

An Evening Review and Record of News.

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THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LORD SALISBURY'S account of the prospects of peace still holds good, and must hold good until it is modified by some equally high authority or the teaching of actual events. The peace prospect is more brilliant than it has been for some time past. Even at the moment when the Prime Minister gave us this assurance—(it has had a considerable effect upon commercial enterprise)—there was some reason to fear that in a few days the prospect might cloud over again. For the Bulgarian Government had just put down another series of military riots in favour of the CZAR, and it seemed extremely likely that the ringleaders would be shot: as no fewer than nine of them promptly were. Nothing could be more natural than the apprehension that every bullet aimed at the conspirators would reach the CZAR'S *amour propre*; and, of its kind, there is nothing more magnificently, more terribly susceptible than that quality as it exists, and burns, and rages in the mind of the Russian EMPEROR. Of this, indeed, we may be quite sure: the bullets aforesaid have entered into the soul of the CZAR; and there they lodge; and along with them a vow of revenge, if that is the right word for what his Imperial Majesty would call punishment. But revenge (or punishment) not yet. Russia can wait, is in some measure bound to wait, and may be all the more disposed to do so because an event cannot be very far off which will release the CZAR from a certain promise and bring a new world of possibilities into view.

The German EMPEROR'S health is not exactly so bad as the French—if we may judge by their newspapers—rejoice in believing it to be. Why our neighbours over there should so gleefully anticipate the EMPEROR'S decease it is hard to say; for they have no security whatever that the event, when it does occur, will profit France much, though it may disturb Germany a great deal. But though the French journals are premature in reporting that the German EMPEROR is in a dying state, it is true, we believe, that the weakness of extreme old age are creeping over him fast. And that being so, it is impossible but that the nearness of his Majesty's decease—(of course months count as days in calculations of this melancholy kind)—should be taken into account in all the Cabinets of Europe. More especially must it be regarded in St. Petersburg and Paris. In the first place, there is the well-known fact that nothing short of the sharpest provocation or the direst need would impel the German Chancellor to make war in the brief remaining days of his master's lifetime. In the next place, there is a promise of the Russian EMPEROR'S to much the same effect. But when the unfortunate day arrives upon which we are forced to speculate, there will be an end of that restraint, whether it counts for much or little. And while some things come to an end, others will make a beginning, probably; and at present there is no saying what may develop out of them.

For the profound respect in which the Emperor WILLIAM is held throughout Germany keeps much more in restraint than the impulse of the war party in that empire. It keeps down the Socialist element, for instance. Even amongst the Socialists themselves there must be many men who, spite of all their doctrine teaches them, feel great unwillingness to disturb the last years of the aged EMPEROR. And what feeling may not teach, expediency must inculcate. The Socialists know that it would be most unwise to move as long as the EMPEROR lives; and so they are held in check too. But in the meantime they are gathering strength every day. Their numbers are increasing; their organizations are extending and solidifying; and we are of those who believe that if ever there was a set of revolutionaries resolved to stick at nothing, and capable of carrying out that determination, it is to be found amongst the Socialists of Germany in general and Berlin in particular. Now, these men may be expected to move as soon as the Emperor WILLIAM is no more. By that we do not mean that there will be a Socialist rising next day; we mean only that the whole body of Socialism in Germany will then begin to get upon its feet, showing much more self-assertion, much more determination, much more of menace, than it has exhibited or has cared to exhibit hitherto. And we are persuaded that this is Prince BISMARCK'S apprehension too, if not his expectation. It is the expectation in Paris. It is the expectation in Petersburg—where, however, it is not regarded with so much complacency. But it is not in this way only that the death of the German EMPEROR may harass and weaken his great Chancellor. It is only one of several embarrassments that almost certainly await him, should he outlive his master; and till they arrive, or till it is seen whether they are likely to arrive, or till he develops his plans for meeting them if they do arrive, of course it is best for both Russian and Frenchman to lie low. The Empress CATHERINE said that the best way

of reducing popular inflammation in your own country was to bleed some other one. But the remedy cannot be counted upon as specific, and there may be the best of reasons for declining to resort to it, apart from all high questions of morality. And the present case is by no means a simple one. But though there may be a possible temptation here, that is not what this article is written to point out. Our intention is simply to call to mind that an event is not far off—a year perhaps, a month perhaps—which must profoundly affect the whole position of things in Europe; and that in all likelihood the awaiting of this event is part of the policy of certain Powers. This, of course, need not prevent M. DE LESSEPS from airing any project for the preservation of peace which he may happen to have carried with him to Berlin. And there is an idea afoot that France and Germany might live together in peace, at the same time reducing the prodigious burden of their armaments a little, if Alsace and Lorraine were neutralized. We do not say that there is anything in this idea, but it exists and is on the move.

POLITICS AS A VOCATION.

THE old Venetian painters, according to Mr. Ruskin, nearly always took care to put some embrowned hard-handed sailor or artisan in the forefront of their pictures of sumptuous feasts and splendid festivals; that so the merchant princes and millionaire nobles of the Republic might remember that all their magnificence rested in the end on those hardy sons of toil who rowed the galleys and built the palaces. On this principle, there was something wanting to the banquet given yesterday to Mr. Schnadhorst, present "organizer" in chief to the Liberal party. Amid the assembled peers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and legislators there should have been (if organized Liberals were properly grateful) one humble yet not unfamiliar form. It was hardly fair, when feasting so many ranks of the wire-pulling and wire-pulled army, not to include a single representative of the poor private who bears the burden and heat of the day, who marches patiently through the mud in the demonstration, who shouts vociferously round the platform at the meeting, who carries the hop-pole, waves the banner, blows the trumpet, and if need be wields the ready cudgel and directs the flying brickbat; nor is less sedulous in the arts of peace than in those of war. But we are informed that none of these humble workers in the Cause was present at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole last night, and we search in vain amid the names of the festive throng for any one that resembles that of Larry Mack.

This forgetfulness on the part of so public-spirited and single minded a patriot as Mr. Schnadhorst rather surprises us. But the great organizer was for once, and excusably enough, in an egotistical mood. He indulged in a few interesting personal confessions. The world now knows that it owes Mr. Schnadhorst to Mr. George Dixon. It was Mr. Dixon who persuaded Mr. Schnadhorst to exchange haberdashery for what is modestly described as "political work." Moreover, he said that politics with him had not been a profession, but a "vocation." He pursues it, not as a trade, not in the way that he once sold collars and braces, not by way of money-making, not even because he rather enjoys "organizing," but because he has "a passionate belief in Liberal principles." This, of course, is a most satisfactory announcement so far as Mr. Schnadhorst is concerned, and increases, if possible, the respect we already entertained for this remarkable man. But it must be acknowledged that some people, considering Mr. Schnadhorst's experiences, might conclude that politics even "as a vocation" may be both pleasant and profitable to the practitioner. If there had been anybody base enough to look at it in that light, he might have communed with himself somewhat in this wise as the Métropole claret went round: "Here is this good gentleman, who twenty years ago was a small and, as I understand, not a very successful retail tradesman. He took to 'political work,' and the result is that he is among the most celebrated persons of the day. He is said to be more powerful than most Ministers. The Cabinet (when it is a Liberal one) admits him to its secret consultations. Statesmen assemble to do him honour, and some of the most famous men living are anxious to profess their affection and respect for him. What is more we are giving him ten thousand guineas, and I understand that he pursues his 'vocation' at a salary equivalent to that of an Under-Secretary of State. Of course he is so pure minded that he does not care about all that; but I should. I should like to belong to a profession which in a few years would raise me from being nobody to being Somebody; which permits me to associate on familiar if not commanding terms with men whose names will go down to history; which gives me "position," power, agreeable occupation, and a safe and comfortable income. I think I will devote myself to "political work" too, especially as I don't see that exceptional qualifications are required. What has this excellent Mr. Schnadhorst got his reward for? Is he a great statesman, a great reformer, a great philanthropist, a great inventor, a man of profound gifts or knowledge of any sort? No; he is none of these things. He has not even the "gift of the gab." But he is a shrewd organizer. He understands how to "educate public opinion." The arts which are commonly known as wire-pulling are those which

make a man courted by statesmen, flattered and feared by politicians, and powerful with his party. This is the kind of political work which leads to greatness, or at least to celebrity and influence."

All these reflections would be true enough, though we do not for a moment hint that they can have occurred to a mind constituted like that of Mr. Schnadhorst. "Passionate belief in Liberal principles" is what inspires him. But it is evidently the peculiarity of this believer that he can continue to work for "Liberal principles" with equal passion, no matter what alterations take place in them from time to time. It is this peculiarity, which he shares with so many of his followers and clients, that gives gentlemen of the Schnadhorst kind such enormous importance. The speech which Sir William Harcourt delivered at yesterday's entertainment brings this out. Sir William, the denouncer of Irish sedition, is its obedient apologist. The orator who said that the allies of the Nationalists would be left to stew in the Parnellite juice till they stank, etc., is now himself content, and even anxious, to simmer briskly in the same fluid. Liberal principles are, in fact, the principles of the Liberal chiefs. If that body chooses to go back on itself every six months or so, the passionate believers must execute the same strategic movement to the rear. Logic and rhetoric, and even demagoguery, must take the second place compared with the skill of the managing person who can so "educate" the rank-and-file of his followers that they will march obediently at the word of command, no matter for what purpose or under what ensigns, provided only that the party supplies the leaders and the party shares the spoil.

NOTES.

To day's budget of Irish news comprises a letter from a Bishop encouraging a priest to defy the law; an expression of opinion by a judge that the condition of Mayo approaches very near to "a revolt and rebellion;" and the account of an attempt to murder a process-server at Tralee. The Limerick Assizes have resulted in a series of miscarriages of justice; and the same farce is about to be played at Tralee. Lord Spencer had to speak yesterday of the state of things of which these facts afford the latest illustration. He knows by experience that such evils can be immensely reduced by adequate legislation and firm administration. He doubtless remembers the good which he himself was able to do; and he cannot be free from the consciousness that by a little more consistency and a little more perseverance he might have freed Ireland once for all from the conspiracy to which her sufferings are due. But Lord Spencer has not a word of encouragement or sympathy for his successors in the task of governing Ireland. His object is to magnify the difficulties which they have to meet, to oppose the making of any real attempt to deal with those difficulties, and to recommend a complete neglect of all the elementary duties of government.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports a conversation which he has had with an eminent ecclesiastic lately returned from Rome, and warns Lord Salisbury that he "must not reckon on the support of the Conservatives at the Vatican in his Irish policy." It may be true that the Catholic Church does not naturally sympathize with anarchy and crime; but the Pope knows that if he declared against the National League he would get no more Peter's pence from America or from Ireland. Exactly so. The explanation is obvious. The adherence of the majority of priests in Ireland to Mr. Parnell may be explained in the same way.

The Early Closing Bill is to be submitted by its parliamentary sponsors to the "Legislative Committee of the Board of Management of the Early Closing Association." It is expected that "important modifications" will be made at the instance of this important body. The designation of the body to whom the Bill is to be submitted is an instance of the grandeur of title which can be achieved by a system of delegation of powers. As the association produced the board and the board the committee, so the Legislative Committee might appoint a House of Commons sub-committee, and the sub-committee might divide itself into sections. A member of one of these sections would be able to boast of a title whose length would put the most complicated peerages to shame. However, the work of introducing modifications into the Early Closing Bill is important enough. It would not be easy to push modification too far.

The Report of the Committee on Admiralty Contracts discloses various defects in the system under which hulls, engines, and naval stores are ordered and purchased. There is, it seems, "a want of co-operation between those who want supplies, those who receive them, and those who use them;" and the Director of Contracts, whose duty it is to purchase most of the Admiralty supplies, does not get an opportunity of hearing what complaints are made by those who actually use the supplies which he has furnished. The system on which tenders for hulls and engines are invited and accepted indicates a want of certainty on the part of the Admiralty as to what it really wants, or from whom it can get it. The Department shows a distrust of the goodness of its own specifications by associating invitations to tender with requests for alterna-

tive design. Nor has it the courage of its opinions with regard to the selection of the firms whom it invites to tender. A number of firms receive invitations to tender, and are to all appearance put on an equality with one another; but a secret list proscribes some of the invited firms, as being really inferior in capacity to the others, so that the mere fact of their making the lowest tender will not justify their selection. The numerous recommendations of the Committee may tend to introduce a more businesslike and efficient system; but they do not by any means exhaust the possibilities of improvement.

Somehow we do not hear very much about the University of Vienna; but it is certainly not because of the paucity of students. At the beginning of the year the students of the Alma Mater Rudolphina numbered 5,007; now there are 6,135. So far as records go, this is a greater number than ever before attended any university in the world, and is some six hundred more than the entire roll of all the English teaching universities. Among the six thousand are more than a hundred Americans and several Austrians, who have been attracted, no doubt, by the scientific reputation of the university. How many Americans and colonists are there at Oxford and Cambridge? We fancy they do not amount to anything like a hundred.

Captain Fitzgerald, at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, urged that ironclads should in future be built without masts altogether. As for our existing vessels, he would clear away all the rigging and spars, leave the ships with their lower masts only, and turn the tops into small machine-gun batteries. If Captain Penrose is right in his ideas, there can be no doubt our navy is in a bad way; since, according to Mr. Pearce, in his letter to the *Times* this morning, "Great Britain has not a single ship of war that can cross the Atlantic at full speed. In fact, I cannot recall a single British armourclad that could reach New York at all under her own steam power." If the masts must go and our ships have small coal capacity, there is reason the more for keeping the coaling-stations well stored and guarded.

The Free Library at Wimbledon was opened yesterday by Sir John Lubbock, who of course spoke of the blessings produced by the possession of books. He said that a public library ought to be "a true Paradise upon earth and a very Garden of Eden, without its one drawback." The ratepayers of Paddington, however, considered that a Garden of Eden was dear at the price of a penny rate. The libraries opened in London under the Free Libraries Act are mostly on the south side of the Thames. There seems to be more municipal feeling and sense of corporate existence in the southern districts of London than in the northern. Perhaps the fact that the centre of London lies on the other side of the river prevents the inhabitants from yielding as much as their northern neighbours to the feeling of absorption in the metropolis. The establishment of free libraries is certainly a useful result of municipal public spirit as well as an incentive to its growth. Libraries supported by voluntary contributions might be better still; but the good which a free library does more than counterbalances the fact that it is in some degree compulsory as well as free.

Mr. Besant's address on the relations between authors and publishers appears to have borne good fruit; for Sir Frederick Pollock was able to announce to yesterday's conference of the Society of Authors that Messrs. Longman had informed him that it was their intention in future to furnish to authors vouchers of the expenses actually incurred in the printing, binding, and advertising of their books. It is not likely that equally practical results will be directly achieved by Mr. Gosse's address on the "Profession of an Author." The lesson which Mr. Gosse attempted to enforce is, however, an important one. He reminded his hearers that the object of the society ought to be to encourage all men and women who live by writing to observe the same business principles which command success in other walks of life. The proportion of amateurs to professionals is unusually large in the world of letters. In every profession there is likely to be a fringe of idlers who are careless alike about paying their debts and about seeing that other people's debts to them are paid. The presence of this Bohemian contingent has been sometimes considered as not only necessary but even rather creditable to the profession of authorship. But there is no sound reason why it should be more conspicuous in that profession than in any other.

Mr. Grant Allen not long ago told the story of a fictitious negro who received a university education in England, and, having apparently become civilized from the crown of his hat to the soles of his boots, took orders, and returned to Africa to convert his fellow-countrymen. It will be remembered that the attractions of heathendom proved too strong for the surface-rooted civilization of the parson, who relapsed into the condition in which he had been born, and ultimately became quite as savage as any of his relatives had ever been. Events strangely parallel with those of this tale have recently taken place in real life. Thirty-six years ago, when the Princess Miriam Likelike, sister of King Kalakaua, was born, the Sandwich Islands were in a state little superior to one of primitive barbarism, and a majority of the natives worshipped the deities of their fathers. But the Princess was brought up as a Christian, and,

becoming an accomplished and beautiful woman, she married in 1870 Mr. Archibald Scott Cleghorn. As Mrs. Cleghorn she went a great deal into European and American society, and was everywhere welcomed as an enlightened and cultivated lady. Yet of this same Princess it is now reported (though the report is officially contradicted) that, desiring to appease the irate goddess who is supposed to have caused the late terrible eruption of the volcano Mauna Loa, she has starved herself to death. The Reverend Mr. Creedy's relapse was nothing to this.

Sir Charles Tupper has been reappointed High Commissioner in London for Canada under extraordinary conditions. He is named "acting" High Commissioner, and is to remain in Canada until after the close of the approaching session of the Canadian Parliament. Since Sir Charles's appointment as Minister of Finance, it was first announced that the late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and then that Sir Alexander Campbell, would succeed him in London. This vacillation, and the present nomination of Sir Charles Tupper as acting High Commissioner, most probably means, as we indicated the other day, that the substantive position is to be kept open for Sir John A. Macdonald, should he decide to resign the Premiership.

The French nation have always believed as a first axiom that France is the chosen home for delicate and refined satire. A very cursory glance at the dreary bestialities that now stand for wit in what are supposed to be comic papers in Paris will go far to shake this axiom in the minds of others. But for refined badinage, the Radical papers keep the first place. The other day one of them headed its front page with large type announcing the death of the Emperor of Germany. The article describing "The Last Moments of the Emperor William" was prefaced by a woodcut of ghastly indecency, and proceeded to say that the Emperor had died the day before, at three o'clock, but that for diplomatic reasons the news, though absolutely trustworthy, might not be publicly admitted for three or four days, or even more. So it proceeds for a column, entering into circumstances and details. This is a pretty specimen of Gallic *esprit*.

There is a young lady in county Armagh who, if her credentials are worth anything, might render immense service to the Government of her country in the detection of crime. The other evening she dreamed that she saw her brother being stabbed, and on awaking started off to walk to his house, a distance of fifteen miles, when she arrived just in time to see him brought home seriously wounded. On a previous occasion the same lady became impressed with the idea that her father would die on a certain day, and made haste to travel many miles to warn him. The old gentleman laughed at Cassandra's fears, and declined her invitation to make preparations for his end; but when the fateful day came round, he gave up the ghost as his daughter had foreseen. In the domestic circle the presence of such a seeress must be uncomfortable; but in the Criminal Investigation Department she should prove of invaluable assistance. Unfortunately there are only too many women in Ireland just now who are troubled with presentiments of evil to their male relatives.

Parisian authors and dramatists of the realistic school are in great trouble over the question of the names they give their characters. A M. Bachellery threatened Alphonse Daudet with a lawsuit if his name appeared in "Numa Roumestan," and the author promptly changed it to Dachellery. But then a M. Dachellery turned up with a like grievance; and matters looked very dark until Alphonse Daudet bethought himself of sending the aggrieved owner of the pirated patronymic two free admissions to the stalls. The "paper" had a soothing effect on M. Dachellery, who sat the play right out without so much as a protest. Now, however, a M. Bompard writes to the newspapers complaining that, although a Bompard figures in the novel "Numa Roumestan," he is excluded from the play of that name. With these difficulties surrounding them on every side, Paris authors and dramatists will in future be compelled to invent the names of their characters. But in that case how about Art, with a big A? The realists are uncompromisingly realistic in the matter of names, and it is hard to see how they can hold fast to their theory if all their names are to be imaginary.

It is a painful fact, as has been often pointed out, that veritable centenarians are as a rule inveterate smokers. A striking case in point is that of a woman, by name "Polly Prince," an inmate of the Fir Vale Workhouse, near Sheffield, whose hundredth birthday was celebrated with much festivity in that establishment on Tuesday, when Mrs. Prince and the other inmates of her ward were provided with a "tea," including cakes and other luxuries. The heroine of the evening received several presents which she highly appreciated; but what she prized most, it is stated, was a quantity of tobacco that was given to her in honour of the occasion. She also received three new pipes, one of which she smoked after tea, but expressed a preference for the old "cutty," or short black pipe, to which she is accustomed. This is really deplorable; because we know on medical authority that the poison of nicotine is all the more deadly when imbibed from a foul old pipe than from a new and clean one. How these smoking centenarians manage to resist the fatal effects of tobacco is incomprehensible; and equally strange is the fact that they not only survive under conditions which render prolonged existence,

according to the teachings of science, impossible, but they actually appear to enjoy good health and spirits, and display remarkable intelligence and activity.

A correspondent writes as follows:—It is curious that so little notice has been taken in England of the horrible outrage at Killarney which was reported in Monday's papers. A band of Moonlighters made a midnight descent upon a cottage where an old man was found alone with his daughter. A revolver was held to the old man's head, and the girl was dragged off and outraged, while her father was kept in terror of his life. Every one knows that these night attacks are the foundation on which the authority of the branches of the National League depend. The fear of the "Nationalist police" is the one cause which keeps the people faithful to their leaders. The addition of this particular form of sanction to the machinery of agitation is terrible, and the apparent indifference of the English public to the crime strikes one as very strange indeed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCHES AND PREACHING HALLS.

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

SIR,—The letter of a "Student," replying to my article on the designs for the Liverpool Cathedral, is fully answered by anticipation in the series of papers on "Architectural Styles," which appeared a few weeks ago in the *St. James's Gazette*; but if you will allow me, I will take occasion by his letter to expose more fully some of the popular fallacies of the day in connection with this subject.

It is quite true, as a "Student" indicates, that some of our best modern architects have departed, more or less, from the old Gothic lines; but to say of Gothic architecture that our best architects can "make nothing of it," is certainly a startling assertion, in face of the fact that during the past forty years probably as many purely Gothic churches have been built in England as were raised in this country during the three centuries after the introduction of the pointed arch, and that our best architects have been chiefly engaged in the work. That some of these have not been quite true to the style in detail cannot be denied; but the departure has been only in detail, and has consisted mainly in the occasional adoption of a mode of decoration which savours too much of the "Italian" Gothic, in which beauty of detail is constantly an independent factor, instead of being strictly subordinated to one expressional idea, as it is in Northern Gothic. For this superficial failure of architectural orthodoxy Mr. Ruskin is probably responsible. But such small excrescences have no more disturbed the essentially Gothic character of the church-building of the past forty years than the wall-flower growing from its crannies disturbs that of an old pointed arch. Nevertheless such insignificant and temporary corruptions have certainly encouraged the popular notion that, somehow or other, we have thereby been "developing" the ancient style. A more important fallacy is one which a good many persons share with the "Student," in regarding Gothic architecture as a style of which the significance has passed away never to be renewed. What is the "significance" of Northern Gothic? That question was fully answered in the series of articles you lately printed. Its significance is Christianity, and only when Christianity is extinct can Gothic architecture become so. If I remember rightly, Archdeacon Farrar concluded a recent lecture by affirming his belief that, in course of time, Christianity would attain to the heights and depths of spiritual inspiration which are to be found in the poems of Mr. Robert Browning. Of course, in such a case Northern Gothic would be superseded, and worship would require some new architectural expression; but at present there is no sign whatever of such a popular development of our religion, and I can form no idea of what its architectural correlative might be like. At all events, we shall not make any approach to it by merely putting the dome of St. Paul's behind the west front of Peterborough, or by decorating our ceilings with Gothic groins intersecting each other and relieved by Renaissance panels or "coffers." I cannot quite fathom the "Student's" dictum that "there can be no real art-life which fails to express modernism;" but I suppose he means to defend Mr. Emerson's design by implying that, because it expresses "modernism" it is "art-life." And certainly if to express a certain kind of "modernism" be "art-life," then there can be no doubt that this design is art. It is clever, lawless, incongruous, unprincipled; and is to "art-life" what "life" itself is to the youngster with too much money in his pocket who comes to London for the purpose of "going the rounds."

I will spare the "Student" any further examination of the terms of his letter, and will conclude by observing that what the "modernism" which he and so many others hanker after practically means, when denuded of mist, is that a church should be a handsome preaching-hall or music-room, somewhat after the fashion of the Criterion or Holborn Restaurants; having however, a dome or a row of pointed windows, and a few other features of a sufficiently "ecclesiastical" character to give congruity to the act of taking off one's hat and hiding one's face in it on first entering. It is quite a mistake, however, to imagine that all, or even the majority, of church-goers "see life" altogether in this its "modernism." The reason why Gothic architecture has of late received so great an increase of vitality is that Christianity itself has revived. It is the preaching hall, not the cathedral, which is now the anachronism. Every one of the modern preacher's auditors can read, and many of them know as much and can think as well as he can. Religious worship is becoming more and more what it was of old—an *act*. Sacramentalism, not "modernism," in the "Student's" acceptance of the word, is the power which is daily growing in the Church, and which causes that purest expression of sacramentalism, the Gothic temple, to sprout naturally from the earth in every parish of England. This spirit is even penetrating obscurely and unconsciously the "Low" Church. "I cannot help thinking," wrote General Gordon, "that religion has much to do with the body." This intimate

participation of the body in the life and acts of the spirit—always fully recognized by that Church which built all the great cathedrals in order to give expression to such participation—is the idea which is at the bottom of sacramentalism, and the source of the immense attraction which is now drawing high and low to those symbolic acts and rites which few now venture to call mummeries, and in which thousands and thousands find a power of teaching which words are inadequate to convey. The very walls of a Gothic church “teach” as no language can—not by appealing to thought, as words do, but by an actual effect upon the senses. It is all very well to say that prayer should be as easily and fervently offered in a whitewashed conventicle as in a Gothic cathedral. Theorists on prayer naturally say so; but do people who pray say so? It may or may not be humiliating to admit that “the body has so much to do with religion” that the sight of torrents of lines soaring from floor to roof-ridge helps the soul to soar in prayer, or that the surroundings of traceries and foliage expressly designed to symbolize life as moving freely in the strictest bonds of law conveys the peace of submission into the heart. It is a simple fact that it is so; and while it remains so Gothic architecture will continue to be the architecture of Christianity—a “phase” of mind which will in all probability be alive and active when our “modernism” has become a very ancient and forgotten thing indeed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 9.

C. P.

A PAUPER-SCHOOL VILLAGE.

“WELL! You have come here to be educated and taught a useful trade,” said “the red-faced gentleman in the high chair” to little nine-year-old Oliver. “So you’ll begin to pick oakum to-morrow morning at six o’clock,” added “the surly one in the white waistcoat.” By-and-by, when Oliver had finished his workhouse education, Mr. Bumble told him he was “a-going to be made a ‘prentice of.” “The kind and blessed gentlemen which is so many parents to you,” explained the beadle, “when you have none of your own, are a-going to ‘prentice you, and to set you up in life, and to make a man of you: although the expense to the parish is three pound ten!—three pound ten, Oliver!—seventy shillings—one hundred and forty sixpences!—and all for a naughty orphan which nobody can’t love.”

It happens to be fifty years almost to a day since these words first saw the light in the pages of *Bentley’s Miscellany*; and the coincidence lends an added interest to an experiment in the rearing of the infant poor which is itself a sort of Jubilee event; for it is hoped by the guardians of St. Leonard’s, Shoreditch, that some of their new cottage homes for children chargeable to the parish may be ready for occupation on Jubilee Day.

Circumstances lately forced upon the St. Leonard’s guardians the question of what was to be done with the children under their care. They had already some experience of the plan of lodging them in huge barracks and rearing them by rule and discipline. It was not satisfactory. Better results were attained when the children were divided into batches of a hundred, each batch being separately lodged; and this directed the board’s attention, first, to the cottage-home system carried out by the combined Kensington and Chelsea Boards at Banstead, and by the Birmingham Board at Marston-green. Ultimately a scheme was devised which is believed to be the most advanced and liberal development of the system; and it is likely, if successful, to be adopted all over London. On that ground we shall confine ourselves to such matters as have a general bearing; the local circumstances of St. Leonard’s being considered only as they affect the larger question of how to raise into independence children born or reared in pauperism.

An ample and admirable site has been secured at Hornchurch, within a mile of Romford Station. A roadway 50 ft. wide will be laid out, and along it, with forecourts 20 ft. wide, will be built eleven detached substantial houses, each accommodating thirty children. The boys and girls will be lodged separately—the former under the charge of married couples, and the latter under the charge of matrons. The head of each household will practically be supreme within the household, though there will be a general superintendent. These, with a drill-master, a general assistant, and an infirm nurse, will constitute the whole of the resident staff; the medical officer, chaplain, school-teachers, needle-mistress, bandmaster, and gymnast will be non-resident. Besides the dwellings, the buildings will comprise an infirmary, with a separate structure for infectious diseases; a lodge and probationary wards; a schoolhouse, one portion of which is to be adapted as a place of worship; workshops of simple construction for various trades; a swimming-bath; superintendent’s office and stores; committee-rooms and superintendent’s house. A plot of land will be laid off for gardening, and cows will be kept; and the sewage will be pumped on to the land. That is the whole establishment; and the capital required will amount to about £100 per child, or say £350,000, to be raised on loan at 3½ per cent, repayment being spread over thirty years. The cost of maintenance per head at Banstead is about 12s. per week; at Marston Green it is only 7s. 2¼d.; and the St. Leonards guardians hope that at Hornchurch it will not exceed 8s. 6d., including capital charges. This is about the cost under the “barrack” system, which is not to be compared with the cottage system.

Imagine the cottages built and the whole scheme in working order. By every conceivable method the workhouse is eliminated from lives that have as yet known nothing better. The conduct of a well-regulated home is substituted for mere discipline; family life is aimed at rather than the life of a barrack-yard; the clothes, being made in the village from materials supplied, are as varied as those of the children in the outside world; and there is no “dietary,” for each matron is free to make use in her own way of the meat, bread, butter, milk, etc., sent to her weekly from the stores. The children attend a school regulated in all respects like an ordinary elementary school; in the workshops they learn the use of the tools they like best; and then gymnastics, the swimming-bath, the

garden, and the playground afford them plenty of amusement. In fact, the children have the home-life, the freedom, and at the same time the proper restraint, of a good boarding-school, with the addition of domestic training for the girls and industrial training for the boys. The girls are not merely kept at scrubbing floors and washing clothes: they learn to sew, and they are fitted to go out as cooks, housemaids, kitchenmaids, or nursemaids, according to their capabilities. The boys are taught either a particular trade (such as carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, engineering, or baking), or the general use of the commonest tools of all trades—the saw, the hammer, the plane, the soldering-iron, the putty-knife, the needle, the chisel, and so on. It may be said that this is all work and no play. But the industrial training will not begin until the children are well on in their standards; and after they have left school they will have the run of a library and reading-room. Thus mental, industrial, and physical training will go on both concurrently and consecutively, each branch taking its proper share of the child’s time; work and play, mental and physical, being combined in due proportion, with the view of turning out, in the end, a young man or young woman untainted with the sense of pauperism, unweighted with the stigma of the workhouse, and qualified for entering upon the business of life with self-confidence.

Of course there are difficulties; but they are apart from the system. The first difficulty arises from the liability of those of the children who are neither orphans nor foundlings to be taken away at any moment. The second, and the most serious, is that of finding homes for the children after they have reached the age at which the guardians must send them forth into the world. At this point arises the need of voluntary associations to take charge of the boys especially: there is no difficulty, it seems, in finding homes for the girls. We may deal with this question by-and-by. For the present it is sufficient to bring the matter up to the point at which the cottage homes have done their work. There are also other questions, such as the disabilities under which poor-law schools labour, which must be considered. But the St. Leonard’s Guardians have, at any rate, grappled seriously and liberally with a difficult problem; and the experiment will be watched with the keenest interest as well as the warmest sympathy.

THE THEATRE.

THE young actors and actresses who modestly describe themselves as Dramatic Students deserve to be thanked for their enterprise of Tuesday last at the Olympic. They accomplished for lovers of Elizabethan dramatic literature what no manager of to-day seems likely to attempt, and what, indeed, no manager has undertaken for some two hundred years. This was a representation of Thomas Heywood’s beautiful play “A Woman Killed with Kindness”—a drama absolutely without stage tradition or stage history, since we have no trace of its performance subsequently to the Restoration. To those—and they must be many—who have read and enjoyed this masterpiece of pathetic domestic tragedy it will not be necessary to point out in detail the pleasing features of the work, the broad simplicity of its leading motives, the delicate touches of human nature (the same in one generation as in another), and the keen dramatic interest developed in the relationship between a guilty wife and a forgiving husband. Heywood was in many respects singularly in advance of the spirit of his age. There is a curiously modern ring about his solution of the matrimonial problem which he sets his hero to solve. There is much, too, that suggests the method of to-day in his realistic study of the domestic life of his period. Comparatively little of all this can, however, be appreciated, or even perceived, by those who only know the play in print. The faculty which, without histrionic or scenic aid, can endow a poem with any adequate measure of dramatic life is a very rare one; and, for ourselves, we can only say that “A Woman Killed with Kindness” gained in its interpretation on the stage a new significance. That this interpretation was full of inequalities and shortcomings the students themselves would, doubtless, be the first to admit, for they are evidently young people of taste and intelligence. But for all that it was extremely welcome, and afforded an excellent example of the useful work which the little society unostentatiously achieves. As might have been fully expected, the subordinate plot of the drama, which deals with the ferocious quarrel between a couple of country gentlemen over their hawks and hounds, was found very inferior in dramatic interest to the main story of the heroine’s temptation and ready fall and the hero’s kindly punishment of the repentant sinner. As a study, however, of the robust domestic life of the day, the violent scenes between the two knights and their retainers were well worth retention, and were, moreover, interpreted with much spirit by Messrs. Harrison and Charrington. But the emotional power of the play lies, of course, in the episode of Mistress Anne Frankford’s seduction by Wendoll, who struggles in vain against the passion that makes him betray his manly and trustful friend. The wife’s obvious weakness of character by no means shuts her out from sympathy when, in an agony of shame, she throws herself at her injured husband’s feet. The husband’s tender treatment of the offenders never robs him of our respect. And, while the noble dignity with which these simple motives are elaborated commands admiration, enjoyment of another kind is afforded in the ingenious manipulation of the scene which leads up to the fatal confirmation of Frankford’s suspicion. Of the dramatic possibilities of these passages, few but those who have made the acquaintance of the play on the stage could form an adequate idea. It need hardly be said that a youthful actress like Miss Webster, and young actors like Messrs. Mellish and Foss, could not make of these possibilities all that they deserved. But they made a great deal; the lady more especially, for there was genuine self-abandonment in her rendering of Mistress Frankford’s passionate remorse. Mr. Mellish’s elocution is sadly defective, and, like Mr. Foss, he constantly injured the charm of Heywood’s fine lines by faulty accentuation and untuneful delivery. But he threw such earnest feeling into his study of Frankford’s generous

nature that he deservedly shared with Miss Webster the honours of an intelligent and very interesting performance.

This afternoon at the Vaudeville two new pieces are introduced—a farcical comedy called “The Mormon,” by Mr. Calthorpe, and a one-act play, “The Brothers,” by Mr. Byatt. The cast is in each case a strong one. In about a fortnight Miss Amy Roselle will have a *matinée* at the Gaiety for the purpose of introducing a new piece by Mr. H. M. Paull, and at the end of the month Mr. Farquhar will have the assistance of Miss Kate Rorke and Mr. Kemble in a passing reproduction of one of Mr. Grundy's comedies.

At the Haymarket, the last nights of “Hard Hit” are announced, and several alterations in the company there will be made for the forthcoming revival of Mr. Wilkie Collins's dramatized novel “Man and Wife.” Thus, for the rôle of the heroine, so sympathetically played by Miss Lydia Foote in the original cast at the Prince of Wales's, the management has engaged Mrs. Brown Potter, a fashionable American *débutante*, who, whether she can act or not, is expected to secure a success of curiosity. Mr. Herbert will resume the part which he took fourteen years ago, Mr. Willard will follow Mr. Coghlan as the truculent athlete Geoffrey, and the successors of Messrs. Hare and Dewar will be Messrs. Kemble and Collette. Mr. Beerbohm Tree leaves the company altogether.

For to-night Miss Kate Vaughan promises, in “The School for Scandal,” her third revival at the Opera Comique, where a feature will naturally be made of the minuet introduced in the second act. On Monday evening the postponed reproduction of “The Snowball” will take place at the Globe, with Mr. Charles Hawtrey in the character that was to have been sustained by Mr. Penley.

The present entertainments both at the Avenue and at Drury Lane will run on till after Easter, when at the former house “Indiana” is to take the place of “Robinson Crusoe.” At Drury Lane the pantomime is to continue its triumphant course till the time comes to make preparations for the Carl Rosa season of English opera, which is to commence on the 2nd of May, and is to be followed in July by a spell of Italian opera on the ambitious scale characteristic of Mr. Augustus Harris's theatrical undertakings.

A PARNELLITE HISTORY.*

It may be questioned whether Mr. J. Huntly McCarthy is a writer so brilliant as to be entitled to dispense with accuracy in the relation of historical events. Some historians have, no doubt, secured numerous readers and admirers by their literary abilities, in despite of their manifest partiality and untrustworthiness. But Mr. Huntly McCarthy has another justification for writing a fancy sketch of Irish history. The party to which he belongs were obliged not long since, by the unexpected accession of a leading English statesman to their ranks, to make a sudden change of attitude and tone. They had been accustomed to act the part of fiery patriots, anxious for martyrdom in any form, expecting almost daily the summons to the battle-field, animated by an undying hatred of England and her people, and determined by every means to obtain the complete independence of their nation. It became necessary, as a matter of tactics, to appear in a different light. The dramatic talents of Mr. Parnell and his assistants were devoted to the creation of a new type of character. The Irish members became the moderate and soft-spoken advocates of a scheme of constitutional reform which had been gradually maturing for fifteen years in Mr. Gladstone's mind, and which exactly corresponded to the aspirations which had long been felt by the “English democracy,” although no good opportunity for their expression had happened to arise. The strain of parliamentary strife is sometimes too strong to allow of a complete fidelity to the new rôle of the Parnellites; but outside Parliament they have been masquerading before the English Radicals with considerable skill. Plenty of English demagogues have found good party reasons for assisting them, and the ignorance and credulity of a portion of the English public have answered to their expectations. One of the principal instruments for beguiling Englishmen into the concession of Home Rule has been the travesty of Irish history; and the excuse for Mr. Huntly McCarthy's book is to be found in the fact that it is his contribution to the great scheme of misrepresentation which his leader has set on foot.

“Ireland since the Union” consists of a number of rather disjointed essays about selected crises of Irish history. The book is somewhat carelessly put together; different passages appear to have been written at different times, and certain phrases, anecdotes, reflections, and quotations are repeated more frequently than is warranted by their intrinsic interest. The writer hardly makes a pretence at impartiality. His account of an event is generally pretty much what might be expected from a speaker in a school debating society who had undertaken to prove, at a week's notice, that such-and-such an action was justifiable or that so-and-so was worthy of our admiration. The author gives as undeniable fact, and almost without comment, the view of any particular transaction which was entertained by the extreme partisans on his own side. Where the genuine historian would see an *ex parte* statement, to be compared with statements on the other side and to be examined in the light of all the available evidence, Mr. McCarthy sees a historical record to be incorporated into his book without further consideration. The effects of this historical method perhaps receive their most amusing illustration in the estimates of individual character. The number of “brilliant young men,” “pure-hearted patriots,” “gifted poets,” and “heroic women,” discovered by Mr. McCarthy among the agitators and conspirators whose deeds he relates, is extremely large. The constant repetition of eulogistic epithets becomes rather monotonous before the end is reached. Mr. McCarthy's heroes are absolutely free from the ordinary weaknesses of human nature. There is only one fault which an Irish patriot can commit. He can

prove untrue to the cause which he has maintained, by criticising the methods or the characters of his successors in the work of agitation. Then, indeed, he encounters the criticisms of the historian, and is assailed with the same petty spite and the same disregard of all sound principles of reasoning which characterize the author's occasional digressions made for the purpose of attacking living Unionists.

Mr. McCarthy's principal object is to represent the party to which he belongs as a mild and law-abiding association of patriots—all high-minded and courageous, mostly wealthy, refined, and well-educated—who have inherited from a series of predecessors only less distinguished for these various good qualities than themselves, the task of establishing peace and good-will between England and Ireland, and putting an end to those occasional outbreaks of disorder which British tyranny has provoked (and justified) among Irish peasants. An indifference to accuracy of statement, and a conviction of the credulity of his readers, might embolden any writer to undertake the task of working out this monstrous fiction. But there are certain difficulties to be faced. It is easy enough to make a hero and a martyr of Wolfe Tone, or to paint the rising of 1848 in glowing and poetic colours; but it is not quite so easy to fit James Stephens and the Fenians into the apostolic succession of which the Parnellites are the existing representatives. Mr. McCarthy does not quite grapple with the task. He praises Stephens for his high character and lofty aims, and pronounces a eulogy on the murderers of Sergeant Brett which reads like an echo from “The History of Our Own Times.” But he has not quite sufficient faith in the ignorance of the English public to present the Fenian movement as wholly free from unamiable characteristics. The reader feels that the Irish patriots of 1865 have somewhat degenerated from the earlier types; and, reading with his attention quickened by this exception to the author's theory of the gradual evolution of the highest type of Nationalism, he will perhaps find in the connection of the Fenian movement with the Parnellite movement sufficient evidence that the process of degeneration has steadily continued. The founder of the Land League was a convict whose participation in one of the most dangerous plots of the Fenians was proved to the satisfaction of judge and jury. The organization of the Irish at home and in America by Stephens did not at once melt away because Stephens's principal accomplices met with their deserts. Some features of the Parnellite movement which Mr. Huntly McCarthy's sketch leaves unexplained become quite easy to understand when the work done by the Fenians is recalled. Mr. McCarthy may by good luck find some reader whom his delusive and garbled extracts from history will persuade to accept his theory of the gradual growth of high-minded and patriotic sentiment down to the middle of the century. But the chapter on Fenianism, carefully as it is written, will undeceive him. Memory of recent events will come to his aid. The dream of the patriotic efforts of a united people, purified by persecution, and now about to obtain the long-coveted prize by fair argument, self-restraint, and perseverance, will melt away. In the closing chapters he will feel that the tinsel ornaments of Mr. McCarthy's rhetoric altogether fail to conceal the true nature of an unscrupulous organization of salaried intriguers, dependent for its very existence on crimes of the most odious description.

FATHER ANDERLEDY.

By the death at Rome on Friday last of Father Beckx, who was appointed Superior-General of the Society of Jesus in 1853, his sometime coadjutor, Father Anderledy, has become the supreme head of that great organization. It is true that Father Beckx formally abdicated in the spring of 1884; but it is pretty well known that, almost to his death, he was constantly consulted by his successor upon all matters of extraordinary importance. Father Beckx reigned longer than any previous Superior but one; and of all the Superiors which the Society has had he was the second to whom a coadjutor was given. He administered his Order with such zeal and success that in the thirty years of his rule it more than doubled its numbers. The one great reverse of his life was the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany; but for that there were many compensations.

Father Anderledy, who can now count nearly three years of nominal rulership, is one of the very few men who in modern times have attained high office in the Roman Catholic Church at an early age. He is now in his sixty-ninth year; but from the time he was twenty-eight he has been one of the foremost members of the Society of Jesus. Father Anderledy was very prominent in the Ultramontane League agitation in 1847; and shortly after the League came to an untimely end he was appointed Superior of the Province of Prussia. His acquaintance with the political and religious situation in the German-speaking countries, which had before been extensive, rapidly increased, and he was promoted to the high post of “Assistant for Germany,” with jurisdiction over Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Scandinavia. There are only some half-dozen of these “Assistants” to the Superior, and the appointments are always for life; although the General Assembly of the Society has power to dismiss them—a power most rarely used. Father Anderledy's long connection with Germany is not unlikely to have an important influence upon present and future negotiations between Berlin and the Vatican. The Society of Jesus is the embodiment of the Church militant; and it must not be supposed that because it has been expelled from Germany there are no longer any Jesuits in that empire. One thing is certain. Father Anderledy is one of the cleverest and most adroit Superiors the Society has ever had. He has been a Jesuit for fifty years; yet he is much more a man of the world than a priest. A born diplomatist, he knows how to commence an intrigue by the most innocent agents, and how, without any seeming interference, to check it when it is going too far or in the wrong direction. He is a man of polished manners and autocratic temper. Among his many accomplishments not the least is his knowledge of languages. He speaks with remarkable ease and fluency French, Italian, German, Spanish, and English.

* “Ireland Since the Union. Sketches of Irish History from 1798 to 1886.” By Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P. (London: Chatto and Windus. 1887.)

THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

There was issued among the parliamentary papers to-day a "statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty explanatory of the Navy Estimates 1887-88, and of the policy embodied therein," this being similar in character to that issued concerning the Army Estimates two days ago. It states that the estimate for the coming year's expenditure is £12,476,800, a decrease of £793,300 compared with the past year, and adds:—"A reduction of expenditure generally implies a decrease of the effective strength of the service with which it is connected. We are fortunate enough to be able to reverse this rule in the present instance. The reduced outlay during the ensuing financial year is accompanied by a material increase in the strength of the navy, money being found for 62,500 officers and men in 1887-88 as against 61,400 in the preceding year, whilst the number and power of ships in the first reserve, and ready for commission on the 1st of April, 1888, will be much in excess of any similar provision for many years past. A diminution in the amount of liabilities for vessels and engines constructed by contract is another notable feature in the present financial statement. These liabilities stood at £2,680,000 in April, 1886, and are estimated to be £1,030,000 in April, 1887; yet at the end of the financial year 1887-88, including the cost of new ships and engines contracted for during that year, they will stand at the low figure of £431,000. An almost similar reduction of liability for ships building in the dockyards can be shown. The large augmentation in the fighting strength of the navy which will have been effected simultaneously with reduction of annual expenditure and incurred liabilities may be accepted as a proof that naval finance, so far as outlay and return are concerned, is now in a satisfactory condition, and that it will be possible, under a system of judicious management, to associate for some time to come a reduction of expenditure with an increase of efficiency." These satisfactory results, the statement goes on to say, have been attained partly by policy, partly by improved methods of administration, and it gives a review of the expenditure of the past six years in order that the significance of our present position and the causes at work in establishing it may be understood by Parliament and the country. The introduction of slow-burning powder, the alterations in the design of heavy ordnance, the development of the defensive power of armour-clads, and the great increase in speed, largely increased the naval expenditure of Europe. England was the last naval Power to recognize the new conditions. In 1885, under popular pressure, the Government of that day admitted the insufficiency of its previous arrangements, and the whole of the expenditure then voted had fallen upon three instead of five years, and the sum of £3,100,000 voted for building ships in private yards was found to be insufficient to complete the work it began. A comparison between the average expenditure of the four years ending the 31st of March, 1885, and the two years ending the 31st of March, 1887, shows that during the two years there was a total excess of £8,218,000 over the average expenditure of the four preceding years, and the First Lord adds:—"If this great sum had been spread over this period of six years more evenly, and if consideration and a continuous policy had attended its disbursement, the navy at this moment would be far stronger than it is. On the other hand, the increase of strength which this sum will ultimately give would have been more economically attained if hurry and scare had not attended its outlay. The conclusion to be drawn will, I trust, not be lost sight of by subsequent Administrations and by Parliament."

It is next stated that although three successive Boards of Admiralty have been in office since 1885, the policy pursued, so far as ship-building and dockyard administration are concerned, has been uniform and continuous. The whole addition to the fleet during the past year, including small craft, has been 3 armoured ships, one protected ship, 3 partially protected ships, and 13 unprotected ships; the general character of the work done on the new ships during the same period being best described as rapid advancement. The coming financial year will be very remarkable for the great number of ships which will be completed and added to the effective list, it being anticipated there will be finished and passed into the first reserve as ready for commission ten armoured ships (including five belted cruisers), two protected ships, seven torpedo cruisers, three torpedo gun-boats, and three composite sloops and gun-boats. The new programme of the works proposed for 1887-88 includes two twenty-knot steel-bottomed protected cruisers at Chatham, three nineteen-and-three-quarter-knot copper-bottomed protected cruisers, two by contract and one at Portsmouth; one composite sloop, six composite gun-boats, and one vessel of the *Grasshopper* class. All the vessels now laid down have a speed equal to if not in excess of any of their class elsewhere, and the new twenty-knot protected cruisers about to be commenced will be faster than any ocean war-cruisers in the world at present completed. The addition to our fleet made last year, and contemplated this, is abnormally great; but the fleet previous to this was abnormally weak. The value of the fleet, and estimate of annual expenditure necessary for replacement, are next discussed, and dockyard administration commented upon as well as the necessity for a large increase in the amount wanted for the supply of naval ordnance. The reports of the efficiency of officers and men are satisfactory, and the navy now seems a very popular service. The regulations both for officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve have been revised and consolidated during the past year, and the Intelligence Department has been developed.

Lord George Hamilton concludes his statement in the following terms:—"The past year has been one of unusual activity. Many of the changes and reforms I have enumerated have been prompted and carried through by the personal interest taken in them by individual members of the Board. The heads of the Department have heartily co-operated with the Board in their endeavours to place naval administration on a more businesslike and efficient footing. What has been done makes apparent how much still remains to be effected before the condition and organization of our navy can be said to be thoroughly satisfactory. The completion of the large ironclads and cruisers mentioned before renders that portion of our fleet more efficient, but by contrast makes still more apparent the obsolete and unserviceable condition of the great majority of our gun-boats and sloops. The very improvements that recent changes have made show how large a field for reform there still remains in parts of our naval system which have not yet been touched."

THE REPORTED FAILURE OF A NEW BRUNSWICK FIRM.

With reference to the statement in a Reuter's telegram, published yesterday, to the effect that the Messrs. R. A. and J. Stewart, of St. John, New Brunswick, had failed, Messrs. Kearsey, Hawes, and Walsh, of 35, Old Jewry, acting on instructions from that firm, inform us that the report of the failure is entirely untrue.

M. DE LESSEPS AT BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, March 10.—M. De Lesseps was one of the guests at the supper party of the Emperor and Empress yesterday evening. The other members of the imperial family, as well as Count Herbert von Bismarck and the principal court dignitaries, were also present. M. de Lesseps was seated at the small table reserved for the Emperor and Empress. Their Majesties conversed freely with their guest, paying him marked attention. The Crown Prince also spoke to M. de Lesseps several times during the evening, and referred to the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal, at which he was present in 1869. M. De Lesseps will again be received by the Empress at four o'clock this afternoon, and has accepted for to-morrow an invitation to visit the Ethnological Museum.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 10.—In consequence of communications made by the French Government to the Vatican with the object of ameliorating the relations between France and the Holy See, Monsignor di Rende, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, has been summoned to Rome, where he will be charged by the Pope with a special mission, on the basis of the understanding already established with the French Bishops.

FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Thursday.—A telegram from Toulon says that naval manœuvres on an extensive scale have just been begun, in which no fewer than thirty-eight war vessels, including nine ironclads, take part. One of the manœuvres will consist in an attempt by the squadron to force a passage through imaginary straits, which will be defended by torpedo-boats.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN AND LIBERAL REUNION.

With reference to certain reports in the newspapers, Sir George Trevelyan requests us to state that he has no intention of standing for Parliament until the Liberal party is agreed on a general policy with regard to Ireland. Sir George has addressed the following letter to Mr. Goodfellow, of Hawick:—

8, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W., March 7, 1887.

Sir,—You will find in the newspapers this morning a long extract from my speech at the Devonshire Club, which, in my opinion, puts my position very clearly before the world. As regards the letter to Aberdeen which you quote, all I can say is, that, having heard and read my speeches at the general election, you must know very well what were the points on which I separated myself from the Irish policy of the late Government. You can therefore form your own judgment as to what changes in that policy would, in my view, be required in order to effect the reunion of the Liberal party.—I remain, yours faithfully,

G. O. TREVELYAN.

An Ayr correspondent telegraphs:—Sir George Trevelyan has intimated that he cannot be present at the Liberal Unionist gathering at Ayr on the 13th proximo, at which Mr. Chamberlain is to be the principal speaker. He adds in his letter that had he been able he would gladly have been present to testify to his respect for Mr. Chamberlain and to express his strong general agreement with his views.

A THEATRICAL ACTION.

In the Queen's Bench Division to-day, before Mr. Justice Grantham, without a jury, the case of Ruthven v. Ingham and Wife was heard. This was an action brought by Mrs. Ruthven, theatrical costumier, Bow-street, against Mr. J. E. Ingham and his wife, Cornélie Ingham, known in the theatrical profession as Mdme. Cornélie D'Anka, to recover a sum of £83 15s., as a balance alleged to be due for costumes lent on hire for the performance of "The Grand Duchess" and "Madame Favart" on a theatrical tour in the provinces in 1885 and 1886.

Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., and Mr. E. Pollock were counsel for the plaintiff, while Mr. Clay was for the defendants. The defendants had allowed judgment to go by default, and Mdme. D'Anka pleaded that she had never ordered or given authority to any one to hire the goods. The plaintiff carried on business under the name of Samuel May, and the goods were ordered by Mr. Hayes, the manager of the theatrical company which made the tour, and which was advertised as Mdme. D'Anka's company. The question was whether under the circumstances Mr. Hayes, as the manager of the company, could be said to be an agent for Mdme. D'Anka, so as to make his negotiations for the supply of the wardrobe binding on her.

Mrs. Ruthven stated in evidence that when applied to by Mr. Hayes for the goods she declined to give credit to Mdme. D'Anka alone, and was afterwards told by Mr. Hayes that her husband was willing to be responsible. Mr. Hayes made a deposit on the order. She heard that the tour was not a success, and that the costumes had been taken possession of in Glasgow.

Mr. Hayes was called and confirmed the statement that Mr. Ingham said he would be responsible. He also said he would pay his wife £60 per week. The tour was a financial failure but an artistic success.

Mr. Pollock: The costumes made it an artistic success?

Mr. Hayes: No, I think it was the grand physique of Mdme. D'Anka and her fine singing. (Laughter.)

The judge: Surely Ingham did not pay his wife £60 a week and give the unfortunate people nothing?

Mr. Hayes: I do not think Mdme. D'Anka had anything, and what there was to divide was given to the company.

Mr. Clay said that was true.

Mdme. D'Anka was called, and denied that the company was hers, or that she gave any authority for the hire of the goods.

In the result his lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

At a council meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain, held this morning the following resolutions were passed:—That the members of the Balloon Society of Great Britain be requested to subscribe £1,000 towards the funds of the Imperial Institute, and that they should have the option of contributing either direct or to the Lord Mayor; and that the incorporation of an Imperial Patent Museum with the proposed institute at South Kensington would facilitate the agreement by convention for assimilating the patent laws of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris states that the *Figaro*—no very trustworthy authority—says it learns from a very good source that the Emperor William intends to abdicate on his birthday in favour of the Crown Prince.

THE UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that it is not improbable that Mr. Robert Penrose Fitzgerald will be appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland. General Sir Redvers Buller, who had leave of absence from the War Office until the end of the present month, has obtained an extension of leave for two months, at the expiration of which period he will return to his military duties, resigning his Irish appointment.

A BARONETCY FOR MR. CHARLES LEWIS, M.P.

Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P. for North Antrim, who represented the city of Londonderry for fourteen years, has received a letter from the Prime Minister announcing her Majesty's pleasure to create him a baronet. A presentation of silver plate of the value of £700, subscribed by upwards of one thousand Loyalists of Derry will be presented to Sir Charles during the present month as a mark of esteem; and in recognition of his faithful political services he will also have conferred on him the freedom of the city of Derry.

VISITORS AT MONTE CARLO.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Monte Carlo says:—Confidence is now completely restored here and visitors are daily arriving in large numbers. Among those who are now staying at the Hôtel de Paris are Prince Dolgorouki, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Lord Wolverton, Lord and Lady de Grey, Sir W. Sullivan, Lady H. Higgins, Lord Queensberry, and Lady Dalhousie.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The North British Railway dividend is announced at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock, with £2,000 forward, against 3 per cent. per annum last year. The dividend on Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary stock is at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum.

DARING ROBBERY IN BOW-STREET.

A daring robbery was effected last evening, shortly after six o'clock, at the shop of Messrs. Waghorn, theatrical jewellers, of 21, Bow-street. It appears that Miss Waghorn was alone in the shop, when a cab drove up and some one asked her to go outside. As this was by no means an uncommon occurrence, she went out without the slightest suspicion and was engaged in conversation some few minutes. On returning she discovered that a cash-box, containing £94 in money and about £150 worth of jewellery had been stolen from behind the counter. The theory entertained is that a confederate of the person in the cab obtained access to the shop through a side-door leading to some offices, which is usually kept locked, but on the occasion in question was left unsecured. Information was given to the police; but little hope is entertained of the recovery of the property.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN IRELAND.

A man ploughing at Hospital, county Limerick, yesterday, came on the body of a young woman in an advanced state of decomposition. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear. The deceased was identified as a servant-girl, who had been employed by the owner of the land on which she was found. She had been missing since Christmas Eve, when she drew her wages, £9, and left to visit her parents in Kerry. She was accompanied by a farm-servant, who also belonged to Kerry, and was supposed to be returning home. This man has not since been heard of.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Edward Harper, rag-gatherer, died at Sheffield Hospital this morning, after being ten hours unconscious. Harper and a man named Thomas Baker quarrelled yesterday afternoon over twopennyworth of beer. A fight followed, and Harper was either struck down or fell, fracturing his skull. Eye-witnesses state that the men were equally blameable. The deceased was never able to give any account of the affair. It is stated that Baker has disappeared.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

LEICESTER.

LOUGHBOROUGH OPEN HURDLE RACE. (About two miles.)—Blason (W. Nightingall), 1. Wilhelmina Waller (Mr. G. Lambton), 2. Young Duke (Mallows), 3. Encore (Mr. Whitton) also started. Betting: 7 to 4 agst Blason, 7 to 4 agst Wilhelmina Waller, 5 to 2 agst Young Duke, 20 to 1 agst Encore.

THIS DAY'S COURSEING.

FORMBY.

MEMBERS' CUP.—Third Round: Anguish beat Minsca. Herschel ran a bye (Prestige drawn lame). Penelope II. ran a bye.
Fourth Round and Deciding Course: Anguish beat Penelope II., and divided with Herschel without the latter running his bye.

CROXTETH STAKES.—Third Round: Huxley beat Bergen. Aurifier beat Hatband. Lady Abermele beat Penniless. Raphu beat Draycot.
Fourth Round: Aurifier beat Huxley. Raphu beat Lady Abermele.
Deciding Course: Aurifier and Raphu divided.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

CITY OFFICE, 13, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street,
REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE.

Twelve o'clock.

The directors of the Bank of England, as was generally expected, have reduced their rate of discount from 4 per cent., at which it has stood for five weeks, to 3½ per cent., the least reduction they are in the habit of making.

The Stock Markets open fairly steady this morning, but with little doing and no change of quotations calling for notice. What business there is is mainly on account of speculators who had sold what they do not possess and who from time to time are buying back.

Rates in the open market are at present unsettled by the reduction in the

Bank rate; but, before the movement was known, the quotation for three months' bills was about 2½ to 2¾ per cent., day-to-day money being lent at 2¾ per cent.

Quarter past Two.

The reduction to 3½ per cent. in the Bank rate has given a stimulus to the upward movement in prices on the Stock Exchange that was in progress soon after business commenced this morning, and the tone is generally firm. Consols have advanced 1-16 to ¼ per cent., and Home Railways are working up in sympathy. There is also an improvement in the leading securities in the Foreign department in anticipation of the reduced Bank rate reacting favourably upon the Continental Bourses. American Securities, being affected by the uncertain tendency of yesterday's market in New York, opened weak; but prices have since recovered the greater part of their decline. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are steady. The traffic return shows a gross increase of £5,059. Mexican Railway stocks are slightly firmer.

The following are the changes as compared with yesterday's closing prices:—In the English Funds, Consols for money have advanced 1-16 to 101¼ to 101½ and 1-16 for the account (April) to 101 5-16 to 101 7-16. Reduced and New Three per Cents. are unchanged at 101¼ to 101½, and New Two-and-a-Half per Cents. at 88¼ to 88¾.

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

In Foreign Government Bonds, Egyptian State Domain has advanced ¼, the Unified ¾, the Preference ¼, the Daira ¾, Hungarian Gold Rentes ½, Italian ¼, Mexican Old ¼, Portuguese ¼, Russian of 1873 ¾, Spanish Four per Cents. ¾, Turkish Groups III. and IV. ¾ the 1871 ¼, and the Defence ¼.

In American Securities, Central Pacific shares have declined ¼, Milwaukee ¼, Denver ½, Illinois ¼, Lake Shore ¼, Louisville ¼, New York Central ¼, Ontario ¼, Reading ¼, Union Pacific ¼, and Wabash Preference ¼; but Erie shares have improved ¼, and Ohio ¼.

The Eastern rates of exchange are:—Bombay, 1s. 5 7-16d.; Calcutta, 1s. 5 7-16d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 2 ½d., and Shanghai, 4s. 6 ½d.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has advanced to 35-35 per cent.

The subscription-list for Willis's Rooms (Limited) will be closed to-morrow (Friday) for London and the country.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Consols	101¼	101½
Ditto Account (April)	101 5-16	101 7-16
Reduced Three per Cents	101¼	101½
New Three per Cents	101¼	101½
New Two-and-a-Half per Cents	88¼	88¾
India Stock Four per Cent.	101¼	101 ½
Ditto Three per Cent.	80	80½
Ditto Four per Cent. Rupee Paper	69¾	70¼
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Rupee Paper	72¼	72¾
Bank of England Stock	298	300
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	106¼	106¾

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Canada 4 per Cent. of 1910-35	103¼	104¼
N.S. Wales 4 p. C. of 1903-5-8-9-10	101¼	102¼
N. Zealand 4 per Cent. Cons. Ins	95	96
Queensland 6 per Cent. 1891-95	106	118
S. Australian 4 p. C. of 1894-1916	97	99
Tasmanian 6 per Cent. of 1893-1901	106	120
Victoria 4½ per Cent. of 1904	105	107

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States 4½ per Cent. Bonds	111¾	111¾
Ditto Four per Cent.	130¾	131¾
Virginia Funded Bonds	50¾	51¾
New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds	47¾	47¾
Central Pacific Shares	37¾	38
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Pac	94¾	94¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	25¾	25¾
Illinois Shares	132	133
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 100-dol. Shares	97¾	98
Louisville and Nashville 100-dol. Shares	63¾	63¾
New York Central Shares	115¾	116
New York, Lake Erie, & Western 100-dol. Shares	34¾	35
Ditto Preference Six per Cent	74	75
Ditto Second Mortgage Bonds	101¾	102¾
New York, Ontario, and Western Shares	17¾	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	28¾	28¾
Oregon and California Seven per Cent. Preference Shares	18¾	19¾
Pennsylvania Shares	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia and Reading Share	10¾	2
Ditto General Mortgage Bonds	105¾	10¾
Union Pacific Shares	59¾	60¾
Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Ordinary Shares	17¾	18¾
Ditto 100-dol. Preference	30¾	30¾

BRITISH AND FOREIGN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Caledonian	97¾	98¾
Great Eastern	66¾	66¾
Great Northern Ordinary	110¾	111¾
Ditto A	97	97
Great Western	133¾	134
Lancashire and Yorkshire	115	116
London and Brighton Ordinary	127	129
Ditto A	116¾	116¾
London, Chatham, & Dover Ord	22¾	22¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. Preference	97¾	98¾
London and North-Western	161¾	161¾
London and South-Western	124	125
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	66	67
Ditto A	3¾	3¾
Metropolitan	108¾	108¾
Metropolitan District	38¾	38¾
Midland	122¾	123
North British	99¾	99¾
North-Eastern	151	151
North Staffordshire	91¾	92¾
South-Eastern Ordinary	125	126
Ditto Deferred	104¾	105¾
Grand Trunk of Canada Ordinary	11	11
Ditto First Preference Stock	75¾	75¾
Ditto Second Preference Stock	5¾	5¾
Ditto Third Preference Stock	31¾	31¾
Ditto Guaranteed	75¾	75¾
Canadian Pacific Shares	61¾	61
Buenos Ayres & Pac. 7 p. C. Shares	23¾	24¾
Ditto 7 p. C. Debentures	126	128
Lombardo-Venetian	7¾	7¾
Mexican Ordinary	55¾	55¾
Ditto Eight per Cent. First Pref	117¾	118
Ditto Six per Cent. Second Pref	79¾	80
Ditto Six per Cent. Perpetual	121	123
Debenture Stock	121	123

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Australian Agricultural	117	122
Anglo-Am. Brush Light (43 paid)	2¼	3
Hudson's Bay	22¾	22¾
National Discount	30¾	31
Peninsular and Oriental Steam	59	61
Royal Mail Steam	38	40
Suez Canal	78	78¾

FOREIGN STOCK MARKET.

Argentine Six per Cent. of 1868	101	103
Ditto Six per Cent. of 1871	100	102
Ditto 6 p. Cent. Hard Dol. Bonds	6¾	7 ½
Austrian Four p. Ct. Gold Rentes	87	88
Ditto Five per Cent. Silver	62	64
Brazilian Five per Cent. of 186	91	100
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1871	98	99
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1875	93¾	94¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1883	91¾	92¾
Buenos Ayres Six per Cent. of 1870	99	101
Ditto Six per Cents. of 1873	91	101
Chilian 4½ per Cent. Converter	99	101
Chinese Six p. Ct. of 1895, March	110	112
Ditto Six p. Cent. of 1895, June	108	110
Costa Rica 5 per Cent. Bonds A	6¾	6¾
Ditto B 4 p. Ct. now 5 p. Ct. 1888	59¾	60¾
Egyptian Three p. Ct. Guarantees	97¾	98
Ditto Five p. Ct. State Domain	92¾	92¾
Ditto Four per Cent. Unified	72	72¾
Ditto Five per Cent. Preference	95¾	96
Ditto Four p. Ct. Daira Saniet	63	63
Entre Rios 6 p. Ct. 1886	91	93
Ditto 6 p. Ct. Ry. Mortgage	92	94
French Three per Cent. Rentes	79	79¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1872	107	10 ½
Greek Five per Cent. of 1879	76	79
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1881	60	61
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1884	59¾	6¾
Hungarian Gold Rentes of 188	76¾	76¾
Italian Five per Cent. of 1861	94¾	95
Mexican Old Three per Cent.	26¾	2¾
Ditto of 1864	11¾	12¾
Norwegian Four per Cent. of 1880	103	104
Peruvian Six per Cent. of 1870	75	75¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	112¾	113¾
Portuguese Three per Cent.	54¾	54¾
Russian Five per Cent. of 1871	90¾	91¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1872	92	93
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1873	92¾	93¾
Ditto 4½ per Cent. of 1875	85	87
Santa Fe 5 p. Ct. N. C. Ry. Mort	93	100
Ditto 5 p. Ct. Extensions Mort	89	91
Spanish Four per Cent.	61 5-16	64 7-16
Ditto Two per Cent.	46¾	46¾
Swedish Four per Cent. of 1880	102	104
Turkish Six per Cent. Group 1	21	21
Ditto Nine per Cent.	13¾	13¾
Ditto Six & Five per Ct. 384	139-16	13 11-16
Ditto 4½ p. Ct. Tribute Loan of 1871	70	70¾
Ditto Five per Cent. of 1854	93	95
Ditto Five per Cent. Defence	81¾	82¾
Uruguay Unified Five p. Ct. of 1883	48¾	49

BANKS.

Anglo-Egyptian	16	17
City	18¾	19¾
Colonial	29	31
Consolidated	6¾	7¾
Imperial Ottoman	9¾	9¾
London and County	81¾	82¾
London and Westminster	63	64
London Joint Stock	36¾	37¾
National Provincial (4½ paid)	49¾	50¾
Union of London	35	37

MINING SHARES.

Cape Copper	22	23
Indian Consolidated	¾	1
Mason and Barry	7¾	7¾
Montana	8¾	9
Mysore Gold	6¾	6¾
Oreogum Gold	13 16	15-16
Richmond Consolidated	4	4¾
Rio Tinto	10¾	10¾
St. John del Rey	27	30
Tharsis Sulphur	2¾	3¾
United Mexican	2¾	3¾

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SECURITIES.

Anglo-American	32	33
Brazilian Submarine	10¾	11
Consolidated Telephone	¾	¾
Direct United States	8¾	8¾
Eastern	10¾	10¾
Eastern Extension	11¾	11¾
Globe Ordinary	4¾	4¾
Ditto Preference	11¾	12
India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works	21¾	22¾
Oriental Telephone	3-16	5-16
Telegraph Construction	37¾	38¾
United Telephone	12¾	12¾
Western and Brazilian	7¾	8

TRAMWAY SHARES.

Dublin	10¾	10¾
Glasgow	12¾	13
Liverpool Un. Tram. and Omnibus	10¾	11¾
London	19	19¾
London Street	19¾	20¾
North Metropolitan	20¾	21¾

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The German Army Bill was yesterday passed on a second reading by a majority of 247 to 20—83 members refraining from voting. The second paragraph, which determines the new peace establishment without regard to time, was supported by some Liberalists and Clericals. The Liberalist motion to restrict the time to three years was negatived by 222 to 23. On behalf of the Centrists, Baron von Franckenstein declared that, in spite of all that had taken place, the attitude of the bulk of his party to the Bill was the same as before; but that, in view of the facts of the case, they would obviate the risk of false impressions by abstaining from voting. Dr. Reichensperger for the rest of the fraction—that minor portion of it which listened to the counsels of the Pope—said that it would vote for the Septennate. Consequently there was again a singular mixture of votes, but the result is victory complete and solid for the Government. On Friday the Bill will be finally read and passed.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Porte, having received a warning from Berlin of an exchange of communications between London and that capital respecting Egyptian matters, made inquiry through Rustem Pasha, whose reply states that the *rapprochement* between the British and German Cabinets is not specially directed to the Egyptian question, but applies to general politics. A similar inquiry has been addressed by the Porte to its representatives at Rome and Vienna, in order to ascertain the views of the Italian and Austrian Cabinets on the present condition of Egyptian affairs. Meanwhile, no practical result is thus far visible from the negotiations conducted by Sir H. D. Wolff; and they will probably be prolonged until the Porte, by pressure brought to bear upon it, is convinced that there is no issue outside of an acceptance of reasonable terms, even if they are not precisely according to the views which it may have entertained in consequence of the hope of assistance from dissension among the Powers interested in the question.

The *Neologos* of Constantinople states that Moukhtar Pasha has sent a long memorandum to the Porte, in which he complains that the British occupation has brought a swarm of English adventurers to Egypt. These men, he says, only seek to make fortunes, and care nothing for the good of Egypt. On the other hand, the higher officials only draw their salaries and give themselves airs, without appearing to think that they have any serious work to do. Moukhtar's conclusion is that the English occupation has thrown the development of Egypt back, instead of advancing it.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF BULGARIAN PRISONERS.

It is reported from Vienna that the German, English, Austrian, and Italian Governments have telegraphed to their respective agents at Sophia asking whether the report of atrocities by Bulgarian authorities on officers or civilians arrested under the charge of conspiracy are true, and that the replies from Sophia are all in the negative. M. Nikiforoff, ex-Minister of War, who was arrested and afterwards set at liberty, complained to the French Consul of having been ill-used in prison, but declined to be examined by a medical commission in proof of his alleged ill-treatment. As to the attitude of Russia, the opinion prevails in diplomatic circles in Vienna (the correspondent of the *Morning Post* says) that the reserve and moderation of the Czar and his advisers with regard to affairs in Bulgaria are due to the resolution of the Russian Government to suspend more direct action until after the festivities which are to take place in Berlin on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the Emperor William.

THE CHURCH PATRONAGE BILL.

The *Guardian*, commenting upon the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill in the House of Lords, says that the fault of the Bill, and a very serious fault it is, is the introduction of the principle of election into the proposed Council of Presentations and, more wonderful still, the creation of a constituency composed of ratepayers.

Why is it that Bishops seem to have such a horror of responsibility, such a desire to interpose a buffer of some sort between themselves and a critical public? Even when they have got their Council of Presentations they will find that they have a discretionary power to disregard its recommendations, so that morally their responsibility will be just what it is. Nor is there anything in the work with which the Council of Presentations will be charged that makes it expedient that the council shall be representative. On the contrary, its functions will be strictly judicial, and we agree with Lord Salisbury that the machinery of the Church ought not to be selected "for the first occasion of introducing a principle so dangerous" as that of an elective judiciary. There is not one of the three grounds for refusing institution which the Bill refers to the council upon which the Bishop would not be perfectly competent to decide—at all events subject to an appeal to the Archbishop; but if it is thought expedient that he should have the aid of assessors in ascertaining whether a presentee is in debt, or is, truly or falsely, of bad moral repute, a small nominated or *ex officio* council would be immeasurably better than this elaborate mechanism of ratepayers and double election. Lord Salisbury hinted that in Committee of the whole House the Bill would have to be amended very freely, and it is to be hoped that not even his multifarious political duties will prevent him from giving effect to this prediction.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—There have of late been considerable movements of Russian troops through Askhabad, Merv, and Charjui towards the Oxus.

THE IRISH JURY SYSTEM.

The Limerick Assizes were yesterday brought to a sudden close. In consequence of the large number of acquittals the authorities deemed the verdicts of the jurors very unsatisfactory, and accordingly Mr. Lane, Q.C., representing the Crown, applied to Judge Johnstone for the adjournment of the remaining cases for disposal to the next assizes. The judge acceded to the application, and so business terminated rather unexpectedly.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The return match between Shaw's team and an eleven of Victoria was concluded at Melbourne yesterday. The Victorians, who at the close of Tuesday's play had lost five wickets in their second innings for a total of 136, were only able to add 20 to their score, the last wicket falling for 156. The English eleven then commenced their second innings, requiring 119 to win, and this task they accomplished with nine wickets to spare; Bates contributing 86.

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

PORTUGAL AND ZANZIBAR.—SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

The Sultan of Zanzibar having acceded to the original demand of Portugal for the appointment of a Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontier territory in dispute, the German Government (a Lisbon telegram says) successfully exercised its friendly mediation by obtaining from the Portuguese Government the despatch of instructions to the Governor-General of Mozambique to suspend hostilities against Zanzibar.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Woontho Tsawbwa has paid a further instalment of the current year's revenue, and has surrendered another lot of arms. It thus appears that his submission is thorough and genuine.

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Schnadhorst was last night entertained at a dinner, and presented with £10,000, as a testimonial in recognition of his services to the Liberal party. The company at the dinner numbered about a hundred, chiefly members of Parliament. The presentation, which was accompanied by an address, was made by Mr. G. Dixon, M.P., and acknowledged by Mr. Schnadhorst. Sir William Harcourt, replying to the toast of "The Liberal Party," said that he supposed he was expected to tell them the history of the "Round Table." What had happened was, that a certain number of gentlemen who had taken great interest in the Liberal party and the questions which now agitated it met together to see how far their opinions might be found to agree and how far to differ. It was extremely agreeable to find—and here he was revealing no secret—that the subjects upon which they were agreed were great and many, and that the topics upon which they differed were secondary and few. If those five gentlemen, meeting together at a round table, found that to be the case, he believed that any other five Liberal gentlemen in that room or elsewhere, who met under similar circumstances, would find that those great differences which were supposed to split the party were in a great degree visionary; and if the experiment which had been tried at his Round Table was tried at round tables all through the party, those who gathered round them would be perfectly astonished to find how small were the differences which divided them. There was another observation which he wished to make about the Round Table. It would have been especially presumptuous and absurd had they assumed the character of plenipotentiaries to give the law to the Liberal party, because they knew that outside the circle at the Round Table there were persons far more important and influential than they were; and it remained to be seen that the opinions of these persons were equally harmonious. He could say no more on that subject, except that in his judgment and conviction they were equally hopeful.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON THE PLEASURES OF READING.

Sir John Lubbock delivered an address at the opening of the Wimbledon Free Library last evening. The library, he said, would be a rich granary for all. It would be, moreover, no mere passing or temporary interest.

The inhabitants of Wimbledon are setting a good example when they refuse to confine their local expenditure to lighting and paving the streets, to the sanitation of houses, to merely material purposes; but propose to provide food for the mind as well as for the body, a school for the old as well as for the young; for, in the words of Epictetus, you will do the "greatest service to the State if you shall raise, not the roofs of the houses, but the souls of the citizens; for it is better that great souls should dwell in small houses rather than for mean slaves to burrow in great palaces." Of course we must remember that studies are a means and not an end. "To spend too much time in studies," says Bacon, "is sloth. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them." So delightful, indeed, are books, that we must be careful not to neglect other duties for them. In cultivating the mind we must not neglect the body. I allude to this because I should be sorry that those who advocate education and the erection of free libraries should be suspected of underrating the importance of health or wishing our people to become mere bookworms. Of that, indeed, there is not, I think, much fear. Englishmen happily combine with the love of literature a keen and healthy delight in fresh air and field sports.

As regards science, those who had not tried for themselves could hardly imagine how much it adds to the interest and variety of life.

It is altogether a mistake to regard it as dry, difficult, or prosaic. Much of science is as easy as it is interesting. Technical works, descriptions of species, etc., bear the same relation to science as dictionaries do to literature. In endless aspects science is as wonderful and interesting as a fairy tale. At the same time it will probably be found that the great demand here will be for literature rather than for art or science, and I love to think how many happy hours are in store for you here in company with our great poets and novelists, travellers and historians. With this library open to you, you have a safe retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world.

A CORSICAN CRIME.

A characteristically Corsican drama is reported from Sartène, a town in the island where the brothers Dei Franchi were born. Three young men, named Benedetti, Lovichi, and Sampieri, had just left a gaming-table, when a quarrel arose between them. Benedetti pulled out his revolver and fired twice, shooting Lovichi dead and wounding the other. He then took to flight, pursued by the gendarmes, and disappeared in the thickets which abound in the island. When nearly brought to bay by his pursuers, two shots were heard, and he fell dead at their feet. It is supposed that he was killed by the brother of Lovichi, who was resolved to have revenge in true Corsican fashion.

THE DOG AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

A private letter from Naples contains the following:—If you like dogs you will be pleased with the annexed: At Ceriano a poor fellow who lived by hawking milk was buried under the ruins of his cottage a little way out of the town. As he usually set off on his rounds before 4 A.M., every one believed he was safe; but he, too, had celebrated the end of Carnival by taking a little wine, and had slept late. His large dog, which used to drag the milk-cart up the mountain-roads, smelt out his master, and began to scratch away the rubbish until he laid his master's head bare, which was covered with wounds. Then the dog began to lick the wounds; but finding that the bleeding continued, and comprehending that he could not dig further, he ran off and seized by the coat the first individual he met, who, thinking the dog was mad, got loose and ran away. But a second person, guessing what the animal wanted, followed him, and consequently the poor milkman was released from his dangerous position. The Minister Genala paid him a visit and found him with his head bound up under a tent, with the faithful dog lying beside him.

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

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, March 10.—The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* to-day describes as an invention the announcement made by the *Journal des Débats* of the arrival at Sophia of ten Austrian officers summoned by the Bulgarian Government for the instruction of the troops.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 10.—The New York *Tribune* to-day, referring to the reported transfer to Mr. Sully of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, states that the option on the controlling interest in the line obtained by Mr. Sully was not exercised yesterday. It is understood that the contract with Mr. Garrett provides for the transfer by him to the syndicate of 80,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock at 200, of which Mr. Garrett insists on a cash payment of 6,000,000.

THE "COERCION" BILL.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—It is becoming more and more clear that the great conflict of the session will arise on the Coercion Bill. The introduction of that measure will take place somewhere about the 21st or 24th of March, and the Government, even with the help of the new rules, will not be able to get more than the first stage of the Bill through before Easter. The character of the Bill is already pretty well known, and to the policy which it embodies the Liberals are resolutely opposed. Mr. Gladstone will himself lead the opposition to the Bill; and he is not without hope that, when its full scope and character are known, many of the Liberal Unionists will decline to support it. Whether this be so or not, the Liberals who follow Mr. Gladstone, as well as the members of the Irish party, will vote against the Bill, and will do all they can to defeat it. I hear that the Liberals who are opposed to coercion intend, as soon as the provisions of the Bill are authoritatively known, to commence an active agitation against it in the country. They intend to make it not an Irish but an imperial question, and they hope to raise such a feeling against the policy as will make many of the Liberal Unionists and some of the Tories hesitate before they go into the lobby for the Bill. On the other hand, the friends of the Government say that they will be able to produce such an appalling picture of the condition of certain parts of the country that Parliament will have no difficulty in giving them the powers they ask for.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

The *Lancet* says:—The health of our statesmen is a matter of supreme interest to the public, especially if there be any suspicion that it is affected by their public duties. Some months back Dr. Robson Roose, finding that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was suffering from cataract, suggested a consultation with Mr. Anderson Critchett. It was then found that the sight of the right eye was of little value owing to the density of the lenticular opacity; but as with suitable glasses Sir Michael could still, though with some difficulty, conduct the work of his high official position, he was allowed to continue his labours. Within the last few weeks the sight has rather rapidly declined, doubtless owing to constitutional causes; and at the consultation held on Friday, at Sir William Jenner's, it was decided that Sir Michael could no longer retain office without grave risk. The cataract in the right eye is diffused, and that in the left eye is now confined to the centre of the lens. Sir Michael will shortly visit Germany for the benefit of his health, and as it is essential that his case should be under medical supervision, he will while there be under the care of Dr. Pagensteher, of Wiesbaden. Some little time must of necessity elapse before Sir Michael returns to England to place himself in Mr. Critchett's hands for operation.

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* writes:—It was a very pretty little scene in comedy which was played a day or two ago at the War Office. In one of the rooms of the Department four daintily dressed clerks were seated behind a sheltering screen. No. 1 had his legs stretched out before him, his head reclining on the back of his chair, his eyes on the ceiling, and a cigarette in his mouth. No. 2 sat with elbow on knee and a cigarette in his mouth. No. 3, with both feet in the fender, lolled in an easy position, and had a cigarette in his mouth. No. 4 had taken the desk for his perch, and was smoking in office-hours as vigorously as his aristocratic repose would permit. Suddenly the door opened. Mr. Robert Fowler (member for Wolverhampton) and Mr. Arthur O'Connor entered. They were introduced to the cigarette-eaters as the members of the Committee for considering the organization of the Department. No. 1 was asked if he was in his own room. He answered proudly that he was. What had he to do? Nothing. No. 2 also declared that he had not migrated from another part of the building. What had he to do? Nothing. And the other two loling smokers, having as much to do as their colleagues, had come in to assist them in passing the time.

A PARLIAMENTARY JOKE.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—Yesterday afternoon a practical joke was perpetrated in the lobby by an irrepressible pressman. Mysteriously approaching his confrères one by one, he showed them what purported to be a Government Bill, folded just to disclose the following inscription:—"A Bill for the Better Enforcement of Law and Order in Ireland, 1887." This was enough to fetch the alert lobbyists, who almost went on their knees to the holder of what appeared to be the new Government Bill, and imploringly asked for just a glance at the document. After exacting promises of secrecy, which were readily given, the Bill was solemnly unfolded to the crowd prepared with pointed pencils to take a hurried note of its provisions, all of which were set out in parliamentary language. The clauses were duly transcribed to the close, when there was a universal roar, for it appeared that the measure was put down for the second reading on the 10th of March at the London Parliamentary Debating Association. Several Irish members from both sides of the House rose to the bait with uncommon freshness.

DISASTER AT SEA.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—The rescued officers and crew of the freight-steamer *Egypt* have arrived here, and report that the vessel foundered at sea on the 2nd inst. while on the voyage from this port to Lisbon.

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

THE DOCKYARD SCANDAL.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States says that the statements respecting surreptitious purchases of Admiralty designs are, so far as they relate to the United States Legation, entirely untrue.

An account of an interview with Mr. Terry is published this morning. Mr. Terry is stated to have admitted furnishing information, for which he was paid, to some person whom he believed to be only an intermediary. He, however, said he knew nothing about the plans of the *Mersey* or the £500 alleged to have been paid for them. "I now know that complaints have been made for some time about information being supplied, and, of course, now that I have been discovered in doing some things, suspicion will attach to me of having been guilty of everything of which the Admiralty have had to complain. But I can fearlessly assert that my share of the transactions has been very small. As I have said all along, I never knew of the American or any other Government in relation to the information which I imparted."

WHIRLWIND NEAR DOVER.

An unusual occurrence is reported from Guston, a small village near Dover. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed by a loud rushing noise, as of a heavy downpour of rain. This was immediately followed by a storm of wind, which, rushing along with terrific force, lifted fowls, ducks, and sticks from the ground, carried them round and round, and to a great height in the air. Large pieces of timber and stones were also lifted and dropped at some distance from the point where they lay. Trees were stripped of branches; but no serious damage to property is recorded. A second gust of wind was felt, though it was not so strong as the previous one. The condition of the atmosphere at the time was very peculiar, the sky being overcast and the air sultry. The wind-storm passed from inland towards the sea. A similar occurrence took place about the same time last year, when the storm was also felt at Deal and Walmer.

AN ATLANTIC STEAMER STRANDED.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The North German Lloyd screw steamer *Rhein*, 2,901 tons gross register, bound from Bremen to Baltimore, stranded on Tuesday on Hog Island Bar, thirty-five miles north of Cape Charles, Virginia. She lies in an easy position, and two steamers from Norfolk are anchored near her, ready, if necessary, to transfer the passengers, who number 1,000. Fortunately the sea is smooth, and it is hoped that the vessel will be floated.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CORSICA.

Particulars have been received of the murder in Corsica of Colonel Roden, of Usk. The deceased was interested in some silver-lead mines in Corsica. On the death of the manager he was invited by the directors to go out and take temporary charge. When he reached the works he found it necessary to discharge some of the men. This seems to have given great offence, and on Saturday, as Colonel Roden was leaving the directors' house, he was shot from behind, the bullet striking his spine and killing him instantly. The assassin, the chief carpenter, has been arrested.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE ON THE COLONIES.

A parliamentary paper issued to-day on the Army Estimates, showing the probable amounts that will be repaid by the colonies and Egypt in aid of military expenditure, gives a decrease of £5,000 on last year's contributions for the American colonies, and a decrease of £1,100 for Mauritius. The estimates for Natal remain the same. With regard to the Asiatic settlements, there is an increase of £2,000 for Hong Kong, a decrease of £5,400 for Ceylon, and of £3,500 for the Straits Settlements. Estimated contributions from Malta remain unchanged. The total colonial contributions show a decrease of £13,000 for 1887-88 as compared with the past year. The estimated contribution from the Egyptian Government is put at £185,000, as against £170,000 for last year.

The Queen will visit Birmingham on the 23rd of this month; but it is not probable that her Majesty will have time to visit any of the other great country towns this year. We believe her Majesty will leave England on the 29th inst. for Cherbourg, and will return by the same route towards the end of April.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Dartmouth to be Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in place of Lord Wrottesley, who has resigned.

The Shah has nominated one of his cousins to go on a special embassy to England on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Danish Minister and Mdme. de Falbe, Lord and Lady Herschell, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. John Morley, who have been on a visit to the Queen, returned from Windsor to London this morning.

Mr. Parnell has called a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party for 9 P.M. on Friday, to be held in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson has been appointed Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom the Ambleside Railway Bill has been referred. The other members of the Committee will be Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Honourable R. P. Bruce, and Mr. H. H. Howorth. The first meeting of the Committee will be held next Tuesday.

The secretary to the Hawaiian Legation states that there is no truth in the statement that Princess Likelike of Hawaii committed suicide by starvation. Heart-disease, from which the Princess had long suffered, was the cause of death. The eruptions of Mauna Loa are not causing any apprehension in Hawaii, as they have been almost uninterrupted for the last hundred years.

A depth of over 5,200 ft. has been reached in boring at Schladerbach, near Halle, by some Prussian mining engineers.

On Saturday evening Miss Kate Vaughan and her company will make their first appearance this season in Sheridan's comedy "The School for Scandal."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Gold amounting to £37,000 was sent into the Bank of England yesterday, making the total receipts for the week ended last night £248,000. It is clear from the experience of the past couple of months that if the 4 per cent. rate can be made effective the Bank's stock of gold could be fairly well replenished. The amount of the metal received has been small; but there has been at the same time a steady import. Unfortunately the value of money fell away very much at the beginning of the year; and it was only for a couple of weeks that the 4 per cent. rate can be said to have been at all effective. During the present week there has been a steady decline; and yet, notwithstanding the disadvantage, the import of gold has been considerable. It is unfortunate that the directors of the Bank of England did not adopt energetic measures at the end of last year, and, anticipating the control they would get over the market, make their rate effective, and thus augment the import of gold. As it is, the reserve of the Bank is very large; but its position, nevertheless, is quite unsatisfactory. If a war were to break out this would be seen in a marked manner. Just now the opinion of the City is that war will not break out; that somehow or other the matter will be patched up, and that hostilities will be postponed for at least another year. But even if this is so, the situation is not satisfactory. Congress has come to an end without anything being done to enable the money which has been accumulating in the United States Treasury to be paid out again. We had at the end of last year an example of the effect of this upon the money market; and at any moment we may have another illustration of the same thing. There may then be another drain of gold to the United States, and accidents of various kinds may occur to take away gold; but it is, we fear, too late now for any effective action; for the Bank has already lost control over the market, and in a few weeks the possibility of recovering that control will have passed away. Yesterday the discount quotation was $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while six months' bills were taken as low as $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate for short loans ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The stock markets yesterday opened with a strong tone, and prices advanced; but they gave way in the afternoon, declining considerably. They subsequently recovered; but only very slightly, the closing prices being a little higher than the lowest of the day, but considerably under the morning prices. This was more particularly the case as regards Foreign Government bonds. Here in London there is extremely little speculation in such bonds. There was a good deal of selling during January and at the beginning of February, while the war scare lasted, by mere speculators who did not hold the stocks; and as politics seemed to settle, and foreboded an amicable arrangement, these speculators have been buying back, and have thus helped to advance prices. But speculators, with few and unimportant exceptions, have not for a long time been buying for the rise, and investors are few and far between. The collapse of the Paris Bourse at the end of January put an end to the speculation there for the rise; but of late there has been a tendency to begin to speculate again in Paris. There as well as in London the belief is gaining ground that a peaceable arrangement will be arrived at somehow; but in Berlin the contrary opinion seems to be gaining ground. At any rate, Berlin speculators have been selling of late. Yesterday, for example, the buying in the morning was chiefly on French account; while the selling that sent down prices was chiefly on German account. It is to be borne in mind, of course, that there has been for three years past a wild speculation for the rise in all kinds of Foreign Securities in Germany; and it is natural, therefore, that the condition of the Continent being such as it is, there should be a strong desire on the part of both capitalists and speculators to lessen their holding of these bonds. It is also natural that speculators who did not take part in the rash movement of the last three years, or who have been shrewd enough to sell before the war scare, should now take advantage of the known magnitude of the speculation that exists and should speculate for the fall. It is unquestionable that there is a considerable speculative selling on German account. As Berlin has led the market for Foreign Government bonds for the past three years, the probability would seem to be that the market is more likely to fall than to rise now that Berlin selling is becoming a constant factor—is occurring, indeed, whenever there is any slight improvement in prices. Either the Berlin capitalists have the superior information with which they are credited and are getting rid of stocks as best they can, or both they and the speculators feel that the speculation has been carried too far, that the market is in an unsound state, and that a crash is approaching. In either case, the constant Berlin selling does not augur well for the future.

At the close yesterday there was very little change in Foreign Government bonds. In the morning these had been in almost every case decidedly higher; but with the exception of Hungarian Gold Rentes, Portuguese and Spanish, the two former of which closed $\frac{1}{8}$ higher than on the previous evening, and the latter 3-16, most bonds have gone back to Tuesday night's prices. Consols closed 1-16 lower than on Tuesday. In Home Railway stocks, Great Northern A and Sheffield A advanced $\frac{1}{2}$, North-Western $\frac{1}{4}$, Caledonian $\frac{1}{4}$, and Great Eastern and District $\frac{1}{8}$ each. There was a slight advance also in Canadian and Mexican Railway stocks, and American Railroad securities closed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the day before; Reading shares having advanced $\frac{1}{4}$.

The India Council yesterday offered for tender 30 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers, and sold a little over 18½ lakhs, of which somewhat over 16¼ lakhs were in telegraphic transfers. Applicants for the bills at 1s. 5-16d. per rupee were allotted the full amounts applied for, while applicants for the transfers at 1s. 5½d. and above were also allotted the full amounts applied for. It will be seen that the bills were sold at a quarter of a farthing per rupee higher than the telegraphic transfers. This is a most unusual and, indeed, extraordinary result, for the Government is obliged to provide the money in India immediately where it sells telegraphic transfers; whereas it has about three weeks in the case of bills. Having thus the use of the money for three weeks longer in the case of the bills, it is usual for the price of the bills to be lower than that of the transfers. Yesterday, however, the reverse was the case. The explanation, probably, is that the demand for the bills was exceedingly small, and, in fact, less than a third of a lakh of rupees were sold, whereas nearly 16-13 lakhs were sold in telegraphic transfers. Subsequently by special contract the tenth part of a lakh was sold in bills at 1s. 5½d. On Wednesday of last week the price obtained both for the bills and the transfers was 1s. 5½d.; so that, so far as the transfers are concerned, the price remained the same; but on Wednesday of last week only 16¼ lakhs of both bills and transfers were sold.

THE MORNING PAPERS.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

The *Times* says that it is impossible to read Sir William Harcourt's speech without feeling that it was intended to weaken the forces, not merely of Lord Salisbury's Administration, but of all government in Ireland. Every word that he said last night might have been said in 1881 and 1882, when he was denouncing his present Parnellite associates in language scarcely becoming a Minister of the Crown, and when he was singled out in consequence for the vengeance of the dynamiters. It is not surprising that public men who preserve some self-respect, and who then agreed with Sir William Harcourt, should be unable to follow him in his rapid changes of political costume. Mr. Chamberlain, at any rate, is not disposed at present to emulate his host of the "round table," who is, notwithstanding, so pleased with this experiment in the art of reconciling the irreconcilable that he suggests an indefinite multiplication of "round tables" by way of removing the differences, not confined to the Irish question, which separate the various sections of Liberals from one another. There are, however, people like Mr. Labouchere, and also people unlike Mr. Labouchere, who are agreed in the determination "to nail their colours to the mast and not to lower to any one." Sir William Harcourt may be unable to understand how such people came to exist, but they do exist nevertheless, and it may be that the country will look on them with more favour than on shifty and trimming rhetoricians.

M. DE LESSEPS IN BERLIN.

The *Standard* does not think that M. de Lesseps's journey to Berlin will result in the establishment of permanently friendly and confidential relations between France and Germany. But he may succeed in giving to those relations a more amicable air. Further than that the *Standard* fails to see how he can go. He will be most welcome in the German capital, and he will doubtless enjoy himself thoroughly. But he is not of the stuff of which the men are made who mould or influence the destinies of Germany, or guide its attitude in reference to the general politics of Europe.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

The *Leeds Mercury* considers that when we come to look at the points on which Mr. Chamberlain appears to have laid stress, as those on which no surrender was possible on the part of the Liberal Unionists, it would not seem that the pugnacity of his tone need excite any serious apprehensions as to the chances of an early termination of the schism in the Liberal party.

The *Glasgow Herald* fears that Mr. Chamberlain's speech must be taken to mean that the Round Table Conference has not brought about such an approach of the two sections of Liberals as Sir George Trevelyan's tone has led many to believe. He does, indeed, say that "there seems to be every disposition on the part of the Gladstonian Liberal leaders to treat these matters as open questions," and he points to the fact that they have entirely thrown over their Land Purchase Bill as one which proves that so far the action of the Liberal Unionists has been justified. But the resolutions of Mr. Chamberlain's language must be taken to mean that some of the Gladstonian Liberal leaders are exceedingly slow to do more than treat his conditions as open questions.

THE ADMIRALTY CONTRACTS REPORT.

The *Times* remarks that it does not seem to be very clearly made out by the Committee why it would be better to throw upon the Director of Contracts a responsibility now borne by the Director of Works. There is no magic in focussing responsibility upon an individual; on the contrary, it is quite possible to give him more than any individual can properly carry. Many people will think that if we can get one man thoroughly competent to supervise the whole mass of miscellaneous Admiralty supplies, and another thoroughly competent to give out contracts for ships, engines, and gun-mountings, we may be very well satisfied. The real point is rather obscured by such a recommendation as that made by the Committee. The important thing is to see that the person nominally responsible is really and personally responsible in such a fashion that he cannot escape censure and punishment if he fails in his duty. This great end is not secured by a mere transfer of certain duties from one functionary to another. It can be secured only by bringing the functionaries, whatever their number, under stricter conditions. The numerous recommendations made by the Committee, although probably judicious as reforms of administrative routine, do not appear to the *Times* to add much to the securities for vigilance and efficiency. They condemn some absurdities of detail, and they suggest a number of regulations for the improvement of purely official or clerical machinery, but they do not appear to embody any vitalizing principle capable of infusing new vigour into the Department.

THE TREACHERY AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

The *Daily News* declares that the dismissal of Mr. Young Terry is by no means the end of a grave national scandal. Parliament and the country will insist on knowing who employed Terry; what the information was wanted for; whether there were other persons concerned, either as principals or intermediaries; if so, who those persons were, and what precautions are taken against the acquisition by foreign Governments of all the confidential information in the pigeon-holes of the Admiralty and the War Office.

The *Liverpool Post* is of opinion that the betrayal of secrets should not only be made penal. It should be visited with punishment of deterrent rigour.

THE EARLY CLOSING BILL.

The *Standard* declares that the principle of Sir John Lubbock's Early Closing Bill is radically wrong, its details can never be fairly carried out, and, even if they could be, the measure would still embody one of the very worst forms of class legislation. The chief objection to all measures of the kind is the inevitable mischief that must ensue from any interference with the ordinary law of supply and demand beyond what is necessary for the protection of those who cannot help themselves. To attempt to get rid of all inequalities, all hardships, and all inconvenience in the ordinary affairs of life is to fly in the face of laws which have proved themselves over and over again to be irresistible. We must all take our chance. State interference on behalf of particular classes, which does not look to its collateral effects upon other classes as well, or, for that matter, on society at large, is sure to be injurious in the long run, even to those whom it seeks to protect.

THE COWPER COMMISSION.

The *Irish Times* blames the Government for not publishing the evidence taken by the Cowper Commission earlier, saying:—"The idea that the agents of strife would hold their hands and restrain their tongues for six months while the Commissioners were elaborating, no one knew what, was a poor conception."

The *Freeman's Journal* says that the Commission was conceived, constituted, and employed in the interest of landlords. Its proceedings and report fulfilled the intentions of those who projected it. A settlement or quasi-settlement at a fictitiously high price is what is desired, and to render that possible the combination of tenants for their common advantage must be broken down.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Andrew Lang is writing an introduction for a reprint of Apuleius's "Cupid and Psyche," as translated into English in the sixteenth century by William Adlington. The book will be ready in about a month. Besides the ordinary editions a few copies will be struck off on large paper.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has written a paper for the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on Chinese policy, suggested by the late contribution of the Marquis Tseng. Dr. William Lockhart, the veteran medical missionary, whose acquaintance with China began more than fifty years ago, also contributes a short essay on the same subject to this periodical.

The book about Prince Alexander, by his chaplain, Dr. Koch, which was announced some time ago, will appear very shortly. It is being brought out by the Darmstadt Court bookseller, who published the well-known "Memoirs of the Princess Alice." The publishers in this country will be Messrs. Whittaker and Co. Amongst other interesting matter, the work will contain the Prince's own explanation of the submissive telegram he sent to the Czar after his return to Sophia, showing that he humbled himself personally in this manner in order, if possible, to save Bulgaria from the further consequences of the Czar's anger.

An interesting book has just appeared in Vienna under the title of "Excursion to the East: the Voyage of the Countess of Hohenembs." It is written by Captain Auguste d'Almstein, from the diary which the Empress Elisabeth kept during her journey to the East, on board the yacht *Miramare*, in 1885. It is known that the Empress generally travels under the name of the Countess of Hohenembs.

Mr. Gladstone has forwarded to the Committee of the National Liberal Club a number of printed books for inclusion in the Gladstone Library, amongst them being certain of his own earlier works now out of print.

Mr. Owen J. Dullea has just finished his monograph on "Claude le Lorrain" that he undertook for Sampson Low and Co.'s Great Artists series.

The memoirs of Count von Beust, formerly Austrian Ambassador in London, are to be published by Messrs. Remington and Co. on the 25th inst. They have been compiled, as we have already announced, by Baron H. de Worms, who for many years enjoyed the late Count's personal acquaintance.

An edition limited to 250 copies of Mr. Alfred Lebrun's descriptive catalogue of the etchings and other prints by Jean François Millet is in the press.

There is to be an English edition, issued by Messrs. Ward and Downey, of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis's book "Creation or Evolution."

Messrs. Trübner and Co. are putting into circulation this week a new book by the author of "Mark Rutherford's Autobiography." It carries on the story of deliverance beyond the point reached in the writer's last work, and is entitled "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane."

The next number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain an etched portrait of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with a biographical sketch. In the April number of *Scribner's Magazine* will be printed the first instalment of the long-promised letters of Thackeray. They will cover some twenty-three pages of the magazine, and will be illustrated with sketches and fac-similes quite new to admirers of Thackeray.

"Noir et Rose," the latest work of M. Georges Ohnet (the author of "The Ironmaster"), has already reached its sixtieth edition. An authorized English translation of it, by Mrs. Helen Stott, is about to be published by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. It will be entitled "Cloud and Sunshine."

Mr. E. H. Whinfield is preparing for Messrs. Trübner's Oriental series an abridged translation of "Mas'avi Ma' Navi: the Spiritual Couplets of Maulana Jalalu'd-Din Muhammad i Rumi."

The series of adventure-books issued by Messrs. Cassell and Company, including "King Solomon's Mines," "Kidnapped," "Treasure Island," etc., is about to receive an addition derived from abroad by the publication of "Captain Trafalgar," a story of the Mexican Gulf, translated from the French of André Laurie by Mr. William Westall.

The authentic Life of the Pope, by Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will presently issue to English readers, promises to be of unusual interest. All the illustrations are specially engraved from photographs sent from Rome. Among the pictures will be views of the birthplace of the Pope, the church he attended as a boy, scenes of his early life at Perugia, views of St. Peter's, and many full-page illustrations showing some of the choice treasures of the Vatican etc. The work will consist of about 600 pages, and will be issued to subscribers at 15s., or as an *édition de luxe* on choice paper at three guineas. The price will be increased on the day of publication.

Almost a unique set of Bewick's works is to be sold at Sotheby's on Monday. It includes the "Quadrupeds," "British Birds," "Æsop," and "Select Fables," besides the works of Thomson, Goldsmith and Parnell, Somerville, and Burns illustrated by Bewick. The books are nearly all of the choicest editions issued, printed on large paper, and first editions. In the same sale will be sold an album containing a great number of autograph letters, including those of Horace Walpole, Tom Hood, Leigh Hunt, Rossetti, Victor Hugo, Elly, Maclise, and others. Among the documents is an interesting indenture signed by Sir Walter Raleigh, and bearing the date October 15, 1584. It is a wine-licence granted to Jeffery Bradshawe, of Bradford, Yorkshire; and from it may be learned that the price of French wines was in those times about £11 the tun, to be retailed at 1s. 4d. per gallon; sack, malmseys, and all other sweet wines £8 the butt or pipe, about 2s. the gallon retail.

Another interesting document in the same sale is a letter of Lord Nelson covering three quarto pages, in which he speaks of the "conduct likely to be pursued by the Russian Court towards the unsuspicious (I fear) and upright Turk." In the letter Nelson discusses Bonaparte and his plans, mentioning that "the prosperity of the Porte is as dear to me as our own."

Dr. Burgess, the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, is just finishing a volume on the "Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta Stūpas." Dr. Burgess spent some time at Amaravati immediately after the excavation of the site by orders of the Madras Government. He made many discoveries, including the unearthing of some ninety fresh sculptures; one of which in particular, bearing the name Pulumayi, one of the great Andhra Sovereigns of the second century, is of unique interest in determining the age of the Tope. At Jaggayyapeta, a large village further up the Kistna River and close on the Hyderabad frontier, Dr. Burgess discovered another ruined Stūpa, which yielded many items likely to prove of interest to the student and archaeologist. The book is all in type, and but awaits the completion of some plates. These will be ready shortly, and the work will then be put into circulation.

Miss Florence Marryat has just finished a new novel, "Driven to Bay." It will be published by Messrs. White and Co. The Honourable Lewis Wingfield is writing a new volume for Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library." It has been named "The Lovely Wang: a Bit of China."

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Yesterday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, the second of a series of conferences to be held by the above society took place. The chair was occupied by Sir Frederick Pollock, and the meeting contained a large number of well-known authors and journalists. The subject for discussion was "The Profession of Author," and on this a paper was read by Mr. Edmund Gosse. Mr. Gosse pointed out that the unsatisfactory relations of author to publisher by no means absorbed the whole attention of the Society of Authors. The point he wished to draw attention to was the extent and mode in which the pressure on the unsuccessful or half-successful man or woman of letters could be minimized by organization. It was useless to run counter to the natural laws of economy. Authorship must be looked upon as a profession, subject, like other professions, to the laws of supply and demand. It had to be acknowledged that high literary success was rare indeed; and if the society did no more than impress upon beginners the extreme folly of trying to live by pure literature it would be of service. Thousands of pens were working away without the slightest reasonable hope. The society had been accused of existing for the sake of the amateur. He repudiated the charge, and declared that their desire was to prove to the amateur that he had no right to exist. The growth of journalism had proved a great relief to thousands of candidates for literary honours, but we still had Grub-street with us. The first thing to be done was to distinguish the helpless from the unhelpable author. There were men who loafed about the British Museum, doing odd jobs for the publishers, who could no more be helped than Savage or Boyse could in their day; but by their side were struggling on excellent fellows, whom a little encouragement from a wise organization would help to become ornaments of the profession. The speaker concluded by referring to the Société des Gens de Lettres, which had been found to work so well in Paris. In the course of his address he had alluded to the assistance that could be given to lady authors, who were not generally persons of business habits. This view was to a certain extent supported by Miss Mary Robinson, who gave two instances in which lady novelists had been deprived of the fruits of their labour; but Mrs. Fenwick Miller took a totally different view of the position, and objected entirely to the idea that the society should be supported as being formed by philanthropic men who could take care of themselves for the benefit of poor helpless women who could not. She believed in the society if all men and women worked together on an equal basis for a common object. She also referred with admiration to the great field opened up by journalism. Mr. Brett, who followed, declaimed against anonymous authorship, and proceeded amidst hisses to speak of raising the art of "scribbling from the gutter in which it now wallows." The chairman called the speaker to order, and the conference was continued by other speakers. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and, on the motion of Mr. Andrew Lang, a further vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. In reply, Sir Frederick Pollock said he hoped the publishers would not be long in following the honest and honourable example set by Messrs. Longman and Co., who had written to say that they were willing to give vouchers for all accounts between themselves and authors whose works they published.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

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| <p>SONS.</p> <p>COTT, wife of Rev. A. M., at Lower Slaughter, Moreton-in-Marsh, March 8.</p> <p>FITZHERBERT, wife of Major E. H., King's Own R.L. Regiment, at Battle, Sussex, March 4.</p> <p>GREEN, wife of Rev. C. E. Maddison, at Lyons-hall Vicarage, Herefordshire, March 5.</p> <p>HILL, wife of Mr. Berkeley, M.B., F.R.C.S., at Wimpole-street, March 7.</p> <p>JONES, wife of Mr. J. Hunter, C.E., at Cairo, Feb. 21.</p> <p>NELIGAN, Mrs. John W., at Grand-parade, Eastbourne, March 4 (twins).</p> <p>SOWERBY, wife of Rev. Herbert, American Church Mission, at Wuchang, China, Jan. 13.</p> <p>STREET, wife of A. W. F., I.M.D., and Bombay Lancers, at Nasik, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 17.</p> | <p>DAUGHTERS.</p> <p>CURTIS, Mrs. Frank J. C., at Kew Estate, Lucca, Jamaica, March 5.</p> <p>FAIRCHILD, wife of Rev. J., of Carnarvon, at Linton, Upton-lane, Forest-gate, E., March 8.</p> <p>GOODY, wife of Rev. C. J., at Whetstone Vicarage, March 7.</p> <p>HENEY, Mrs. R. W., at Ouseley-road, Balham, March 9.</p> <p>HILL, wife of Mr. Arthur G., F.S.A., at Carlingford-road, Hampstead, March 5.</p> <p>MCCULLOCH, wife of Mr. John, of South Australia, at Sydney House, Bournemouth, March 6.</p> <p>RASHLEIGH, Mrs. E. W., at Kilmarnock, Par, Cornwall, March 8.</p> <p>SPENCE, Mrs. James T., of St. Paul's Churchyard, March 5.</p> |
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MARRIAGES.

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| <p>BAUMANN—GRUNEBaum.—At Willis's Rooms, St. James's, Mr. Arnold Baumann, of Manchester, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. J. Grunebaum, of Prince's-square, W., March 8.</p> <p>ENGLISH—TELFAR.—At the British Consulate, and afterwards, at St. Mark's, Alexandria, Lieutenant Frederick P. English, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, son of Mr. J. T. English, J.P., of Bradford Manor, Bradford, North Devon, and Wayfield House, Stratford-on-Avon, to Elizabeth S., daughter of the late Hon. William Telfair, M.L.C., of Bon Air, Mauritius, March 1.</p> <p>FLEMING—NORMAN.—At Holy Trinity, Sialkot, Mr. Fitzjames Fleming, the Carabiniers, son of Rev. Canon Fleming, to Selina, daughter of General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., Commanding Sialkot Brigade, Jan. 29.</p> <p>GROSS—KEIZER.—At the St. John's-wood Synagogue, Abbey-road, N.W., Mr. Asher Gross, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Southside, Clapham-common, to Julia, daughter of Rev. Moses Keizer, of Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W., March 8.</p> <p>HAMILTON—PURVIS.—At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Lieutenant Douglas A. Hamilton, The Buffs, son of Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, of Fairfield Lodge, Exeter, to Margaret M., daughter of Mr. John M. Purvis, of Rogie, Singapore, Feb. 1.</p> | <p>KENNEY—EVEN.—At St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, Edward H., son of the late Capt. Edward H. Kenney, R.N., to Pauline, daughter of the late Mr. G. René Even, of Mirzapore, East Indies, March 8.</p> <p>MORISON—HEARNE.—At Upton Church, Cheshire, Mr. Basil G. Morison, M.B., C.M. Edin., of Canonbury, London, son of the late Surgeon A. C. Morison, H.E.I.C.S., to Agnes C., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Herne, late 103rd Regiment, March 3.</p> <p>POPHAM—RADFORD.—At Plymouth, Mr. Arthur F. Popham, to Florence, daughter of the late Mr. G. D. Radford, March 7.</p> <p>REDING—NICHOLSON.—At the Russian Consulate, Mr. Julius E. Reding, Imperial Russian Consul, to Mary A., daughter of Mr. Frederick Nicholson, of Jamaica, Jan. 22.</p> <p>RINGROSE—ROWLING.—At St. Barnabas's, Balranald, N.S.W., George D., son of Mr. Robert B. Ringrose, of Elsham-road, Kensington, W., to Mary E., daughter of Mr. E. L. Rowling, District Police Magistrate, Balranald, Jan. 15.</p> <p>TURNER—BOILEAU.—At St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, Mr. James G. Turner, B.S.C. and Adjutant Viceroy's Bodyguard, son of General Sir Frank Turner, K.C.B., of Southsea, to Blanche R., daughter of Lieut.-Colonel T. T. Boileau, late of the 20th Hussars, Feb. 14.</p> |
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DEATHS.

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| <p>ADB, Mr. George, of Bloomsbury-place, aged 72, March 5.</p> <p>ANDERSON, Maria D., wife of Mr. William J., at Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W., March 6.</p> <p>BURROWS, Mr. Walter, at New-road, E., aged 76, Feb. 27.</p> <p>CROWLEY, Edward, son of the late Mr. Edward, of Lavender-hill, S.W., at Glenburnie, Southampton, aged 57, March 5.</p> <p>HASHT, Mr. Edward, at Ravenswood, Didsbury, near Manchester, aged 54, March 6.</p> <p>JACKSON, Phillis S., wife of Lieutenant-General George, late and Bengal Cavalry, at St. Helen's Preston Park, Sussex, aged 65, March 6.</p> <p>LACON, Mary A. R., daughter of Rev. Frederick, Rector of St. Luke's, Headless Cross, at Worthing, March 1.</p> <p>LUNTLEY, James, son of the late Mr. J. J., of Hackney, London, at Beeston, Notts, aged 60, March 4.</p> <p>MICHELL, Elizabeth R., daughter of the late Mr. Stephan, of Pednandrea, Redruth, at Langham-street, W., March 4.</p> | <p>RICHMOND, the Duchess of, at Goodwood, Chichester, March 8.</p> <p>SIMSON, Dora L., widow of Mr. William, of the Bombay C.S., at Cambridge-road, Brighton, March 6.</p> <p>STABLEFORD, Mr. William, of Broadwell House, Oldbury, aged 71, March 4.</p> <p>STEDMAN, Margaret, wife of Mr. John, of Milford, Hants, March 7.</p> <p>STUART, George H., son of Captain, of Westwood, at Blairlodge School, Polmont, N.B., March 8.</p> <p>WALKER, Mr. Ely, late of Stanary House, Stainland, Halifax, at Surbiton, aged 80, March 7.</p> <p>WHITE, Mr. Edward M., formerly of the Office of H.M. Woods, at Park-crescent, Brighton, aged 74, March 7.</p> <p>WILKINSON, Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. Henry, M.A., sometime Head Master of King Edward VI. Grammar School, Sedburgh, Yorkshire, at Chesterton Lodge, Longford, Gloucester, March 5.</p> <p>WILSON, Gertrude, wife of Mr. Herbert, at Birchgrove, aged 24, March 7.</p> |
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIS'S ROOMS (LIMITED).—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED for LONDON and the COUNTRY TO-MORROW (Friday), the 11th inst.

An Interim Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. has been paid.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR 4,500 UNALLOTTED SHARES.

No further issue of Shares will be made.

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.

Captain 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.

ABRIDGED 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.

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.

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 5, 1887.

Employers' Liability Accidents; All Accidents during Employment; General, Railway, and Marine Accidents; Fidelity Guarantees.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Nos. 24 and 25, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000. Fully subscribed, £500,000; paid-up, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Lord CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.

C. F. H. Bolckow, Esq., Walter H. Maudslay, Esq., Middlesbrough.

Anthony Bower, Esq., Henry W. Maynard, Esq., Liverpool.

Henry Chapman, Esq., Robert Milburn, Esq., C.E. Leopold Salomons, Esq.

Sir William B. Forwood, Esq., Charles Thomas, Esq., Liverpool.

Ronald Johnstone, Esq., Philip H. Waterlow, Esq., C.E.

Names of workmen not required; premium charged on total wages at 2s. per cent. and upwards.

Reduced rates for general accidents, with bonus on all renewals.

Collective fidelity guarantee policies for any number of persons.

Applications for agencies invited.

S. STANLEY BROWN, General Manager.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office—15, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

City Branch—Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1887.

The Report presented at a meeting, held on the 6th January last, showed that on the rigorous bases of the Institute of Actuaries' H.M. and H.M.(5) Tables of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest and net premiums, which together produce the highest reserves known to the Assurance practice,

The calculated liability was..... £2,181,937

To which further Reserves were added of..... 158,823

Making the Total Reserves..... £2,340,760

And the Assurance Fund being..... 2,715,760

The Divisible Surplus was..... £375,000

This sum was larger by £30,000 than any previously distributed, and produced the highest ratio of profit ever declared by the Society—viz., a CASH BONUS OF 33½ PER CENT. on the Premiums of the Five Years.

NEXT BONUS.

The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1892, and persons who effect new policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits.

The New Bonus Report, the full prospectus, forms of proposal, and every information on application.

B. NEWBATT, Actuary and Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—On the Sea Shore. Air pure and bracing. Climate mild and equable during the autumn and winter months. Visitors received "en pension," from Three Guineas per week inclusive. Address, MANAGER, Ilfracombe, Devon.

IND, COOPE, AND COMPY. (LIMITED).

CELEBRATED ROMFORD ALES, In 9, 18, and 36 Gallon Casks.

BREWERY, ROMFORD. LONDON OFFICE—25, OSBORN-STREET, E.

IND, COOPE, & CO. are now registering orders for the MARCH STOCK BREWINGS of their Ales, which are guaranteed to keep throughout the summer.

IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED AK LIGHT BITTER ALE, for family use.

IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED STOUT, Nourishing and Invigorating.

IND, COOPE, & CO'S CELEBRATED BEERS are brewed from Malt and Hops only.

IND, COOPE, & CO'S ROMFORD BOTTLED ALE at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.

IND, COOPE, & CO'S ROMFORD BOTTLED STOUT (nourishing and strengthening), at 2s. 6d. per doz. Imperial Pints.

From all Wine Merchants and Grocers in London and Suburbs.

"EGYPTIAN BEAUTIES."

"THE MOSLEM."

"AU SOLEIL."

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

"EGYPTIAN BEAUTIES."

"THE MOSLEM."

"AU SOLEIL."

BEWARE of Worthless Imitations of the above unrivalled Every Cigarette bears the Company's Trade Mark.

MILNERS' SAFES.

28, FINESBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD AND CO., 180, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

The Safest Antibilious Medicine.

A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury.

Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

COCKLE'S PILLS, OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS. AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

COCKLE'S PILLS. The Oldest Patent Medicine.

COCKLE'S PILLS. In use amongst all classes.

COCKLE'S PILLS. FOR BILE.

COCKLE'S PILLS. FOR INDIGESTION.

COCKLE'S PILLS. FOR ACIDITY.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, IN USE EIGHTY-SIX YEARS.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 2s., and 22s.

4, GREAT ORMOND STREET LONDON.

A pure Solution For Acidity of the Stomach. For Heartburn and Headache. For Gout and Indigestion. Safest Aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST and SAFEST. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d. Clarifies the Skin. SOAP. Sold everywhere.

SPECTACLES MOUNTED WITH BRAZILIAN PEBBLES OR THERMOSCOPIC LENSES. Oculists' prescriptions receive special attention.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA, Scientific Instrument Makers to the Queen.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

Branches: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET.

New Illustrated Price Lists, Post-free.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

Tenth Edition, 2s. 6d., post free. **GOUT and RHEUMATIC GOUT:** a New Method of Cure, with Cases. By J. W. FOAKES, M.D.

"We now pass from the deleterious nature of mercury and colchicum to the new practice of Dr. Foakes. This really great discovery is extremely simple."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"The treatment of gout recommended is sound and rational."—*Medical Press and Circular*.

"We think it a public duty to call attention to this book."—*Christian World*.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co., 4, Stationers' Hall-court.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. NEW PROSPECTUS on application, showing REVISED RATES, CONDITIONS as to WHOLE WORLD and INDISPUTABLE POLICIES, &c.

Funds exceed £4,000,000.

Offices: Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

ACCIDENT ASSURANCE transacted by the ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE. Established 1808.

West-end Office, 32, Cockspur-street. Head Office, 92, Cheapside. Secretary, SAMUEL J. PIPKIN.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.

FIRE.—Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

LIFE.—Established 1870. Low Premiums.—Large Cash Bonuses.—Investment Policies.—Liberal Conditions.—Immediate Settlements.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.

LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1885).

Fire Premiums...£577,000 | Life Premiums...£191,000

Interest.....£132,000

Accumulated Funds.....£3,134,000

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. Established by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AND 43A, PALL MALL.

Marine, Fire, and Life Assurances have been granted by the Corporation for more than a century and a half.

Funds in hand exceed £3,400,000.

ACCIDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD, Railway Accidents, Employer's Liability, insured against by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Income, £246,000. Compensation paid for 118,000 Accidents, £2,350,000. Moderate premiums—favourable conditions. Prompt and liberal settlement of claims. Chairman, Harvie M. Farquhar, Esq.

West-end Office: 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.

Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET AND CHANCERY-CROSS, LONDON. Established 1782.

Insurances against loss by fire and lightning effected in all parts of the world.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality. WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, Joint

FRANCIS B. MACDONALD, Secretaries.

OPTIONS! OPTIONS!!—£5 and upwards judiciously invested in Stock Exchange securities by a safe and reliable method is often doubled in a few days. Full details in explanatory book (seventh edition) sent gratis and post-free. Address GEO. EVANS and CO., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS repayable on demand.

TWO PER CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its customers, free of charge, the custody of deeds, writings, and other securities and valuables; the collection of bills of exchange, dividends, and coupons; and the purchase and sale of stocks, shares, and annuities.

Letters of credit and circular notes issued.

THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post-free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

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."—3, Jermyn-street (Haymarket end), London, S.W. Telephone No. 3802.

IF you Want Money without Fees, amounts £20 to £1,000, before applying elsewhere see Mr. CLIBURN, personally if possible, 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like magic; and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosy bud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands embracing all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, that Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The joys of home fade before disease: sickness and sorrow are constant companions; though in most cases their tenures are short when Holloway's remedies are used to dispossess them. These medicaments can be confidently recommended to invalids as the easiest and safest means of purifying all that is good and casting out all that is corrupt, externally and internally.

The LIST will be CLOSED, for both Town and Country, THIS DAY (Thursday), the 10th inst., at Four o'clock p.m.

THE DELAGOA BAY & EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY LIMITED,

(From Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal Frontier.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886

AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL £500,000.

Issue at par of £400,000 (part of an authorized Debenture Capital of £500,000), in Debentures of £100 and £500, running for 35 years, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September, and redeemable by the operation of a Sinking Fund at the end of the 35 years.

PAYABLE—5 per cent. on application; 15 per cent. on allotment; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1887; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of June, 1887; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July, 1887; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of August, 1887.

Interest will be payable from the dates of the respective payments. Applicants may, if they desire, pay up in full on allotment, receiving interest from that date at the full rate of 7 per cent.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The Right Hon. Lord CASTLETOWN, of Upper Ossory.
HERBERT MAGNIAC, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord CASTLETOWN, of Upper Ossory.
ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq.
DILLWYN PARRISH, Esq.
HERBERT MAGNIAC, Esq.
Col. GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.

BANKERS.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., 67, Lombard-street.

BROKERS.

Messrs. LINTON, CLARKE, and CO., Bartholomew House, E.C.
Messrs. GOVETT, SONS, and CO., 46, Throgmorton-avenue.

ENGINEER.—THOMAS RUMBALL, Esq., M.I.C.E., 8, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and CO., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.).—M. H. PHILLIPS, Esq.
OFFICES (pro tem.).—2, Copthall-buildings, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed to construct and work a Railway from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal, together with docks, wharves, &c., under a concession for 99 years, granted by the King of Portugal, with the consent of the Cortes, on the 14th December, 1883, by the terms of which the Portuguese Government is precluded from constructing or granting the right to construct any other railway from the coast to the Transvaal frontier which can come into competition with this line within 60 miles of each side of the line.

The Debentures now offered will form a first charge upon the undertaking of the Company.

1. The Concession provides for the grant of:—

- 250,000 acres of freehold land in perpetuity, to be selected.
- All mines, minerals, and coal deposits upon the property freed by the terms of the Concession from all impost of any kind whatever.
- About 10,000 acres of Government land granted under the concession in alternate blocks along both sides of the railway.
- One square kilometre of land on the Harbour of Delagoa Bay, forming a very valuable adjunct of the new town destined to be built at the terminus of the railway.
- A portion of Government land on one of the islands in Delagoa Bay, given for the purpose of the erection of warehouses and other offices.

2. The Concession also provides:—

- For a free right of way through Government lands.
- For the exemption of the Railway from any special tax.
- For all materials for the construction and working of the Railway being admitted free of duty for the term of fifteen years.
- For the right to cut timber from the Government forests.

The Concession is at present vested in a Portuguese Company, and it may be necessary to carry out the Concession through such Company, but in that case this Company would hold practically all the shares of the Portuguese Company.

The line will be about 52 miles long and command the only good harbour for about 2,000 miles on the East Coast of Africa. Plans, surveys, and estimates have been carefully prepared and approved by the Portuguese Government and the Company's Engineer, and the works have already been commenced, some twelve miles having been graded.

The railway tariffs can be fixed by the Company without the intervention of the Government.

This line will be the most direct and the only commercially practicable route from the sea to the Transvaal and Swaziland, and must from its geographical position command absolutely the entire traffic from the coast to all this portion of Africa.

Near its terminus are the principal gold-producing districts of the Transvaal—viz., De Kaap, Barberton, Moodie's, and the Komati. The Swaziland fields (including Forbes' Reef and Pigg's Peak, are within a very short distance of the railway. The milling machinery now at work is equivalent to hundreds of stamp-heads, and large quantities of additional machinery are either in process of erection or in course of transit to the fields. This alone, according to all past experience, would justify the building of a railway many times the length of this line. The white population of these fields is now many thousands, and is rapidly increasing.

At present supplies for the Transvaal are chiefly brought by wagon from Durban, a distance of about 500 miles, so that the completion of this railway would save some 350 miles of wagon-hauling.

The railway will open up the coal-fields of Lebombo, Swaziland, and the Transvaal, and make Delagoa Bay a great coaling station; in fact, being the half-way house to the Indies, it would become the coaling station for Africa, the Australias, and the East Indies, and of vital importance should the Suez Canal ever be closed.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATED TONNAGE.—In the official report made by J. J. Machado, Major of Engineers, Portugal, dated as far back as August 5th, 1882, ordered by the King of Portugal, and issued through the Ministry for the Navy and Colonies, on the probable traffic over this route to and from the Transvaal, the imports are given at 34,000 tons, and the exports at 20,000 tons of ordinary goods, and 40,000 tons of

minerals. Based on this tonnage the following estimates (passenger traffic, local goods traffic, and foreign mails not being included) were then made:—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
IMPORTS—	£	s. d.	Working expenses at £500	£	s. d.
34,000 tons at £2	68,000	0 0	per kil.	45,000	0 0
EXPORTS—			Administration expenses in		
20,000 tons (ordinary goods)			London, Lisbon, and		
at £2	40,000	0 0	Delagoa Bay, say	3,000	0 0
40,000 tons (minerals) at					
£1	40,000	0 0			
	£148,000	0 0		£48,000	0 0

Major Machado states in his report to his Government that all Transvaal goods, both exports and imports, must traverse the whole extent of this line.

Major Machado's estimates were made some years ago, before the importance of the gold-fields was recognized. The Transvaal is now rapidly developing into one of the richest gold-fields of the world, and the influx of population into the country is immense. As an instance, the population of the district of Barberton (which three years ago had not a single house) is now estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, exclusive of natives, is daily increasing, and the commerce of the district justifies already the existence of three banks.

In view of the rapid development of the gold-fields during the last three years, the increase in the traffic over this route has been such that the revenue of this line from the commencement will probably be at least double the above, which, after allowing for working expenses, should leave a net profit of about £200,000 per annum.

The proceeds of the present issue of debentures will be quite sufficient to secure the completion and equipment of the railway.

The Directors have concluded a contract with Sir Thomas Tancred to construct the railway, with the necessary rolling-stock, within the estimates of the Company's engineer by the end of October next.

The concession and form of debenture can be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for debentures can be had of the Company's Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, or of the Secretary at the offices of the Company.

Should a less amount of debentures be allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment. Where no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned without deduction.

London, 7th March, 1887.

No.....
THE DELAGOA BAY AND EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY, LIMITED.

Issue of £400,000 Seven per Cent. Debentures.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DELAGOA BAY AND EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY, LIMITED.
Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the sum of £....., being 5 per cent. on Debentures of £..... each of the above-named Company, I request you to cause to be allotted to me that number of Debentures accordingly, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and I further agree to pay the balance payable in respect of the said Debentures as provided by the said Prospectus, dated 7th March, 1887, and I desire to pay up in full on allotment. [Note.—Strike out the words in italics if you desire to pay by instalments.]

Name in full
Signature
Address
Occupation.....

Date, March, 1887.

THE BABY.

How often does the life of a little child depend upon whether it may be able to take food within perhaps the next few hours?

This is a question that only those who have had the care of children can answer.

The following are extracts from a *few* of the very large number of letters which are in the possession of the AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, the originals of which can be seen at the Chief Office. Scarcely a day passes without bringing some similar gratifying communication:—

I desire to add my testimony, and do so most gladly, to the beneficial result attending the use of your ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK. We quite consider it HAS SAVED OUR LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE, and cannot too highly recommend it.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Please send five bottles Saturdays, four Wednesdays beginning to-morrow, of ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK; *agrees with infant wonderfully.*

Telegram from WEYBRIDGE.

We have used the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK for our *last two children*, and *finer ones you very rarely see*. This, I think, speaks very well for the utility of the milk you supply.

CROYDON.

Mrs. — wishes to thank the Company for the unfailing regularity with which they have executed her orders for ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK; and she always makes a point of recommending their preparation to any friends who have children brought up by hand.

GODALMING.

I am very much pleased with the quality of the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK and the punctuality with which it has always been sent. My baby has VERY MUCH IMPROVED since she has taken it.

SURBITON.

I enclose postal order for Milk supplied to *Scarborough*. I am pleased to say the delivery was most regular, and the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK *none the worse* for the long journey during the hot weather.

SURBITON.

My baby is *thriving wonderfully well*.

FARNBOROUGH.

The ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK you began to supply me with three weeks ago has been the means, humanly speaking, of *saving my child's life*. All *wet nurses had failed*, and nothing could be found to agree until I tried this. The child gained ten ounces in the first six days, and has continued to improve in strength and weight ever since.

RAMSGATE.*

I am happy to say that the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK has been of IMMENSE BENEFIT to the baby; in fact, *but for it I do not think the child would have lived*, as he was quite UNABLE TO KEEP ANY OTHER KIND OF FOOD ON HIS STOMACH. I shall always have much pleasure in recommending the invaluable qualities of this preparation.

NEW HAMPTON.

I may say that the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK has AGREED BEYOND EXPECTATION, where all others have been totally useless and undigested. I am very pleased with it, and one of my own boys, who was brought up as an infant entirely on it, is a LIVING WITNESS OF ITS EMINENT SUITABILITY as a diet for infants.

EALING.*

I have much pleasure in testifying to the GREAT GOOD that your ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK has done MY BABY, who, previous to using it, was very weakly and delicate, and now, having used it only four months, I am happy to say is in SPLENDID HEALTH.

ANERLEY.

The ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK is a *wonderful preparation*, and has, I have no doubt, twice *saved the life* of my very delicate child.

NEW HAMPTON.

Mr. —'s baby has had the Milk entirely for about seven weeks; before taking it the child could retain scarcely anything on its stomach, though many different Foods and Milks had been tried. It is *now getting on wonderfully well*, and Mr. — will be pleased to recommend the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK to any one with a delicate baby.

CROYDON.

I am glad to say that the ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK has had a beneficial effect on this little one. My little boy's life was *certainly saved* twelve months ago by this same Milk.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.

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

CAMBERWELL.

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

LONDON.

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

LONDON.

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

LONDON.

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

LONDON.

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

LIFE HAS BEEN SAVED

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

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THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

FARMS: ITCHINGFIELD ESTATE, HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

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