that in these cases when guilt was brought home to the accused the court had not power to inflict adequate punishment, and he trusted that ere long an Act of Parliament would be passed enabling the courts to order these depraved people a good sound thrashing. That appeared to him to be a most appropriate punishment for this class of offence, and the sooner it could be inflicted the better.

THE WEATHER.

The weather forecast issued from the Meteorological Office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow says that in the south of England, including London and the Channel, we may expect easterly winds, fresh; fair generally.

At noon to-day, Negretti and Zambra's barometer in the office of the *St. James's Gazette* marked 30.26. The reading on Saturday was 30.35.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

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

Lord Salisbury's statement on Saturday, that the state of affairs on the Continent has improved during the past few weeks, has favourably impressed the Stock Exchange, and the markets generally open with a better tone this morning. Home Funds and Home and American Railway Securities are somewhat higher than on Saturday; but the Foreign department is waiting for a lead from the Continental Bourses. There is no change in Hotchkiss Gun shares, but Guinness shares have advanced.

Money on loan is in fair demand in the open market at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., while the rate of discount is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for bills of fully three months' date, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for paper having a shorter period to run.

The Stock Markets, while maintaining the steadiness of tone remarked this morning, show a general want of activity, and the dull opening reported from

Paris has checked the upward tendency which Lord Salisbury's statements of Saturday imparted. Consols and New and Reduced show $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. advance, and some of the Home Railways are rather better. American Securities are steady, as well as Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues. Foreign Securities are quiet and hardly at their best points, owing to want of confidence.

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

In the English Funds, Consols for money have advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ to $100\frac{1}{4}$ to $100\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ for the account (April) to 101 to $101\frac{1}{2}$, and Reduced and New Three per Cents. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $99\frac{1}{4}$ to 100 ex div.; but New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are unchanged at $87\frac{3}{4}$ to $88\frac{1}{4}$ ex div.

In Home Railways, Caledonian has risen $\frac{1}{8}$, Great Eastern $\frac{1}{8}$, Great Western $\frac{1}{8}$, Brighton A $\frac{1}{8}$, North-Western $\frac{1}{8}$, Metropolitan District $\frac{1}{8}$, North British $\frac{1}{8}$, and South-Eastern Deferred $\frac{1}{8}$. In Canadian and Foreign Railways, Grand Trunk First Preference has risen $\frac{1}{8}$, the Third $\frac{1}{8}$, Canadian Pacific shares $\frac{1}{8}$, Lombardo-Venetian $\frac{1}{8}$, Mexican Ordinary $\frac{1}{8}$, and the Second Preference $\frac{1}{8}$.

In Foreign Government Bonds, Costa Rica Bonds have risen 1, Egyptian Unified $\frac{1}{8}$, the Preference $\frac{1}{8}$, French Three per Cent. Rentes $\frac{1}{8}$, Hungarian Gold Rentes $\frac{1}{8}$, Mexican Old Three per Cents. $\frac{1}{8}$, Peruvian Six per Cents. $\frac{1}{8}$, the Five per Cents. $\frac{1}{8}$, Spanish Four per Cents. $\frac{1}{8}$, and Turkish Groups III. and IV. 1-16; but Uruguay Unified has fallen $\frac{1}{8}$.

In American Securities, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds have risen $\frac{1}{8}$, Denver $\frac{1}{8}$, Lake Shore $\frac{1}{8}$, Louisville $\frac{1}{8}$, Erie $\frac{1}{8}$, the Second Mortgage $\frac{1}{8}$, Ontario $\frac{1}{8}$, Reading $\frac{1}{8}$, Union Pacific $\frac{1}{8}$, and Wabash Ordinary $\frac{1}{8}$.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 19-32d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 19-32d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2 3/4d., and Shanghai, 4s. 6 3/4d.

The directors of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) are prepared to receive subscriptions for £300,000 (being balance of £655,000) six per cent. first mortgage debentures of £100 each of the company at the price of £96 10s. per cent. (the present price of the first issue being 99 to 100). These debentures are repayable at par in 1916, and both principal and interest are payable in sterling in London. The net traffic on the existing railways for 1885-86 was £40,285, while the interest on the whole of the first mortgage debentures, which provides for the completion of the entire system, is £39,300.

The subscription list for preference shares in the Bavarian Lead Company closed on Friday, and the letters of allotment will be posted this week.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS		
Consols	100 3/4	100 1/2	Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Account (April)	101	101 1/2	Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	100	102 1/2
Reduced Three per Cents	99 3/4	100	Ditto 6p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	7 1/2	7 1/2
New Three per Cents	99 3/4	100	Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	83	88
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	87 3/4	88 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	64
India Stock Four per Cent.	100 1/4	101	Brazilian Five per Cent. of 186	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ditto Three per Cent.	85	85 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Four per Ct. Rupee Paper	70	70 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	93	99
Ditto 4 1/2 per Ct. Rupee Paper	72 1/2	72 1/2	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1883	91 1/2	92 1/2
Bank of England Stock	297	299	Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	99	101
Metropolitan 3 1/2 per Cent.	105 1/2	106 1/2	Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	97	101
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			Chilian 4 1/2 per Cent. Converter	99	101
Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103 1/2	104 1/2	Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
N.S. Wales 4 p. Ct. of 1903-58-9-10	101 1/2	102 1/2	Ditto Six p. Ct. of 1895, June	108	110
N. Zealand 4 per Ct. Cons. Ins	95	96	Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	6 1/2	6 1/2
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-96	106	118	Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1893	60	61
S. Australian 4 p. Ct. of 1894-1916	97	99	Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guarantee	97 1/2	97 1/2
Tasmanian 6 per Ct. of 1893-1901	106	120	Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	91 1/2	9 3/4
Victoria 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1904	105	107	Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	70 1/2	70 1/2
AMERICAN SECURITIES.			Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	94 1/2	94 1/2
United States 4 1/2 per Cent. Bonds	111 1/2	111 1/2	Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Sanieh	67 1/2	65
Ditto Four per Cent.	130 1/2	131 1/2	Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	91	93
Virginia Funded Bonds	54	55	Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	93	94
New York, Pennsylvania, and			French Three per Cent. Rentes	78 1/2	79
Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47 1/2	47 1/2	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872	106 1/2	107
Central Pacific Shares	37 1/2	37 1/2	Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	73	79
Chicago Milwaukee, and St. Pau	93 1/2	94 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	55 1/2	59 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25 1/2	25 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	58	59
Illinois Shares	132	133	Hungarian Gold Rentes of 1881	75 1/2	75 1/2
Lake Shore and Michigan			Italian Five per Cent. of 1882	93 1/2	94
Southern 100-dol. Shares	97 1/2	98	Mexican Old Three per Cent.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol			Ditto of 1864	1 1/2	1 1/2
Shares	62 1/2	63 1/2	Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104 1/2
New York Central Shares	115 1/2	117	Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	14 1/2	15 1/2
New York, Lake Erie, & Western			Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	11	12 1/2
100-dol. Shares	34 1/2	34 1/2	Portuguese Three per Cent.	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	73 1/2	74 1/2	Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	9 1/2	9 1/2
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101 1/2	10 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	93
New York, Ontario, and Western			Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	97 1/2	97 1/2
Shares	27 1/2	28 1/2	Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	27 1/2	28 1/2	Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	91	100
Oregon and California Seven per			Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Cent. Preference Shares	18 1/2	19 1/2	Spanish Four per Cent.	63 1/2	63 1/2
Pennsylvania Shares	59	59 1/2	Ditto Two per Cent.	46 1/2	46 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	19 1/2	19 1/2	Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105	105 1/2	Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	20 1/2	21 1/2
Union Pacific Shares	60	60 1/2	Ditto Nine per Cent.	13 1/2	13 1/2
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific			Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 1884	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ordinary Shares	27 1/2	28	Ditto 4 1/2 p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	69	69 1/2
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30	30 1/2	Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	92	94
BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.			Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	80 1/2	80 1/2
Caledonian	97 1/2	97 1/2	Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	43	48 1/2
Great Eastern	65 1/2	66 1/2	BANKS		
Great Northern Ordinary	110 1/2	111 1/2	Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
Ditto A	96 1/2	97 1/2	City	18 1/2	19 1/2
Great Western	133 1/2	133 1/2	Colonial	29	31
Lancashire and Yorkshire	114	115	Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2
London and Brighton Ordinary	125	123	Imperial Ottoman	9 1/2	9 1/2
Ditto A	113 1/2	114 1/2	London and County	81	82
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	21 1/2	22	London and Westminster	63	64
Ditto 4 1/2 per Cent. Preference	97 1/2	97 1/2	London Joint Stock	36	37
London and North-Western	160 1/2	160 1/2	National Provincial (L12 paid)	49 1/2	50 1/2
London and South-Western	123 1/2	124 1/2	Union of London	35	3
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	65	67	MINING SHARES		
Ditto A	35 1/2	35	Cape Copper	22	23
Metropolitan	103	103 1/2	Indian Consolidated	7 1/2	7 1/2
Metropolitan District	38 1/2	38 1/2	Mason and Barry	7 1/2	7 1/2
Midland	122 1/2	123	Montana	8 1/2	8 1/2
North British	93 1/2	99	Mysore Gold	6 1/2	7
North-Eastern	151 1/2	151 1/2	Oreogum Gold	13 1/2	15 1/2
North Staffordshire	91	92	Richmond Consolidated	4	4 1/2
South-Eastern Ordinary	125	126	Rio Tinto	10	10 1/2
Ditto Deferred	102 1/2	103	St. John del Rey	25	30
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	12 1/2	13	Tharsis Sulphur	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ditto First Preference Stock	74 1/2	75	United Mexican	2 1/2	3 1/2
Ditto Second Preference Stock	56 1/2	57 1/2	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.		
Ditto Third Preference Stock	30 1/2	31	Anglo-American	41 1/2	42 1/2
Ditto Guaranteed	7 1/2	7 1/2	Brazilian Submarine	10 1/2	11
Canadian Pacific Shares	61 1/2	6 1/2	Consolidated Telephone	3 1/2	3 1/2
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. Ct. Shares	23 1/2	24 1/2	Direct United States	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ditto 7 p. Ct. Debentures	125	128	Eastern	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lombardo-Venetian	7 1/2	7 1/2	Eastern Extension	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mexican Ordinary	54 1/2	54 1/2	Globe Ordinary	11 1/2	12
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	110 1/2	117 1/2	Ditto Preference	11 1/2	12
Ditto Six p. Cent. Second Pref	78 1/2	79 1/2	India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and		
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	121	123	Telegraph Works	21	22
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.			Oriental Telephone	3 1/2	5 1/2
Australian Agricultural	11 1/2	12 1/2	Telegraph Construction	37 1/2	38 1/2
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (L3 paid)	2 1/2	2 1/2	United Telephone	12 1/2	13 1/2
Hudson's Bay	22 1/2	23 1/2	Western and Brazilian	7 1/2	8
National Discount	59	61	TRAMWAY SHARES.		
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	33	40	Dublin	10 1/2	10 1/2
Royal Mail Steam	77	77 1/2	Glasgow	12 1/2	13
Suez Canal	33	33 1/2	Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10 1/2	11 1/2

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

EXECUTION OF INSURGENTS.

The court-martial constituted at Rustchuk to try the officers and men and some civilians concerned in the recent rising delivered judgment in the principal cases on Saturday morning. Yesterday morning, in accordance with the decision of the court-martial, Major Ouzounoff, Captain Zelenegoroff, Lieutenant Crestinacoff, Major Panoff, a retired officer, and Sub-Lieutenants Concuarski, Entcheff, and Ironceshki, and two civilians named Cardjiff and Zoetcoff, were shot. In the case of Lieutenant Kreteff, Sub-Lieutenants Murcoff, Boujinski, and the civilians Caltcheff and Stoesco, the death sentence has been commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude. After sentence of the court-martial was pronounced the foreign Consuls in Rustchuk signed, on the initiative of the French Consul, a petition to the Prefect asking that the execution of the condemned conspirators should be postponed, in order to give them time to appeal for mercy. The German Consul, who is representing Russia, claimed one of the condemned, named Bolmann, as a Russian subject. Bolmann has consequently been handed over to the German Consulate. All the other officers declared themselves to be Bulgarian subjects. The Diplomatic Agents in Sophia have disavowed the action of the Consuls at Rustchuk, and have requested the Bulgarian Government to consider the collective representations made by them as null and void. Only M. Flesch, the French Consul-General, supported the action of the Consuls. The sentence of the court-martial has been strongly approved by public feeling in Bulgaria, and the Government have received requests from all parts of the country demanding the punishment of the conspirators. Threats were made to lynch them in case their sentences were not carried out.

Captain Nebolsine, who, together with Captain Bendereff and Major Grueff, has returned to Roumania from Bulgaria, is stated to have declared to some of his friends that the failure of the recent revolt was solely due to its having been undertaken without any preconcerted plan. He added that another attempt at revolution would shortly be made, and that ten million roubles were already available for that purpose.

The Great Sobranje will be almost immediately summoned at Sophia. In view (the *Times* correspondent says) of the attempts directed against law and order by refugees and agents hired by the foreigner, the National Bulgarian party demands that the Sobranje should give the Regents further powers, and put an end to a situation which is a false one, in the eyes of the country and of Europe, having regard to public law.

SERVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, March 7.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the elevation of Serbia to a kingdom, a Te Deum was sung at the cathedral, the service being attended by the members of the diplomatic body. In connection with the event Colonel Topalovitch, Minister of War, and Colonel Bogitchevitch have been promoted to the rank of general, and many public officials have received decorations or promotions.

EXPECTED RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

Among the latest reports from Cabul (the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says), is one stating that the Ameer is trying to disarm the Ghilzais, and is raising Duranee regiments in the Candahar province. He is said to have secured several more Ghilzais with the object of keeping the tribe under control. The impression seems to be general that the Ghilzais will rise again during this month.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Very important intelligence has been received from Mr. Burgess. The Woontho Tsawbwa has submitted. He agrees to pay all the tribute demanded—30,000 rupees—and he has paid in the first instalment and delivered up some of the arms which he was required to hand over. This sudden change of attitude is due to the Tsawbwa's conviction that an attack in force on him would be no longer delayed. His submission is a most important step towards the pacification of Upper Burma. Mr. Burgess deserves much credit for the ability and tact which he has displayed in the negotiations with the Tsawbwa. The Yau district is being rapidly reduced to order by General Low and Captain Eyre, Deputy-Commissioner of Pagan.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The meetings of Sir H. D. Wolff and the Turkish Commissioners charged with the Egyptian negotiations make no progress (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) beyond giving prominence to the insistence of the Porte to be put in a position to determine, by any means chosen by the Queen's Government itself, the probable period for the withdrawal of the British military forces from a province repeatedly declared to be under the suzerainty of the Sultan and forming part of the Turkish dominions. The Convention of 1885, if it meant anything, could not in any case have been meant to lead up to such a position, where a plain direct reply to this question cannot be given. The public, therefore, is beginning to inquire as to the real significance of the special mission, which has not so far been declared, and perceives in it some unmistakeable evidence of an understanding, on the grounds of admitted and legitimate interests, between the British Government and others directly concerned in a satisfactory solution of this vexed question.

SHOCKING SCENE AT A SALVATION ARMY MEETING.

A shocking scene was witnessed at a Salvation meeting last night. During an excited meeting, attended by 3,000 persons in Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, Mrs. Moors, a widow, fifty-two years of age, suddenly fell back in her seat and died. The sensation was heightened while the body was being removed by the loud screams of another person, who was seized with a fit. Many women and girls fainted. Major Carter, whose farewell was the cause of the demonstration, continued the proceedings, moralizing on the event.

HANLAN V. BEACH.

A Central News telegram from New York says that the following telegram has been despatched from Toronto by Hanlan:—"All arrangements have been made between myself and Gaudaur to row on the 30th of May for the championship of America, the stakes to be five thousand. The place is not yet fixed. Articles shall be forwarded to Beach, via the London *Sportsman*, to-morrow, to row upon the Nepean River, in Australia, for £500 a side and championship of the world. I expect a hard race with Gaudaur, but am in best possible health."

THE POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS QUESTION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—It is understood that if Mr. Raikes persists in his present attitude towards Mr. Blackwood and the latter resigns, as he must do, he will be followed in his retirement by at least one other secretary and by three or four heads of departments. It is even said that a committee of those permanent officials who support Mr. Blackwood in his controversy with Mr. Raikes will take the extraordinary course of seeking an interview this week both with Lord Salisbury and the First Lord of the Treasury, in order to put their views of the anarchical state of the Post Office before the Government directly. On the other hand, official supporters of Mr. Raikes contemplate signing and sending to him a "round-robin" expressing their confidence and sympathy. One of the oddest facts in connection with a deadlock which, if it continues much longer will be very prejudicial to the public interest, is that it is the younger and Liberal officials who support Mr. Raikes, and the older and more Conservative who support Mr. Blackwood. Steps are being taken, it is understood, to discover the clerk in the secretary's office who first communicated the news of the dispute to a London newspaper.

ACCIDENT TO AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The *Inman* steamship *City of Chicago*, which grounded off Long Island yesterday, has safely arrived off Sandyhook. The details of her adventure off Long Island yesterday morning are as follow:—About two o'clock a dense fog prevailed, and the *City of Chicago*, which was then opposite Westhampton, ran aground. She immediately made signals of distress. These were noticed from the shore; but the heavy sea which was then running prevented the launching of the lifeboats from the Petunck Station. At noon, however, the vessel was floated by the tide, and steamed away for New York apparently uninjured.

MR. CAINE, M.P., AND THE CARDIFF RADICALS.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., replying to a resolution passed by the Cardiff Junior Radical Association, condemning the action of the Government, Mr. John Bright and himself, and the Liberal Unionists, in making it impossible for Mr. Dillwyn to introduce his resolution with reference to Welsh Disestablishment, writes:—"Nothing that I can say will convince you that I am right in what I have done; but both Mr. John Bright and I can well afford to let time and history justify us. I might, perhaps, point out that our political conduct is really no business of yours, and that we are responsible only to our constituents for what we do in Parliament; but nowadays every obscure busybody thinks he has a right to poke his nose into other people's affairs."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

At the quarterly conference of the central board of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday, it was resolved in respect of "those travellers who have been so highly charged in the matter of samples," that power be given to the Manchester Association to take steps against the London and North-Western Railway Company to get this grievance removed forthwith; and in the event of refusal on the part of this company to alter the rigid terms, instructions be given to the Manchester members to transfer their traffic to other lines."

ILLNESS OF THE REVEREND H. W. BEECHER.

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, who has recently been overworking himself in preparing his "Life of Christ" for the press, was taken ill on Thursday with what seemed to be a mere bilious attack. On Friday and Saturday, however, it developed into an attack of apoplexy, with paralysis of the left motor nerves, including both arm and leg. The physicians think Mr. Beecher's robust constitution favours his physical recovery; but grave fears are entertained regarding his future mental activity. He is seventy-four years of age.

THE FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGE ON RECORD.

The Cunard Company's steamer *Etruria* arrived at Queenstown on Saturday night, making the fastest passage on record. The actual time occupied on the voyage was six days five hours and eighteen minutes. The weather was comparatively fine throughout, but on nearing the Irish coast a heavy fog somewhat delayed the steaming; otherwise the passage would have been some hours shorter.

DISASTER AT SEA.

The schooner *Nancy*, of Newtown (Scotland), grain-laden, for Maryport, ran ashore on St. Bee's Rocks during a thick fog yesterday, and became a wreck. The crew were saved. The fog continued on the Solway this morning.

The Queen has signified her intention of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed Imperial Institute in the course of the ensuing summer.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor of Wales were present at the performance of "Ruddigore" at the Savoy Theatre on Saturday evening.

The Duchess of Albany left Charing-cross Station by the eight o'clock continental mail this morning, en route for Cannes.

A rumour was current in Belfast yesterday that Captain Ker, the member for East Down, is about to resign his seat.

Sir Francis Ford, Master of the Brighton Harriers, had a bad fall while hunting on Saturday. His horse, failing to clear a fence with a thick rail in it, fell on him, causing dislocation of the shoulder and other injuries.

Mr. Knize, the dissenting member of Lord Cowper's Land Commission, has, it is stated, placed his report in the hands of the Government.

The ratepayers of Paddington will to-day decide whether the Public Libraries Act is to be adopted in the borough.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, referring to Riza Bey's mission at Sophia, declares that it has little confidence in its success, though approving the desire of the Porte to contribute to a pacific solution of the Bulgarian question.

Another addition will be made to the Royal Navy by the launching at Devonport on Wednesday of the steel torpedo-cruiser *Serpent*, six guns, 1,630 tons, 4,500 horse-power.

It is stated that M. Gennadius, Greek Minister resident in London, has received the additional appointment of Greek Minister to the Court of the Hague. With the exception, however, of periodical visits to Holland, he will continue to reside in London. M. Gennadius represented the Hellenic Government at Holland on the occasion of the wedding of the King of the Netherlands in 1879.

LORD SALISBURY ON IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury was present at the opening dinner of the National Conservative Club, held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, the Duke of Abercorn, his lordship, referring to foreign affairs, said that, dark and gloomy as had been the prospects of affairs abroad, the change, so far as there has been a change, has been for the last few weeks uniformly in the right direction. "I do not affect to pierce through the veil which still covers the future of Europe. I do not affect to depreciate the importance of the questions by which nations are still divided, or the sinister import and influence of those vast armaments which they rival each other in producing; but, in spite of these ominous symptoms, it seems to me that the cause of peace is constantly growing, and not only in my judgment, but in the judgment of others with whom I am thrown in contact, and who are competent to judge, the prospects of peace are very decidedly more brilliant than they were some few weeks ago." At home the politics of the moment were summarized in the name of "Ireland." Referring to the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—of whose merits as a statesman his lordship spoke in the highest terms—Lord Salisbury said that he was torn away, not by any difference of opinion, for there never was a man with whom his colleagues worked more heartily or trusted more implicitly, but by physical infirmity, produced by the very zeal and courage which he devoted to the service of his country and his Queen. Turning to the Irish question, his lordship said that it seemed like an evil dream.

I can quite understand that, in this critical state of things, disgraceful to law, disgraceful to constitutional government, some impatience should turn towards the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown. But you must remember that we are the Ministers not of a despotic but of a constitutional State. We are bound to walk strictly within the limits of the law, and if that law is not suitable to the circumstances of the case we are not the authority by which it can be altered. Now what has happened is very simple to point out. The machinery of your social government, which works so well in England, has broken down in Ireland in one essential and vital point. The great object of society is that wrong should be redressed, and that crime should be punished. That is the purpose for which we exist in society. It is that which distinguished civilized from uncivilized man. But wrongs can only be redressed and crimes can only be punished by the action of the courts of law; and the action of the courts of law is in Ireland paralyzed, and has broken down in one essential point, because Irish jurymen, or a sufficient number of them, do not sympathize with the law, and will not give their aid in carrying it out. What has broken down is trial by jury in Ireland. The whole machine works well except one essential wheel. That wheel refuses to move; and before society can be restored to its healthy condition that wheel must be either refitted or dispensed with. English jurymen, no matter in what part of the country you may take them, abhor crime, and will keep their oaths in order to punish it. Irish jurymen, or a sufficient number of them, sympathize with crime, and will break their oaths in order to allow it to pass unpunished.

Here was a case for alteration, but this was rendered impossible by the obstruction of the machinery of legislation.

All executive government, the essential powers of the authority by which society is kept together—these are placed in danger by the present state of things that exists in the House of Commons; and until that ancient and powerful body has accommodated the precautions that surround its proceedings to the new doctrines by which they are threatened it will be impossible to restore the efficiency of the other parts of our social machine which in Ireland have been arrested; it would be impossible to restore the reign of law or give back that confidence without which industry cannot work. But because I employ this strong language, do not imagine me to use any language of despair or any language of hopelessness with respect to the state of affairs in Ireland. On the contrary, I think too much of that language is employed. It seems to me that people in this country are smitten with the terror of an inevitable fate—that they seem to think there is some mysterious power against which they cannot struggle; that it is impossible for them to resist the current that carries them away, and sooner or later they must bow to the inevitable. That is the creed by which nations are undone. Evil is never inevitable if you have the courage to contend against it.

Many felt that they were contending against the principle of nationality which in other parts of the world during the present century had achieved great triumphs. He, however, denied that the principle of nationality had anything to do with the matter. The moment it was a question of obtaining support in Ireland the Irish leaders appealed to motives far more common and far less heroic. To teach the debtor how he shall not pay his creditor—that was their heroic gospel. The crisis in Ireland began with the agricultural distress of 1879.

I believe that remedial measures, and remedial measures of a very far-reaching tendency, are strongly called for by the condition of things we find there. But what I maintain is that the first thing is to restore respect for the law. Law must be master or no remedial measures will be regarded. What is necessary, it seems to me, for this country to take to heart is that this is no common task on which they are engaged. It is outside altogether their ordinary experience of politics. It is not a question of this party or that; it is not a question of the career of statesmen or the fate of parties. These are infinitely small matters compared with the vast issues with which we are engaged. We are engaged upon a struggle on the issue of which depends whether our existence as a great empire is to continue or not, and we must address ourselves to that conflict with the qualities required for a conflict of that kind. There are institutions, there are sentiments which are fit for a period of repose such as this country has generally enjoyed; there are sentiments and laws which are necessary for a period of struggle. We have entered upon a period of struggle. Our national fault is that too much softness has crept into our councils, and we imagine that great national dangers can be conjured by a plentiful administration of platitudes and rose-water. It is a far graver crisis in which we are engaged; the age is not an age for such soft sentiments as that. Great conflicts are dawning upon us; great antagonisms are arising; vast questions, vast controversies which shake society to its centre, are gathering more and more in importance; and, depend upon it, no self-deceiving optimism will extricate you from dangers of this kind. A stern duty will be imposed upon the men, whoever they are, who have to rule in the times that are before us, and from that duty they will not escape except under pain of betraying the most sacred trust that can be reposed in them.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL FENDALL.

The police having received information warranting the conclusion that the late Colonel Fendall's missing top-coat had been in the possession of the father and mother of the prisoner Lester, arrested them on Saturday, at their house near Hockley. Lester, who says he can prove an alibi, states that he was in Hockley, about three-quarters of a mile from Bagot-street, at the time Colonel Fendall was with Rooney. The charge made against the Lesters was that of receiving the coat and £2, knowing the same to have been stolen. Since they have been in custody Mrs. Lester admits that the coat was brought to her house, and that it was there from the Saturday until the Tuesday, when she took it to a street some distance away and dropped it on the pavement. The younger Lester having asserted that he was in Hockley at about the time of the supposed murder, the police have all along expected to get some clue at his father's. The house was searched for the coat during the week, but it had then apparently been made away with.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

150 LIVES LOST.

The explosion, caused by fire-damp, on Friday night in the colliery of La Boule Quaregnon, near Mons, has resulted in the loss of 150 lives. One hundred and eighty colliers were at work at the time, of whom fifteen escaped unhurt. A large proportion of the victims were married men, and their families are left destitute. The Count of Flanders, Prince Baudouin, and the Minister of Industry visited the scene of the catastrophe yesterday. The Count presented 10,000 fr. from the King and 2,000 fr. from his own purse for the families of the victims. A public subscription has been opened for them.

A RISKY REFORM.

A correspondent writes:—I hope it is not too late to protest against, and haply to prevent, an act of Vandalism contemplated by the Mayor and a majority of the Corporation of Chester. There is a fine old church at Chester named St. Peter's, probably on the site of the Prætorium, as it is in the centre of the town. The east end of this church stands at the corner where Northgate-street joins the other streets, and it is marked with chalk arches, showing where the mayor and his abettors intend to run a gallery under it. Such a gallery will cause the risk of bringing down the whole wall, it must interfere with the floor of the church within the communion-rails, and expose the worshippers to be disturbed by noise. It is difficult to see what object is to be gained by this Vandalism.

THE CHURCH HOUSE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday addressed a meeting in the Small Public Hall, Croydon, on the Church House. His Grace remarked that in the last twenty-five years there had been expended no less than 8½ millions of money in Church purposes, the result of voluntary offerings, 22 million pounds of which had been spent in full and complete education. Considering the amount of work done in connection with the Church, it was almost inexplicable that there was no central place at which all this work should be focussed and promoted. The Church House was not to be a clergy-house in any sense, but a house for all Churchmen who were up in London on Church business to go to for information or direction. There should also be provided a library where reports of Church work in all parts of the world should be kept, sorted, and registered. He did not think they wanted a great hall yet; but no doubt when they provided the more useful part the great hall would come, for he did not look upon the Church House as a thing of one year or two years, but hoped they would go on adding to it for 100 years. He thought that for present purposes £100,000 would set them on their feet with regard to this monument. With regard to the case of the poor clergy, he was most anxious that they should be helped; but, considering that no less than £132,000 a year was being laid out now in the augmentation of poor livings and other kindred objects, he asked what capital sum did they think could be raised which could make the slightest addition to that £132,000. It was perfectly hopeless.

Speaking at Worthing on Saturday in support of the Church House scheme, the Reverend W. Sinclair, one of the honorary secretaries of the movement, said the question of selection would be settled by the site committee to-morrow. An alternative site to that offered at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury was one opposite the entrance to Dean's-yard, Westminster. At present it was covered by eight houses. The cost of the ground would be £30,000, and, in addition, there were certain private interests to be bought up. He did not, however, offer any opinion as to the probability of acquiring that site.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Lord Mayor's fund at the Mansion House for the Imperial Institute and the City Commercial Museum amounts to about £16,000; and among recent donors are the Merchant Taylors' Company, who have given £1,000; the Salters' Company, £315; Messrs. J. and J. Colman, £250; Messrs. Ralli Brothers (for the Institute only), £250; Messrs. Crocker, Sons, and Co., £200; Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., £200; Messrs. J. Mowlem and Co., £105; the Dyers' Company, £105; Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, and Co., £105; Alderman Sir A. Lusk, £100; Alderman Sir W. M'Arthur, £100; Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., £100; and Mr. Alderman de Keyser, £100.

PROTECTIONISM IN BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Chamber the Minister of Agriculture has declared himself in favour of the imposition of duties on foreign agricultural produce. This (the *Times* correspondent says) is the first great mistake made by the present Ministry, and one which will bring about its fall. Such duties only favour the large landed proprietors, who are mostly clericals.

MR. JAY GOULD AND THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

It is announced from New York that Mr. Jay Gould has acquired the control over the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. When this line is annexed to the Missouri Pacific system it will afford an unbroken route between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The fifty-sixth annual general meeting of the subscribers and members of the Royal United Service Institution was held on Saturday afternoon in the theatre of the society, in Whitehall-yard. Lord Harris, in the absence of Mr. Stanhope (War Secretary), presided. Lord Charles Beresford wrote expressing his high opinion of the value of the institution to the services and the country. The secretary (Captain Burgess) read the report, showing that the members numbered 4,368, of whom 1,442 were life and 2,926 annual. The council were in communication with the Government regarding the future utility of the institution, but no decision had as yet been arrived at.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CLARKE'S World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of Chemists everywhere.

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

REPORT ON PURCHASE AND CONTRACT FOR THE NAVY

The *Times* prints to-day an account of the evidence given before the committee recently appointed by the Admiralty "to inquire into the system of purchase and contract in the navy." The report of this committee—which was presided over by Mr. Forwood, the Secretary of the Admiralty—has not yet been published, though it has been laid "in dummy" on the table of the House of Commons. The main drift of the evidence tendered, the *Times* tells us, is to show that there exists, and has long existed, much laxity of system in the Admiralty, especially as regards the receipt, examination and distribution of stores. There is no sufficient uniformity of pattern in the different dockyards for stores of the same character; and the inspection of stores delivered upon contract is largely delegated to subordinates, who proceed on a perfunctory, desultory, and mechanical system which at times does injustice to the contractors, and quite as often inflicts an injury upon the public service. There is, in fact a total want of effective and business-like co-operation between the Director of Contracts and the receivers, examiners, and users of the various articles supplied. The minutes of evidence are full of illustrations of this system. As regards distribution, Mr. F. H. Miller, Superintendent of the Victualling and Naval Store Yards at Deptford, admitted that it is the custom of his department to send out sugar and Jamaica rum to the vessels on the West Indies station, flour to Hong Kong, and rice to India. Another matter which is much dwelt on in the evidence is the practice of allowing inventors to make experiments with their inventions on board her Majesty's ships at the expense of the Admiralty, and then to patent the improvements which are the result of these, often costly, experiments. The question of contracts for the hulls and engines of ships of war is dealt with at great length in the latter part of the evidence. But the attention of the committee appears to have been almost exclusively directed to the case of the hulls and engines of two ships, the *Renown* and *Sans Pareil*, ships which are not yet built.

THE DETENTION OF JURORS DURING CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The Bill to amend the law relating to the detention of juries during trials for felonies, which is backed by Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Baggallay, is printed to-day. It provides that upon the trial of any person for felony the court may, if it see fit, at any time before the jury consider their verdict permit them to separate for the purposes of rest and refreshment.

NATIVE OFFICIALS IN THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Indian Public Service Commission completed the first portion of its labours in Calcutta on Friday. The Commission will reassemble at Calcutta next winter for the purpose of considering and preparing its report. A great mass of evidence was taken during the fortnight's sitting. As regards the native witnesses (the *Times*' correspondent says) nearly all agree in recommending that greater facilities should be given to natives for entering the Covenanted Service. The European witnesses showed considerable differences of opinion. Mr. Finucane, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, said that after fifteen years' experience, with special opportunities of forming an opinion as to settlement officers and managers of Government wards' estates, he believed that more oppression of the native poorer classes by the native landholding classes had been committed in Behar during the past ten years than in Ireland during the last fifty years. He added that, notwithstanding this, not a single voice in the press of Behar, and not a single public association, had ever said one word to denounce this oppression. Nearly all the native officials either were or hoped to become landlords. Their interests, therefore, were directly antagonistic to those of the cultivators. The Europeans had no such interest; hence he preferred European officials, and would view with alarm the wider employment of natives in high offices. Other witnesses were opposed to the further admission of natives to the public service on the ground chiefly, as it would appear, that they have not the confidence of their countrymen, and are less efficient than Europeans.

A NEW TORPEDO.

A travelling torpedo, invented by Colonel Lay, which is said to be controllable from a distance, was tried on Saturday in the estuary of the River Colne at Brightlingsea. The torpedo consists of a brass tube 21 ft. long and 18 in. in diameter. The stern is flat, and from it project two rudders, the head being pointed on the lines of modern projectiles. Three feet from the nose is a gap of about 12 in., in which a two-bladed screw propeller is placed. In the interior are carried the explosive charge, the propelling engines and their motive power, and the steering and manœuvring apparatus. The charge will consist of 150 lb. of the new explosive, roborite, or other similarly powerful agent, and it is to be fired either electrically or by impact of the torpedo with the object of attack at the will of the operator. The screw propeller is driven by a spherical engine of 16 horse-power, making 500 revolutions per minute. The engine is operated by compressed carbonic acid gas. The torpedo can be started on its journey either from the shore or from a vessel afloat, and the electrical conductors, which are coiled within the weapon, become uncoiled and are paid out as she proceeds, the shore-ends being made fast and connected with the electrical battery and the keyboard of the manipulating apparatus. From the shore or the floating platform the movements of the torpedo are controlled, and it can be readily started, steered, and stopped, its course being indicated by two slender vertical sight-rods which can be raised and depressed at pleasure. On Saturday the torpedo was launched from the side of a sailing-vessel; but it soon careened over on one side, the screw partially emerging from the water and causing a foaming track to be produced. It was stopped and started several times, but with no better success. The reason assigned for the failure was that, the water on the course of the torpedo being too shallow, the screw had become fouled with weeds, and that owing to the same cause, for some reason or other, short circuiting had taken place. It should be stated that ten days previously all the manœuvring and other good qualities claimed for the Lay torpedo are said to have been amply demonstrated on a private run.

THE CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The election of a successor to Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the Professorship of International Law at Cambridge University took place on Saturday. The choice of the electors fell upon Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, LL.D., K.C.S.L., Master of Trinity Hall. The Professorship was founded and endowed by the late Dr. Whewell. The salary is £500 per annum. The Professor is required to give yearly a course of at least twelve lectures upon the subject of international law; and by the founder's express injunction he is "to make it his aim in all parts of his treatment of the subject to lay down such rules and to suggest such measures as may tend to diminish the evils of war, and finally to exterminate war between nations." Sir W. V. Harcourt had held the Professorship from its foundation in 1867.

ANALYZING THE AIR.

An analysis is about to be made of the air in the schools, public halls, theatres, and some of the churches of Edinburgh. It now seems pretty evident, a writer in the *Scotsman* says, that though in breathing we vitiate the air by raising its temperature, removing some oxygen and adding carbonic acid and water vapour, yet the organic matter, living and dead, which undoubtedly is found in air impure from respiration, is the most dangerous to health. Indeed, the stuffy smell of badly-ventilated rooms, and the headache which often follows being in such places, are almost entirely due to organic matter. It has been found that this dangerous and poisonous organic matter increases in proportion to the increase of carbonic acid; hence the importance of estimating this gas. In several cities, both on the Continent and in Britain, the custodians of the public health have had the air of places of public resort analyzed; and now, through the efforts of Dr. Russell, the convener of the Public Health Committee, the same is being done for Edinburgh. The first examination was made in the rooms of the Council Chamber last Tuesday and Thursday. The apparatus used in the process is contained in a large box. Three different sets of apparatus are employed—one for testing for carbonic acid gas, a second for germs and the third for organic matter. In connection with the analysis for carbonic acid, the air is pumped by a bellows into bottles with a capacity of a gallon and a half, the air from different heights being obtained by means of an adjustable india-rubber tube. In the analytical process a solution of baryta is used. This poured into the bottles containing the air absorbs the carbonic acid, and forms a white powder at the bottom of the vessel. A given quantity of baryta being capable of absorbing a given quantity of carbonic acid gas, the measurement of the baryta remaining in solution in the bottle gives, on a simple calculation, the quantity of carbonic acid gas which was in the amount of air sampled. For the collection of those mysterious germs which are never entirely absent from the atmosphere, and whose functions have not yet been satisfactorily determined, a glass tube about 2 inches in diameter and 2½ feet in length is used. This, coated internally with a transparent gelatine, in which the germs can live and thrive, is brought to the place, the air of which is to be tested, germ free. A reversing aspirator is affixed to it, and a measured quantity of air is then drawn through the tube, on the sides of which the germs deposit themselves. At first these are not distinguishable by the naked eye; but in the course of three or four days they have formed colonies and multiplied so exceedingly that a glass is no longer needed to pick them out. Ultimately they are subjected to examination under high microscopic power, so as to determine, if possible, their genera, and whether or not they are disease-producing germs. They are mostly vegetable, and belong to the very lowest order of things endowed with life. For determining the amount of organic matter the apparatus used consists of a set of six bottles filled with the purest distilled water, and connected together by means of tubes. The aspirator is put on to one end, and the air is then sucked into the bottles drop by drop, and thoroughly washed in its passage through them. No perceptible discolouration of the water ensues by this washing of the air, but the water acquires a stuffy, disagreeable smell, the same as is experienced in a badly ventilated chamber. The water thus impregnated with organic matter is then emptied into a vessel for analysis. These investigations are being made by Dr. Hunter Stewart, who directs, under Sir Douglas MacLagan, the Public Health Laboratory in the University; and by Mr. Cosmo Burton, B.Sc., well known as an analytical chemist.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF RUSSIA.

The principal industries in Russia are centred in the government of Moscow. For instance, out of sixty-eight wool manufactories producing goods to the amount of £517,300 yearly, and employing 4,789 hands throughout European Russia in 1884, thirty-two manufactories, producing spun wool of the value of £393,800, and employing 3,637 workmen, were situated in this province. The manufacture of carpets is almost entirely confined to the Government of Moscow. Of nine manufactories, producing goods of the annual value of £55,000, and employing 802 workmen, the province of Moscow contains seven manufactories, producing carpets worth £50,000. For the production of felt there are 10 manufactories in the government of Nijni Novgorod, employing 315 workmen, and with an output worth £19,500. For the manufacture of cloth there are in European Russia 390 establishments, employing 48,000 workmen, and producing cloth of the value of £4,076,500. Besides this, there are in European Russia 190 manufactories of light tissues in pure wool, and mixed with cotton, flax, and silk. In 1884 these manufactories possessed 14,500 looms, employing 19,000 workpeople, and with a production of goods amounting to £2,112,500; 169 of these manufactories, with 13,882 looms, and a produce of £2,050,000, are in the government of Moscow. The manufacture of spun goods employs 67 establishments, which have a population of 1,500 workmen and a production of £105,100. With regard to this industry also the government of Moscow holds the foremost position. There has been a very considerable development in the cotton industry. The number of spinning manufactories shows an increase in 1884 to 661, as against 623 in 1883 in European Russia, and of 240 in Russian Poland, as against 232 in 1883. The number of workmen employed in this branch of industry has risen during the same period from 19,000 to 22,700 in Poland, and from 181,000 to 199,500 in other provinces. The number of cotton-spinning establishments in European Russia was 67 in 1884: there were about 3,200,000 spindles at work, which employed 116,494 workmen. They produced goods exceeding the value of £11,250,000. The government of Moscow possesses 25 manufactories, employing 41,000 hands, and producing annually goods valued at £3,452,000. There are 488 manufactories for cotton goods, with 58,865 looms and 80,500 workmen. Their annual production is estimated at £5,596,000, made chiefly in the government of Vladimir; the product of the 50 manufactories approaches £2,000,000; whilst the 342 manufactories situated in the government of Moscow scarcely produce cotton goods of the value of £1,747,100. There are 24 flax-spinning establishments with 185,000 spindles, and employing 20,780 workmen. Their production in 1884 was valued at £1,527,200. Silk industry has been making rapid strides in the last few years, but is almost entirely confined to the government of Moscow, where in 1884 there were 148 large silk manufactories, with 8,874 looms, employing 10,845 workpeople, and producing goods of the value of £762,500.

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

TRADE AND FINANCE.

There is, of course, no reasonable doubt that the dispute between the consolidated bondholders and the reorganization trustees of the Reading Railroad Company will be settled amicably in some way. All the other security-holders have practically accepted the reorganization scheme; but the holders of the Five per Cent. Consolidated Bonds have a special mortgage on the Northern Pennsylvania and Bound Creek lines, and they maintain that they can take these lines altogether out of the Reading system. If they did, the Reading Company would, of course, be greatly inconvenienced; but, on the other hand, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a line parallel with the Northern Pennsylvania which could be joined on to the Reading system without very much cost, and which the Pennsylvania would be willing to lend to the Reading. The consolidated bondholders practically, therefore, are at the mercy of the reorganization trustees and the Pennsylvania Company, and must give way. At present they are, of course, only holding out for a higher price than the reorganization trustees are willing to give; but it is clearly a matter for compromise.

There was no important feature on Saturday in the money market. Rates were comparatively easy for short loans at about 3 per cent., the supply of money for the time being sufficient for current requirements because of the recent applications at the Bank of England. There was a fair supply of bills offering, and the rate of discount was 3 to 3¼ per cent. Some ten day loans that fell due at the Bank were repaid.

Saturday's stock markets were generally inactive and rather dull in tone in the early hours, on the state of political uncertainty created by the military preparations in Russia and Austria; but before the close prices rallied and in some cases marked a slight advance on the day. The English Funds maintained steadiness on the somewhat easier tendency of the money market, and Home Railways, after showing hardly any change at the opening, began to move up later, and closed at a moderate improvement on the day. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks and Mexican Railway issues were steady but without much change in price, and Foreign Government securities also presented very little feature beyond that of steadiness in face of a limited business. American securities showed in several instances a decline on the day; but were finally above the lowest prices.

The weekly return of the New York Associated Banks shows a continuance of activity in the general demands for money and a consequent reduction in the cash. The loans and discounts have increased £220,000, while the specie has diminished £340,000, and the legal tenders have decreased £220,000, making the reduction in the cash £560,000, the total being now £21,080,000, or only £1,815,000 more than the required 25 per cent. of net deposits. The net deposits are £2,200,000 less.

The India Council on Saturday made the following special allotments:—Telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, 9,30,000 rupees at 1s. 5 19-32d., and 1,70,000 rupees at 1s. 5½d.; on Bombay, 1,30,000 rupees at 1s. 5 19-32d., and 12,00,000 rupees at 1s. 5½d.

The Mercantile Bank of Australia (Limited) have received telegraphic advice from Melbourne that, at the meeting held on the 3rd inst., a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was declared. The amended articles of association were confirmed, as also the resolution providing for a London register of shareholders, and placing 25,000 shares thereon, for issue in London in April.

From the *Répertoire Général* of the merchant marine for 1886-87, published by the Bureau Veritas, it appears that the total number of sailing-vessels in the world is 42,545, with a gross tonnage of 12,571,384 tons; compared with 1885, there is a decrease of 1,146 in the number of vessels, and of 295,881 tons in the capacity. The British Empire stands far and away first amongst the owners of sailing-vessels. Their total number is 14,581, and their capacity 4,654,214 tons, showing a decrease on the year of 355 in number and of 60,532 tons in capacity. Next comes the United States, with 6,142 vessels of a capacity of 2,060,258 tons, showing a decrease of 182 in numbers and 78,621 tons in capacity. Next comes Norway, with 3,813 vessels, having a capacity of 1,373,512 tons; then Germany, with 2,328 vessels, having a capacity of 849,869 tons; then Italy, with 2,776 vessels, having a capacity of 825,455 tons; then Russia, with 2,157 vessels, having a capacity of 469,098 tons; then Sweden with 1,960 vessels, having a capacity of 403,887 tons; and then France with 2,138 vessels, having a capacity of no more than 385,631 tons. It will be seen that France is only the eighth in the list. It is curious that in every single case above mentioned there is a decrease both in the numbers and in the capacity of the sailing-vessels compared with the year before. Out of the total list, in fact, of all the European nations there are but three—Spain, Greece, and Turkey—which show an increase in the number of sailing-vessels; and there are but two—Greece and Turkey—that show an increase in their capacity. Turning, now, to the steam-vessels, their number amounts to 8,547, and their total capacity 10,403,958 tons, being an increase of 153 in number, and 134,455 tons in capacity. It will be seen that the number of steam-vessels is much smaller than the number of sailing-vessels, while the capacity is not very much smaller—only about one-sixth. In reality the efficiency of steam-vessels is very much greater. It is usually estimated that one steam-vessel is equal in efficiency to three sailing-vessels. Probably the efficiency is greater still, remembering that the majority of sailing-vessels are old, while steam-vessels are being constantly built and improved; but even reckoning one steam-vessel as equal to three sailing-vessels, the real capacity of the steam marine of the world is about 31½ millions of tons, against about 12½ millions of tons for the sailing marine of the world. In steamships the superiority of the British Empire is greater even than in sailing-vessels. The number of British steamships is 4,906, and the capacity 6,543,615 tons. Next comes France, with only 468 steamships, having a capacity of no more than 743,660 tons; then Germany, with 529 steamships, having a capacity of 601,973 tons; and then the United States, with no more than 379, having a capacity of 506,668 tons.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The *Times* says that nothing could be more energetic or emphatic than the language of the Prime Minister, and if we could be quite sure that words would be translated into deeds there would be no room for doubt as to the result. There is no doubt that a Bill judiciously framed would enable the Executive to cope with disorder, and would at the same time excite no alarm among any reasonable men. To obtain the assent of Parliament to the suspension of jury trial might be difficult; but special juries and change of venue would probably be conceded without serious opposition, except among the avowed enemies of British rule and British law. Important, however, as it is to secure the means of grappling with serious crime, it is still more important to strike at the National League and its local ramifications. The summary jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrates, which provides a rapid and certain remedy against intimidation, should be so extended as to include participation in meetings in proclaimed districts, resistance to the execution of legal process, and incitements to outrage. Professional politicians may possibly defy the moderate penalties the magistrates would be allowed to impose; but few peasants will be found to incur the risk of spending three months in gaol for the sake of glorifying Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Davitt, or any other "patriot" of that sort. If attempts to terrorize the peasantry can be put down by these means, and they are likely to be more effectual than many pretentious State trials, the natural forces regulating the competition for land will come into play and there will be a chance of bringing about a lasting settlement. The re-establishment, however, of the authority of the law is the preliminary and indispensable condition.

The *Daily News* concludes from Lord Salisbury's speech that to the tactics of finesse has succeeded the recklessness of despair. It does not believe that Lord Salisbury has the nerve and the resolution to put his own precepts into practice.

The *Morning Post* is pleased that we shall be shortly face to face with an attempt to settle the Irish question, which, whatever may be its intrinsic merits or its ultimate success, will at least be the result of matured conviction unsullied by any catchpenny devices.

The *Daily Telegraph* is of opinion that Lord Salisbury puts his finger on the defect which is at the bottom of the mischief when he says:—"The action of the courts of law is in Ireland paralyzed, and has broken down in one essential point, because Irish jurymen, or a sufficient number of them, do not sympathize with the law and will not aid in carrying it out." This is simply true; but, if anything, the Prime Minister has understated the case. It is not only the fact that there are jurors who sympathize with political and agrarian crime; but that many who are honest enough to detest outrages have not the courage to confront the organized intimidation around them.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The *Standard* observes that from the standpoint of merely personal sentiment, there is something pathetic in the fate which forces Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to step aside just at the time when the crisis in the struggle had come, and he might fairly have hoped to see his foresight rewarded by a decisive change in the current of events. The only consolation for him is that he will enjoy in his comparative retirement the keen sympathy and the warm appreciation of the masses of his countrymen. When we turn to the public aspect of the matter, it would be alike unwise to ignore and to over-estimate the possibilities of detriment to the Unionist cause. Undoubtedly the withdrawal of Sir Michael Beach will furnish food for exultation in Irish circles, and will be divorced from the explanation of its cause, in order to point the necessary moral. Sir Michael Beach, it will be said, has gone the way of Mr. Forster and Sir George Trevelyan, and everybody else who dared to stem the tide of patriotic anarchy. Considering how critical the moment is, and how much the struggle is one of prestige, one cannot doubt that the change is a misfortune. But it is not a disaster. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had the threads of affairs firmly between his fingers; and, no doubt, could have manipulated them with more ease than any successor, however capable. But, though the Minister may change, the policy remains the same.

The *Daily News* sympathizes with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He has done his duty according to his interpretation of it, and his last gallant efforts on Thursday night to conquer a physical infirmity will long be remembered with kindly interest by the most determined opponents of his policy. The *Daily News* has always respected the industry and the ability which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach brought to the discharge of a toilsome and thankless office. But when it reflects that he must have been struggling all the time against an insidious and distressing malady, it is struck with his singular fortitude and heroic endurance. There are surely occasions, of which this is one, when party difference may be laid aside, and when we may all rejoice that England can still count upon the courage and devotion of her public men. The loss to the Ministry is very great.

The *Glasgow Herald* considers that there was no exaggeration in the language used on Saturday night by Lord Salisbury as to his late colleague. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has won the best opinions from politicians of all parties by his tact, his temper, and his courage.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

The *Times* publishes to-day the first of a series of articles upon "Parnellism and Crime," the object of which is to remind the public of certain facts connected with the Home Rule agitation which are too often permitted to drop out of sight. There is, the *Times* says, a great deal of flabby sentimentalism among us at the present day which takes the form of flat refusal to believe that anybody that can be very bad. It does not spring from any noble or even respectable root, for it is accompanied by equally conspicuous incapacity to think anybody very good. It is merely a product of sheer dulness of imagination and bluntness of perception. People are carefully shielded in this country from the machinations of the diabolically wicked, and the uneventful current of their daily lives does little to open up to them the possibilities of either good or evil in the human heart. Hence they sink into that lazy and stupid form of practical infidelity which holds all actions to be pretty much of one neutral tint, credits doers of bad deeds with good intentions, and to redress the balance readily ascribes shabby motives to the doers of good actions. From that moral hebetude Mr. Parnell and his allies have reaped immense advantages; in fact, they owe to it their very existence. In times not yet remote they would assuredly have been impeached for one tithe of their avowed defiance of the law, and in ages yet more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the city gates. Treason has often gone unpunished when its success was so rapid and complete as to give the traitors control of the Executive; but it has been reserved for this age to permit open, avowed, and defiant attacks upon the State to be carried on with impunity by a contemptible minority of a minority. It is in the hope of helping the public to shake off this flabby tolerance of evil and to see the Parnellite conspiracy in its true colours that the *Times* now repeats the well-authenticated statements with which everyone has from time to time been made familiar, though few seem to appreciate their cumulative and abiding significance.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

The *Times* to-day publishes the first of a series of articles upon "Parnellism and Crime," the object of which is to remind the public of certain facts connected with the Home Rule agitation which are too often permitted to drop out of sight. The writer begins by pointing out that Mr. Parnell warned us in the debate on the Address that in Ireland our choice lies between the League and the Invincibles. There is no alternative. The Government must abdicate in favour of Mr. Parnell's despotic organization or confront "the dreadful existence of secret societies, with the revival of agrarian and political crime in its worst forms." No Coercion Act will quell the criminals. The Government "will not be able to stop murder." As a constitutional statesman Mr. Parnell does not rely on bare assertion; he "points his moral" by references to "ancient history," and enriches his argument with illustrations from the Land League agitation and the Invincible conspiracy. Under the first Coercion Act, he admonishes us, "a secret conspiracy grew up under the very nose of Mr. Forster, directed against Mr. Forster's own life, and similar conspiracies existed throughout Ireland against the lives of landlords and others. Then came the terrible tragedy in the Phoenix Park, and it was followed by the most stringent coercive enactment, both against political agitation and crime, ever passed against Ireland by England." Even the Crimes Act, in Mr. Parnell's judgment, had "a very partial success." "Its administration was answered from America by dynamite and other attempts at assassination and conspiracy."

MR. PARNELL'S CONVERTS IN THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

Mr. Parnell affects to discuss with indifference the crimes which helped his rise, and hopes to convince the public of his innocence by dint of sheer effrontery. But the record is too recent and too full for the success of tactics so audacious. Mr. Parnell has gauged the nation by the chiefs of its late Government. The miraculous conversions among the Liberal Cabinet have for once misled his judgment. This error, the writer observes, is not unnatural.

Mr. Parnell's most ardent English adherent, the veteran who defers his *Nunc dimittis* only to see the "uncrowned king" come by statute into his kingdom, has repeatedly taxed that potentate with complicity in treason, murder, and rapine. He has assumed a connection between Mr. Parnell's words and murder; he has held him up to reprobation as the grand foe of civil society, the apostle of "public plunder;" he has rebuked him for treating murderous outrage as a joke, declared his object to be the disintegration and dismemberment of the empire, and imprisoned him for subverting the authority of the law, and setting up a system of anarchical oppression in its stead. The pilot of the Crimes Act, the fiercest and the loudest assailant of the League, is a yet more recent convert, equally fervent and equally sincere. Not long since Sir William Harcourt exposed the League's intimate connection with "Communism in Paris and Fenianism in America," and demonstrated its authentic doctrine to be "the doctrine of treason and assassination." Only eighteen months back he was still convinced that "the absolute separation of the two countries" was the aim of his present allies. Lord Spencer himself follows suit, and unhesitatingly absolves the Irish leaders of participation in Irish crime. With such examples before him, no wonder that Mr. Parnell's faith in English credulity should be boundless; no wonder that he could not resist the subtle pleasure of "referring to ancient history" and fighting his Land League battles over again "under the very nose" of his Liberal neophytes. Yet these men, when they charged him and his colleagues with treason, murder, and rapine, spoke in the plenitude of official knowledge. The League had been their special study. They had traced out its ramifications aboveground and underground. They were familiar with its doctrines and its methods. They knew who sat upon its central executive, who supplied its coffers, and to what purposes those supplies were devoted. To-day they co-operate with the League organizers, and profess implicit faith in their past innocence, their future loyalty and moderation. When the politicians who know most of the inner working of his system took this attitude, Mr. Parnell naturally thought that others who had never seen with their own eyes his "devilish engineering" in operation must prove equally forgetful or equally confiding. Lord Hartington quickly showed him that all English statesmen do not possess the "flexibility of adaptation" distinctive of the Gladstonians. He took up the League leader's hardy challenge, and pertinently asked Mr. Parnell if he knew the past and present relations between his acknowledged agents and the miscreants who preach a war of murder against the empire.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND ITS MISSION.

The writer then proceeds to restate the case as it is known, and says he leaves the public to judge the League and its leaders on the cumulative evidence before them.

The Land League may claim "apostolic succession" from earlier conspiracies, as the National League derives its mission from the Land League. The new movement was appropriately started by Fenians out of Fenian funds. Its "father" is Michael Davitt, a convicted Fenian, whom Chief Justice Cockburn pronounced guilty of "some dark and villainous design" against human life. In August, 1879, Davitt negotiated a small loan from the Fenian war-chest to start the "constitutional movement." Davitt's "personal friend," Patrick Ford, was the honest broker between the Fenian trustees and the Land League financier. That body held its first meeting in October, and Mr. Parnell was appointed president. In December Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon sailed for America, and immediately communicated with Ford and the principal Fenian ex-convicts. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the speeches Mr. Parnell delivered on his tour. They were frankly treasonable. Their spirit may be divined from the celebrated passage in which the "constitutional leader" revealed his "ultimate goal." "None of us," he declared, "whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England." But treason is not our main charge against Mr. Parnell and his friends. Treason, in these days of flabby tolerance, is leniently regarded as a political indiscretion, not as the deadly offence it is against the commonwealth. Rebellion is sin no longer in the eyes of Irish Archbishops, or crime in the judgment of Radical statesmen. But no prelate has yet dared to bless the deeds which stand proved against the Land League; no "misty philosopher" has numbed the natural horror of humanity for "the inevitable accidents" of the Irish revolution.

SAYINGS OF THE LAND LEAGUE EXECUTIVE.

The general election of 1880 suddenly interrupted Mr. Parnell's tour. He left his interests in America in the hands of Ford and the Fenians.

Soon the organization in Ireland assumed its regular shape. The "executive committee" controlled the whole machinery, and among the most active members of that committee were Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and, later, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer to the League, Mr. Thomas Brennan, secretary to the League, Mr. Michael Boyton, "chief organizer" in Leinster, and Mr. P. J. Sheridan, "chief organizer" in Connaught. We shall give a few well-known extracts from these high officials' speeches, and then summarize the natural consequences of their oratory. The quotations, with a single exception, are taken from the Government reports. All of them have been repeatedly published; they have been referred to in Parliament; they have never been discredited or disproved. In November, 1880, Mr. Brennan, in a speech at Rosscahill, county Galway, said:—"When I advocate the programme of the Land League," he confessed, "and ask you to adopt it, I do injustice to my own feelings, for I believe the compensation most Irish landlords would be entitled to would be a prison or a rope—(cheers)—for having robbed or murdered the Irish people." We pass from the League secretary, Mr. Brennan, to the "chief organizer in Leinster," Mr. Boyton. On the 5th of March, 1881, this paid officer

of the "constitutional movement" said:—"We have seen plenty of landlords and agents that deserve to be shot at any man's hands. I have always denounced the commission of outrages by night, but meet him in the broad daylight, and if you must blow out his brains blow them out in the daytime." Mr. Parnell, it is true, repudiated this passage on behalf of his agent. But Mr. Forster utterly rejected Mr. Boyton's word even when endorsed by his principal, and we have already seen reason to doubt the perfect fidelity of Mr. Parnell's reminiscences. "There was a little story," observes the same speaker at Dunmanway, county Cork, in May, 1880, "told by Mr. Parnell, at a meeting in the Rotundo, at the conclusion of his address, to the effect that a certain American gentleman came upon the platform, and said, 'Parnell, there is twenty-five dollars—five for bread and twenty for lead.' Now that simple little bit of humour has put your hereditary enemy in a great flutter. . . . I am authorized to tell you here . . . that those twenty dollars are perfectly safe, and that . . . we are not going to tell Mr. Forster what we are going to do with the twenty dollars that has since swelled into 20,000." On the 1st of August Mr. P. J. Sheridan, the "chief organizer in Connaught," urged the people to "assert their rights, and if they did not get them through their members of Parliament, he would ask them then to ring out their voices from the muzzles of Minié rifles."

THE FRUITS OF LAND LEAGUE ELOQUENCE.

On occasion Mr. Parnell can sternly discountenance "agrarian and political crime in its worst forms." In the autumn of 1880 an undergraduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was murdered in broad day by the would-be murderers of his father. Mr. Parnell hastened to the scene of action, and "pointed the moral" in his accustomed pithy way. "I had wished to point out," he said, "that recourse to such measures of procedure is entirely unnecessary, and absolutely prejudicial, where there is a suitable organization among the tenants themselves." Mr. Biggar uttered several similar protests in October. Strange to say, the exhortations of the paid officers and organizers of the "constitutional movement" proved more efficient than the admonitions of their parliamentary chiefs:—

The fruits of the Land League eloquence are recorded in the terrible "outrage" Blue Book. They were, in the eloquent words of Mr. Arnold Forster, whose intimate and confidential relations with the late Chief Secretary gave him exceptional information on all that concerns this conspiracy, "three-score cruel murders of men and women, with mutilations, burnings, robberies innumerable; more than 10,000 outrages committed in the short space of two years and a half, concocted and perpetrated in the interests of a cruel and illegal tyranny." The published reports establish a perfect series of "concomitant variations" between the League meetings and the crimes. Where the meetings are frequent outrages abound; where there are few meetings outrages are rare. The inference is irresistible. In the memorable words of Mr. Gladstone, "it is not uncharitable or rash to assume a connection between the words of the speaker (Mr. Parnell) and the acts which followed. With fatal and painful precision the steps of crime dogged the steps of the Land League." A year later the same authority insisted on "the strong presumption that behind these outrages there are influences higher than any that belong to those who commit them." (The *Times*, April 5, 1882.) The Land League, he argued in the following month (like the National League to-day), relied upon the "combined intimidation" of boycotting to enforce its decrees, and "the sanction of boycotting, that which stands in the rear of boycotting, and by which alone boycotting can in the long run be made thoroughly effective, is the murder, which is not to be denounced."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- SONS.**
ALBAN, wife of Lieut. William G., 13th Bombay Infantry, March 3.
BROOKE, Mrs. Leonard N., at Deeside, Neston, Cheshire, March 1.
DELMERGE, wife of Staff-Surgeon A. G., R.N., Royal Yacht *Osborne*, at Cavendish-road, South-sea, March 4.
EVANS, wife of Mr. Frederick, C.M.G., at The Mansions, Earl's-court, S.W., March 3.
HART, Mr. William H., at Harewood Lodge, South Norwood Park, S.E., March 2.
RENDEL, Mrs. J. M., at Campden-hill-gardens, W., March 2.
REYNOLDS, Mrs. Thomas, at Cromwell-road, S.W., March 5.
STOKES, Mrs. J. W., at East-parade, Rhyl, March 3.
TILEY, Mrs. Alexander C., at Chiswick, March 5.
WALL, Mrs. Charles F. B., at Charlemont, Virginia, U.S. America, Feb. 9.
- DAUGHTERS.**
BOWLING, wife of Rev. A. G. L., Vicar of St. Barnabas's, West Brighton, March 2.
CARROLL, Mrs. Michael, at San José de Flores, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6.
ELVEY, Mrs. Edward S., at Sisters-avenue, Clapham-common, March 3.
GILLIAT, wife of Rev. E., at Witham House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, March 3.
HAMMET, Mrs. Frederic G., at Toronto, Canada, Feb. 15.
HARDIE, Mrs. James, at Longhen-e-yeigh, Ramsey, Isle of Man, March 3.
HOPEGOOD, wife of Captain W. Vere, retired pay, 97th Regt., of Hadley, at Elshields Tower, Lochmaben, N.B., March 1.
PAGE, Mrs. S. Spencer, at Selsley, Moose Mountain, Assiniboia, Canada, Feb. 28.
WALKER, Mrs. Alan, at East Franklands, Hayward's-heath, March 1.

MARRIAGES.

- GRIFFITH—SÖDERBERG.—At Upsala, Sweden, Mr. Isaac C. Griffith, of Upper Norwood, to Aurora, daughter of Mr. H. Söderberg, of Upsala, Feb. 28.
HALL—BOWKER.—At the Parish Church, Eccles, George V., son of Mr. William Hall, of Little Roke House, Kenley, Coulsdon, Surrey, to Margaret A., daughter of Mr. John Bowker, of The Park, Eccles, Manchester, March 3.
HENDERSON—MALCOLM.—At Dundee, Mr. Lessels Henderson, of St. Helen's, South Norwood-hill, London, to Leonora, daughter of Mr. George Malcolm, of Inverlaw, Dundee, March 3.
JONES—LAWSON.—At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, William, son of the late Mr. Jenkin Jones, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, to Kathleen M., daughter of Rev. W. L. Lawson, late Rector of Lynton, North Devon, March 3.
LAWSON—DAVIDSON.—At Newmills House, Currie, Mr. Robert P. Lawson, of Blackburn, to Gemima H., daughter of the late Mr. George Davidson, of Dean Park, Balerno, March 3.
MCLORG—MONTEFIORE.—Mr. Sidney J. A. McLorg, of Sherriff-road, West Hampstead, to Flora, daughter of Mr. Alexander I. Montefiore, of Adamson-road, South Hampstead, March 3.
SPICER—NEW.—At St. Lawrence, Alton, Hants, Mr. John H. Spicer, of The Lodge, Alton, to Mary New, of High-street, Alton, March 1.
WALEY—WOOLCOTT.—At the Homestead, View-hill, Frederick G., son of the late Mr. S. W. Waley, of Devonshire-place, London, to Edith M., daughter of Mr. R. R. Woolcott, J.P., of View-hill Estate, Yarra Flats, near Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 22.

DEATHS.

- ALLEN, Henry J., son of the late Mr. Robert, of Londonderry, Ireland, at Belfast, March 1.
BATTAMS, Anna M., widow of Mr. George, at Carlton, Beds, aged 87, Feb. 20.
BINMORE, Mr. John H., at Cary Parade, Torquay, aged 53, Feb. 27.
BLUMENTHAL, Mr. Edward J., at Dee Side, Gloucester-road, South Hornsey, aged 67, March 2.
BLUNDELL, Doris S., infant daughter of Mr. T. E., at Enys-road, Eastbourne, March 1.
CASEY, Frederick, son of the late Mr. William C., of Wavertree, Liverpool, in the West Indies, aged 40, Feb. 2.
CASSIDY, Lieutenant-Colonel Loftus T., late 8th Hussars, aged 67, March 1.
CHAPMAN, Robert G., son of the late Rev. Benjamin, Vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey, March 2.
CLARK, Mary, wife of Mr. Sidney H., at Russell-street, Brixton-road, aged 31, March 2.
DURHAM, Caroline, daughter of Mr. John, formerly of Dunstable, afterwards of Stony Stratford, at The Ladies' Lodge, Dunstable, aged 86, March 2.
FENDALL, Colonel George N., late of the 53rd Regiment, son of Lieut.-Colonel W. Fendall, of Childe Okeford, Dorset, at Birmingham, aged 57, Feb. 27.
FRASER, Emilie, widow of Mr. John M., at Palace-Houses, Bayswater-hill, aged 72, Feb. 28.
FREEMAN, Mary S., at Ham, Surrey, aged 83, Feb. 21.
GLADSTONE, Alice E., wife of Mr. James W., of Perry Hill, at Silverdale, Sydenham, aged 25, March 1.
GRAHAME, Mr. James C., at Havre, aged 56, Feb. 27.
HALLIDAY, Hannah S., widow of Mr. Percival, formerly of Gaunt House, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames, at Jermy-street, aged 57, March 1.
HART, Lieut. Henry V., R.N., at St. Ann's, Lewes, aged 27, March 2.
HOMWOOD, Mr. Edward, at Ufton Court, Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 84, Feb. 28.
MALET, Captain Thomas, son of Colonel Charles St. Lo, of Upper Norwood, Surrey, at Cape Town, South Africa, aged 31, Feb. 6.
MOORE, Mr. James, at Norah-villas, Beaconsfield-road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, aged 77, March 2.
NAYLOR, Mr. James E., of Bushey-hill-road, Camberwell, aged 57, March 2.
POUND, Thomas R., son of the late Mr. Philip G., of Hornchurch and Bow, at Tredegar-square, Bow, aged 22, March 1.
RANDELL, Miss Elizabeth, of The Oaks, Hawley, Blackwater, Hants, aged 82, March 2.
ROOKER, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Alfred, at Mount View, Plymouth, aged 67, March 2.
SYER, Mr. Thomas W. C., of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 35, Feb. 28.
WASON, Mr. Thomas, at Clifton-hill, Bristol, aged 77, Feb. 24.
WOOD, Mercy, wife of Mr. Albert J., at Perry Bar, Staffordshire, aged 29, March 2.
YOUNG, Emma G., wife of Major-General C. B., R.E. (Bengal Retired), at Manor-road, Forest-hill, aged 63, March 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1887.

The Improved Service of Hansoms, Coupés (Broughams), and Victorias for London, on the Paris System.

THE LONDON IMPROVED CAB COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL £200,000 in 100,000 Shares of £2 each.

First Issue £150,000, in 75,000 shares,

Payable as follows:—

5s. on application,
5s. " allotment,
10s. " 1st May, 1887.
10s. " 1st September, 1887.
10s. " 1st December, 1887.

Subscribers are at liberty to pay up their shares in full at any time, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum being allowed from the date of such payment to the date on which the various calls become due.

DIRECTORS.

E. H. Bayley, Esq. (Chairman London Road Car Company, Limited), Chairman.
J. W. Greig, Esq. (Director North Metropolitan Tramways Company).
Robert G. Morley, Esq. (Chairman The London Parcels Delivery Company, Limited).
John Howard Moore, Esq. (Director of the London Road Car Company, Limited).
E. J. Stoneham, Esq. (Chairman of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the Corporation of London).

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, Limited, 2, Princes-street, E.C., and Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Pim, Vaughan and Co., 1, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Wilson, Bristows, and Carmichael, 1, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 28 and 29, St. Swinburn-lane, E.C., and at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. David Cowie.
OFFICES—120, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of providing London, on a large scale, with a greatly improved cab service. Broughams and Victorias, as worked in Paris, will form a special feature; and the rolling stock will also include the well-known "Forder" Hansom and four-wheeled carriages of a greatly improved pattern.

The drivers will be in livery, so as to be easily distinguishable in the streets, and the vehicles will be comfortable and elegant. The directors are confident that the introduction of this style of carriage for public hire will be much appreciated in the metropolis.

The public and the press have for many years complained of the inferior service of four-wheeled vehicles in the metropolis; and there can be no doubt that the new service of well-equipped coupés and improved carriages will be largely patronized.

The Victorias will be readily obtained from the stands, and are sure to be largely taken advantage of by ladies and visitors to London for shopping and ordinary driving. This comfortable vehicle is much used in many other cities; but hitherto it has not been available as a licensed vehicle for general use in the metropolis.

There are about 4,000 four-wheelers and 7,000 Hansoms at present licensed in London. The former, with few exceptions, are far from creditable to the metropolis, and of the latter, only about 1,000 are of the Forder build, and a large portion of the remaining 6,000 are antiquated.

The Directors have satisfied themselves that there is abundant room for profitable enterprise in remodeling the cab service of London under proper and experienced management and on a sufficiently extensive scale. They have made careful calculations of the probable cost of carrying out the objects of the Company, and they estimate that with the present issue of capital an efficient service of six hundred vehicles can be at once established.

The cost of 1,440 horses and 720 vehicles, which will be required to properly work a regular service of 600 cabs and victorias, is estimated at £115,200; while the cost of harness, clothing, liveries, and general outfit is estimated at £17,220.

The Company intend to commence operations within three months after the allotment of shares, and hope to have 200 vehicles working on the streets before the end of May, and thereafter to increase the number at the rate of 15 per week until the whole 600 vehicles provided for in the prospectus are at work.

The Directors are strengthened in the view that the Company will supply a want and can be managed upon a remunerative basis by the experience of the large and highly profitable Cab companies in Paris. London has a very much larger population than Paris, and the enterprise will not be hampered, as it is there, by burdensome Town dues and State taxes.

According to the report of the Compagnie Générale de Voitures (General Cab Company) of Paris for 1885, which works a regular service of 3,138 vehicles, the cost of Town dues and State taxes alone amounted to 40 per cent. of the net receipts. Notwithstanding this, the net profit for the year, exclusive of interest, was £140,572. The following paragraph is a translation from the printed report of the Compagnie Générale for 1885:—

"The Cab Company has, in fact, paid in 1885—in the way of taxes and duties both to the State and to the City of Paris—the sum of 1,985,517 francs, which represents nearly 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, and 40 per cent. of the net receipts of our working."

The average amount per cab per day which the Compagnie Générale de Voitures of Paris receives as rent from the drivers is 13s. 4d., and the Directors believe a higher average is obtainable in London, but have based their estimates of profit upon this figure.

The present issue of capital will provide for a constant service of 600 cabs, and the Directors have formed the following estimate:—

600 Vehicles at 13s. 4d. for, say, 313 days £125,200
Less 10 per cent. for non-lets 12,520
£112,680

Expenditure, including ample provision for depreciation and maintenance..... 89,984

£22,696

Equal to a Dividend of 15 per cent. on the present issue of capital.

The clerical accuracy of the above estimate has been certified by the auditors of the Company, to

whom have also been submitted translations of the accounts of the Paris Cab Company for the year 1885, and the net profit stated above is certified by the auditors to be in accordance with these accounts. It will be seen, from the above estimate being made out for only 313 days, that it is not proposed to work on Sundays.

In making this estimate, the Directors have carefully considered every possible item of expenditure, and while they would have intending shareholders view it purely as an estimate, they have endeavored, so far as their experience guides them, to err, if at all, on the side of safety.

If, however, the hire of Hansoms be taken at 16s. per diem (which the directors believe can be readily obtained), and the average yield in respect of vehicles of all kinds be taken at between 15s. and 16s. per diem, all the year round, the profits would yield a dividend of over 20 per cent. Experience proves that when a cab is well-horsed and equipped, it will earn 25 per cent. more than an inferior turn-out.

The saving to be effected by working a Cab Company on a large scale as compared with the present system of small proprietors, will of itself be sufficient to yield a large profit.

It is anticipated that a remunerative branch of the Company's business will be the letting of carriages for private use. This class of business is carried on on a large scale in Paris, where it has proved highly profitable, being largely taken advantage of by visitors and residents.

It is intended that the principal Clubs, Hotels, &c., shall be in direct communication by telephone with the depôts, so as to afford every facility for the hiring of the Company's vehicles with the least amount of trouble.

During the past five years immense changes have taken place in the metropolis. The area has been greatly increased, the configuration of the streets

has been altered, and numerous hotels on a large scale have been built. All this has tended to greatly increase the general movement of the resident and visiting population, as is shown by the increased receipts of the Metropolitan and Suburban Railways and the Tramway and Omnibus Companies, all of which have greatly improved and added to their services. There has, however, been little or no improvement in the cab service, and the directors consider there is abundant scope for it.

It is intended to apply in due course for a Stock Exchange quotation and settlement.

A contract has been entered into between the Company and Mr. Hugh Hutchinson Gardiner, trading as Gardiner and Company, Army Contractors, of Queen Victoria-street, E.C., dated the 3rd March, 1887. There is also a contract between the said Hugh Hutchinson Gardiner and Forder and Company, Limited, dated the 1st March, 1887. Both can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent, with the deposit, to the Company's Bankers. In any case where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned to the applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Solicitors, or Brokers.

5th March, 1887.

NOTE OF HAND SIMPLY.—ST. STEPHEN'S REVIEW says: "That Alfred Warner, of Jermyn-street, is the right man to apply to for those who require a few thousands urgently on their own note of hand."—Jermyn-street (Haymarket end), London, S.W. Telephone No. 3802.

WESTWARD HO!

200 Trained Lads (First Party for this year) will (D.V.) leave "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES" for Canada on March 17.

It is hoped that at least 600 carefully trained youngsters may be placed out in the Dominion at an aggregate cost of £5,100 during the present year; 622 Boys and Girls having been emigrated during 1886.

£8 10s. will defray the entire cost of Emigrating one Boy.

£51 will do the same for Six Boys; £102 for Twelve Boys; or £170 for Twenty Boys.

Who, by promising one or other of these amounts, will help to give some of these young fellows a start in life?

Contributions for the EMIGRATION FUND are urgently needed, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Wm. Fowler, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, S. G. Sheppard, Esq.; or by the Founder and Director, Dr. T. J. Barnardo.

18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

GOODS SUPPLIED DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

ELKINGTON

ELECTRO PLATE.

ELKINGTON

SILVER PLATE.

AND CO.,

CLOCKS

AND CO.,

and

BRONZES.

22, Regent-st.,

TESTIMONIAL

42, Moorgate-st.,

LONDON, S.W.

Illustrated Catalogues

CITY, E.C.

Post Free.

BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER, AND AT SYDNEY, N.S.W.

VELUTINA

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF VELVET PILE FABRICS.

ADVANTAGES.

Cannot be distinguished from Silk Velvet. Mus

supersede all other substitutes.

Drapes beautifully, less liable to mark and crease

than Silk Velvet.

More durable than Silk Velvet.

In every quality the WEAR IS GUARANTEED.

For the protection of purchasers the name is stamped on the selva of the cloth.

Wholesale from the principal Wholesale Houses in London, Manchester, Glasgow, &c., and retail from the best drapers everywhere.

PEPPER'S

QUININE & IRON

Health, Strength, TONIC.

Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC.

Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine

FOR CLEARING THE SKIN. Lotion.

In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.

Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold everywhere.

DATURA TATULA for Smoking and Inhalation.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ASTHMA,

DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, HAY FEVER, &c.

Cigars and Cigarettes.—Boxes, 2s. 6s., 8s., and 15s. Tobacco.—Tins, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s. For Non-Smokers, Pastilles and Powder for Burning and Inhalation.—Tins, each containing a censer for burning, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

SAVORY AND MOORE, London,

And Obtainable everywhere.

The LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 7th, and CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1887.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883.

Capital.

Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures

(Registered) £655,000

Six per Cent. Second Debentures (Registered) 600,000

Shares (180,000 of £5 to each) 1,800,000

£3,055,000

ISSUE of £300,000 (balance of £655,000) SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £100 each, principal repayable at par 1st July, 1916; interest payable half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July. Principal and interest payable in sterling at the company's office in London.

The First Mortgage Debentures constitute a first charge upon the entire property and undertaking of the company, comprising the existing railways (about 97 miles) and the new railway of about 48 miles, together 145 miles, and on the company's interest in the 800,000 acres of land included in the concession.

Price of Issue, £96 10s. per £100 Debenture, payable as follows:

£5 os. on application.
£20 os. on allotment.
£25 os. on 1st June, 1887.
£25 os. on 1st September, 1887.
£21 10s. on 31st December, 1887.

£96 10s. per Debenture.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will accrue from the dates of payment of the instalments, payable on the 1st January, 1888. Scrip will be issued to be exchanged for definitive debentures after completion of all payments. Subscribers have the option of payment in full on allotment, or the balance on any of the dates above fixed for the instalments, and a rebate will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The DIRECTORS of the COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to receive Subscriptions for the above £300,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES, being the balance authorized.

For the further particulars as to these First Mortgage Debentures reference is made to the prospectus of the first issue of £335,000, dated 18th June, 1886, copies of which can, on application, be obtained at the offices of the company.

These particulars are shortly as follows:—

1. The existing railways are about 97 miles. The line now being constructed to connect the two existing lines and complete the system is about 48 miles; total, 145 miles. A map accompanies the prospectus.

2. The net traffic on the existing railways for the last three years, according to the returns furnished by Mr. Keith, has been as follows, viz.: 1883-4, 135,750 tons; 1884-5, 180,000 tons; and for 1885-6, 241,715 tons; which, in Costa Rica gold, is approximately equivalent in sterling to—1883-4, £22,625; 1884-5, £30,000; and 1885-6, £40,285. The interest on the whole of the First Mortgage Debentures (which provide for the completion of the entire system) is £39,300. The net traffic of the entire system is estimated by Messrs. James Livesey and Son (as per their report) at £89,350, being considerably more than double the interest on the First Mortgage Debentures.

3. By Government decree, the tariff of the railways is made payable in Costa Rica gold, or the equivalent thereof, and the company is thus guarded against any depreciation of paper.

The memorandum and articles of association of the company, the agreement between the Costa Rica Government and the bondholders, who have the preferential right to contribute up to one-fourth of the present issue of debentures, the contract with Mr. M. C. Keith, the contractor for the railway, the report of the engineers, the form of the debenture, and other documents, can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Applications for the First Mortgage Debentures should be made upon the form annexed to the prospectus, and be lodged with the bankers with the deposit of £5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted to him, the balance of the amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.

In the case of applicants to whom no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; failure by allottees in payment at the due date of any instalment of the issue price will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the deposit to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the bankers, solicitors, or secretary of the company.

London, 4th March, 1887.

The following are the directors and officers of the company:—

DIRECTORS.
Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., John A. Le Lacheur, Esq.
Sir George Russell, Bart., Charles N. P. Phipps, M.P.
Arthur B. Forwood, Esq., William Roberts, Esq.
M.P.

BANKERS.

The Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), 39, Threadneedle-street, London, and Branches.

ENGINEER.—James Livesey, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London.

SECRETARY.—F. O. Smithers, Esq.

OFFICES.—Dashwood House, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

MONEY.—UNION DEPOSIT BANK

(Reg.) No. 17, King William-street, Charing-cross, London, W.C. Established 1867.—Capital, £225,000; reserve, £120,000.

ADVANCES made without deductions, for short or long periods, in sums of £20 to £2,000, on personal security, furniture, stock-in-trade, reversions; also deeds, life policies, at 5 per cent., without mortgage expenses, from one to ten years. Prospectuses gratis, or post free on application (personal visit preferred).

First letter of applicant immediately attended to. Distance no object. A gentleman sent direct from the bank to carry out all advances. Current accounts opened on usual terms. Interest allowed 4½ per cent. upon deposits, subject to 14 days' notice.

EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

LONDON and COUNTY ADVANCE

and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).—

Cash Advances, from £50 to £500, at moderate rates.

Bills discounted. Forms gratis.—57 and 58, Chancery-lane. JOHN STONE, Secretary.

An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. has been paid.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR 4,800 UNALLOTTED SHARES.
NO FURTHER ISSUE OF SHARES WILL BE MADE.
 The Subscription List will be Opened on MONDAY, the 7th March, and will be Closed on or before FRIDAY, the 11th March.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 130 YEARS.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on their Shares.)

Capital £65,000, in 13,000 Shares of £5 each.

Payable—£1 per Share on Application, £2 on Allotment, and the balance in Two Months.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. WALROND CLARKE (late 10th Royal Hussars), 16, Beaufort-gardens, S.W. (Chairman).
 ALFRED BEST, Esq., 18, Park-village East, Regent's Park (late Proprietor of the Freemasons' Tavern, and Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand).
 HARRY F. GILES, Esq., 26, Great George-street, S.W., Director of the City and Central Dwellings Company.
 GEORGE E. MARTIN, Esq., National Conservative Club, 9, Pall-mall, S.W.
 W. CRICHTON SAUNDERS, Esq., Refreshment Department House of Commons.
 RICHARD SMITH, Esq., 19, Southampton-row, W.C., Hotel Proprietor.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

ALFRED BEST, Esq., and W. CRICHTON SAUNDERS, Esq.
 BANKERS.
 Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR and CO., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, and CO., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.
 SOLICITOR.—JOHN ARSCOTT BARTRUM, Esq., 11, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.
 AUDITOR.—JAMES HARRIS, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.
 SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—Mr. EDWIN DAWKINS,
 OFFICES.—26, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company was formed to purchase as a going concern, and carry on the business of Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. The transfer of the business to the Company took effect from the 1st of July last. These Rooms are of world-wide repute, and have been patronized continuously for upwards of a century by royalty, nobility, and the élite of society.

Willis's Rooms occupy a superficial area of upwards of 8,000 ft. in one of the most valuable and central positions at the West-end of London, and are specially and admirably adapted for balls, soirées, reunions, concerts, regimental dinners, Masonic and other banquets, and public meetings. The business, as is well known, is of an exceptionally select and profitable character, and under the management of the Company is being so conducted as to be beyond reach of competition of any rival establishment.

During the first six months of their control of the business, the same has been of such a satisfactory nature that the Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

Since the purchase of the business by the Company, the Board has been much strengthened by the addition to it of Mr. Alfred Best, for many years proprietor of the Freemasons' Tavern, and the Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, now acquired by the General Post Office for its extension, and Mr. W. Crichton Saunders, Head of the Refreshment Department at the House of Commons, whose practical knowledge and experience of this special kind of business are of the greatest possible value.

The list of engagements of the Rooms already entered into for the present season far exceeds that of several previous years, and the fact that few vacant dates remain, proves beyond all doubt that the season will be one of great success. A list of the engagements already booked can be inspected at the offices of the Company or of their Solicitor. The Directors are confident that the profits on these engagements for the remaining six months of the year will amply suffice to maintain this dividend and carry forward a sum to reserve, as it is not their intention to declare a higher dividend until a substantial reserve fund has been formed.

The Directors have added to the already existing business that of Wine Merchants and Public Caterers, and they are satisfied that a subsidiary business of this nature can be conveniently conducted without any appreciable outlay for plant or other expenses. The Directors confidently anticipate that this class of business in connection with the Rooms will result in largely enhanced profits.

The purchase-money for the premises, goodwill of the business, furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade, stores, and other effects above referred to, was £55,000, of which the Vendor has taken £10,000 in shares, and arranged mortgages of £23,500, at 5 per cent. interest, on the security of the property. The purchase-money has been based upon valuations of the goodwill and leases made by Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, and CO., Messrs. ORGILL, SWAN, and ORGILL, and MARSHALL N. INMAN, Esq., M.S.A.; also a valuation of the plant, furniture, plate, fixtures, and stock-in-trade by Messrs. Richard Smith and Co.; these valuations, together with the inventory of the furniture, fittings, and effects, can be seen at the Offices of the Company. The business is almost entirely of a ready-money character, requiring but little working capital.

The services of Mr. Edwin Dawkins have been secured as Manager and Secretary, he having for sixteen years previously held a similar position at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The only contracts entered into by the Company are for the purchase of the premises dated respectively the 28th June and 16th July, 1886, and made between Mr. James Taylor, the Vendor, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, and an agreement as to management between the Company and Mr. E. Dawkins of the same date. These contracts, together with copies of the Leases and the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the Company, or their Solicitor.

A Stock Exchange settlement has been granted.

Forms of Application for the remaining Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 26, King-street, St. James's.

March 4th, 1887.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CALVES'-FEET JELLIES,

Of superior quality, in bottles ready for immediate use,

ORANGE, LEMON, PORT, CHAMPAGNE AND VANILLA FLAVOURS,
 ARE SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, &c.

Notice that the names of CROSSE & BLACKWELL are on the labels.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

(Founded 1806),
 50, REGENT-STREET, W., and
 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Invested Funds £2,485,955
 Annual Income 319,215
 Claims and Surrenders paid exceed... 8,000,000
 Bonuses declared 2,629,814

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